

Ausgrid Submission

NSW Energy Security Target and Safeguard

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Director, Climate Change and Energy Savings Policy
NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment

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Dear Sir/Madam,

Ausgrid welcomes the opportunity to provide this submission on the NSW Government's consultation paper on the Energy Security Target (EST) and Energy Security Safeguard (Safeguard). This letter sets out our high-level comments in response to the consultation. We have also attached responses to the detailed consultation questions.

Ausgrid owns and operates a shared distribution grid that stretches from southern Sydney to the Upper Hunter Valley, including the CBD. The network serves 4 million customers working in almost 1.8 million homes and businesses every day. As well as enabling a significant part of the Australian economy, this shared distribution grid will play a key role in maintaining energy security and facilitating the transition to an economy powered by a growing mix of renewable and distributed energy resources (DER).

The transition to renewable energy and increased flexibility of customer load will provide new avenues to manage constraints across the energy system. The principles and design of the EST and Safeguard should be carefully considered in the context of the broader NSW Net Zero Plan as well as the Energy Security Board's (ESB) work on a post 2025 market design. The ESB's post 2025 market design work is contemplating two-sided markets, scheduling and ahead markets, resource adequacy mechanisms and a thermal generation exit strategy. A well-designed Safeguard in NSW can further stimulate flexibility in the market and inform the design of the ESB's longer term work.

This will require the Safeguard schemes to consider constraints during peak load conditions and constraints during peak export and low load conditions. As acknowledged in the NSW Electricity Strategy, weather dependent renewable energy sources will increasingly contribute to the generation mix in NSW. This increase could lead to peak export events that test the limits of system security and the network's ability to transport energy in the opposite direction. Flexible demand that can soak up this excess generation could be a cost-effective alternative to procuring traditional system security services and/or building network capacity.

The current share of solar and wind in NSW is still quite low at 7 per cent of total generation, but this is predicted to increase as 14 large-scale renewable energy projects (~2100 MW) currently under construction enter the market. Households and business continue to also install rooftop photovoltaics at record rates in NSW. Other jurisdictions, such as South Australia have already reached annual generation mixes of over 50% from renewable energy sources.

In addition, the aging coal-fired powered generators in NSW are reaching the end of their technical lives and the improving economics of renewables means that alternatives such as solar and wind firmed with gas, batteries or pumped hydro are expected to be the most economic form of reliable electricity into the future.

Considering the above, the principles that underpin the design of the EST and the Safeguard schemes should carefully consider this longer-term transition. This is particularly important in three key respects:

1. The new Peak Demand Reduction Scheme, the priority area as outlined in the consultation paper is targeted at supply and demand balance at traditional peak times (e.g. hot summer afternoons/evening). However, further consideration should also be given to the potential benefit of flexibility of demand at times of high instantaneous renewable generation where managing the supply-demand balance becomes increasingly important for system security and reliability. These challenges are well-covered in AEMO's recent Renewable Integration Study.
2. As electricity becomes increasingly sourced from renewables, the Energy Savings Scheme (ESS) will need to take this into consideration when assessing and comparing energy savings from fuel-switching activities. The reduction in average greenhouse gas factors for consumption of grid electricity require longer-term consideration of the use of certificate conversion factors under the ESS. For example, electric hot water storage systems powered by photovoltaics consume less end-use energy and will have a lower greenhouse gas contribution than a gas hot water system.
3. We also encourage the NSW government to consider a whole of energy system approach that incorporates other energy sector activities, such as transport, in the ESS. The NSW EPA State of the Environment Report 2018 indicated that the transport sector is the biggest energy user at 45% of the state total, while electricity only accounted for 18% of the total energy use. Similar to hot water systems, electrically powered vehicles have a better end-use efficiency and lower carbon emissions than internal combustion engine (ICE) powered vehicles if powered by electricity generated from low or zero emissions sources.

Energy affordability and maintaining a level of reliability that our customers value will remain a key focus for Ausgrid over the coming years. The way customers interact with the energy system is nonetheless changing and unlocking flexibility through initiatives such as the EST and Safeguard will be key to the energy transition.

The expansion of the ESS and introduction of a peak demand/flexibility scheme could have a significant impact on community energy use. A scheme which seeks to improve consumer outcomes should therefore ensure not only the efficient operation of the scheme, but efficient investment by AEMO, networks and the market. For this reason, we recommend that the NSW Government consider how granular forecast data could be made available to the NSW networks to inform more accurate forecasts of future customer demand.

If you would like to discuss our submission in more detail please contact Craig Tupper, Demand Management and Forecasting Manager on (02) 9269 2277 or ctupper@Ausgrid.com.au.

Yours sincerely



Iftekhar Omar
Head of Regulation

Attachment: Consultation Paper Questions

Question 1

Is the approach to assessing firm capacities from generators, interconnectors and demand response used to meet the EST reasonable and appropriate? Is there an alternative approach?

Ausgrid does not have a specific view or comment on the firm capacities derived for larger generators or interconnectors.

In regard to the “firm” capacity assumptions for demand response to meet an EST, we note that there is no detailed information in the consultation paper on the approach that will be taken with the Demand Side Participation Information (DSPI) gathered by AEMO, except to highlight that 90 MW of demand side participation (DSP) is reported by AEMO for NSW. It would be helpful to clarify if this is regarded as the “firm” capacity for demand response to achieve the EST and how it will be calculated.

As noted above, consideration should also be given to the firm capacity requirements at times other than the traditional peak. This will address the future need for flexibility at times of high instantaneous renewables generation and low customer demand.

Question 2

Is the approach to applying the capacity factors for wind and solar generators reasonable and appropriate?

No comment.

Question 3

Are AEMO’s maximum demand forecasts appropriate for use in determining the EST? Should alternatives be considered (e.g. TransGrid’s forecasts)?

The EST calculation methodology as proposed in the consultation paper will be heavily reliant on AEMO’s operational demand forecasts for 10% probability of exceedance conditions. It will therefore be important to fully understand how AEMO derives this value for NSW and how it corrects for 10% probability weather and incorporates the impacts of rooftop solar, behind the meter batteries, demand response activities and emerging technologies such as electric vehicles into these maximum demand forecasts.

For example, within NSW, there is already over 2.5 GW of installed small-scale rooftop solar and this continues to grow at record rates. Additionally, there is a material generation capacity from other generation units that will be accounted for in the operational demand forecasts:

- solar systems between 100kW and 30 MW
- landfill gas generators
- co/tri-generation plant
- other small fossil or renewable energy generators

The increased contribution of small renewable energy generators to instantaneous supply and demand balance and electricity system security and reliability has been recently covered in detail in AEMO's Renewable Integration Study and includes consideration of minimum demand scenarios in addition to maximum demand. It is expected that AEMO will build on this work in its Integrated System Plan.

A single demand forecast may no longer be sufficient to appropriately plan for system security and a range of scenarios (including minimum demand times) may need to be considered as part of the establishment of scheme targets. Consequently, it could be appropriate for the Government to assess both alternative forecasts as well as other reviews such as AEMO's Renewable Integration Study to help guide the EST.

For example, the 2019-20 NEM Summer Operation Review Report, recently released by AEMO, acknowledges that during extreme conditions several factors can materially impact the operational peak demand forecast that is published to the market, at short notice. These factors include price-driven demand-side response, activation of Reliability and Emergency Reserve Trader (RERT) resources, distribution-level outages and other weather-sensitive demand impacts such as increased air-conditioning loads and effects of smoke haze.

Question 4

How often should EST updates be published?

Annually would be appropriate.

Question 5

Are the entities required to provide information to the EST register that are listed above suitable and adequate?

No comment.

Question 6

Is there other information that should be provided for the register beyond that listed above?

The information collected for the EST register covers information about generators registered with AEMO or intending participants. It could also be made clear that information about planned generator retirements and outages are also included for the purposes of the register. Another source of information to consider for determining demand response capacity is the RERT.

As outlined in Q3 it will be important to understand what small generation and demand response activities are already included in the AEMO operational demand forecasts to assess what other information may be needed to meet the capacity requirements of the EST.

Question 7

Are the types of projects that may contribute to meeting the EST described above suitable and adequate? How could prospective projects, beyond those identified as committed, be considered within the EST forecast for firm capacity?

Other types of projects that may contribute to meeting the EST would be a large quantity of small generator projects under the non-scheduled generation threshold of 30 MW. For example, in NSW during 2019 there was over 550 MW of small-scale rooftop solar capacity installed under the SRES (solar systems up to 100kW) and numerous installations of small generating units between 100kW and 30 MW in size.

The installation of small generating unit capacity could be considered as a type of project that collectively across many projects contributes to meeting the EST. However, it needs to be well understood how the impacts of small generators is estimated and included in AEMO's operational demand forecast. It also needs to be made clear whether these small generators will be included within the operational demand forecasts going forwards and be eligible activities under the peak demand reduction scheme.

Ausgrid has no specific comment on how to account for larger prospective generation projects as part of the EST forecast for firm capacity without further detail and consultation on the topic.

Question 8

Many market participants already have requirements to report to AEMO or other market bodies. Where do you consider there may be overlap with these existing requirements that the NSW Government could leverage to ensure industry does not need to report twice? Are there other ways the NSW Government could obtain this information?

We consider there may be overlap with the following existing information submission requirements for DSP activities that could be leveraged for the EST:

- AEMO DSPI portal where all registered participants (including retailers, aggregators and networks) are required to submit information to AEMO annually on DSP programs they are responsible for above 1MW in size, or more granular information on customers on a controlled load or time of use tariff.
- The Wholesale Demand Response Mechanism (WDRM) which has been approved recently and will commence for large retail customers from October 2021.
- The RERT function conferred on AEMO to maintain power system reliability and system security.

In addition, depending on how small generating units are treated within the EST framework there may be potential overlap with the AEMO DER Register where all Network Service Providers collect and submit static technical information to AEMO for all small generating units at their connection points.

Question 9

What would be a reasonable commencement date for the new energy saving and peak demand reduction targets? Please provide an explanation for your response.

While a prompt start to the program may be desired, until more details about the new Safeguard scheme are released, it is difficult to estimate an appropriate commencement date.

The Government might consider some form of phased launch of the scheme to allow for the market to mature. It is also likely to take 6-12 months for appropriate reporting systems to be developed.

Question 10

Could elements of either scheme, such as the early accreditation of certificates ahead of surrendering requirements, be brought forward? Please provide an explanation for your response.

No comment.

Question 11

What support does industry need to prepare for the introduction of the scheme? Please provide an explanation for your response.

No comment.

Question 12

What issues should the NSW Government consider when setting targets to 2030? At what rate should the targets be increased to reach 13% by 2030?

The consultation paper argues that increased targets for the ESS will generate greater economic benefits for NSW. This is based on a number of scheme benefits, including reduced wholesale purchase costs. We note that the recent falls in wholesale prices may require more detailed analysis to support a significant increase in the targets.

One important issue that should be considered when setting targets is the longer-term transition towards a higher mix of renewable energy generation in the electricity system. This will have an influence on targets if a whole of energy system approach is considered that takes into account fuel switching or substitution to achieve the objectives of the NSW Net Zero Plan, including factors such as the electrification of the transport sector.

Question 13

What are the most promising opportunities once commercial lighting reaches market maturity? What is the likely size and cost of these opportunities?

No comment.

Question 14

What would prevent the uptake of new opportunities? What support (including new standards and calculation methods) does industry need to transition to new opportunities?

No comment.

Question 15

What additional data sources are available that could inform assessment of the size and cost of the energy efficiency opportunity in New South Wales? Refer to Appendix B for technical assumptions.

No comment.

Question 16

What feedback can you provide to improve the other modelling assumptions set out in Appendix B?

No comment.

Question 17

Is the current penalty rate set at an appropriate level to incentivise retailers to buy and surrender certificates?

No comment.

Question 18

Should small retailers be exempt? If so, up to what size?

No comment.

Question 19

Which cleaner fuel switching activities should the scheme provide incentives for?

An important cleaner fuel switching activity that should be considered is the electrification of the transport sector towards battery or hydrogen powered vehicles. As the supply of grid electricity transitions towards low or zero emissions electricity over the longer term, the electrification of the transport sector will increasingly become the “cleaner” option not just in terms of greenhouse gas contributions but also in terms of other environmental factors such as local air and noise pollution.

Consideration should also be given for activities where the end-use appliances or technologies might be powered by local generation technologies such as rooftop solar. An example of this is a photovoltaic powered electric storage hot water system is more efficient than gas hot water systems both in terms of the end-use conversion efficiency and greenhouse gas contributions.

We also encourage the review of the ESS certificate conversion factors for fuel switching activities and the concept of the “notional” MWh calculation. We believe that a wider consultation with customer advocacy organisations, potential scheme participants and other important stakeholders is required as well as setting a future projection of these conversion factors taking into consideration longer term forecast trends. A framework for the ESS needs to be designed that considers a whole of energy system approach in the context of the longer term transition of the electricity system to low or zero emissions generation technologies.

Question 20

Should the scheme cover technologies that are being wound down under the SRES? If so, what is the best way to do this?

Technologies under the SRES should be considered for inclusion in the ESS. This could include the small-scale hot water system replacement activities as mentioned in the

consultation paper but could also include small-scale photovoltaic systems that act to reduce the electricity being used by customers from the grid.

As mentioned in Q19, careful consideration needs to be given to the interrelationship between energy savings targets, fuel switching activities and the transition to low or zero emissions technologies in the supply of grid electricity

We encourage the NSW government to engage with the Clean Energy Regulator (CER) on this idea. One approach could be to leverage the systems, processes and scheme framework established by the CER over the last 20 years by gradually transitioning these activities to the ESS as the SRES winds down by 2030.

Question 21

How should energy savings be counted for these cleaner fuel switching activities?

No comment.

Question 22

What would be the likely scale of uptake of cleaner fuel switching activities? Please consider the number, size, and cost of projects.

No comment.

Question 23

Under what circumstances should the NSW Government consider extending scheme liability beyond the electricity sector?

No comment.

Question 24

How can the scheme's certificates best capture capacity, timing, duration and availability factor?

The factors to consider for the Peak Demand Reduction Scheme are numerous and interrelated. Capacity, timing and duration requirements are dynamic and can vary throughout the year, day of the week and time of day and depend on the type of system security or reliability event that is being addressed. And as noted above, the emerging need for broader flexibility services indicates that the scheme should be modified to address the wider range of emerging system reliability issues.

We encourage the NSW government to complete further detailed consultation on the scheme design to ensure that it addresses these broader system requirements.

Question 25

Who is best placed to manage the financial risk that capacity is not made available when needed?

The EST and the supporting peak reduction scheme seek to address electricity system security and reliability in NSW. In this context, the parties that appear to be best placed to manage the capacity and financial risks under the current national electricity regulatory framework are the market participants in the NEM.

However, as experienced in jurisdictions such as South Australia, there is still an important role for state governments to ensure that the market operates effectively and that reliability targets are met, given the essential service nature of electricity supply to customers and the community.

Careful consideration must also be given to the ESB's work on a post 2025 market design for the national electricity system which may influence the outcome to this question in the longer term.

Question 26

Are there other activities the NSW Government should consider for inclusion in the peak demand reduction scheme?

As noted elsewhere in our comments, an important consideration for Government is whether the scheme should be modified to encompass the broader need for flexibility in the future. As the share of generation from solar power and other non-dispatchable sources increases, the need for either firm capacity or flexible load increases. The development of a flexible electricity demand scheme may aid the development of a flexibility services market that can address the expected range of local and system needs at maximum and minimum demand.

A flexible electricity demand scheme might reward not only moderation of electricity demand at traditional system peak times, but also reward 'load response' or solar sponge behaviour to address minimum demand or local voltage management issues, encourage greater adoption of emerging technologies to help automate flexibility to customer requirements such as smart meters, smart home energy management systems and energy storage or a range of other innovative solutions to the emerging needs of the electricity system.

As an example of Ausgrid's response to this emerging need, Ausgrid is investigating opportunities for the use of dynamic connection agreements to influence behaviour through contract terms and tariffs to drive flexibility. By encouraging the broader flexible services market to develop rather than the narrower peak demand response market, the scheme will be better placed to address the energy needs of the future.

Ausgrid is also trialling a Virtual Power Plant in NSW with over 300 residential customers currently participating in the program. The program aims to test customer response and cost-effectiveness of incentivising residential batteries to be orchestrated to reduce demand at peak times and to also explore the benefits of orchestration at times of low demand to address other grid support services.

Another important activity to consider for the peak demand reduction scheme is to incentivise electricity retailers to pass through cost reflective pricing signals to electricity retail customers. This may incentivise electricity retailers to not only accelerate the rollout of smart meters in New South Wales but incentivise retailers to offer more cost reflective pricing structures to consumers .

Question 27

What is the size and cost of the peak demand reduction opportunity available in New South Wales?

The size of the peak demand reduction opportunity is significant. For example, the residential air conditioning load on peak summer days in Ausgrid's network area is about 1500 MW or over 10% of state peak demand and typically 40-50% of local suburban peak demand. Encouraging the use of smart controls to help customers manage their energy bills and contribute to better management of peak demand can offer a lower cost way to meet local and state capacity requirements. And by contributing their demand flexibility, customers earn rewards that help lower their bills.

Ausgrid's Aircon Saver programs have demonstrated that customers who participate in such flexible services programs show high levels of satisfaction with the program, high retention rates and low levels of use of any program override options. More information can be found on Ausgrid's website [here](#).

Another source of residential demand reductions are behavioural demand response programs where customers are rewarded for reducing their demand when a reduction in demand is required. These programs leverage smart meters and meter data portals to provide information to customers to help them identify how best they can achieve program rewards. The advantage of these programs is that direct control of individual appliances is not required avoiding equipment and install costs, customer choice is paramount and barriers to entry are low.

Question 28

Are there alternative ways in which the peak demand scheme could complement national schemes?

The recent AEMC rule change on the WDRM has limited participation in the mechanism to large customers. There may be an opportunity to aim the peak demand (and flexibility) scheme at residential and small to medium enterprise (SME) customers to stimulate market development in this segment. The outcome from this scheme could significantly contribute to the industry knowledge base as two-sided market options are considered.

Question 29

What are the key issues, and potential mitigation measures, the NSW Government should consider on consumer protection?

As an essential service, the supply of electricity has a detailed consumer protection framework that extends beyond the Australian Consumer Law (ACL). As recognised by the AEMC, there is a need to assess what consumer protections should apply to the new products and services that are expected to develop in the energy market. The principles being consulted on by the AEMC are a useful starting point for the design of the scheme. It should be made clear how these principles fit in with the existing consumer protection frameworks under the National Energy Customer Framework and the ACL.

For the purposes of the peak demand scheme, consideration needs to be given to who carries the risk of forecasting errors. These issues are being contemplated by the ESB through their post-2025 market design program. Lessons from the NSW scheme could provide valuable insights for this program.

Question 30

Which calculation methods should be developed first?

Where possible, calculation methods developed for other schemes or mechanisms should be leveraged or complemented, including the WDRM that will be developed for large electricity consumers.

Given that the WDRM will not apply to the small retail customer segment we recommend focusing initial efforts at developing calculation methods for residential and SME customers to stimulate activity in this market segment. Deemed savings calculation methods are a cost-effective certificate calculation method for the small customer segment due to the reduced transaction costs for certificate providers.

Developing this market could involve determining average peak reduction values for activities such as the installation of demand response enabled appliances, replacing existing air conditioners with more efficient ones (resulting in both energy and peak demand savings), or establishing methods for determining the peak reduction benefits of customers on cost reflective retail pricing (time of use, or peak demand-based pricing).

Question 31

Should location-based multipliers or activities that are specific to certain locations be considered?

Network investment is largely driven by local variations in demand. An effective demand certificate scheme can be an important way to lower network costs, thereby lowering energy bills for all consumers.

Consequently, Ausgrid strongly encourages the use of location-based multipliers or similar tools to encourage certificate creation activity in specific areas. The identification of these areas can be coordinated with network providers.

For example, Ausgrid is currently leveraging the ESS to encourage a higher level of peak demand focused energy savings as part of our Power2U trial. The establishment of a demand certificate scheme with a location-based multiplier would lower transactions costs for future demand management efforts and lead to a greater use of non-network alternatives to meet network constraints.

Question 32

What are your views on the proposed approach to scheme liability? Please align your response with the topics above.

As per our response in Question 31, the allocation of the target should consider regional/local conditions in addition to system wide peak (and minimum) demand. As the energy system becomes increasingly decentralised the challenge of matching supply and demand will depend on local conditions pertaining to DER (such as availability of roof space for solar PV) and load profiles (industrial vs. commercial vs. residential). A single system-wide target will not adequately capture this.

Question 33

What would be the implications for the available dependable peak demand reduction capacity in New South Wales if the scheme allows carry forward?

While the use of the carry forward provision introduces some risk, it may offer an important element of flexibility to liable parties. We would encourage that in establishing any carry forward provision, the Government carefully consider the risks and benefits.

Question 34

What qualifications should certificate providers be required to have?

No comment.

Question 35

Should certificates expire every compliance year or should they be transferable to future compliance years? What implications would your preferred approach have for ensuring dependable peak demand reduction capacity in New South Wales?

While the use of the existing energy savings certificate approach offers the advantage of administrative simplicity, it potentially introduces the risk that certificates created for demand response capability in one year only are applied to another year. Unlike energy savings certificates, peak demand certificates are time critical and time dependent and availability of peak demand reductions may vary from year to year.

As noted in Figure 2 of the consultation paper, the shortfall in firm capacity will vary from year to year. Consequently, the value and availability of peak demand certificates may also vary year to year. For this reason, we suggest that Option 1, with certificates that expire annually, may be a better approach.

Question 36

What is working well with the administration and regulation of the ESS? What features would you want to see continuing, and potentially replicated for the peak demand reduction scheme?

For both the energy savings and peak demand reduction schemes, we would encourage greater efforts to directly understand consumer experiences to help guide administration and regulation of the scheme.

Question 37

Should the annual Rule review and three-year major Rule review process for the ESS and new peak scheme be changed or is it working effectively? Please provide an explanation for your response.

The current review process cycle appears reasonable and balanced.

Question 38

Would the above ideas help make the Safeguard more customer-centric? Do you have other suggestions?

The listed ideas would help improve outcomes but would note that the identified ideas are focused on scheme participants rather than end-user customers. We would encourage greater efforts to engage with end-user customers to better understand their experience with the scheme, rather than their views filtered through the service providers. This could be achieved through a customer research program.

Question 39

What improvements could be made to the administration and regulation of the ESS that would encourage the creation of effective energy saving activities? Please provide an explanation for your response, including an indication of your key priorities.

One example might be the publication and promotion of plain English, best practice guides on the creation of new energy saving and demand reduction activities. The NSW Government might also establish incentives for non-scheme participants to encourage wider engagement.

Question 40

Who should be responsible for developing the capability of service providers to deliver effective activities, the Scheme Administrator or the Department?

Building capability would seem to be better delivered by the Department, allowing IPART to focus on scheme administration.

Question 41

What is the best way to develop the capabilities of service providers?

Ausgrid would encourage the Department to establish improved stakeholder relations to better understand both service provider and consumer experiences. Improved communications with scheme participants will help inform potential ways to improve provider capabilities and performance.

Question 42

What are your views on the options to enhance the compliance and enforcement framework of the ESS?

Ausgrid supports measured efforts to enhance compliance with the scheme.

Question 43

Are the current provisions for the NCAT review of decisions by the Scheme Regulator and Administrator sufficient? Please provide an explanation for your response.

No comment

Question 44

What key performance indicators and service standards should be considered for the Scheme Regulator and Administrator?

With the introduction of the peak demand reduction (and flexibility) scheme, new key performance indicators will be required to track performance of the scheme, inform stakeholders and consumers and help guide changes and improvements with the scheme and Safeguard. The indicators will depend upon the structure of scheme but are likely to include measures of firm demand reductions.

Question 45

What else can the NSW Government do to ensure the continuous improvement of the ESS?

We would encourage the NSW Government to explore how it might increase the volume and frequency of information published under the scheme. Improved transparency can stimulate greater activity under the scheme, build market and consumer confidence and help shape the EST design.

The EST has a material impact on community energy use and with the expansion of the ESS and introduction of a peak demand/flexibility scheme the impact will be much greater. These changes to underlying customer use of electricity may result in perverse outcomes if State and local forecasts do not accurately reflect scheme outcomes.

Incorrect forecasts can lead to poor investment outcomes by the market and networks and higher costs for consumers. A scheme which seeks to improve consumer outcomes should therefore ensure not only the efficient operation of the scheme, but efficient forecasts and investment by AEMO, networks and the market. For this reason, we recommend that the EST make available detailed, granular scheme data to NSW Networks and AEMO under appropriate confidentiality conditions.

A photograph of a paved road winding through a landscape at sunset. The road is dark with white dashed lines. On the left, there are large, dark trees. On the right, there is a utility pole with wires and more trees. The sky is a mix of blue and orange, with the sun setting in the distance. The text "Thank you" is overlaid in the center.

Thank you