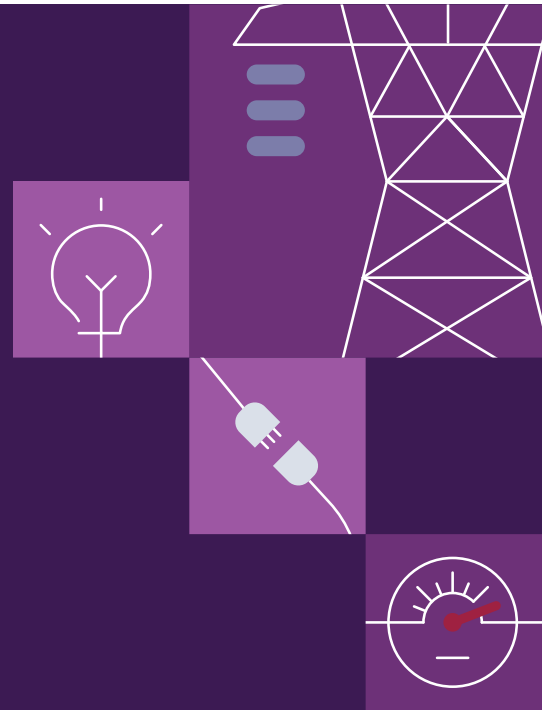




WEM Procedure: Frequency Co- Optimised Essential System Services Accreditation



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Version Release History

Version	Effective Date	Summary of Changes
1.0	01 October 2021	New WEM Procedure.
2.0	01 April 2024	Updated WEM Procedure to include: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• General performance requirements.• Acceptable Speed Factor range for Contingency Reserve Raise (CRR).• Delay response requirement of Block Response for Contingency Reserve Raise (CRR).• Clarification on the Registered Generator Performance Standard (GPS) as a pathway for Rate of Change of Frequency (RoCoF) Ride-Through Capability Accreditation.• Minor updates to the formatting and template.

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1. Introduction

1.1. Purpose and scope

- 1.1.1. This WEM Procedure: Frequency Co-Optimised Essential System Services Accreditation (Procedure) is made in accordance with AEMO's functions under clause 2.1A.2(h) of the Wholesale Electricity Market Rules (WEM Rules).
- 1.1.2. The *Electricity Industry Act 2004* (WA), the WEM Regulations and the WEM Rules prevail over this Procedure to the extent of any inconsistency.
- 1.1.3. In this Procedure, where obligations are conferred on a Rule Participant, that Rule Participant must comply with the relevant obligations in accordance with clause 2.9.7A, 2.9.7D or 2.9.8 of the WEM Rules, as applicable.
- 1.1.4. The purpose of this Procedure is to document:
- (a) the processes to be followed by AEMO, Market Participants and Network Operators in respect of the accreditation of a Facility under clause 2.34A or clause 1.49 and in respect to the provision of a Frequency Co-optimised Essential System Service [**Clause 2.34A.13**]:
 - (i) the format of information which Market Participants must submit ;
 - (ii) the performance parameters and requirements which must be satisfied in order for a Facility to be accredited to provide a particular Frequency Co-optimised Essential System Service (for example, minimum quantity, maximum response time, control facilities, measurement facilities);
 - (iii) the manner and form of control system or communication arrangements required for the provision and monitoring of each Frequency Co-optimised Essential System Service;
 - (iv) the Maximum Contingency Reserve Block Size and the method used to determine the Maximum Contingency Reserve Block Size;
 - (v) the format and nature of data to be provided as evidence of performance after each Contingency Event;
 - (vi) how AEMO will monitor and verify Facility performance against the Frequency Co-optimised Essential System Service Accreditation Parameters for the Facility including modelling and testing requirements;
 - (vii) how AEMO will determine a Facility Speed Factor for the Facility (so that it is possible for a Market Participant to estimate the Facility Speed Factor likely to be applied to its Facility);
 - (viii) the process for a Market Participant to seek to amend the Frequency Co-optimised Essential System Service Accreditation Parameters for a Facility;
 - (ix) the process AEMO will follow in considering whether to amend the Frequency Co-optimised Essential System Service Accreditation Parameters for a Facility, including examples of changes to Facility performance that would lead to an adjustment of the Frequency Co-optimised Essential System Service Accreditation Parameters;
 - (x) the processes to be followed by AEMO and Market Participants for any tests and re-tests of a Facility for the accreditation of a Facility to provide a Frequency Co-optimised Essential System Service;

- (xi) timeframes for notification requirements and provision of information including updating any Standing Data or information in such other place as determined by AEMO and specified in the WEM Procedure; and
 - (xii) any other processes or requirements relating to the accreditation of a Facility to provide a Frequency Co-optimised Essential System Service that AEMO considers are reasonably required to enable it to perform its functions under clause 2.34A ; and
- (b) in respect to RoCoF Ride-Through Capability **[Clause 2.34A.13(b)]**:
- (i) the type and form of supporting information which AEMO may request from Market Participants and Network Operators;
 - (ii) the processes AEMO must follow and the matters AEMO must take into account in determining whether to deem a Facility's RoCoF Ride-Through Capability as being equal to the RoCoF Safe Limit under clause 2.34A.12H;
 - (iii) the processes to be followed by Market Participants and Network Operators that wish to apply for the accreditation of RoCoF Ride-Through Capability for its Facility to be determined or re-determined by AEMO;
 - (iv) the processes to be followed by AEMO to determine or re-determine the accredited RoCoF Ride-Through Capability for a Facility;
 - (v) the processes to be followed by AEMO in considering whether to re-determine the RoCoF Ride-Through Capability accredited to a Facility, which may include examples of changes to a Facility's performance that would lead to an adjustment of the RoCoF Ride-Through Capability accredited to the Facility;
 - (vi) the processes to be followed by AEMO, Market Participants and Network Operators for any tests and re-tests of a Facility for the accreditation, or re-accreditation, of RoCoF Ride-Through Capability for a Facility; and
 - (vii) the timeframes, which must be reasonable, for notification requirements and provision of information, including updating any Standing Data or information in such other place as determined by AEMO and specified in the WEM Procedure; and
- (c) the processes to be followed by AEMO, including a consultation process with Market Participants and Network Operators, in determining or re-determining the RoCoF Ride-Through Cost Recovery Limit **[Clause 2.34A.13(c)]**.

1.1.5. Appendix A of this Procedure outlines the head of power clauses that this Procedure is made under, as well as other obligations in the WEM Rules covered by this Procedure.

1.2. Definitions

1.2.1. Terms defined in the Electricity Industry Act 2004 (WA), the WEM Regulations and the WEM Rules have the same meanings in this Procedure unless the context requires otherwise.

1.2.2. The following definitions apply in this Procedure unless the context requires otherwise.

Table 1 Definitions

Term	Meaning
Accreditation Process	The process by which AEMO decides to accept or reject an application to accredit a Facility for a Frequency Co-optimised Essential System Service or RoCoF Ride-Through Capability.
Active Power	As described in the Technical Rules.

Term	Meaning
AGC Assist	An AGC control mode, as described in the Technical Specification: Operational Data Points for Registered Facilities.
Amendment Process	Means a process in accordance with clause 2.34A.8, clause 2.34A.11, clause 2.34A.12E or clause 2.34A.12F: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) amending the Facility's Frequency Co-optimised Essential System Service Accreditation Parameters, as a result of the fact that the Facility has varied, is varying or is likely to vary significantly from that Facility's capability to deliver FCESS in accordance with that Facility's Frequency Co-optimised Essential System Service Accreditation Parameters and the relevant Performance Requirements.; and (b) amending the Facility's RoCoF Ride Through Capability, as a result of the fact that the Facility has varied, is varying or is likely to vary significantly from that Facility's capability to operate in accordance with that Facility's accredited RoCoF Ride-Through Capability.
Block Response	A manner of providing a Contingency Reserve where the response delivers a specific amount of service when one or more specified conditions are met and where each amount of service is a quantity independently capable of responding to Contingency Events.
Continuous Response	A manner of providing a Contingency Reserve Raise or Contingency Reserve Lower where that response delivers a variable amount of service commensurate with the size of the frequency disturbance (including using Droop Response).
Continuous Uninterrupted Operation	Has the meaning outlined in A12.1 of Appendix 12 of the WEM Rules.
Droop Dead Band Setting	The band, expressed in Hz, defined by two frequency settings DB_+ and DB_- and, used in calculating the frequency deviation $DB(\Delta f)$ in Hz for droop control as follows: $DB(\Delta f) = \begin{cases} \Delta f - DB_+, & \Delta f > DB_+ \\ \Delta f + DB_-, & \Delta f < DB_- \\ \text{else } 0 & \end{cases}$ where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - $\Delta f = f - f_0$, the frequency deviation from nominal frequency (f_0) - f_0 is 50 Hz
Droop Setting	The proportional rate (expressed as a percentage) at which a Facility under droop control offsets its Active Power (MW) setpoint in response to frequency deviations: $\text{Droop Setting (\%)} = 100 \times \frac{\Delta f / f_0}{\Delta P / P_N}$ Where <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - f_0 is 50 Hz, the nominal SWIS frequency in Hz - $\Delta f = f - f_0$ is the frequency deviation from nominal frequency in Hz - ΔP is the active power offset, in MW - P_N is the total nominal power capacity of all Energy Producing Systems and Loads delivering the service, in MW
High-Resolution Time Synchronised Data	Measurements of types of data including but not limited to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Substation busbar voltage, current, Active Power and Reactive Power output (MW and MVar) and frequency; and 2. Circuit breaker and protection devices status.
High-Resolution Time Synchronised Data Recorder	Equipment installed to collect High-Resolution Time Synchronised Data.
Inertial Component	The response of a Facility to a variation in Local Frequency due to the Facility's Inertia capability.
Inverter Based Load	One or more electricity consuming resources or devices located behind a single network connection point or electrically connected behind two or more shared network connection points, that is supplied by power electronics, including inverters, and potentially susceptible to inverter control instability.
Local Frequency	The frequency of the electricity experienced by the Facility, measured by the High-Resolution Time Synchronised Data Recorder for that Facility, in Hz.

Term	Meaning
Minimum Regulation Quantity	The minimum quantity of Regulation Raise or Regulation Lower service that a Facility may be accredited to offer.
Operating Configuration	A manner of operating a Facility providing an FCESS, which may modify the capabilities of that Facility, including but not limited to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fuel type (where Facility is capable of operating using different fuels) 2. Control mode 3. Quantity of components of that Facility which are Available Capacity, In-Service Capacity or Un-Available Capacity.
Performance Requirements	FCESS requirements which must be met for a Facility to be accredited in accordance with paragraph 2 and must be met by a Facility when enabled for an FCESS. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. for Regulation Raise and Regulation Lower, the relevant Performance R requirements detailed in paragraph 3.1; 2. for Contingency Reserve Raise, the relevant requirements detailed in paragraph 3.2; 3. for Contingency Reserve Lower, the relevant requirements detailed in paragraph 3.2; and 4. for RoCoF Control Service, the relevant requirements detailed in paragraph 3.3.
Primary Frequency Response	The response of Energy Producing Systems and Loads to arrest locally detected changes in frequency by changing their Injection or Withdrawal.
Protection System	Has the meaning outlined in A12.1 of Appendix 12.
Reactive Power	As described in the Technical Rules.
Reference Profile	The theoretical Primary Frequency Response of a Facility to Local Frequency excursions, calculated in accordance with paragraph 6.2.5
Reference Speed Factor	The Facility Speed Factor used to calculate a Reference Profile.
RoCoF	Has the meaning outlined in A12.1 of Appendix 12.
RoCoF Sensitive Equipment	Equipment identified by AEMO which may be sensitive to high RoCoF.
Standing Operating Configurations	The Operating Configurations under which that Facility intends to most often deliver the relevant Frequency Co-optimised Essential System Service .
Total Fault Clearance Time	Has the meaning outlined in A12.1 of Appendix 12.
Un-Available Capacity	Neither Available Capacity or In-Service Capacity.
Underlying System Load	AEMO's estimate of behind-the-meter demand that is responsive to changes in frequency. Underlying System Load may differ from Forecast Operational Demand due to "behind the meter" and other non-registered generation sources.

1.3. Interpretation

- 1.3.1. The following principles of interpretation apply in this Procedure unless the context requires otherwise.
- (a) Clauses 1.3 to 1.5 of the WEM Rules apply in this Procedure.
 - (b) References to time are references to Australian Western Standard Time.
 - (c) Terms that are capitalised, but not defined in this Procedure, have the meaning given in the WEM Rules.
 - (d) A reference to the WEM Rules or WEM Procedures includes any associated forms required or contemplated by the WEM Rules or WEM Procedures.
 - (e) Words expressed in the singular include the plural and vice versa.
 - (f) A reference to a paragraph refers to a paragraph of this Procedure.
 - (g) A reference to a clause refers to a clause or section of the WEM Rules.
 - (h) References to WEM Rules in this Procedure in bold and square brackets [Clause XXX] are included for convenience only, and do not form part of this Procedure.
 - (i) Text located in boxes and headed as Explanatory Note X in this Procedure is included by way of explanation only and does not form part of this Procedure. The Procedure prevails to the extent of any inconsistency with the explanatory notes contained within it.
 - (j) The body of this Procedure prevails to the extent of any inconsistency with the figures, diagrams, appendices, schedules, annexures or attachments contained within this document.

1.4. Related documents

- 1.4.1. The documents in [Table 2](#) are associated with this Procedure.

Table 2 Related documents

Reference	Title	Location
Application Form	Frequency Co-Optimised Essential System Service Application Form	AEMO Website
Guideline	Guideline: RoCoF Sensitive Equipment	AEMO Website
Technical Rules	Technical Rules	Western Power Website
Technical Specification	Technical Specification: Automatic Generation Control, SCADA Dispatch Instructions, and Fast Start Facility Operational Behaviour	AEMO Website
Technical Specification	Technical Specification: Operational Data Points for Registered Facilities	AEMO Website
Testing Guidelines	Guideline: Frequency Co-optimised Essential System Service Testing	AEMO Website
WEM Procedure	WEM Procedure: Commissioning Tests	AEMO Website
WEM Procedure	WEM Procedure: Communications and Control Systems	AEMO Website
WEM Rules	Wholesale Electricity Market Rules	Energy Policy WA Website

1.5. Communications and provision of information

- 1.5.1. All communications and provision of information by a Market Participant or Network Operator to AEMO under this Procedure must be conducted via email, unless otherwise specified in this Procedure.
- 1.5.2. All communication and provision of information by AEMO to a Market Participant or Network Operator under this Procedure will be conducted via email, unless otherwise specified in this Procedure.

2. ACCREDITATION PROCESS

2.1. Application for FCESS

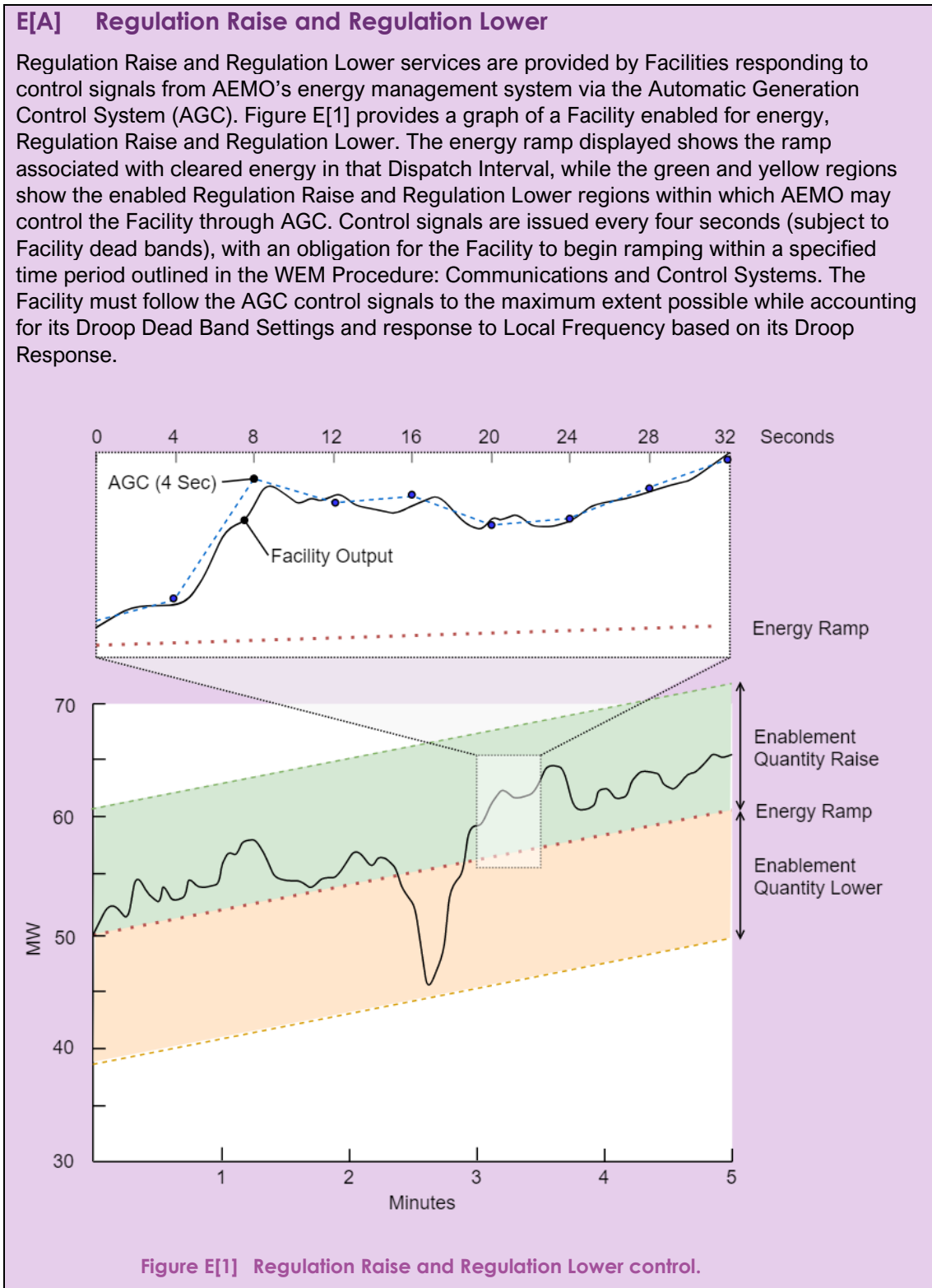
- 2.1.1. A Market Participant may apply to AEMO for Accreditation Process or Amendment Process of a Facility to provide one or more Frequency Co-optimised Essential System Services (FCESS) referred to in clause 2.34A.1.
- 2.1.2. An application made under paragraph 2.1.1 to undertake the Accreditation Process or Amendment Process must be in the format of the application form published on the WEM Website, and include:
 - (a) all items required by clause 2.34A.3;
 - (b) the Market Participant's name;
 - (c) the FCESS for which the Market Participant is seeking accreditation;
 - (d) the proposed values for the Frequency Co-optimised Essential System Service Accreditation Parameters for each relevant FCESS, as detailed in paragraph 3.6.1; and
 - (e) any available evidence that the Facility can meet the Performance Requirements for the relevant FCESS (which can be provided in formats such as .doc, .xls, .pdf, etc.).

- 2.1.3. Where a Market Participant has undertaken an Amendment Process and the available quantity of a Frequency Co-optimised Essential System Service for dispatch has been reduced, the Market Participant must submit an Outage for the relevant Facility, reflecting the reduced availability of the relevant Frequency Co-optimised Essential System Service, in accordance with the WEM Procedure: Outages.
- 2.1.4. AEMO will determine whether the Facility is capable of meeting the relevant Performance Requirements, relating to the Accreditation Process or Amendment Process for which it has received an application under paragraph 2.1.1, by considering all information provided by the Market Participant as part of the application and, where relevant, testing data provided in accordance with paragraph 2.1.11.
- 2.1.5. For each Facility that meets the relevant Performance Requirements in paragraph 2.1.3, AEMO will determine the relevant values for the Frequency Co-optimised Essential System Service Accreditation Parameters.
- 2.1.6. Market Participants must submit proposed values for the Frequency Co-optimised Essential System Service Accreditation Parameters for their Facility in accordance with paragraph 2.1.2(d). Through the Accreditation Process, AEMO may identify alternative values for each Accreditation Parameter.
- 2.1.7. Where AEMO identifies alternative Accreditation Parameter values in accordance with paragraph 2.1.6, AEMO must advise the Market Participant and review the application, made under paragraph 2.1.1, using the alternative Accreditation Parameter values.
- 2.1.8. In making the determination under paragraphs 2.1.3 and 2.1.5, AEMO may consider information received through:
 - (a) assessing the application provided under paragraph 2.1.2, including:
 - (i) analysing historical data available to AEMO that demonstrates the capability of a Facility to deliver Frequency Co-optimised Essential System Services;
 - (ii) assessing data under a Registered Generator Performance Standard for that Facility;
 - (iii) assessing Standing Data for that Facility;
 - (iv) consulting with the Market Participant, including discussing variation of the proposed Frequency Co-optimised Essential System Service Accreditation Parameters;
 - (v) consulting with Western Power; and
 - (vi) considering any other information available to AEMO that it reasonably considers relevant in assessing the capability of the Facilities identified in the application under paragraph 2.1.2; and
 - (b) in accordance with clause 2.34A.7, requesting additional information in support of an application, specifying a time and date for the information to be provided; and
 - (c) where reasonably required to conduct the Accreditation Process for a Facility for the relevant FCESS, requesting Facility testing in accordance with clause 2.34A.4A to verify the capability of the Facility in delivery of the relevant FCESS.

- 2.1.9. Where AEMO requests additional supporting information under paragraph 2.1.8(b), a Market Participant must provide that information by the time and date specified by AEMO under paragraph 2.1.8(b) or request the application is withdrawn in accordance with paragraph 2.1.12.
- 2.1.10. Where AEMO requests Facility testing in accordance with paragraph 2.1.8(c), it must specify the tests to be conducted in accordance with the guideline created under paragraph 8. AEMO, in consultation with the Market Participant, will specify a time and date by which the Market Participant must provide the test results.
- 2.1.11. A Market Participant must, where requested by AEMO under paragraph 2.1.7(c) to undertake testing, either:
- (a) undertake all tests specified under paragraph 2.1.10 and submit results of the tests by the time and date specified by AEMO under that paragraph 2.1.10; or
 - (b) request the application for accreditation for that FCESS is withdrawn in accordance with paragraph 2.1.12.
- 2.1.12. A Market Participant may, in writing to AEMO, withdraw an application for accreditation in accordance with clause 2.34A.4C.
- 2.1.13. Under clause 2.34A.4, AEMO's determinations, under paragraphs 2.1.3 and 2.1.5 must be made within the later of, as relevant:
- (a) 20 Business Days of receipt of a complete application under paragraph 2.1.2;
 - (b) 20 Business Days from the time and date specified by AEMO under paragraph 2.1.8(b); or
 - (c) 20 Business Days of receipt of testing data submitted under paragraph 2.1.11(a).
- 2.1.14. Where AEMO determines, under paragraph 2.1.3, that a Facility is capable of meeting the relevant Performance Requirements for a FCESS, AEMO must approve the application in accordance with clause 2.34A.4 and inform the Market Participant in accordance with clause 2.34A.6.
- 2.1.15. Where AEMO determines, under paragraph 2.1.3, that the capability of the Facility does not meet the Performance Requirements for the relevant FCESS, it must reject the application in accordance with clause 2.34.4 and notify the Market Participant, including reasons for its decision provided in accordance with clause 2.34A.5.
- 2.1.16. As required by clause 2.34A.6(f), where AEMO approves an application under paragraph 2.1.14, a Market Participant must include the information outlined in its Standing Data for the Facility.
- 2.1.17. AEMO may request a Market Participant to include additional information to that required under paragraph 2.1.16 in its Standing Data for the Facility.
- 2.1.18. Where AEMO makes a request under paragraph 2.1.17, a Market Participant must include the requested information in its Standing Data for the Facility.
- 2.1.19. Changes to Standing Data information provided by a Market Participant under paragraph 2.1.16, will be made in accordance with paragraph 10.

3. Performance Parameters and Requirements

3.1. Regulation Raise and Regulation Lower Performance Requirements



3.1.1. All Facilities providing Regulation Raise or Regulation Lower must:

- (a) be capable of continuously receiving and responding to a control signal in a manner that meets the requirements of AEMO's AGC, to increase or decrease Injection or Withdrawal (as applicable), within the enabled Regulation Raise or Regulation Lower range for that Facility;
- (b) have a ramp rate sufficient to deliver the maximum quantity of Regulation Raise or Regulation Lower in five minutes;
- (c) meet the required ramp rate specified in paragraph 3.1.1(b) continuously within the Enablement Limit;
- (d) have a communication lag time less than the maximum communication lag time specified in the WEM Procedure: Communications and Control Systems;
- (e) as applicable, have a Minimum Regulation Quantity for Regulation Raise and Regulation Lower of at least 10 MW; and
- (f) meet the relevant requirements of the:
 - (i) Technical Specification: Operational Data Points for Registered Facilities;
 - (ii) WEM Procedure: Communications and Control Systems; and
 - (iii) Technical Specification: Automatic Generation Control, SCADA Dispatch Instructions, and Fast Start Facility Operational Behaviour.

E[B] Regulation Raise and Regulation Lower Quantities

AEMO undertakes system studies to assist with determining the minimum Performance Requirements for Regulation Raise and Regulation Lower. In setting these quantities, AEMO has undertaken system studies to consider:

- (a) the capability of AEMO's AGC to manage system frequency in accordance with the SWIS Frequency Operating Standards with Facilities enabled for a range of quantities of Regulation Raise and Regulation Lower;
- (b) the capability of AEMO's AGC to manage system frequency in accordance with the SWIS Frequency Operating Standards with varying communication lag times; and
- (c) errors due to SCADA measurement accuracy.

- 3.1.2. Measurements at the relevant connection point must be used to measure Regulation Raise and Regulation Lower quantities.
- 3.1.3. If Regulation Raise and Regulation Lower cannot be measured in accordance with paragraph 3.1.2, measurements from an alternative measurement point, as approved by AEMO, may be considered to calculate the Injection or Withdrawal at the Facility connection point.
- 3.1.4. All Facilities providing Regulation Raise or Regulation Lower using multiple Operating Configurations must be capable of meeting the relevant Performance Requirements under all relevant Operating Configurations.
- 3.1.5. All Facilities providing Regulation Raise or Regulation Lower must meet the requirements of paragraph 3.5.

3.2. Contingency Reserve Raise and Contingency Reserve Lower Performance Requirements

- 3.2.1. All Facilities providing Contingency Reserve Raise must be capable of automatically responding to downward excursions of Local Frequency by one or more of:
 - (a) increasing Injection in proportion to a frequency deviation, or by a specified quantity for a Block Response;
 - (b) decreasing Withdrawal in proportion to a frequency deviation, or by a specified quantity for a Block Response; or
 - (c) moving from Withdrawal to Injection in proportion to a frequency deviation, or by a specified quantity for a Block Response.
- 3.2.2. All Facilities providing Contingency Reserve Lower must be capable of automatically responding to upward excursions of Local Frequency by one or more of:
 - (a) decreasing Injection in proportion to a frequency deviation, or by a specified quantity for a Block Response;
 - (b) increasing Withdrawal in proportion to a frequency deviation, or by a specified quantity for a Block Response; or
 - (c) moving from Injection to Withdrawal in proportion to a frequency deviation, or by a specified quantity for a Block Response.

**E[C] Contingency Reserve Raise and Contingency Reserve Lower
Quantities**

In setting the minimum quantity under paragraph 3.2.3, AEMO has considered the cost impact to both AEMO and Market Participants in undertaking the required Accreditation Process, including testing requirements and subsequent monitoring and verification.

- 3.2.3. All Facilities providing Contingency Reserve Raise or Contingency Reserve Lower must be capable of delivering a minimum response, required under paragraph 3.2.1 or 3.2.2 (as relevant) and determined in accordance with paragraph 3.4, of at least 5 MW.
- 3.2.4. All Facilities providing Contingency Reserve Raise or Contingency Reserve Lower must be capable of sustaining the response required under paragraph 3.2.1 or 3.2.2 (as relevant) for at least 15 minutes in accordance with clause 7.10.18.
- 3.2.5. The response under paragraph 3.2.1 or 3.2.2 must be controlled automatically through the following methods:
 - (a) Droop Response (to provide a Continuous Response); or
 - (b) a control scheme to deliver a set quantity (to provide a Block Response).
- 3.2.6. Where the response under paragraph 3.2.1 or 3.2.2 (as relevant) is controlled by a control scheme to deliver a set quantity, in accordance with paragraph 3.2.5(b) the Facility must be capable of adjusting the setpoint frequency, at which the Facility responds, to outside of the Normal Operating Frequency Band in accordance with AEMO telemetered setpoints.
- 3.2.7. Where the response under paragraph 3.2.1 is controlled by a control scheme to deliver a set quantity, in accordance with paragraph 3.2.5(b):
 - (a) the Facility must be capable of disabling the response when not enabled for Contingency Reserve Raise or Contingency Reserve Lower, subject to any relevant Registered Generator Performance Standard for that Facility; and
 - (b) the relevant Facility's Restoration Profile, if applicable, must be approved by AEMO.
- 3.2.8. Where the response under paragraph 3.2.1 or 3.2.2 (as relevant) is controlled by Droop Response, in accordance with 3.2.5(a) the Facility:
 - (a) may have asymmetrical Droop Settings for Contingency Reserve Raise and Contingency Reserve Lower;
 - (b) must have a minimum Droop Setting of 2%;
 - (c) must have a maximum Droop Setting of 4%; and
 - (d) is not required to respond inside its Droop Dead Band Setting.

- 3.2.9. Unless otherwise approved by AEMO under paragraph 3.2.10, all Facilities providing Contingency Reserve Raise or Contingency Reserve Lower must operate in AGC Assist while enabled for Contingency Reserve.
- 3.2.10. AEMO may approve an alternative mechanism to AGC Assist, where a Facility is able to demonstrate that it is capable of autonomously providing an ongoing response to an extended high or low frequency event for up to 15 minutes.
- 3.2.11. Where a Facility operates in AGC Assist, in accordance with paragraph 3.2.9, that Facility must be capable of receiving and responding to AGC signals in accordance with the Technical Specification: Operational Data Points for Registered Facilities.
- 3.2.12. All Facilities providing Contingency Reserve Raise as a Block Response must have demonstrated Block Responses less than or equal to the Maximum Contingency Reserve Block Size, as determined under paragraph 4.1.
- 3.2.13. All Facilities providing Contingency Reserve Raise or Contingency Reserve Lower must have a suitable High-Resolution Time Synchronised Data Recorder, located at or close to the relevant connection point or connection points, that is capable of disturbance recording in accordance with the WEM Procedure: Communications and Control Systems.
- 3.2.14. All Facilities providing Contingency Reserve Raise or Contingency Reserve Lower must meet the relevant requirements of:
- (a) Technical Specification: Operational Data Points for Registered Facilities; and
 - (b) WEM Procedure: Communications and Control Systems.
- 3.2.15. If a Facility is unable to meet any of the Performance Requirements specified in paragraphs 3.2.6, 3.2.7(a), 3.2.9, 3.5.1, 3.5.2, 3.5.3 or 3.5.4, AEMO may determine that the Facility is exempt from the relevant Performance Requirements, where it determines an alternative means of providing the service is available and is sufficient to allow AEMO to maintain Power System Security and Power System Reliability.
- 3.2.16. Where AEMO has determined that a Facility is exempt from a Performance Requirement, in accordance with paragraph 3.2.15, it may:
- (a) set a time period for that exemption; and
 - (b) revoke that exemption at any time and request the Amendment Process be undertaken for that Facility, in accordance with paragraph 7.2.1, where AEMO considers that the alternative means of providing the service is no-longer sufficient to allow AEMO to maintain Power System Security and Power System Reliability.

- 3.2.17. All Facilities providing Contingency Reserve Raise or Contingency Reserve Lower using multiple Operating Configurations must be capable of meeting the relevant Performance Requirements under each relevant Operating Configuration.
- 3.2.18. All Facilities providing Contingency Reserve Raise or Contingency Reserve Lower must meet the general performance requirements outlined in paragraph 3.5.

3.3. RoCoF Control Service Performance Requirements

- 3.3.1. All Facilities seeking accreditation for RoCoF Control Service must provide Inertia, measured in rotational MWs at 50 Hz.
- 3.3.2. All Facilities providing RoCoF Control Service must have a suitable High-Resolution Time Synchronised Data Recorder, located at or close to the relevant connection point, that is capable of disturbance recording in accordance with the WEM Procedure: Communications and Control Systems.
- 3.3.3. All Facilities providing RoCoF Control Service must meet the relevant requirements of:
 - (a) Technical Specification: Operational Data Points for Registered Facilities; and
 - (b) WEM Procedure: Communications and Control Systems.
- 3.3.4. All Facilities providing RoCoF Control Service must meet the general performance requirements outlined in paragraph 3.5.

3.4. Updating minimum response values

- 3.4.1. When AEMO determines that the minimum response required under paragraph 3.1.1(e) or 3.2.3 is no longer appropriate for any reason, it will review and update the Minimum Regulation Quantity or minimum quantity of Contingency Reserve Raise and/or Contingency Reserve Lower that a Facility can be accredited for.
- 3.4.2. Prior to updating a minimum quantity under paragraph 3.4.1, AEMO will consult Market Participants by publishing the following on the WEM Website:
 - (a) the proposed new Minimum Regulation Quantity or minimum quantity of Contingency Reserve Raise and/or Contingency Reserve Lower;
 - (b) the reason for the proposed change; and
 - (c) the deadline for submissions on the proposed new minimum quantity and the contact details to which the submission must be made.

- 3.4.3. A Market Participant may make a submission to AEMO using the contact details and by the time stipulated on the WEM Website under paragraph 3.4.2(c).
- 3.4.4. AEMO will consider submissions provided under paragraph 3.4.3, publish the final updated Minimum Regulation Quantity or minimum quantity of Contingency Reserve Raise and/or Contingency Reserve Lower that a Facility can be accredited for on the WEM Website and issue a notice to affected Market Participants.

3.5. General performance requirements

- 3.5.1. Except when providing Block Response, all Facilities providing FCESS must maintain Continuous Uninterrupted Operation where a power system disturbance causes the frequency to:
 - (a) reach 52.0 Hz for a period of up to 2 minutes;
 - (b) operate between 49.0 Hz to 51.0 Hz continuously;
 - (c) reach 48.0 Hz for a period of at least 15 minutes;
 - (d) reach 47.5 Hz for a period of at least 5 minutes; or
 - (e) reach 47.0 Hz for a period of at least 10 seconds,as shown in Figure 1

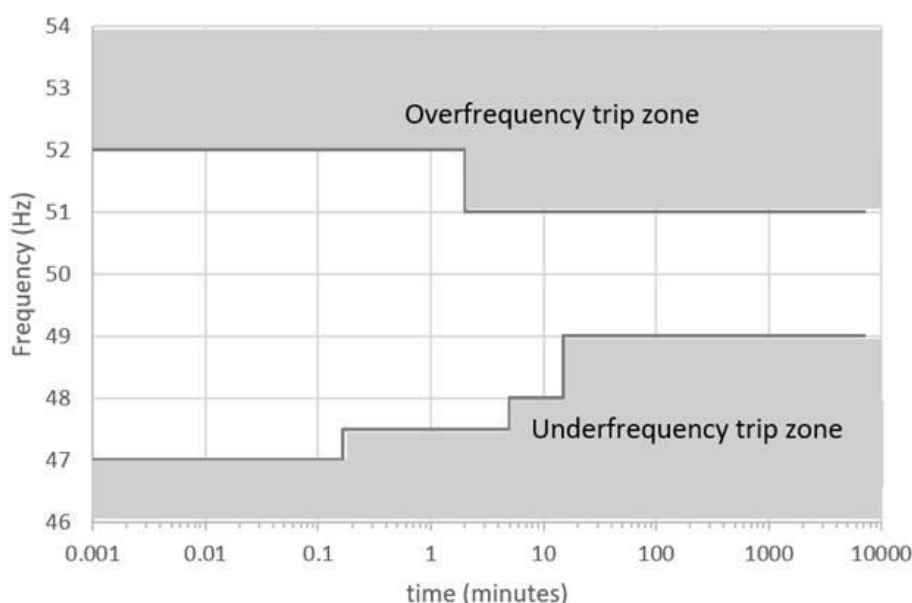


Figure 1 Frequency variations that a Facility must ride through to meet the minimum Facility performance standard

- 3.5.2. All Facilities providing FCESS must maintain Continuous Uninterrupted Operation for the period of a power system disturbance where the disturbance causes the RoCoF to:
 - (a) reach 2 Hz/s over 250 milliseconds during the disturbance; or
 - (b) reach 1 Hz/s over 1 second during the disturbance.

3.5.3. All Facilities providing FCESS must maintain Continuous Uninterrupted Operation for the period of a power system disturbance where the disturbance causes the voltage to vary within the following ranges:

- (a) voltage does not exceed 120% of nominal voltage after T(ov);
- (b) voltage does not exceed 115% of nominal voltage for more than 0.1 seconds after T(ov);
- (c) voltage does not exceed 110% of nominal voltage for more than 0.9 seconds after T(ov);
- (d) voltage remains at 0% of nominal voltage for no more than 450 milliseconds after T(uv), subject to any relaxation under paragraph 3.5.4;
- (e) voltage does not stay below 70% of nominal voltage for more than 450 milliseconds after T(uv);
- (f) voltage does not stay below 80% of nominal voltage for more than 2.0 seconds after T(uv); and
- (g) voltage does not stay below 90% of nominal voltage for more than 5.0 seconds after T(uv).

as shown in Figure 2

Where:

T(ov) means a point in time when the voltage first varied above 110% of nominal voltage before returning to between 90% and 110% of nominal voltage; and

T(uv) means a point in time when the voltage first varied below 90% of nominal voltage before returning to between 90% and 110% of nominal voltage.

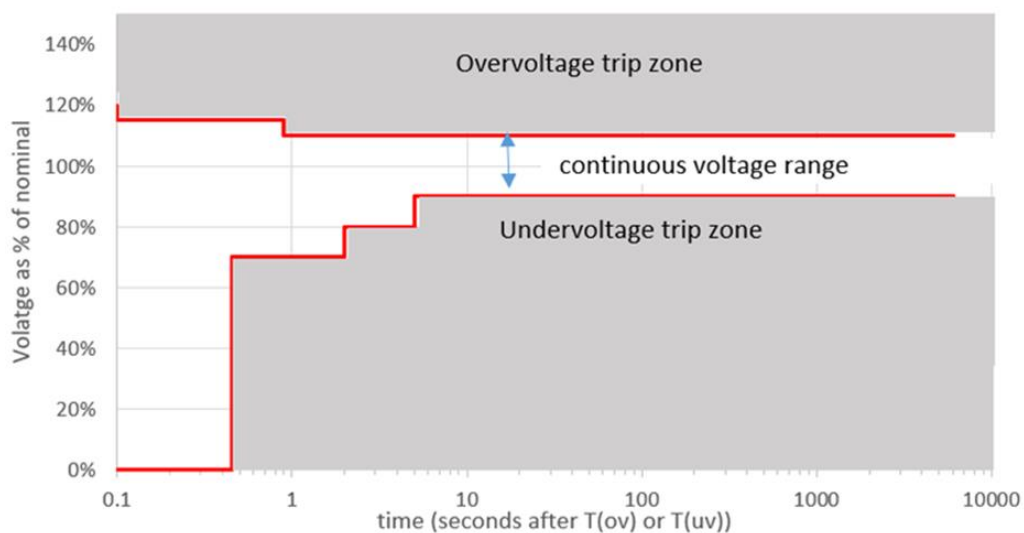


Figure 2 Voltage variations that a Facility must ride through to meet the minimum Facility performance standard

- 3.5.4. The duration of the zero percent voltage level may be relaxed through agreement with the Network Operator and AEMO, but shall not be lower than the maximum Total Fault Clearance Time with no circuit breaker fail, as specified in the Technical Rules.
- 3.5.5. A Facility providing FCESS and each of its operating units, including Generating Units, asynchronous bidirectional units and Inverter Based Loads, must remain in Continuous Uninterrupted Operation for any disturbance caused by:
 - (a) a Credible Contingency; or
 - (b) a single phase to ground, phase to phase or two phase to ground fault or three phase fault in a transmission or distribution system that could be cleared within the longest time expected to be taken for all relevant primary Protection Systems to clear the fault,

provided that the event is not one that would disconnect the Facility and each of its operating units, including Generating Units, asynchronous bidirectional units and Inverter Based Loads, from the SWIS by removing Network elements from service or as a result of the operation of an inter-trip, Protection Scheme or runback scheme approved by the Network Operator and AEMO.

- 3.5.6. A bidirectional Facility seeking accreditation must demonstrate being able to transition between consuming and generating energy while actively providing the relevant service. Failure to demonstrate this ability, will require alternative Accreditation Parameters to be demonstrated to reflect capability in each of the different Operating Configurations.

3.6. Frequency Co-optimised Essential System Service Accreditation Parameters

- 3.6.1. The Frequency Co-optimised Essential System Service Accreditation Parameters for all Facilities, for each relevant FCESS are detailed in Table 3.

Table 3 Frequency Co-optimised Essential System Service Accreditation Parameters

Accreditation Parameter	Regulation Raise	Regulation Lower	Contingency Reserve Raise	Contingency Reserve Lower	RoCoF Control Service
(a) the maximum quantity of FCESS that the Facility can deliver under any Operating Configuration	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
(b) where relevant, alternative maximum quantities of FCESS that the Facility can deliver using its Standing Operating Configurations	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
(c) the Standing Enablement Minimum and Standing Enablement Maximum for the Facility under any Operating Configuration	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
(d) where relevant, the alternative Standing	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Accreditation Parameter	Regulation Raise	Regulation Lower	Contingency Reserve Raise	Contingency Reserve Lower	RoCoF Control Service
Enablement Minimums and Standing Enablement Maximums for the Facility using its Standing Operating Configurations					
(e) the Standing Low Breakpoint and Standing High Breakpoint for the Facility under any Operating Configuration	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
(f) where relevant, the Standing Low Breakpoints and Standing High Breakpoints for the Facility using its Standing Operating Configurations	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
(g) whether the Facility will provide Contingency Reserve Raise or Contingency Reserve Lower response using a Block Response or a Continuous Response			Yes	Yes	
(h) whether the Facility will provide a Block Response and, therefore, is subject to the Maximum Contingency Reserve Block Size determined under paragraph 4.1			Yes	Yes	
(i) where a Facility is subject to the Maximum Contingency Reserve Block Size, the size of each relevant Block Response			Yes	Yes	
(j) where a Facility provides Contingency Reserve Raise or Contingency Reserve Lower using Droop Response, the Droop Setting for that Facility			Yes	Yes	
(k) where a Facility provides Contingency Reserve Raise or Contingency Reserve Lower using Droop Response, the Droop Dead Band Setting for that Facility			Yes	Yes	
(l) Any exemptions applying to the Facility determined in			Yes	Yes	

Accreditation Parameter	Regulation Raise	Regulation Lower	Contingency Reserve Raise	Contingency Reserve Lower	RoCoF Control Service
accordance with paragraph 3.2.15					
(m) a Facility Performance Factor of 1	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes
(n) the Facility Speed Factor for Contingency Reserve Raise for that Facility			Yes		
(o) for a Facility that is an Interruptible Load, the Restoration Profile of the Interruptible Load			Yes		

E[D] Facility Performance Factor

Facility Performance Factors are designed to dynamically reflect the value of a Facility’s enabled quantity for an Essential System Service and that Essential System Service’s contribution to the total quantity of Essential System Service that is required to maintain Power System Security. Facility Performance Factors will vary by Dispatch Interval according to power system conditions (including System Inertia and Contingency Event sizes).

As outlined in Table 3(m), a Facility Performance Factor (based on the Facility Speed Factor determined under paragraph 6.2) will only be applied to Contingency Reserve Raise, and, for all other services, the Facility Performance Factor will be set at 1. An explanation of the calculation of Facility Performance Factors for Contingency Reserve Raise is contained in the WEM Procedure: Essential System Service Quantities. It is intended that inclusion of dynamic Facility Performance Factors for other Essential System Services will be considered by AEMO in the future.

4. Setting Of FCESS Performance Requirements

4.1. Maximum Contingency Reserve Block Size

E[E] Maximum Contingency Reserve Block Size

The Maximum Contingency Reserve Block Size concept is designed to mitigate the risk associated with partially clearing Contingency Reserve Raise that is delivered as a Block Response. Facilities that provide Contingency Reserve Raise as a Block Response are only capable of delivering either the full quantity or zero. For example, if a Facility provides 100 MW Contingency Reserve Raise as a Block Response, the only delivery of that service would be 100 MW or zero.

However, if this Facility is the marginal provider of Contingency Reserve Raise, activation of the full 100 MW may result in an over-frequency event. Therefore, the Dispatch Algorithm will only clear 5 MW for that Facility to avoid Power System Security risks. To mitigate this risk, AEMO will set the Maximum Contingency Reserve Block Size, reflective of forecast system conditions.

Paragraph 4.1 provides the guidance for AEMO's assessment of the Maximum Contingency Reserve Block Size and how it may be updated to reflect changing system conditions.

The proposed methodology considers a worst-case scenario, to determine the maximum block size that would cause power system frequency to exceed the Normal Operating Frequency Band. The Maximum Contingency Reserve Block Size then limits the quantity to be provided for total offered tranches.

- 4.1.1. AEMO's method for determining the Maximum Contingency Reserve Block Size is to calculate the Block Response quantity of Contingency Reserve Raise that causes either the SWIS Frequency to exceed the Normal Operating Frequency Band or the SWIS RoCoF to exceed the RoCoF Safe Limit, assuming the power system conditions that would have the largest impact, and that Block Response quantity will equal the Maximum Contingency Reserve Block Size.
- 4.1.2. In calculating the Block Response quantity of Contingency Reserve Raise under paragraph 4.1.1, AEMO may undertake system studies to consider:
 - (a) low Underlying System Load condition;
 - (b) low System Inertia condition; and
 - (c) any other relevant assumptions, including frequency setting of Block Responses.
 - (d) AEMO will publish the Maximum Contingency Reserve Block Size on the WEM Website.

- 4.1.3. AEMO will publish the Maximum Contingency Reserve Block Size on the WEM Website.
- 4.1.4. AEMO may re-determine the Maximum Contingency Reserve Block Size at any time and will publish the re-determined Maximum Contingency Reserve Block Size on the WEM Website as soon as practicable.
- 4.1.5. AEMO may determine that a Market Participant must undertake the Amendment Process under paragraph 7.2.1, where the Maximum Contingency Reserve Block Size is varied under paragraph 4.1.3.
- 4.1.6. Where AEMO makes a determination under paragraph 4.1.5, it will advise the Market Participant that it must undertake the Amendment Process under paragraph 7.2.1 and provide a timeframe by which it must submit an application to undertake an Amendment Process.
- 4.1.7. A Market Participant must submit an application to undertake a Amendment Process by the time stipulated in AEMO's notification under paragraph 4.1.6.
- 4.1.8. Any Facility which delivers Contingency Reserve services in a block manner must be capable of independently triggering enabled tranches.

5. Performance Verification for FCESS

5.1. Performance verification for FCESS

- 5.1.1. For the purposes of monitoring and verifying Facility performance against the Frequency Co-optimised Essential System Service Accreditation Parameters, AEMO will model expected Facility performance and duration in accordance with the Facility's Frequency Co-optimised Essential System Service Accreditation Parameters against the Facility's actual performance and duration.
- 5.1.2. AEMO will monitor compliance with relevant Performance Requirements and Frequency Co-optimised Essential System Service Accreditation Parameters for each Facility accredited to provide FCESS by:
 - (a) for Regulation Raise and Regulation Lower, monitoring the degree to which a Facility performs under AGC; and
 - (b) for Contingency Reserve Raise, Contingency Reserve Lower and RoCoF Control Service, monitoring the response of the Facility to Contingency Events.
- 5.1.3. AEMO may request a Market Participant to undertake testing to verify Facility performance against the Frequency Co-optimised Essential System Service Accreditation Parameters for the Facility, under an approved Commissioning Test Plan in accordance with the WEM Procedure: Commissioning Tests by the time specified by AEMO in its request (where relevant).
- 5.1.4. AEMO will undertake a review of the performance of Facilities accredited for Frequency Co-optimised Essential System Service where:
 - (a) AEMO becomes aware, through monitoring in accordance with paragraph 5.1.1 that a Facility's performance is varying from the relevant Performance Requirements or the Facility's Frequency Co-optimised Essential System Service Accreditation Parameters; or
 - (b) AEMO's review of Facilities' performance is scheduled in accordance with paragraph 5.1.5.

- 5.1.5. Every two years, AEMO will undertake a review of Facilities accredited for FCESS, where that Facility has either:
- (a) not been enabled for the relevant FCESS in the previous two years; or
 - (b) has not delivered the relevant FCESS in the previous two years.
- 5.1.6. AEMO's review under paragraph 5.1.4 may include analysis of the extent to which each Facility meets the relevant Performance Requirements and Frequency Co-optimised Essential System Service Accreditation Parameters whilst enabled for the relevant FCESS, through analyses using:
- (a) SCADA data collected for the relevant Facility;
 - (b) High-Resolution Time Synchronised Data;
 - (c) Essential System Service Enablement Quantities for the relevant Dispatch Intervals; and
 - (d) Forced Outage rates.
- 5.1.7. Where, following a review under paragraph 5.1.4, AEMO determines a Facility has not been consistently meeting the Performance Requirements for the relevant FCESS, or has not been enabled for that FCESS over the review period, it will trigger an Amendment Process for the relevant FCESS for that Facility under paragraph 7.2.1, and publish a notice on the WEM Website outlining that the Facility has been required to undertake an Amendment Process.
- 5.1.8. Where, following a review under paragraph 5.1.4, AEMO determines a Facility has not delivered the relevant FCESS in accordance with its Frequency Co-optimised Essential System Service Accreditation Parameters, AEMO will determine whether the variation from its Frequency Co-optimised Essential System Service Accreditation Parameters has threatened, or is threatening, AEMO's ability to maintain Power System Security or Power System Reliability, by reviewing the:
- (a) magnitude of variance from the relevant Facility's Frequency Co-optimised Essential System Service Accreditation Parameters; and
 - (b) regularity of variance from the relevant Facility's Frequency Co-optimised Essential System Service Accreditation Parameters.
- 5.1.9. Where AEMO determines, under paragraph 5.1.8, that there is a variation of a Facility from its Accredited Parameters that has threatened, or is threatening, AEMO's ability to maintain Power System Security or Power System Reliability, it must trigger an Amendment Process for that Facility under paragraph 7.2.1, and publish a notice on the WEM Website outlining that the Facility has been required to undertake Amendment Process.
- 5.1.10. A Market Participant responsible for a Facility accredited for FCESS must notify AEMO as soon as practicable, where it is aware that the Facility will be, is likely to become or has become unable to respond or provide the full range of responses required in accordance with paragraph 3.43.5.

6. Frequency Co-optimised Essential System Service Accreditation Parameters Determination

6.1. Determination of Maximum Quantity for Contingency Reserve

E[F] Determination of Maximum Quantity for Contingency Reserve

In accordance with paragraph 6.1.2, the determination of a maximum quantity for Contingency Reserve would be capped by the Facility's expected maximum response based on its characteristics, including the nominal size of relevant components of a Facility and their Droop Settings and Droop Dead Band Settings.

For example, a Facility with a Droop Dead Band Setting of 0.025 Hz and a Droop Setting $s = 4\%$ would be able to theoretically receive accreditation for a maximum of half its nominal power capacity:

$$\frac{\Delta P}{P_N} = \frac{DB(\Delta f)}{f_0 s} = \frac{(1.025 - 0.025)\text{Hz}}{50\text{Hz} * 4\%} = 0.5$$

The same facility with a 2% Droop Setting would be eligible to receive accreditation for a quantity up to its full nominal power capacity.

In accordance with paragraph 3.2.4, the determination of a maximum quantity for Contingency Reserve would also be capped at the maximum quantity that can be delivered and sustained for 15 minutes, as demonstrated through Facility testing, where operational data is insufficient for AEMO to reasonably determine a Facility is capable of delivering that response.

- 6.1.1. AEMO will determine a maximum quantity of Contingency Reserve Raise or Contingency Reserve Lower for each Facility undertaking an Accreditation Process or Amendment Process for Contingency Reserve Raise or Contingency Reserve Lower.
- 6.1.2. AEMO's determination under paragraph 6.1.1 will be:
- (a) the lesser of:
 - (i) the Facility's maximum theoretical response:
 - (A) for Contingency Reserve Raise, to a Local Frequency excursion from 50 Hz to 48.975 Hz; and
 - (B) for Contingency Reserve Lower, to a Local Frequency excursion from 50 Hz to 51.025 Hz; and
 - (ii) any proposed Frequency Co-optimised Essential System Service Accreditation Parameters, including those subsequently amended in consultation with AEMO; and
 - (b) the greater of:
 - (i) where the Facility was tested, the maximum response that meets the relevant Performance Requirements achieved through testing; and
 - (ii) where the Facility's capability in response to system events can be determined from operational data, AEMO's reasonable determination of the Facility's capability.

- 6.1.3. AEMO will determine the maximum quantity for which a Facility may be accredited for Contingency Reserve Raise or Contingency Reserve Lower, as the maximum quantity under any Operating Configuration that Facility can deliver:
- (a) for Contingency Reserve Raise, to a Local Frequency excursion of 48.975 Hz; and
 - (b) for Contingency Reserve Lower, to a Local Frequency excursion of 51.025 Hz.

6.2. Speed Factor Determination

- 6.2.1. AEMO will determine a Facility Speed Factor in accordance with paragraph 6.2.2 for each Facility undertaking an Accreditation Process or Amendment Process for Contingency Reserve Raise.
- 6.2.2. In determining a Facility Speed Factor for a Facility, AEMO will calculate the Primary Frequency Response from data captured from a High-Resolution Time Synchronised Data Recorder, including frequency profile and measured Active Power, following:
- (a) testing, for all required tests undertaken in accordance with paragraphs 2.1.8(c) or 8.2.1 for the relevant Accreditation Process or Amendment Process; or
 - (b) two or more Contingency Events, with at least one occurring in the previous two years, where:
 - (i) the SWIS Frequency moved:
 - (A) more than 0.3 Hz below the Normal Operating Frequency Band; or
 - (B) below the Facility frequency setpoint, where that Facility controls the response in accordance with paragraph 3.2.5(b); and
 - (ii) the Facility was enabled for Contingency Reserve Raise in the relevant Dispatch Intervals.
- 6.2.3. In determining the Facility Speed Factor under paragraph 6.2.2, AEMO may filter, exclude, or apply substitutions or other corrections to High-Resolution Time Synchronised Data, where AEMO determines the data is erroneous or not reflective of Primary Frequency Response, including where there are:
- (a) corrupt or missing data, due to recording or communications device errors; and
 - (b) responses associated with switching transients and other local voltage phenomena.

E[G] Data Filtering

Figure E[2] shows an example situation in which a recording with erroneous data can be identified, filtered and used for the Accreditation Process in accordance with paragraph 6.2.3(a). In this instance, the “spikes” can be attributed to device errors through cross-referencing with other near-by recorders, and then removed by applying a rolling median filter to the data.

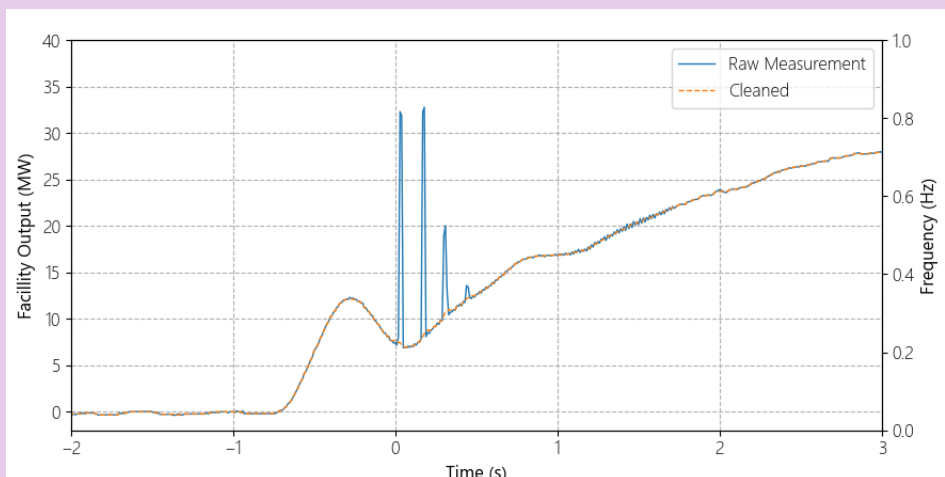


Figure E[2] Example of filtering erroneous data from a high-speed recording

E[H] Inertial Component

Where AEMO determines a Facility Speed Factor, it will subtract the Inertial Component from a Facility’s Primary Frequency Response in accordance with paragraph 6.2.4. AEMO will determine that Facility’s Inertia under paragraph 6.3 to calculate Inertial Component.

- 6.2.4. AEMO will estimate and exclude the contribution of the Facility’s Inertial Component, as determined under paragraph 6.3, from the Primary Frequency Response.
- 6.2.5. In calculating the Primary Frequency Response, AEMO will develop a series of profiles, known as Reference Profiles, for each frequency profile tested or observed under paragraph 6.2.2, being the theoretical response of that Facility to Local Frequency excursions. Reference Profiles will include a range of profiles, accounting for the requirements of the Dispatch Algorithm, each corresponding to different reference Facility Speed Factors to enable the Facility to reach its full theoretical response to that frequency excursion.
- 6.2.6. For each Reference Profile developed in accordance with paragraph 6.2.5, AEMO will calculate the theoretical response to a frequency excursion with time, determined as the solution $P(t)$ to:

$$\frac{dP}{dt} = \frac{P_{setpoint}(f) - P(t)}{\tau}$$

Where:

- $P_{setpoint}$ is the droop control setpoint offset (from basepoint) calculated in accordance with paragraph 6.2.7
- $P(t)$ is the increase or reduction (from basepoint) in Facility Active Power
- τ is the Reference Speed Factor (in seconds)

6.2.7. When determining a Reference Profile in accordance with paragraph 6.2.6, AEMO will determine the droop control setpoint offset, as:

$$P_{setpoint}(f) = \min(PFR, \frac{-P_N}{s * f_0} DB(\Delta f))$$

Where for:

- (a) Continuous Response (Droop Response):
- PFR is the cleared Contingency Reserve quantity, in MW
 - P_N is the total nominal power capacity of all Energy Producing Systems and Loads delivering the service (as per Registered Generator Performance Standards, where applicable), in MW
 - f_0 is the nominal frequency (50 Hz), in Hz
 - s is the Droop Setting for that Facility, in %
 - DB is the effective frequency deviation after applying a symmetric Droop Dead Band Setting for that Facility, in Hz
 - Δf is $f - f_0$, or the frequency deviation from nominal frequency, in Hz
- (b) a control scheme to deliver a set quantity (Block Response):
- PFR is the cleared Contingency Reserve quantity, in MW
 - P_N is assumed to be equal to PFR , in MW
 - f_0 is the nominal frequency (50 Hz), in Hz
 - s is assumed to be equal to the Droop Setting of 2% to reach nominal power capacity, in %
 - DB is the effective frequency deviation after applying a symmetric Droop Dead Band Setting (assumed to be 0.025 Hz) for that Facility, in Hz
 - Δf is $f - f_0$, or the frequency deviation from nominal frequency, where f is assumed to be 48.975 Hz, in Hz

E[1] Determination of Facility Speed Factor

E[1.1] Reference Profiles

Determination of Reference Profiles under paragraph 6.2.5 allows AEMO to generate a theoretical Facility response for a given Contingency Reserve Raise enablement, frequency excursion and Facility Speed Factor.

Figure E[3] shows a comparison of a measured response against a range of Reference Profiles (being the theoretical response) calculated in accordance with paragraph 6.2.6. Figure E[4] shows the same data as Figure E[3], with Active Power Injection integrated to energy.

Under paragraph 6.2.5, AEMO develops Reference Profiles for each relevant frequency profile, calculated under paragraph 6.2.2 and the Primary Frequency Response for which a Facility is undertaking an Accreditation Process.

The Reference Profiles in Figure E[3] are based on the acceptable range of Facility Speed Factors, as published by AEMO in accordance with paragraph 6.2.11, at that time (i.e. [0.2, 0.5, 1, 3, 6, 10, 15] (s)), where a faster response has a lower Facility Speed Factor.

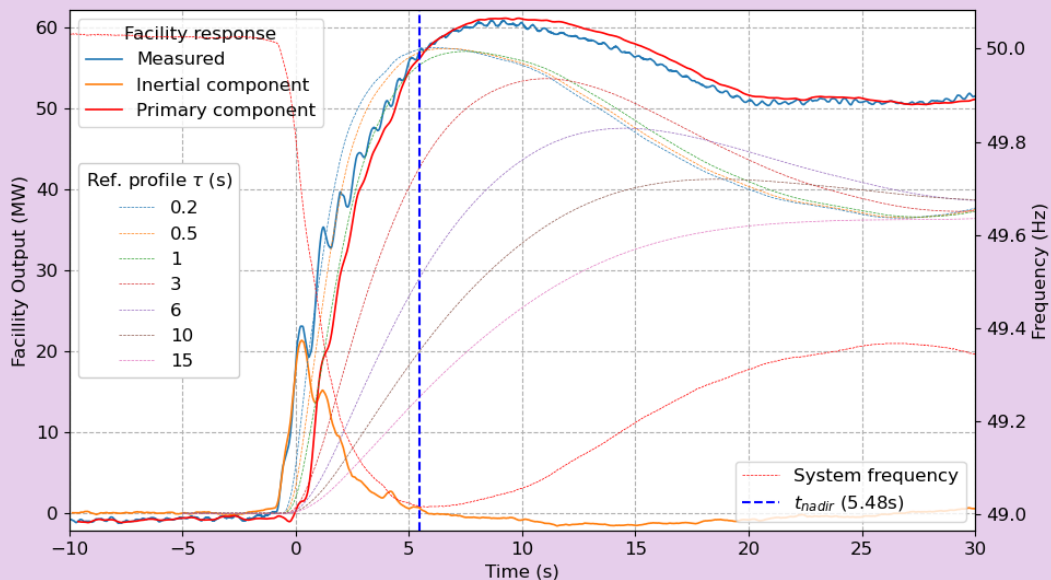


Figure E[3] Example of measured response against theoretical Response Profiles.

Figure E[4] shows the integrated response (in MWs) of the same Facility (PFR) compared to integrated Reference Profiles (ranging from 0.2 to 15 seconds). This shows the Facility response exceeds that associated with the Reference Speed Factor of three seconds at the frequency nadir time.

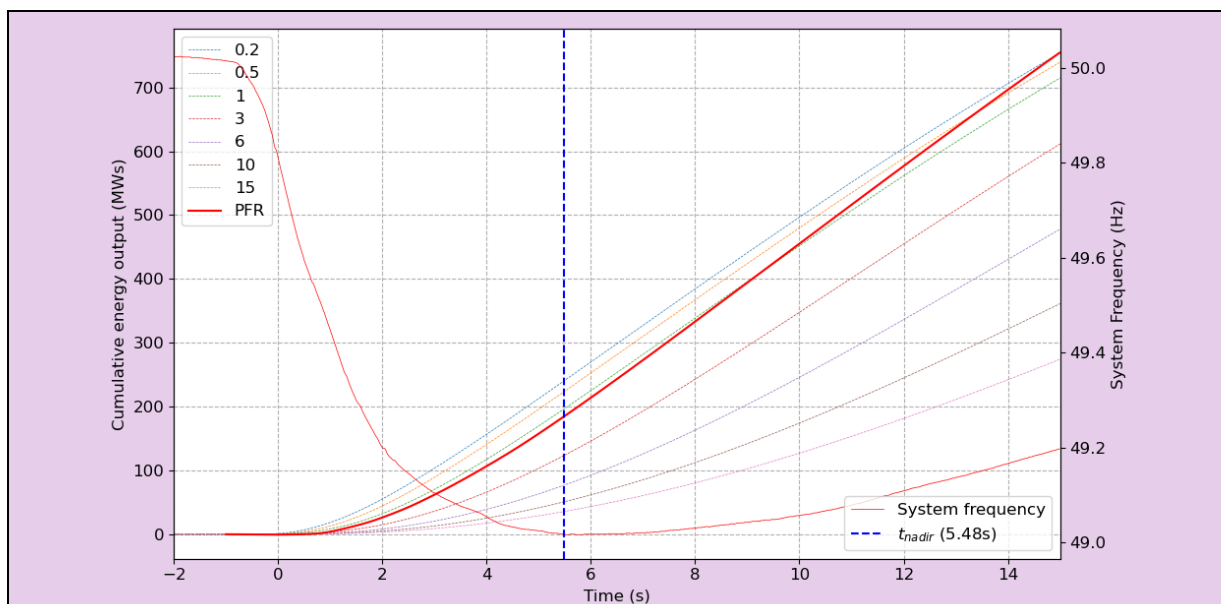


Figure E[4] Example of measured response against theoretical Response Profiles after integration.

For a large disturbance (maximum credible contingency), a Facility’s Droop Response control system, calculating a theoretical response to frequency excursion under paragraph 6.2.6, will “washout” such that $P_{setpoint}$ will reach PFR almost instantaneously. Under these circumstances, the expected output of the machine reduces to:

$$P(t) \approx PFR * \left(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}\right)$$

- 6.2.8. AEMO will take the relevant integral of the Facility’s Primary Frequency Response and each Reference Profile developed under paragraph 6.2.5 at the frequency nadir time or four seconds (whichever is later) and determine the highest integral Reference Profile that does not exceed the integral of the Facility’s Primary Frequency Response.
- 6.2.9. AEMO will determine the Facility Speed Factor to be the Reference Speed Factor associated with the highest integral Reference Profile determined under paragraph 6.2.8.
- 6.2.10. Facilities seeking accreditation for Contingency Reserve Raise must have a Facility Speed Factor within the acceptable range, otherwise they are not eligible for Contingency Reserve Raise accreditation.
- 6.2.11. AEMO will determine and publish the range of acceptable Reference Speed Factors on the WEM Website.
- 6.2.12. AEMO may re-determine the range of Reference Speed Factors associated with the Reference Profiles developed under paragraph 6.2.5 at any time.
- 6.2.13. Where AEMO re-determines the range of Reference Speed Factors under paragraph 6.2.12, it will notify affected Market Participants and publish the updated Reference Speed Factors on the WEM Website.

6.3. Determination of Facility's Inertia

E[J] Determination of Facility's Inertia

It is important for a Market Participant to verify the generation system model prior to undertaking the Accreditation Process to ensure that, for a Contingency Reserve Raise service, the Inertial Component's contribution is accurately reflected in the Facility Speed Factor assessment under paragraph 6.2.

For Rate of Change of Frequency Control Service, the Inertia value (in MWs) may be taken from evidence of the relevant equipment's capability, including from manufacturer data or in accordance with paragraph 6.3.1.

- 6.3.1. AEMO will use the following evidence to determine Inertial Component or Inertia (as relevant):
- (a) manufacturer data, where available; or
 - (b) where manufacturer data is not available or sufficient, an approved Registered Generator Performance Standard or other evidence, including the most up to date model of the Facility, of the relevant equipment's capability, where this Registered Generator Performance Standard or evidence is accepted by AEMO for the purposes of this paragraph.

7. Amendment of Frequency Co-optimised Essential System Service Accreditation Parameters

7.1. Market Participant Triggers an Amendment Process for its Facility's Frequency Co-optimised Essential System Service Accreditation Parameters

- 7.1.1. Where a Market Participant is required to provide information to AEMO under clause 2.34A.8 or paragraph 2, it must provide this information to AEMO in accordance with the details on the WEM Website and must include details of:
- (a) the name of the Facility;
 - (b) the relevant Frequency Co-optimised Essential System Service Accreditation Parameters or Performance Requirements; and
 - (c) the proposed Frequency Co-optimised Essential System Service Accreditation Parameters for which the Market Participant requests the Amendment Process to be undertaken, where relevant.

- 7.1.2. Where AEMO receives a request in the circumstances outlined in clause 2.34A.10(b), AEMO will request the relevant Market Participant to provide reasons for the variation or likely variation.
- 7.1.3. A Market Participant must provide the information requested under paragraph 7.1.2 within 10 Business Days of that request, using the contact details on the WEM Website.
- 7.1.4. After reviewing the information provided under paragraph 7.1.3, AEMO may request further information from the Market Participant to assist with its decision to undertake the Amendment Process and will specify a time for this information to be provided.
- 7.1.5. If AEMO issues a request under paragraph 7.1.4, the Market Participant must provide the information requested by the time and in the manner specified in the request.
- 7.1.6. Upon receipt of information under paragraph 7.1.3 and, where relevant, paragraph 7.1.5, AEMO will, as soon as practicable, either:
 - (a) decline the request and notify the Market Participant, providing the reasons for its decision; or
 - (b) approve the request and notify the Market Participant that the Facility must apply to undertake the Amendment Process in accordance with paragraph 2.1.1.
- 7.1.7. In making a determination under paragraph 7.1.2, AEMO will consider:
 - (a) whether the relevant Market Participant is requesting its Frequency Co-optimised Essential System Service Accreditation Parameters be reduced to a lower level of service;
 - (b) the magnitude of the variation to the Frequency Co-optimised Essential System Service Accreditation Parameters; and
 - (c) any other factors that AEMO deems relevant.

7.2. AEMO Triggers an Amendment Process for a Facility's Frequency Co-optimised Essential System Service Accreditation Parameters

- 7.2.1. In the circumstances outlined in clause 2.34A.11, AEMO will request the relevant Market Participant to provide reasons for the variation or likely variation.
- 7.2.2. A Market Participant must provide the information requested under paragraph 7.2.1 within 10 Business Days of that request, using the contact details on the WEM Website.
- 7.2.3. AEMO will review the information provided under paragraph 7.2.2 and determine whether to undertake the Amendment Process.
- 7.2.4. Examples of changes to Facility performance that may lead to an adjustment of the Frequency Co-optimised Essential System Service Accreditation Parameters include where a Facility:
 - (a) has not met a general performance requirement outlined in paragraph 3.5 on one occasion; or
 - (b) is controlled by a control scheme to deliver a set quantity and does not respond for a period longer than a delay to which it is set on one occasion; or

- (c) is controlled by a control scheme to deliver a set quantity and is not capable of adjusting the setpoint frequency, at which the Facility responds, to outside of the Normal Operating Frequency Band on one occasion.
- 7.2.5. After reviewing the information provided under paragraph 7.2.3, AEMO may request further information from the Market Participant to assist with its decision to undertake the Amendment Process and will specify a time for this information to be provided.
- 7.2.6. If AEMO issues a request under paragraph 7.2.4, the Market Participant must provide the information requested by the time and in the manner specified in the request.
- 7.2.7. Within 20 Business Days of receiving a response under paragraph 7.2.3 or, where relevant, paragraph 7.2.6, AEMO will either:
 - (a) decide that the Amendment Process is not required and notify the Market Participant, providing the reasons for its decision; or
 - (b) notify the Market Participant that the Facility must apply to undertake the Amendment Process in accordance with paragraph 2.1.1, include reasons for its determination and specify a timeframe by which the Amendment Process must be commenced.
- 7.2.8. Where AEMO has notified a Market Participant under paragraph 7.2.7(b) that it must undertake the Amendment Process, that Market Participant must commence undertaking the Amendment Process in accordance with paragraph 2.1.1 within the timeframe specified in AEMO's notification.
- 7.2.9. In addition to the requirements of paragraph 2.1, where AEMO determines it will undertake the Amendment Process under clause 2.34A.11, it will consider:
 - (a) any information received under paragraph 7.2.2 and paragraph 7.2.6;
 - (b) the magnitude of the variation to the Frequency Co-optimised Essential System Service Accreditation Parameters or Performance Requirements and whether this magnitude is significant; and
 - (c) any other information or evidence it considers relevant to its reassessment,
- 7.2.10. Where AEMO undertakes the Amendment Process and is required to notify the Market Participant in accordance with clause 2.34A.11, its notification will include:
 - (a) the name of the Facility;
 - (b) the amended Frequency Co-optimised Essential System Service Accreditation Parameters for the Facility (where relevant);
 - (c) the date that the amendments will take effect from; and
 - (d) the reasons for its decision.

7.2.11. Where a Market Participant receives notification under paragraph 7.2.10 that its Frequency Co-optimised Essential System Service Accreditation Parameters are amended, it must submit the data and details pertaining to those Frequency Co-optimised Essential System Service Accreditation Parameters to AEMO in accordance with paragraph 10.

7.3. Revoking Facility Frequency Co-optimised Essential System Service accreditation

7.3.1. Where AEMO undertakes an Amendment Process for a Facility under paragraph 7.1 or 7.2 and paragraph 2.1 or where an application for an Amendment Process is withdrawn under paragraph 2.1.11(b), it may determine that it is necessary to vary the Frequency Co-optimised Essential System Service Accreditation Parameters such that it is no longer accredited for a service.

7.3.2. Where Frequency Co-optimised Essential System Service Accreditation Parameters are varied in accordance with paragraph 7.3.1, this has the effect of revoking the accreditation for the relevant Frequency Co-optimised Essential System Service.

7.3.3. Where a Market Participant fails to commence undertaking the Amendment Process within the timeframe specified under paragraph 7.2.8, AEMO may revoke the accreditation for the relevant Frequency Co-optimised Essential System Service.

7.3.4. If accreditation for an Frequency Co-optimised Essential System Service has been revoked and a Market Participant wishes to seek accreditation to provide that Frequency Co-optimised Essential System Service, the Market Participant must undertake the Accreditation Process in accordance with paragraph 2 for the relevant Frequency Co-optimised Essential System Service Accreditation Parameters for the Facility.

7.3.5. Where a Market Participant receives notification that its Frequency Co-optimised Essential System Service Accreditation Parameters are revoked, it must submit the data and details pertaining to the revocation of those Frequency Co-optimised Essential System Service Accreditation Parameters to AEMO in accordance with paragraph 10.

8. Testing and re-testing

8.1. General Testing Requirements

8.1.1. AEMO will develop a Frequency Co-optimised Essential System Services Testing Guideline and publish the guideline on the WEM Website.

8.1.2. Tests included in the Frequency Co-optimised Essential System Services Testing Guideline for all relevant Operating Configurations may include, but are not limited to:

- (a) for Regulation Raise and Regulation Lower:
 - (i) testing a Facility's ability to maintain trajectory within $\pm 5\%$ of its maximum ramp rate, to the extent possible within the parameters of the Facility's Generator Performance Standards (including required Droop Response) over two consecutive Dispatch Intervals; and
 - (ii) testing a Facility's ability to meet the requirements of paragraph 3.1.1, by following AGC performance over an activation period of two hours; and

- (b) for Contingency Reserve Raise, Contingency Reserve Lower and RoCoF Control Service:
 - (i) Injection of a frequency bias.

8.1.3. AEMO may amend the Frequency Co-Optimised Essential System Services Testing Guideline, as required, and publish the updated version on the WEM Website.

8.2. Frequency Co-Optimised Essential System Services Tests

8.2.1. During the Accreditation Process or Amendment Process, where AEMO requires a test or re-test of a Facility in order to:

- (a) assess its ability to deliver Regulation,
- (b) to tune a Facility in its AGC, or
- (c) to deliver Contingency Reserve Raise, Contingency Reserve Lower or RoCoF Control Service,

it will request the Facility conduct tests that AEMO considers suitable, which may include those specified in the Frequency Co-Optimised Essential System Services Testing Guideline.

8.2.2. A Market Participant must conduct the tests requested by AEMO under paragraph 8.2.1 under an approved Commissioning Test Plan in accordance with the WEM Procedure: Commissioning Tests by the time specified by AEMO in its request (where relevant).

9. RoCoF Ride-Through Capability

9.1. Deeming a Facility's RoCoF Ride-Through Capability

- 9.1.1. For the purposes of clause 2.34A.12H, where an application for registration of a new Facility is accepted by AEMO, AEMO will deem the RoCoF Ride-Through Capability for the Facility to be at the RoCoF Safe Limit.
- 9.1.2. For all existing Facilities that have not undertaken an Accreditation Process or Amendment Process or have not commenced an Amendment Process as required by paragraph 9.3.8, AEMO will deem the RoCoF Ride-Through Capability for the Facility to be at the RoCoF Safe Limit.
- 9.1.3. Where a Market Participant becomes aware that its RoCoF Ride-Through Capability for the Facility is deemed to be the RoCoF Safe Limit, it must update Standing Data pertaining to the deemed RoCoF Safe Limit to AEMO in accordance with paragraph 10.

9.2. Accreditation Process or Amendment Process of a Facility's RoCoF Ride-Through Capability

- 9.2.1. AEMO will publish a guideline containing a list of RoCoF Sensitive Equipment on the WEM Website and may update this list from time to time.
- 9.2.2. A Market Participant may apply to vary the RoCoF Ride-Through Capability, from that determined under paragraph 9.1.1 or 9.1.2 or a value previously determined by AEMO under paragraph 9.2.7, for its Facility at any time by submitting an application to AEMO using the contact details on the WEM Website.
- 9.2.3. An application made under paragraph 9.2.2 must include:
 - (a) evidence that the Facility has maintained Continuous Uninterrupted Operation, during a range of RoCoF events, and demonstrates the ability of that Facility to ride through a RoCoF event in accordance with the RoCoF Ride-Through Capability for which the Market Participant is seeking accreditation;
 - (b) an engineering report demonstrating RoCoF Ride-Through Capability, which is derived from an engineering study and contains details of the results and methodology of that engineering study; or
 - (c) a Registered Generator Performance Standard for the relevant Facility that includes a registered RoCoF Ride-Through Capability supported by documents equivalent to those required by paragraph 9.2.3(a) or 9.2.3(b).
- 9.2.4. An engineering report for a Facility, provided under paragraph 9.2.3(b), must identify all types of equipment, that is utilised during the operation of the Facility and is sensitive to RoCoF, and:
 - (a) for a Network Operator, this may include any type of equipment identified by AEMO as RoCoF Sensitive Equipment and, if applicable, must include any reasons why it has chosen not to include a type of equipment identified by AEMO as RoCoF Sensitive Equipment; and
 - (b) for a Market Participant that is not a Network Operator, must include any type of equipment identified by AEMO as RoCoF Sensitive Equipment.

- 9.2.5. The engineering report provided under paragraph 9.2.3(b) must include, for each type of equipment identified under paragraph 9.2.4, the highest RoCoF under which that equipment can operate safely and reliably over any 500-millisecond period, and justification for that value.
- 9.2.6. The information required under paragraph 9.2.5 can be provided by including:
- (a) manufacturer data for that equipment;
 - (b) testing results for that equipment; or
 - (c) any other supporting evidence.
- 9.2.7. Where it determines it is necessary and relevant, AEMO may request a Market Participant undertakes testing or retesting of equipment contained in the list of RoCoF Sensitive Equipment published on the WEM Website in accordance with paragraph 9.2.1.
- 9.2.8. Where AEMO requests testing or retesting in accordance with paragraph 9.2.7, it will consult the Market Participant in relation to the timing of the testing and specify a time and date for the completion of testing in its request under paragraph 9.2.7
- 9.2.9. Where AEMO requests testing or retesting in accordance with paragraph 9.2.7, the Market Participant must undertake testing in accordance with AEMO's request.
- 9.2.10. For each application made under paragraph 9.2.2, AEMO will determine whether to set the RoCoF Ride Through Capability for the Facility as the value proposed in the application or to retain the last determined value.
- 9.2.11. AEMO will notify the relevant Market Participant of its determination under paragraph 9.2.7 within 20 Business Days of the later of:
- (a) receipt of the application; or
 - (b) receipt of additional information requested by AEMO under paragraph 9.2.13,
 - (c) or a date reasonably determined by AEMO.
- 9.2.12. In making a determination under paragraph 9.2.7, AEMO may consider:
- (a) the degree to which the engineering report and data provided under paragraph 9.2.3(b) supports the proposed RoCoF Ride-Through Capability for that Facility;
 - (b) historical data available to AEMO that demonstrates the capability of a Facility to operate safely and reliably under high RoCoF events; and
 - (c) where AEMO considers it appropriate, a relevant Registered Generator Performance Standard.

- 9.2.13. AEMO may request a Market Participant provide additional information to support its determination under paragraph 9.2.7.
- 9.2.14. Where a Market Participant receives a request under paragraph 9.2.13, it must provide the requested information in the manner and by the date and time specified by AEMO in its request.
- 9.2.15. Additional supporting information requested by AEMO under paragraph 9.2.13 may include additional engineering studies or any other information AEMO considers relevant, (which can be provided in formats such as .doc, .xls, .pdf, etc.).
- 9.2.16. Where AEMO has notified the Market Participant under paragraph 9.2.11 that it has set the RoCoF Ride Through Capability for the Facility as the value proposed in the application, the Market Participant must submit the accredited RoCoF Ride-Through Capability for that Facility into Standing Data in accordance with paragraph 10.1.1, within five Business Days of receiving the notification.

9.3. AEMO Triggers for Amendment Process of RoCoF Ride-Through Capability

- 9.3.1. AEMO may review the performance of a Facility to determine whether the RoCoF Ride-Through Capability determined under paragraph 9.2, is appropriate, where:
- (a) AEMO reasonably determines a Facility has not operated safely and reliably due to its current RoCoF Ride-Through Capability;
 - (b) AEMO amends the list of RoCoF Sensitive Equipment in accordance with paragraph 9.2.1; or
 - (c) AEMO is notified by a Market Participant that its RoCoF Ride-Through Capability has varied, is varying, or is likely to vary from the current RoCoF Ride-Through Capability, in accordance with paragraph 9.3.2.
- 9.3.2. Where AEMO identifies a Facility may have varied, is varying, or is likely to vary significantly from its accredited RoCoF Ride-Through Capability, it must notify the relevant Market Participant in accordance with clause 2.34A.12F and request reasons for the variation.
- 9.3.3. Where a Market Participant is notified in accordance with paragraph 9.3.2, it must provide relevant reasons for the variation, and any proposed rectification, including the proposed timing for that rectification, to AEMO using the contact details on the WEM Website, within 10 Business Days.
- 9.3.4. After reviewing the information provided under paragraph 9.3.3, AEMO may request further information from the Market Participant to assist with its decision to require the Amendment Process and will specify a time for this information to be provided.
- 9.3.5. If AEMO issues a request under paragraph 9.3.4, the Market Participant must provide the information requested by the time and in the manner specified in the request.
- 9.3.6. AEMO will determine, for each relevant Facility identified under paragraph 9.3.2, whether to require the Amendment Process be undertaken for that Facility's RoCoF Ride-Through Capability by considering:
- (a) information received under paragraph 9.3.3;
 - (b) any rectification proposed by that Market Participant; and

- (c) any other information available to AEMO;
- 9.3.7. AEMO will notify a Market Participant of its determination under paragraph 9.3.4, within 20 Business Days of receiving a response under paragraph 9.3.3 and will include reasons for its determination in its notification.
- 9.3.8. Where AEMO has notified a Market Participant under paragraph 9.3.7 that it must undertake the Amendment Process for that Facility's RoCoF Ride-Through Capability, that Market Participant must undertake the Amendment Process in accordance with paragraph 9.2.2 within the timeframe specified in AEMO's notification.
- 9.3.9. Where a Market Participant does not commence undertaking an Amendment Process within the timeframe specified under paragraph 9.3.8, AEMO will deem the Facility to be at the RoCoF Safe Limit.

10. Updates to Standing Data

10.1. Standing Data

10.1.1. Where a Market Participant must:

- (a) submit data and details of Frequency Co-optimised Essential System Service Accreditation Parameters into Standing Data as part of an Accreditation Process or Amendment Process; or
- (b) submit data and details of RoCoF Ride-Through Capability into Standing Data as part of an Accreditation Process or Amendment Process,

it must submit this information and data into Standing Data using the contact details on the WEM Website, within five Business Days of receiving confirmation of the accredited Frequency Co-optimised Essential System Service Accreditation Parameters or RoCoF Ride-Through Capability from AEMO.

10.1.2. Where a Market Participant submits data and details in relation to Frequency Co-optimised Essential System Service Accreditation Parameters or an accredited RoCoF Ride-Through Capability under paragraph 10.1.1, AEMO will publish the relevant Frequency Co-optimised Essential System Service Accreditation Parameters or RoCoF Ride-Through Capability for that Facility on the WEM Website in accordance with clause 2.34A.14.

11. RoCoF Ride-Through Cost Recovery Limit

E[K] RoCoF Ride-Through Cost Recovery Limit

The RoCoF Ride-Through Cost Recovery Limit is a value, determined in accordance with clause 2.34A.12I and paragraph 11, which, in combination with the RoCoF Safe Limit (as prescribed under the Frequency Operating Standard) creates a range for RoCoF Ride-Through Capability. Facilities with accredited or deemed RoCoF Ride-Through Capability are considered causers for the purposes of cost-recovery of the RoCoF Control Service, i.e., RoCoF Causers.

Figure E[5] provides a simplified example of Facilities that may be accredited for a RoCoF Ride-Through Capability greater than the RoCoF Ride-Through Cost Recovery Limit. In this example, the RoCoF Causers are deemed by AEMO to have a RoCoF Ride-Through Capability at the RoCoF Safe Limit. In this example, those Facilities would be RoCoF Causers for the purposes of RoCoF Control Service cost recovery.

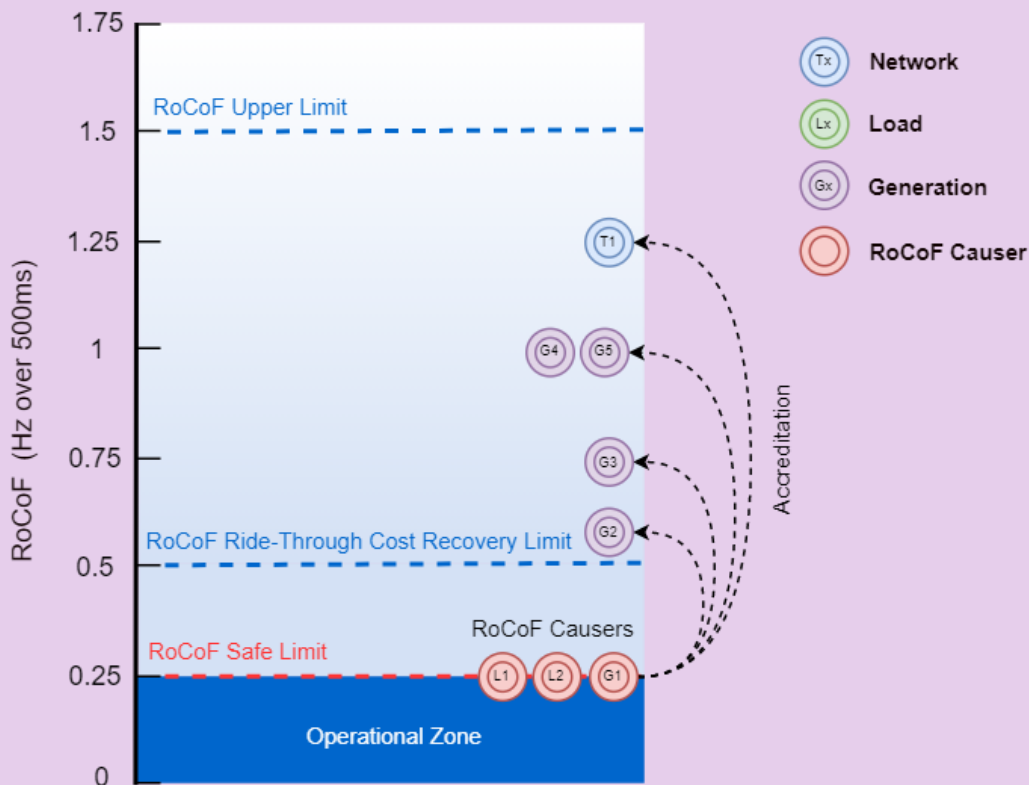


Figure E[5] RoCoF Ride-Through Cost Recovery Limit

- 11.1.1. AEMO must determine and publish on the WEM Website the RoCoF Upper Limit at least annually [Clause 7.5.14].
- 11.1.2. In determining the RoCoF Upper Limit, under paragraph 11.1.1, AEMO will consider:
- (a) the power system conditions that would have the largest impact, per megawatt, on SWIS Frequency conditions;
 - (b) whether only Primary Frequency Response is used to arrest SWIS Frequency (excluding any Inertial Component);
 - (c) any other factor AEMO considers relevant.
- 11.1.3. AEMO will set the initial RoCoF Ride-Through Cost Recovery Limit as 0.25 Hz per 500ms above the RoCoF Safe Limit.
- 11.1.4. AEMO:
- (a) must re-determine the proposed RoCoF Ride-Through Cost Recovery Limit in accordance with paragraph 11.1.5, where the Frequency Operating Standard is amended to vary the RoCoF Safe Limit; and
 - (b) may re-determine the proposed RoCoF Ride-Through Cost Recovery Limit, in accordance with paragraph 11.1.5 where:
 - (i) the RoCoF Upper Limit is varied; or
 - (ii) AEMO is requested by a Market Participant to vary the RoCoF Ride Through Cost Recovery Limit and AEMO considers it appropriate to re-determine the RoCoF Ride-Through Cost Recovery Limit.
- 11.1.5. In determining the RoCoF Ride-Through Cost Recovery Limit under paragraph 11.1.3, AEMO must, in accordance with clause 2.34A.12I:
- (a) not set the value higher than the RoCoF Upper Limit;
 - (b) set the limit to a precision of 0.1 Hz over 500 milliseconds; and
 - (c) subject to paragraph 11.1.5(a), set the limit above the RoCoF Safe Limit by at least 0.25 Hz over 500 milliseconds.
- 11.1.6. Where AEMO determines a proposed RoCoF Ride-Through Cost Recovery Limit in accordance with paragraph 11.1.3, it must publish the proposed RoCoF Ride-Through Cost Recovery Limit on the WEM Website and undertake the consultation process outlined in paragraphs 11.1.7 to 11.1.9.
- 11.1.7. Where AEMO publishes a proposed RoCoF Ride-Through Cost Recovery Limit in accordance with paragraph 11.1.5, it must provide a notification to any relevant Market Participant, within two Business Days, where the proposed RoCoF Ride-Through Cost Recovery Limit would cause that Market Participant's Facility to be a RoCoF Causer.
- 11.1.8. Market Participants may, using the contact details on the WEM Website, submit a response to the proposed RoCoF Ride-Through Cost Recovery Limit within 20 Business Days of the notification made under paragraph 11.1.7. This response must include, but is not required to be limited to:
- (a) whether that Market Participant supports the proposed RoCoF Ride-Through Cost Recovery Limit, and the reasons why; or

- (b) whether that Market Participant does not support the proposed RoCoF Ride-Through Cost Recovery Limit, and the reasons why.

11.1.9. AEMO will review and consider any issues raised in responses submitted in accordance with 11.1.8 and, within three months of the closing date for submissions under paragraph 11.1.8, will either:

- (a) determine the proposed RoCoF Ride-Through Cost Recovery Limit as the RoCoF Ride-Through Cost Recovery Limit and publish on the WEM Website:
 - (i) the RoCoF Ride-Through Cost Recovery Limit; and
 - (ii) the reasons for its decision, or
- (b) determine a new RoCoF Ride-Through Cost Recovery Limit, and publish on the WEM Website:
 - (i) the proposed RoCoF Ride-Through Cost Recovery Limit; and
 - (ii) its reasons for proposing a new RoCoF Ride-Through Cost Recovery Limit.

Appendix A. Relevant clauses of the WEM Rules

Table 4 details:

- (a) the head of power clauses in the WEM Rules under which the Procedure has been developed; and
- (b) each clause in the WEM Rules requiring an obligation, process or requirement be documented in a WEM Procedure, where the obligation, process or requirement has been documented in this Procedure.

Table 4 Relevant clauses of the WEM Rules

Clause
2.34A.13(a)
2.34A.13(b)
2.34A.13(c)