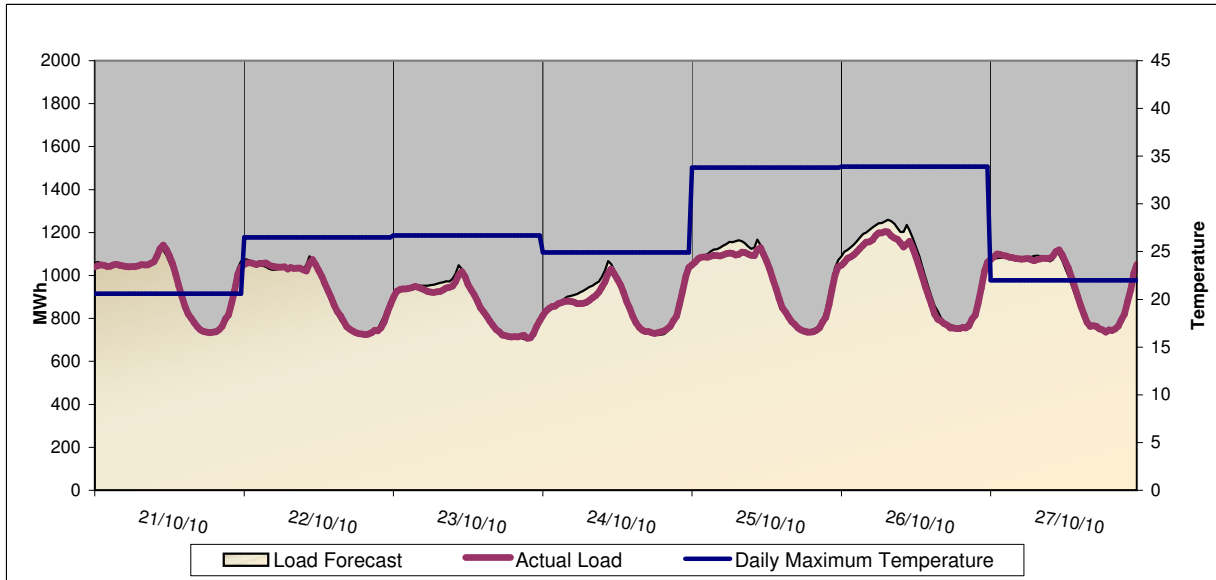


IMO Weekly Report - Trading Week 21/10/2010 to 27/10/2010

All dates in these charts represent Trading days, commencing at 8.00am on the calendar day and ending at 8.00am the following calendar day.

Temperature, Actual Demand and Load Forecast

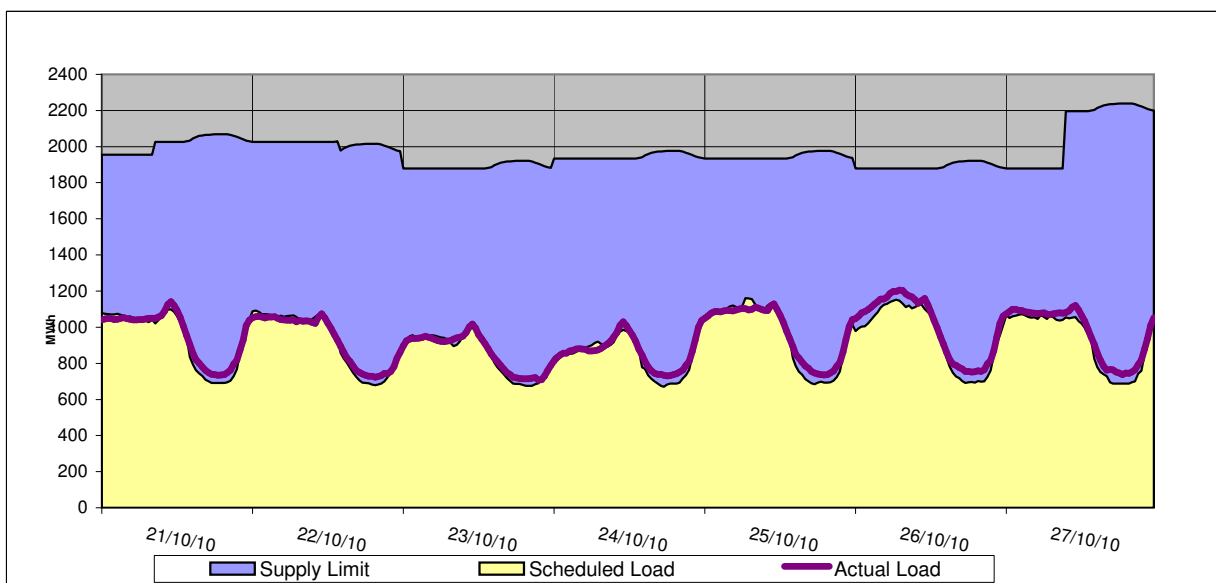
One of the major influences in determining load forecasts is temperature. Where extremes of temperature are expected, there are normally corresponding variations in demand for energy due to higher use of heating or cooling systems both residentially and commercially. Load Forecasts are also lower on weekends and public holidays due to lower commercial energy use.



The maximum temperatures for this trading week ranged from 20.6°C to 33.9°C. The actual load peaked at 1,204 MWh on the 26/10/10. The actual load mirrored the forecast load for most of the week with slight deviations occurring on the 24/10/2010 to the 26/10/10.

Total Participant Supply Limits and Aggregate Bilateral Contract Positions

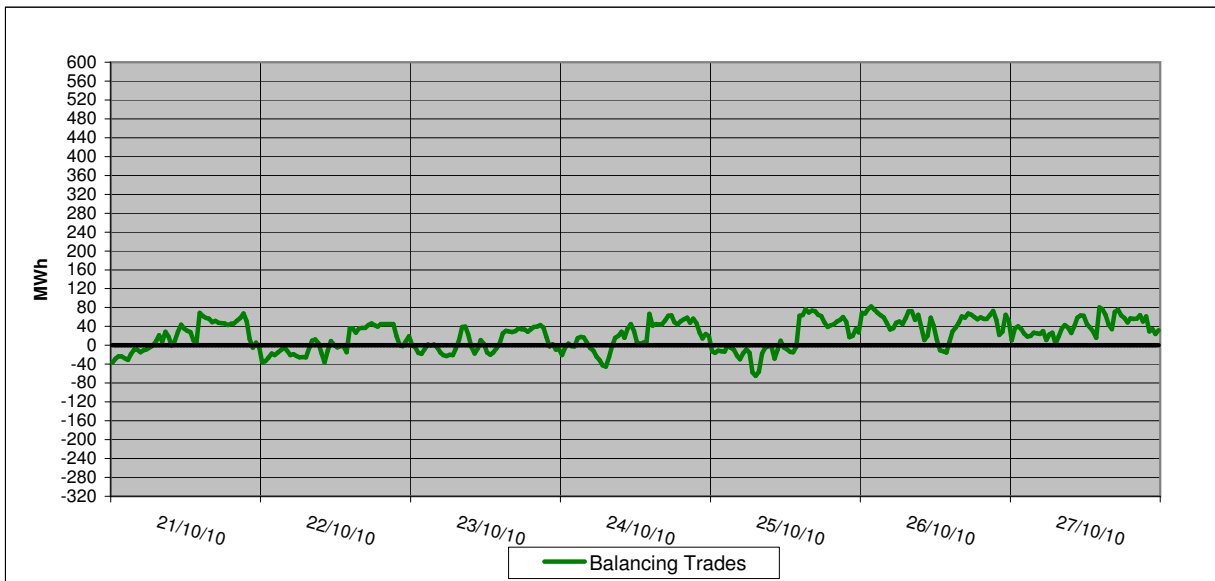
Bilateral contracts generally make up over 90% of the energy traded. Correlation between bilateral submissions and actual loads is usually heavily dependent on load forecast accuracy.



The number of planned outages varied during the course of the week. The supply limit ranged from 1,878 MWh to 2,239 MWh with the actual load deviating from the Scheduled System Load for the majority of the trading week.

Net Balancing Market Trades

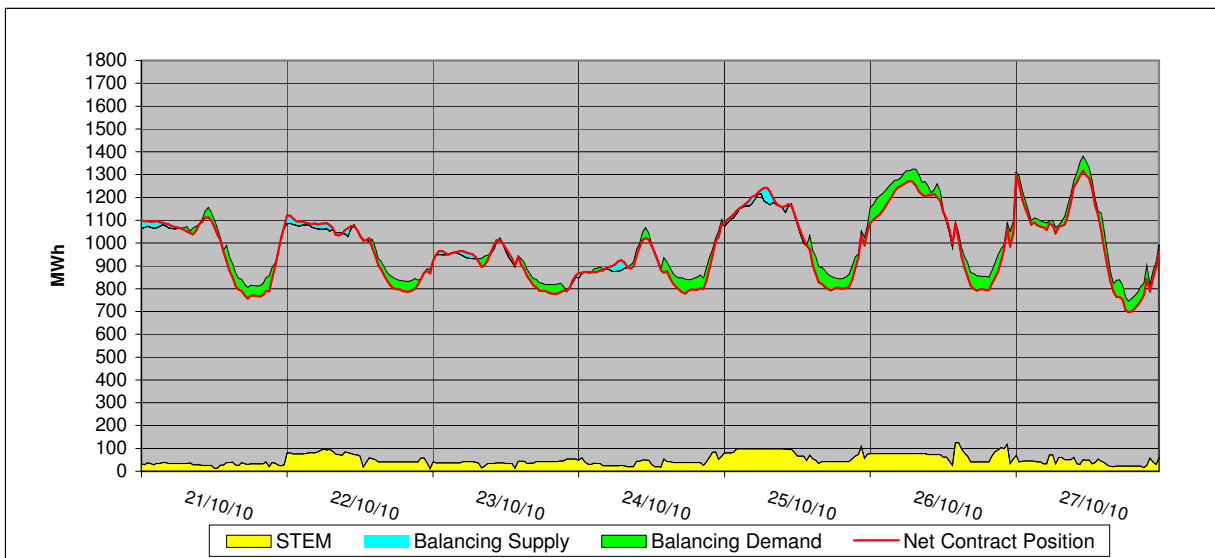
Bilateral contracts and STEM trading are generally based on the forecast energy requirements of Participants. When the forecast requirements are higher or lower than the actual requirements for a day, this Market energy must be bought and sold in the Balancing market. This graph shows net balancing market trades, determined as the difference between the demand and the total net contract position of all participants. However, it should be noted that individual participant exposure may exceed this amount.



The majority of the balancing activity this week occurred within "balancing demand". The maximum balancing demand for the week reached 82 MWh on the 26/10/10, a decrease from last week's maximum of 122 MWh. The maximum balancing supply reached 65 MWh on the 25/10/10, down from last week's maximum of 79 MWh.

Total Traded Energy

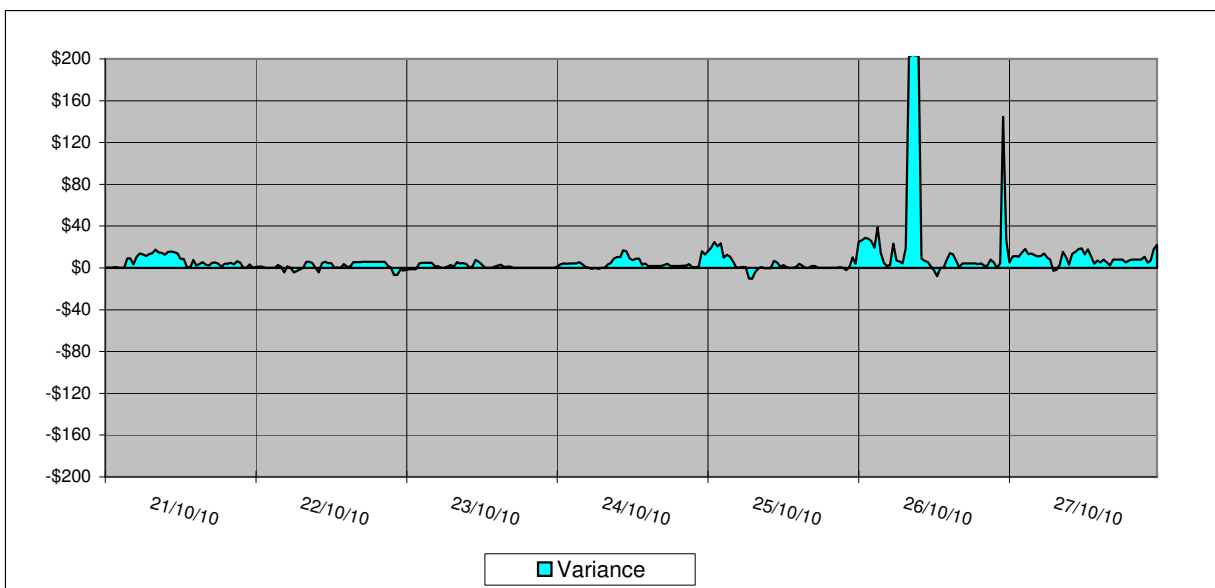
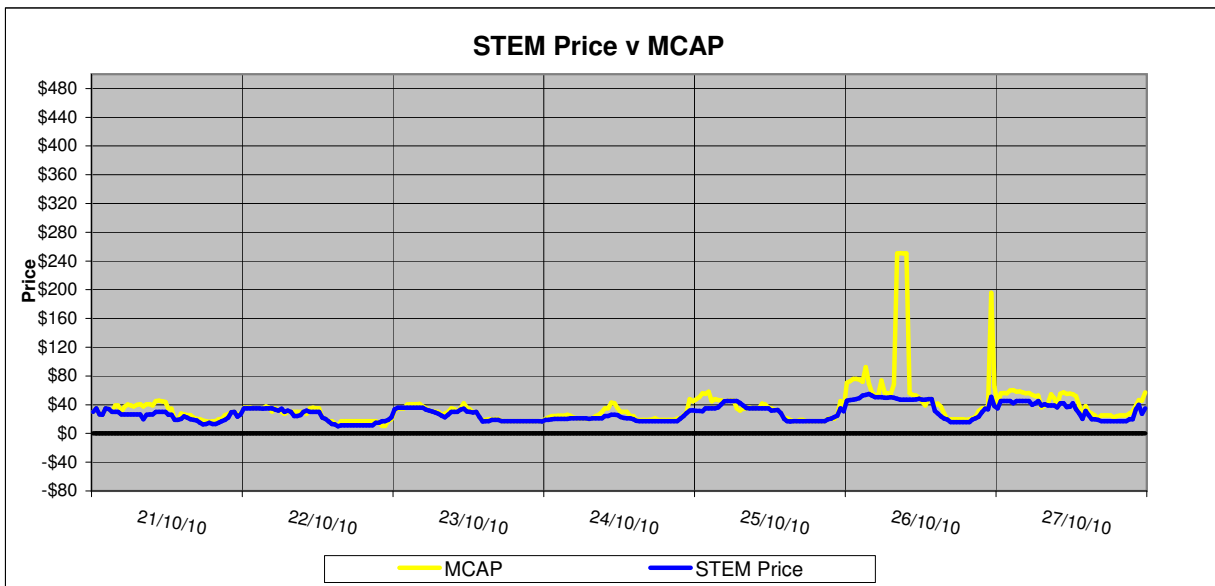
This chart represents a comparison between the total net energy that is traded in Bilateral contracts, the STEM and the Balancing market. Balancing Supply represents cases in which the total contract position is greater than the demand and customers must supply energy back to balancing. Balancing Demand represents cases in which the total contract position is less than the demand and customers must purchase energy from balancing.



"Balancing supply" this week totalled 1,648 MWh – a decrease from last week's figure of 1,890 MWh whilst the total "balancing demand" this week decreased to 8,981 MWh from 10,401 MWh last week. The STEM clearing quantity this week ranged between 11 MWh and 125 MWh, with a total of 17,000 MWh being traded, an increase on last week's total of 15,484 MWh.

STEM and MCAP comparison

These two charts provide the Short Term Energy Market (STEM) price, the Balancing price (MCAP) and the difference between these. Generally, MCAP will be equal to the STEM price. However, MCAP will be recalculated where the actual demand on the day deviates significantly from the net contract position (Bilateral + STEM trades) of all participants.



The maximum STEM price this week was \$54.86/MWh on the 26/10/10, up from last week's maximum STEM price of \$47.00/MWh. The minimum STEM price of \$10.00/MWh was recorded on 22/10/10 which represented an increase from last week's minimum STEM price of \$8.17/MWh. MCAP reached a maximum price of \$250.85/MWh on the 26/10/10, a significant increase from last week's maximum MCAP of \$63.38/MWh. The minimum MCAP for the period was \$10.35/MWh, a significant increase from the previous week of -\$0.19MWh.
