



Addressing system strength requirements in Queensland from December 2025

Regulatory Investment Test for Transmission

NOTIFICATION OF MATERIAL CHANGE IN CIRCUMSTANCES ASSESSMENT

19 August 2026



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1 Introduction

The National Electricity Rules (NER) require Regulatory Investment Test for Transmission (RIT-T) proponents to:

- monitor developments that could be material to the outcome of a RIT-T on an ongoing basis, commencing six months after the RIT-T analysis has been completed;
- consider whether a material change in circumstances (MCC) has occurred;
- for RIT-Ts with an estimated cost of more than \$103 million, include reopening triggers to indicate the events, circumstances or factors where, should they occur, may impact the preferred option¹;
- notify the Australian Energy Regulator (AER) that they consider a MCC has occurred and propose a course of action and timeframes for determination while having regard to:
 - whether the reapplication of the RIT-T is justified in the circumstances;
 - the costs and delay that may result from the proposed course of action; and
 - the costs and delay that may result from reapplication of the RIT-T (in whole or in part).²

Powerlink Queensland (Powerlink) has identified changes to the key assumptions which informed the analysis for the Project Assessment Conclusions Report (PACR) for the [Addressing system strength requirements in Queensland from December 2025](#) (System Strength) Regulatory Investment Test for Transmission (RIT-T).

In response, Powerlink is proposing not to undertake a full re-application of the RIT-T. Rather, Powerlink are proposing a public consultation process that includes:

- publication of the draft MCC assessment, including a draft MCC statement, on Powerlink's website by 19 October 2026 along with information to support Powerlink's reasoning and assessment together with the results of the updated cost-benefit analysis;
- The draft MCC statement must state whether the preferred option remains the preferred option or is no longer the preferred option;
- a request for submissions from registered participants, AEMO and interested parties on the preferred option presented and matters addressed in the draft MCC assessment;
- public consultation to be open for submissions for 30 business days;
- targeted engagement with interested parties who lodge submissions to inform the final MCC Statement; and
- publication of the final MCC assessment, including a final MCC statement, on Powerlink's website by 9 December 2026 along with information to support Powerlink's reasoning and assessment together with the results of the updated cost-benefit analysis.

Under the National Electricity Rules (NER), the AER will then make a determination on the actions and the timeframe of these actions.

¹ NER, clause 5.15.3(b)(7) set the threshold at \$100 million. The AER's latest [cost threshold review](#) increased the value to \$103 million for three years from 1 January 2025.

² National Electricity Rules (NER), clauses 5.16.4(z3) and (z3A).

2 Purpose

The purpose of this notice is to:

- notify AER that Powerlink has identified changes to key assumptions which informed the analysis for the System Strength RIT-T;
- notify the AER that these changes constitute a material change in circumstances (MCC) that require assessment;
- meet Powerlink's obligations set out in the National Electricity Rules (NER)³; and
- propose our course of action, and the timeframes in which we propose to complete these actions.

3 Background

The PACR for the System Strength RIT-T published on 30 June 2025 identified the preferred option to meet the minimum and efficient levels of system strength required in Queensland from December 2025 to be a portfolio of network and non-network solutions.⁴ The preferred option was developed as a result of extensive engagement with proponents of non-network solutions.

Six months have passed since completion of the analysis for the RIT-T, and in accordance with the material change in circumstances provisions⁵, Powerlink is required to monitor developments that could be material to the outcome of the RIT-T and consider whether a MCC has occurred.

Powerlink is required to assess whether:

- the inputs and assumptions used to identify the identified need described in the PACR have materially changed;
- one or more of the eight reopening triggers in the PACR have occurred; or
- the preferred option identified in the PACR remains unchanged.

4 Outcome of the RIT-T process

The preferred option in the PACR for the System Strength RIT-T was Portfolio 2 which was estimated to deliver \$636 million in gross market benefits and involved:

- nine synchronous condensers across Central Queensland (CQ) and Southern Queensland (SQ) by June 2034 with an estimated cost of \$135 million each, consisting of:
 - tranche 1 - up to three synchronous condensers in CQ by March 2029, two of which are to address the potential closure of the Gladstone Power Station;
 - tranche 2 – three synchronous condensers in CQ and one synchronous condenser in SQ by June 2030;
 - tranche 3 – one synchronous condenser in CQ by June 2033; and
 - tranche 4 – one synchronous condenser in CQ by June 2034.

³ National Electricity Rules (NER), clause 5.16.4(z3)(4).

⁴ NER, Schedule 5.1.14.

⁵ NER, clauses 5.16.4(z3) and (z3A).

- contracting for a range of synchronous units in Southern and Northern Queensland for minimum system strength requirements; and
- contracting for grid-forming Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) in Southern, Central and Northern Queensland for efficient system strength requirements.

The PACR also stated Powerlink:

- had commenced investing in or contracting for up to three synchronous condensers needed in CQ by March 2029;
- would also invest in or contract for up to three further synchronous condensers needed in CQ by June 2030; and
- did not consider investing in a synchronous condenser in SQ to be a low regret solution and did not propose to commit to this solution at the time.

5 Identification of material change in circumstances

The NER states that a material change in circumstances includes, but is not limited to:

- a change to the key assumptions used in identifying the identified need described in the PACR;
- one or more RIT reopening triggers applying to the project having been triggered; or
- a change in circumstances which, in the reasonable opinion of the RIT-T proponent, means that the preferred option identified in the PACR may no longer be the preferred option.⁶

5.1 Powerlink has assessed reopening trigger 8 has been activated

Reopening trigger 8 included in the PACR described as⁷:

“Credible evidence that a change(s) in retirement dates and/or operational arrangements for coal generating units changes the identified need for system strength requirements, and/or the preferred option in this RIT-T.”

Powerlink has assessed that three key events have resulted in this trigger being activated:

- The release of the [Queensland Energy Roadmap](#) in October 2025;
- CS Energy publicly announcing in September 2025 their formal advice to AEMO of the [potential closure of Gladstone Power Station](#) in March 2029; and
- AEMO’s most recent [Input, Assumptions and Scenario Report \(IASR\)](#) and [2026 Integrated System Plan \(ISP\)](#) in June 2026 which include the most recently announced generator retirement dates across the National Electricity Market which are significantly different to those used in the PACR analysis.

The Queensland Energy Roadmap confirmed the extension of the closure date of the Callide B Power Station from 2028 to 2031, while CS Energy subsequently advised AEMO of the potential closure of Gladstone Power Station in March 2029. Together with the updated retirement assumptions incorporated in AEMO’s 2026 ISP, these changes constitute credible evidence of changes in retirement dates of coal generating units in Queensland and support Powerlink’s assessment that reopening trigger 8 has been activated.

⁶ NER, clause 5.16.4(z4)

⁷ Addressing System Strength Requirements in Queensland from December 2025 PACR, June 2025, p23.

Table 1 shows the relativity of coal retirement dates compared to those used in the RIT-T analysis which established the timing of the tranches in the preferred option. The near-term need refers to the system strength requirement associated with forecast retirement of Gladstone Power Station and the staged retirement of Callide B considered within this period, between 2029 and 2031.

Table 1 Comparison of coal generator retirement dates relevant to the preferred option between the PACR and MCC

Coal generator	Region	PACR retirement assumption (1)	MCC retirement assumption	Change from PACR	Relevance to preferred option
Gladstone Power Station	CQ	Unit 1 – 2027/28 Units 2,3 – 2029/30 Units 4,5 – 2030/31 Unit 6 – 2031/32	All units – Mar 2029	Earlier retirement	Drives the urgent near-term need for synchronous condensers in Central Queensland by 2029.
Callide B	CQ	2027/28	Unit 1 – 2029/30 Unit 2 – 2030/31	Later retirement	Does not remove the need for committed synchronous condenser investment.
Stanwell	CQ	Unit 1 – 2027/28 Unit 2 – 2028/29 Units 3,4 – 2032/33	Unit 1 – 2043/44 Unit 2 – 2044/45 Unit 3 – 2045/46 Unit 4 – 2046/47	Later retirement	Affects longer-term system strength assumptions and supports reassessment of the timing, location and quantity of later synchronous condenser tranches.
Callide C	CQ	All units – 2033/34	All units – 2049/50	Later retirement	Affects longer-term system strength assumptions and supports reassessment of the timing, location and quantity of later system strength service tranches.
Tarong Power Station	SQ	Units 1,2 – 2030/31 Unit 3 – 2032/33 Unit 4 – 2033/34	Units 1,2 – 2036/37 Units 3,4 – 2037/38	Later retirement	Affects longer-term system strength assumptions and supports reassessment of the timing, location and quantity of later system strength service tranches for Southern Queensland.

(1) Coal retirement dates were consistent across all options as stated in the 2024 ISP and IASR

The extension of the closure date of the Callide B Power Station from 2028 to 2031 will likely increase the availability of system strength in Central Queensland compared with the case in the RIT-T, however, there may

still be periods of time when either or both Callide B1 and B2 units are not online and providing system strength prior to 2031.

The potential closure of Gladstone Power Station has a significant impact on the availability of system strength in the Central Queensland region. The investment need for the associated synchronous condensers for system strength in Central Queensland has been captured in the System Strength RIT-T.

Figure 1 compares the number of remaining coal units in service between the 2024 and 2026 ISP Step Change for Central Queensland.

Figure 1 Coal capacity comparison between 2024 ISP (RIT-T) and 2026 ISP (MCC) CQ

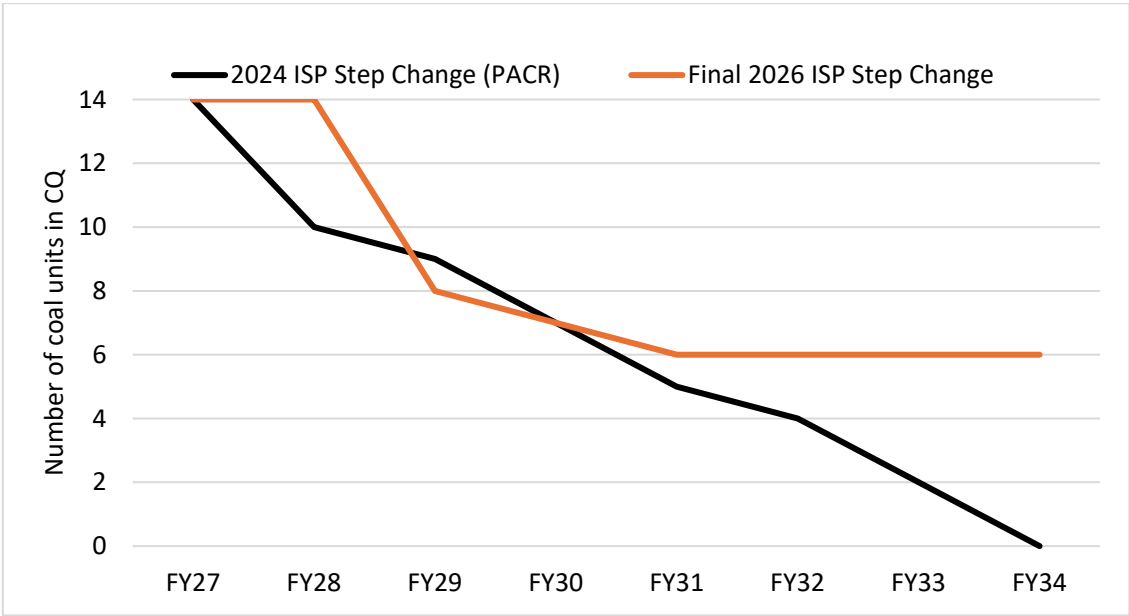
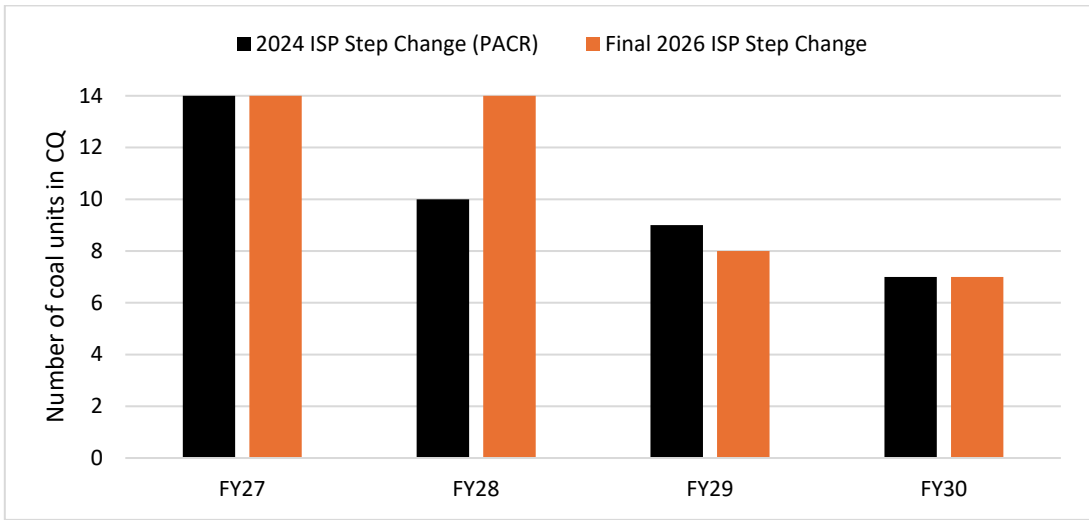


Figure 1 shows that by the end of Financial Year 2034, the 2024 ISP was forecasting that there would be no coal units remaining in CQ, while the 2026 ISP shows six units remaining. Figure 2 shows a comparison of the remaining units to financial year 2030.

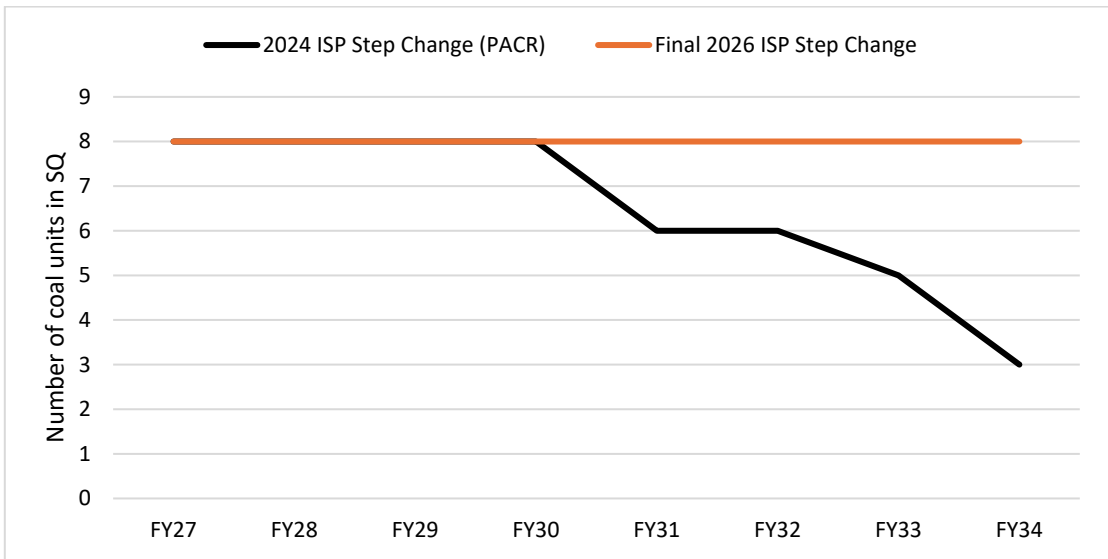
Figure 2 Coal capacity comparison in CQ between 2024 ISP (RIT-T) and 2026 ISP (MCC)



As outlined in Figure 2, seven in-service coal units are forecast in both Step Change scenarios by 2030. This indicates that aggregate coal generation availability in CQ remains broadly consistent with the near-term system strength requirements identified in the PACR between 2029 and 2031.

Figure 3 provides an equivalent comparison for SQ between the coal retirement assumptions used in the PACR and the updated retirement assumptions reflected in AEMO’s 2026 ISP, including the staged retirement of Tarong Power Station, with Units 1 and 2 retiring in 2036/37 and Units 3 and 4 retiring in 2037/38. It indicates that the cumulative number of coal units available in SQ remains consistent under the 2026 ISP beyond the System Strength RIT-T planning analysis period, potentially deferring the need for a SQ synchronous condenser until 2037/38.

Figure 3 Coal capacity comparison in Southern Queensland between 2024 ISP (RIT-T) and 2026 ISP (MCC)



Due to the rate of change in the external operating environment, the RIT-T analysis focussed on identifying solutions available within a short to medium planning horizon to determine more immediate system strength requirements through to 2034. Powerlink considers the change in retirement dates of coal generating units in Queensland constitutes an MCC which has the potential to impact the preferred option under the RIT-T with regard to the location, quantity, timing and magnitude of proposed capital investment for the remaining synchronous condensers beyond those urgently required to meet near-term need in CQ.

5.2 Powerlink has identified changes in key assumptions

Powerlink has also identified that other changes have occurred to key assumptions used in the underlying analysis in the PACR which may constitute an MCC, subject to further analysis and the finalisation of updated costings which will be addressed in the MCC Assessment (refer to sections 5.2.1 and 5.2.2).

5.2.1 Release of the 2026 Integrated System Plan

- Powerlink applied AEMO's 2024 ISP coal generation forecasts for SQ and CQ to the analysis for the RIT-T. The 2024 ISP assumed all coal generation in Queensland would retire by 2035.
- AEMO's 2026 ISP Step Change scenario includes changes in the anticipated timing of coal unit retirements for Tarong, Gladstone Power Station and Callide B which will require an assessment to understand the materiality (or not) of the impact on the RIT-T analysis (refer to Section 5.1).

5.2.2 Updated costing information resulting from ongoing procurement activities

Since publication of the PACR, Powerlink has commenced procurement activities, namely

- In April 2026 Powerlink publicly announced an agreement with Hitachi Energy to supply and install four synchronous condensers to meet system strength requirements in CQ by 2029⁸. This was primarily driven by the urgent need to ensure system strength services are available in time for the announced potential retirement of Gladstone Power Station.
- Powerlink has also issued a tender to the market on 27 April 2026 for the balance of plant required for the first four synchronous condensers, which is nearing completion at the time of this notice.

Preliminary updated costing information received as a result of these activities indicates unit costs in the vicinity of \$200 million per synchronous condenser. This is an increase of 40% or greater relative to the unit cost assumption used in the PACR cost-benefit analysis. Updated costings are expected to be available within the timeframe of the proposed draft MCC Assessment discussed in Section 5. While an increase in costs does not exceed the PACR reopening threshold of 75% increase, Powerlink considers that the magnitude of increase warrants further assessment through the MCC process as it is a key input to the cost-benefit analysis underpinning the preferred option. The updated costing information will require an assessment to confirm the materiality (or not) of the impact on the RIT-T cost-benefit analysis and will provide transparency through the MCC process.

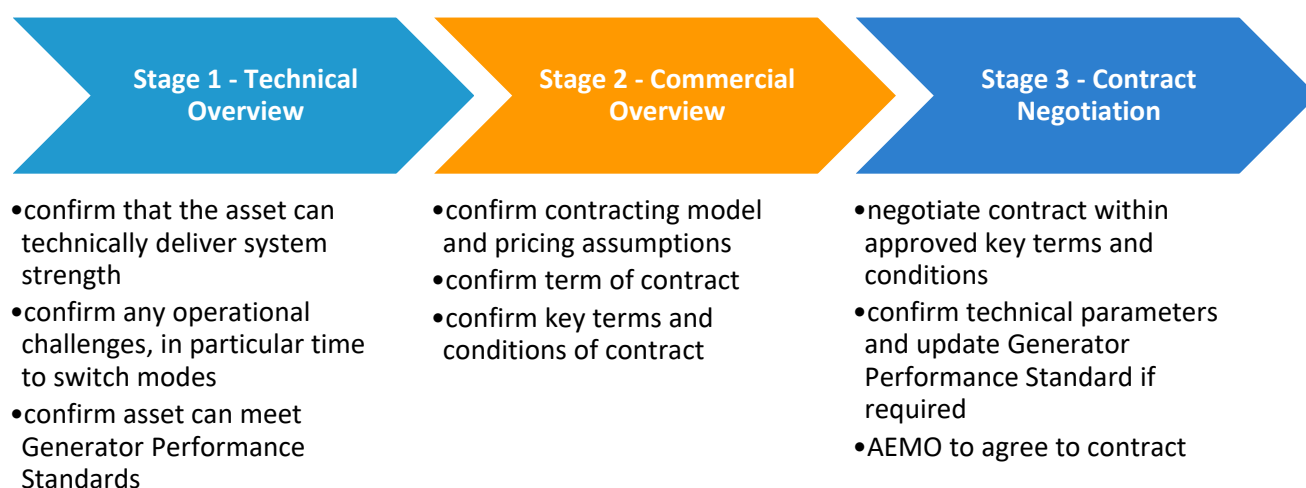
⁸ Refer to Powerlink's [website](#).

6 Ongoing market engagement activities

Powerlink has commenced negotiations to contract system strength services with proponents that can provide cost effective system strength solutions that offset investment in synchronous condensers. Powerlink continues to engage with proponents of potential non-network solutions identified during the RIT-T process and other proponents who have contacted Powerlink directly since the PACR was published. None of these potential solutions have reached a committed or anticipated status and therefore are not considered credible alternatives to meet the initial CQ system strength need date of 2029.

Powerlink has developed a staged approach to assess whether proposals and information received from proponents meets the required criteria in order to move through to contract negotiation (refer to Figure 4). The first two stages comprise a technical and commercial overview to determine whether the asset is fit for purpose, can meet the desired level of system strength service within the need timing and has commercial parameters that are prudent and efficient.

Figure 4. Overview of Powerlink's staged approach for assessing non-network proposals



7 Proposed actions, timing and justification

As part of an MCC assessment, Powerlink is required to consider:

- whether the reapplication of the RIT-T is justified in the circumstances;
- the costs and delay that may result from our proposed actions; and
- the costs and delay that may result from reapplication of the RIT-T (in whole or part).⁹

Powerlink has considered these factors and proposes:

- not to reapply the RIT-T;
- to conduct an MCC assessment; and
- to undertake a public consultation process on the draft MCC assessment.

⁹ NER, clause 5.16.4(z4A)(1)-(3)

7.1 Powerlink proposes not to reapply the RIT-T ¹⁰

The System Strength RIT-T was a comprehensive technical and economic assessment that culminated in the identification of a flexible and adaptable technology-based portfolio approach for the provision of system strength services in Queensland while addressing uncertainty as the energy market continues to evolve.

Powerlink engaged extensively with non-network proponents, resulting in a lengthy and complex process that took over two years to complete. This included an assessment of

- 78 unique non-network solutions from more than 20 (confidential) proponents in response to the Project Specification Consultation Report (PSCR) and the subsequent proforma which was published for the purpose of gathering more detailed information on non-network opportunities from proponents to the PSCR; and
- 51 (confidential) proposals from more than 25 proponents in response to the Project Assessment Draft Report.

As a result, Powerlink was able to recommend a portfolio combining both network and non-network options to provide cost-effective system strength services for customers.

No disputes were raised to the PACR. Powerlink considers this a positive endorsement of the manner in which the RIT-T was applied to meet the requirements of the NER as well as an acceptance of the method and calculations undertaken in applying the RIT-T given the technical and economic complexity of the assessment.

Powerlink considers reapplication of the RIT-T is not justified in this case, in whole or in part, as we expect that reapplication would:

- require substantial time, resourcing and effort (e.g. consultation, modelling, options identification and assessment and supporting documentation) beyond that necessary to assess the identified changes which Powerlink is of the view can be addressed in a succinct and efficient manner through the proposed MCC consultation and assessment process;
- be unlikely to identify alternative credible solutions capable of meeting the near-term system strength requirements in Central Queensland due to the potential retirement of coal fired generators in CQ by 2030. While the identified changes may affect the timing, quantity, location and sequencing of future system strength requirements, Powerlink's ongoing market engagement has not identified any committed or anticipated non-network solutions capable of meeting the near-term need within the required timeframe;
- require a timeframe in excess of twelve months to complete, materially delaying project and investment decisions required to support delivery of near-term critical system strength services from 2029 leading to increased system security and network reliability risks which may result in protracted unplanned outages to the detriment of Queenslanders and the state's economy;
- risk placing Powerlink in breach of its regulatory obligations and Transmission Authority to ensure the adequate, economic, reliable and safe transmission of electricity ¹¹ ;
- impact Powerlink's ability to meet its System Strength Service Provider obligations which came into effect from 2 December 2025¹², and in the near-term place at risk Powerlink's ability to make system strength services available in central Queensland to meet power station closures in the region;
- create significant uncertainty and adversely affect contract negotiations with proponents of non-network solutions;

¹⁰ NER, clause 5.16.4(z4A)(1)

¹¹ ¹¹ Transmission Authority No. T01/98, section 6.2(c).

¹² NER, S5.1.14(b)

- likely require proponents of non-network solutions to resubmit detailed information on their projects at each stage of the RIT-T consultation process to support Powerlink's options assessment; and
- incur material costs e.g. technical, legal, market modelling and administrative rework to enable re-application of the RIT-T which would ultimately be borne by customers.

Powerlink has considered the interaction between the RIT-T process and the regulatory recovery mechanism to fund System Strength projects made available under the [Efficient Management of System Strength on the Power System Rule](#) which, in this instance, is dependent on a Contingent Project Application (CPA) in Powerlink's current regulatory control period (2022-2027)¹³. In this context, reapplication of the RIT-T will;

- remove Powerlink's eligibility to lodge a CPA for the first four synchronous condensers;
- introduce significant funding uncertainty, cost and schedule delay into the project delivery; and
- delay the delivery by up to two years through deferred design and construction tender awards and subsequent construction delays as well as deferred supply and installation of synchronous condensers due to construction delay.

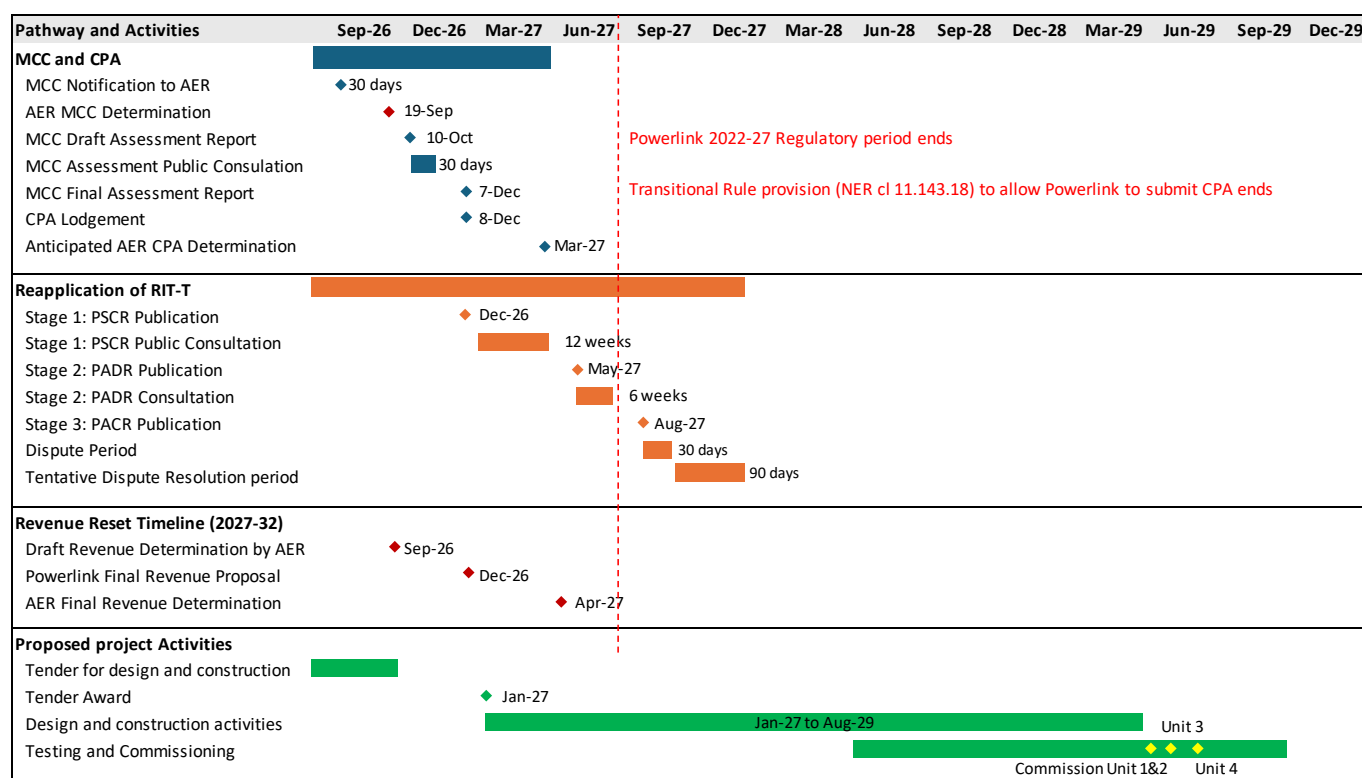
Powerlink has also commenced procurement of four synchronous condensers to be installed in Central Queensland to preserve the delivery pathway for system strength services required in response to the anticipated retirement profile of coal generating units in CQ over the near-term period. This reflects Powerlink's proactive approach to meeting its system strength obligations driven by the long lead times associated with synchronous condenser equipment, increasing global demand for these assets and ongoing supply chain constraints affecting their availability and delivery.

Delaying delivery of near-term system strength services in Central Queensland would create an estimated unserved-energy risk of \$2.14 billion in FY30 and \$8.1 billion in FY31 due to insufficient system strength to meet Central Queensland's minimum requirements.

Figure 5 compares the indicative timing of Powerlink's proposed MCC assessment process with a hypothetical reapplication of the RIT-T and the key milestones associated with delivery of the near-term Central Queensland synchronous condensers.

¹³ NER, CI 11.143.18.

Figure 5. Indicative timeline for MCC assessment, hypothetical reapplication of the RIT-T and project delivery milestones



7.2 Consideration of cost and delay from the proposed course of action

Given the critical nature of the need for system strength services, Powerlink considers the proposed MCC assessment process, rather than reapplication of the RIT-T, is the most appropriate, proportionate, timely and cost-effective course of action. The MCC assessment will maintain the principles of the RIT-T and provide transparency to customers and the NEM, minimising the costs impacts, while preserving the delivery pathway and availability of solutions to meet the near-term need.

In addition, Powerlink's continued engagement with non-network proponents and our portfolio-based approach outlined in the RIT-T means that the implications of identified changes can be appropriately assessed through the proposed MCC process without reapplying the RIT-T process.

7.3 MCC assessment

Powerlink’s System Strength RIT-T identified a portfolio of options that involved investment in system strength services to 2034. Powerlink proposes that the focus for this MCC assessment should be aligned with the intent of the RIT-T to identify solutions available within this planning horizon. This ensures that Powerlink can balance the more immediate and urgent system strength requirements, while allowing flexibility to respond to a changing environment over the long term.

Powerlink notes the Central Queensland Gas Power Tender managed by the Queensland Investment Corporation is expected to be finalised by the end of 2026. Given the requirement for gas proposals to ensure dispatchable gas supply by 2032 in the tender process, we consider this out of scope for the current MCC assessment as selected projects are unlikely to meet the requirements to be anticipated or committed projects in the timeframe

required to respond to the Gladstone Power Station closure. This requirement is defined under the RIT-T instrument for solutions to be considered credible.¹⁴

Powerlink's proposed MCC assessment will:

- utilise the same approach to quantifying the need as that in the PACR analysis;
- incorporate the latest 2026 ISP;
- include updated planning analysis recognising the shift in system strength requirements over time due to the change in coal retirement dates and resultant market benefit analysis;
- use costing information based on procurement activities undertaken during 2026;
- include an assessment of any additional non-network solutions that may have been identified due to ongoing market engagement since the PACR was published;
- identify the quantity and timing of synchronous condensers needed beyond those assessed as required to meet the potential closure of Gladstone Power Station by 2029 and the staged retirement of Callide B Power Station between 2030 and 2031 as modelled in AEMO's 2025/26 [Inputs, Assumptions and Scenarios Report](#).

7.4 Public consultation process

Powerlink is committed to timely engagement and genuine consideration of feedback that leads to improved decision-making and better outcomes for customers. Given the extensive consultation already undertaken through the RIT-T process, our continued engagement with the market and the urgency for system strength services to be in place at the time of the potential retirement of the Gladstone Power Station, and the potential for significant network security risks from the failure not to have these services in place, we propose a consultation period of 30 business days for public consultation. The proposed approach would focus on the changes that have occurred since PACR publication as discussed in Section 4 and avoid a material delay that is likely to negatively impact the critical path for project completion, Powerlink's ability to meet regulatory and jurisdictional obligations¹⁵ and place the network at risk.

The proposed draft MCC assessment activities include:

- publication of the draft MCC assessment, including a draft MCC statement, on Powerlink's website by 19 October 2026 along with information to support Powerlink's reasoning and assessment together with the results of the updated cost-benefit analysis;
- the draft MCC statement which must state whether the preferred option remains the preferred option or is no longer the preferred option;
- a request for submissions from registered participants, AEMO and interested parties on the preferred option presented and matters addressed in the draft MCC assessment;
- public consultation to be open for submissions for 30 business days; and
- targeted engagement with interested parties who lodge submissions to inform the final MCC Statement.

¹⁴ AER, *Regulatory Investment Test for Transmission*, November 2024, Glossary, page 10.

¹⁵ Powerlink is the System Strength Service Provider and Jurisdictional Planning Body in Queensland.

7.5 Final MCC assessment and statement

After the completion of the public consultation process, Powerlink proposes to publish the final MCC statement and assessment on 9 December 2026 which will:

- take into consideration and include responses to the submissions received to the draft MCC assessment and statement;
- state whether the preferred option in the PACR remains the preferred option, or whether the preferred option is no longer the preferred option;
- include information to support Powerlink's reasoning and final MCC assessment; and
- incorporate the results of the updated cost-benefit analysis ¹⁶.

8 Conclusion

Powerlink has proposed actions and a timeframe for these actions based upon the justification put forward in this notice considering:

- the critical importance of ensuring system strength services are available in time for when they are needed, particularly for the near-term need in Central Queensland;
- the proposed approach will seek submissions, and provide transparency to customers and the NEM through a public consultation process;
- the application of Powerlink's obligations under the NER.

Powerlink therefore requests a determination¹⁷ from the AER with regard to:

- Powerlink's proposal that re-application of the RIT-T is not justified in this case; and
- the actions, public consultation approach and publication timeframe proposed in this notice.

The MCC assessment will maintain the principles of the RIT-T and provide transparency to customers and the NEM, while preserving the availability of solutions to meet the near-term need.

¹⁶ NER, clause 5.16.4(z4B)

¹⁷ NER, clause 5.16.4(z5A)(1)

Appendix 1: Compliance checklist

NER requirements for material change in circumstances.

Table A1.1 outlines Powerlink's compliance requirements and assessment with regard to a material change in circumstances set out in the NER.

Clause	Requirement	Assessment
5.16.4(z3)(1)	A RIT-T proponent has published a project assessment conclusions report in respect of a RIT-T project	Published 30 June 2025
5.16.4(z3)(2)	A Network Service Provider still wishes to undertake the RIT-T project to address the identified need	Yes, refer to Section 5.1.
5.16.4(z3)(3)	There has been any material change in circumstances	Yes, refer to sections 5.1 and 5.2.
5.16.4(z3)(4)	Notify the AER in writing of the material change in circumstances, which must also set out the nature of that material change in circumstances, any actions the RIT-T proponent proposes to take as a result of that material change in circumstances and the timeframes within which it proposes to complete any such actions	This document provides written notification to the AER of the MCC and sets out the nature of MCC, the actions Powerlink proposes to take as a result of the MCC and the timeframes within which Powerlink proposes to complete any such actions.
5.16.4(z3)(5)	Provide any information necessary to support any actions the RIT-T proponent proposes to take, including any information necessary to demonstrate that the RIT-T proponent has had regard to the matters in paragraph (z4A)	Yes, refer to Section 7.
5.16.4(z4)(1)	A change to the key assumptions used in identifying the identified need described in the project assessment conclusions report;	Yes, refer to Section 5.2.
5.16.4(z4)(2)	For a RIT-T project contemplated by clause 5.16.4(k)(10), one or more RIT reopening triggers applying to the project having been triggered	Yes, Powerlink has identified one of the reopening triggers have been triggered
5.16.4(z4)(3)	A change in circumstances which, in the reasonable opinion of the RIT-T proponent, means that the preferred option identified in the project assessment conclusions report may no longer be the preferred option.	This requirement will be addressed in subsequent stages of the MCC process.
5.16.4(z4A)(1)	Whether, in the RIT-T proponent's reasonable opinion, the reapplication of the regulatory investment test for transmission to the RIT-T project is justified in the circumstances;	Refer to Section 7.1.

Clause	Requirement	Assessment
5.16.4(z4A)(2)	The costs and delay that may result from the actions the RIT-T proponent proposes to take as a result of the material change in circumstances	Refer to Section 7.1.
5.16.4(z4A)(3)	The costs and delay that may result from the reapplication (in whole or in part) of the regulatory investment test for transmission to the RIT-T project.	Refer to Section 7.1.

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