

## PART TWO ELECTRICITY



Electricity is a form of energy that is transported along a conductor, such as metal wire. Although it cannot be stored economically, it is readily converted to other forms of energy, such as heat and light, and can be used to power electrical machines. These characteristics make it a convenient and versatile source of energy that has become essential to modern life.

## ELECTRICITY

The supply of electricity begins with generation in power stations. Electricity generators are usually located near fuel sources, such as coalmines, natural gas pipelines and hydroelectric water reservoirs. Most electricity customers, however, are located a long distance from electricity generators, in cities, towns and regional communities. The supply chain, therefore, requires networks to transport power from generators to customers. There are two types of network:

- > high-voltage transmission lines transport electricity from generators to distribution networks in metropolitan and regional areas
- > low-voltage distribution networks transport electricity from points along the transmission lines to customers in cities, towns and regional communities.

The supply chain is completed by retailers, which buy wholesale electricity and package it with transmission and distribution services for sale to residential, commercial and industrial customers. Part Two of this report provides a chapter-by-chapter survey of each link in the supply chain. Chapter 1 considers electricity generation in the National Electricity Market (NEM), the wholesale market in which most electricity is traded in eastern and southern Australia. Chapter 2 considers activity in the wholesale market, and chapter 3 surveys the electricity derivatives markets that complement the wholesale market.

Chapters 4 and 5 provide data on the electricity transmission and distribution sectors, and chapter 6 considers retail. A survey of electricity markets in the non-NEM jurisdictions of Western Australia and the Northern Territory is provided in chapter 7.

## Electricity supply chain

GENERATION Electricity is generated at a power plant





Transformers convert lowvoltage electricity to high-voltage electricity for transport

Substation transformers convert highvoltage electricity to low-voltage for distribution





## TRANSMISSION

Transmission lines carry high-voltage electricity long distances

DISTRIBUTION Distribution lines carry low-voltage electricity to customers





Transformers convert electricity to safe, usable levels



Electricity is used for lighting and heating, and to power appliances





RETAIL Retailers meter electricity usage

Image sources: Consumption, Jessica Shapiro (Fairfax); Other, Mark Wilson.