## Singapore Electricity Market Rules

Chapter 8
Definitions

**Energy Market Authority** 

1 October 2024

## 1 DEFINITIONS

- 1.1 In the *market rules*:
- 1.1.1 Additional performance bonds means performance bonds a retail electricity licensee class of market participant is required to provide when the positive difference between the aggregate Actual Retail Contract Quantity and the aggregate Projected Retail Contract Quantity for any Assessment Period is equal to or more than a threshold as may be reasonably determined by the Authority, in accordance with the Code of Conduct for Retail Electricity Licensees. For avoidance of doubt, this shall be in addition to any performance bonds already provided by the retail electricity licensee class of market participant;
- adequacy means the ability of the electricity system, or the power system or the transmission system, as the case may be, to supply electrical demand and energy requirements at all times, taking into account planned outages and forced outages of equipment or components;
- 1.1.3 agent means a service provider or other agent referred to in section 6.4.1 of Chapter 1;
- 1.1.4 *ancillary service* means a service required or provided for the *security* or *reliability* of the *electricity system*;
- 1.1.5 ancillary service contract means an agreement entered into between a market participant and the EMC in accordance with to section 8 of Chapter 5;
- 1.1.6 ancillary service financier means any person who provides financing, credit, advances or loans (or any refinancing thereof) to the Authority to fund the refurbishment cost pursuant to any AS financing documents;
- 1.1.7 ancillary service funding agreement means an agreement entered or to be entered into between the Authority and an ancillary service provider pursuant to section 8.2A.1 of Chapter 5;
- 1.1.8 *ancillary service provider* means a person that provides an *ancillary service*;

- 1.1.9 applicable law means all laws, regulations, subsidiary legislation, other statutory instruments and rules and other documents of a legislative nature which apply to the EMC, the PSO, market participants or market support services licensees, and all orders of a government, governmental body, authority or agency having jurisdiction over the EMC, the PSO, a market participant or a market support services licensee, including any electricity licence issued to the EMC, a market participant or a market support services licensee, provided that the PSO shall not, for the purposes of this definition, be considered a governmental body, authority or agency;
- application for authorisation means the form by which a market support services licensee may apply for authorisation to participate in the wholesale electricity markets or to cause or permit a physical service to be conveyed into, through or out of the transmission system;
- 1.1.11 approved annual outage plan means the plan prepared by the PSO in accordance with section 7.2 of Chapter 5 that lists the planned outages that have received planning approval from the PSO as of a given date in a year;
- 1.1.12 *arbitration complainant* has the meaning ascribed thereto in section 3.9.2 of Chapter 3;
- 1.1.13 *arbitration panel* means the person or persons appointed pursuant to section 3.5.1.2 of Chapter 3;
- 1.1.14 arbitration tribunal means a person or persons selected from the arbitration panel and appointed to resolve a dispute through arbitration pursuant to section 3.9.11 or 3.9.13 of Chapter 3;
- 1.1.15 AS financing documents means all financing agreements entered or to be entered into by the Authority and other documents in relation thereto, for or in connection with the financing of the refurbishment cost for the purpose of procurement of contracted ancillary services and any refinancing thereof provided by one or more ancillary service financiers;
- 1.1.16 ASC payments means any payments or monies due (or as may become due) to an ancillary service provider under one or more ancillary service contracts entered into by that ancillary service provider (including fees for the provision of any contracted ancillary service and compensation and any other payment arising from the termination of any ancillary service contract);

- 1.1.17 ASFA liabilities means any damages, losses, costs, expenses and liabilities due (or as may become due) to the Authority under an ancillary service funding agreement (including liquidated damages for any delay in the completion of the refurbishment works and liabilities arising from termination of the ancillary service funding agreement);
- 1.1.18 *Authority* means the Energy Market Authority of Singapore established under the *EMA Act 2001*;
- 1.1.19 *Authority funding costs* means the total of:
  - (a) the fees, costs and expenses (including pre-assessment inspection, technical consultation, legal costs and taxes) incurred by the *Authority* to procure, negotiate and/or execute the *framework agreement*, the *ancillary service funding agreements*, the *tripartite agreements*, the *AS financing documents* and all other ancillary documents in relation thereto:
  - (b) any *refurbishment cost*, interests, charges, fees, damages, losses, costs, liabilities and expenses which are incurred and/or payable by the *Authority* under the *ancillary service funding agreements*;
  - (c) if the *Authority* elects to fund all or any part of the *refurbishment cost* using its own funds, any interests, charges, fees, taxes, costs and expenses which are imposed, prescribed, incurred and/or payable by the *Authority* with respect to such funding:
  - (d) if the *Authority* elects to fund all or any part of the *refurbishment cost* using any financing, credit, advances or loans (or any refinancing thereof) granted to the *Authority* by an *ancillary service financier*, the principal amount of loans, interests, charges, fees, taxes, costs, liabilities (if any) and expenses which are incurred and/or payable by the *Authority* under the *AS financing documents* (including any charges, fees, costs and expenses payable by the *Authority* to an *ancillary service financier* in the event of any termination or cancellation of the *AS financing documents* or any part thereof);

- (e) the fees, costs and expenses (including legal costs and taxes) incurred by the *Authority* in connection with the performance of any of its obligations or the exercise of any of its rights (including the exercise of any step-in rights by the *Authority*) under the *framework agreement*, the *ancillary service funding agreements*, the *tripartite agreements* and/or the AS financing documents, and/or all other ancillary documents in relation thereto; and
- (f) such other costs and/or compensation amount as the *Authority* determines to be fair and reasonable under the circumstances.
- 1.1.20 automatic generator control or AGC means the process that allows the PSO to centrally adjust the output of generation registered facilities automatically via electronic commands so as to balance generation and load in real-time. A generation registered facility is considered to be operating under AGC when it is operating within its registered AGC minimum and maximum output level and is responding to AGC commands from the PSO;
- automatic means, in respect of a facility or equipment, including governor control equipment, being under the control of systems such as automatic generator control equipment, governor systems or protection systems designed to respond without human intervention and, without limiting the generality of section 7.1.1.3 of Chapter 1, "automatically" shall be interpreted accordingly;
- 1.1.22 bank account means a bank account held by the EMC or a market participant for settlement or other purposes as may be prescribed or contemplated under the market rules or any market manual and has, where applicable, the extended meaning ascribed thereto in section 5.17 of Chapter 7;
- 1.1.23 *bid* means an *energy bid*;
- bid variation means an energy bid submitted to the EMC for a load registered facility that varies the terms of a previous energy bid submitted to the EMC for that load registered facility for the same dispatch period;
- 1.1.25 bilateral contract data means the data in respect of a bilateral financial contract that a selling market participant provides to the EMC for settlement purposes;

1.1.26 bilateral financial contract means a contract pursuant to which a selling market participant is selling energy, reserve or regulation to a buying market participant; 1.1.27 black start capability means the capability of a generation facility to start without an outside electrical supply so as to be used to energise a defined portion of the transmission system; 1.1.28 business day means, where expressed by reference to a person in Singapore, any day other than a Saturday, a Sunday or a day on which banks are authorised or required to be closed in Singapore and, where expressed by reference to the jurisdiction of a person other than Singapore, means any day other than a Saturday, a Sunday or a day on which banks are authorised or required to be closed in the jurisdiction of that person; 1.1.29 business day convention means that if the market participant or the EMC's payment date falls on a non-business day, payment will be made on the next business day; 1.1.30 buying market participant means a market participant that is purchasing energy, reserve or regulation under a bilateral financial contract; 1.1.31 claimant has the meaning ascribed thereto in section 3.11.1 of Chapter 3; 1.1.32 close of banking business means 5:00 p.m; 1.1.33 Code of Conduct for Retail Electricity Licensees means the code of practice that sets forth minimum standards of performance in accordance with which a Retail Electricity Licensee is required to conduct its retail activities with respect to all *consumers* (residential and non-residential); code of practice means a code issued or approved by the Authority 1.1.34 under section 16 of the *Electricity Act*; 1.1.35 commissioning generation facility means a generation facility located within Singapore that (a) is either newly constructed, significantly redesigned, or significantly rebuilt; (b) is registered by

the *EMC* as a *commissioning generation facility*; and (c) has not yet completed the commissioning tests referred to in section 5.3.4.2 of

Chapter 2;

- 1.1.36 *conditional registration* means a conditional registration granted by the *EMC* pursuant to section 3.1.4.2 of Chapter 2;
- confidential information means information which is or has been provided pursuant to the market rules, a market manual or the system operation manual which is (a) stated by the market rules, a market manual or the system operation manual to be confidential information; (b) otherwise confidential or commercially sensitive; or (c) derived from information referred to in (a) or (b), but shall not include information that is required by the market rules, a market manual or the system operation manual to be published by the EMC or the PSO or otherwise made available to all market participants;
- connect means to form a physical link to or with the transmission system for the purpose of enabling the flow of electricity at the boundary between the transmission system and a facility or other equipment and, without limiting the generality of section 7.1.1.3 of Chapter 1, and "reconnect" shall be interpreted accordingly;
- 1.1.39 connection agreement means an agreement pertaining to the conditions for connection and access to the transmission system, entered into between the transmission licensee and any person whose plant, apparatus, structure, equipment or thing used for the generation, transmission, import, supply or use of electricity is connected or intended to be connected directly or indirectly to the transmission system, and to the terms and conditions relating to changes for services provided by the transmission licensee pursuant to section 20(2) of the Electricity Act;
- 1.1.40 *constituent documents* means the memorandum and articles of association of the *EMC*;
- 1.1.41 constraint violation cost means a cost applied by the market clearing engine to ensure that certain constraints may be violated at an associated cost established to discourage such violation and to control its extent:
- 1.1.42 consumer means a person (a) to whom electricity is supplied and sold for consumption on that person's own premises; or (b) whose premises are for the time being connected to any system for the purpose of purchasing a supply of electricity for consumption on that person's own premises;
- 1.1.43 contingency event means the unexpected failure of a single component or multiple components connected to the transmission system;

1.1.44 contracted ancillary service means an ancillary service procured by contract rather than in the real-time markets in accordance with section 8 of Chapter 5; 1.1.45 contracted ancillary service resource means a facility that is subject to an ancillary service contract; 1.1.46 cost of decommitment or CDC means a constraint violation cost representing the level to which prices for *energy* determined by the market clearing engine will be allowed to fall before the forced desynchronisation of generation facilities can be recommended; 1.1.47 credit support means the obligations owed to the EMC by a third party and other forms of security or support for the financial obligations of a market participant, in a form set forth in section 7.6.2 of Chapter 2, and has, where applicable, the extended meaning ascribed thereto in section 7.1.4 of Chapter 2; 1.1.48 credit support provider means a person that has provided credit support in relation to or on behalf of a market participant, and has, where applicable, the extended meaning ascribed thereto in section 7.1.4 of Chapter 2; 1.1.49 credit support value in relation to a market participant means the value calculated in accordance with section 7.3.2 of Chapter 2; 1.1.50 cut-off size or CSZ has the meaning ascribed thereto in Appendix 7A; deemed flow means a flow of energy measured by one or more 1.1.51 revenue quality meters that is deemed, for settlement purposes, to represent the flow of energy at a market network node that does not have a revenue quality meter associated with it; 1.1.52 default amount means a dollar amount by which a defaulting market participant has defaulted upon its obligations to settle with the EMC and shall, for purposes of the imposition of a default levy, be calculated in accordance with section 9.3.1 of Chapter 2; 1.1.53 default interest means interest at the default interest rate; 1.1.54 default interest rate means the rate calculated as 2% above the base lending rate (as at the date on which the relevant default interest accrues) that the bank where the EMC's bank accounts are maintained charges for commercial loans to its best and most creditworthy commercial customers;

- 1.1.55 *default levy* means a levy imposed by the *EMC* in accordance with sections 9.2 to 9.7 of Chapter 2;
- 1.1.56 *default notice* means a notice issued by the *EMC* to a *market* participant pursuant to section 9.2.1.1 of Chapter 2 or section 7.3.3.1, 7.3.3A.1 or 7.3.3B.1 of Chapter 3, and has, where applicable, the extended meaning ascribed thereto in section 9.1.5 of Chapter 2;
- 1.1.57 default recovery measures means the steps taken by the EMC or on its behalf under section 9.8.1 of Chapter 2 to recover from the defaulting market participant all amounts owing to the EMC under the market rules in respect of the defaulting market participant's default in payment and any costs and expenses incurred by the EMC in connection with or in relation to the recovery of such amounts owing by the defaulting market participant (including but not limited to costs and expenses incurred by the EMC in investigating the default in payment, in realising any applicable credit support, in implementing the default levy or multiple default levy, and in taking any steps under section 9.8.1 of Chapter 2);
- 1.1.58 *defaulting market participant* means a *market participant* that is in default of payment in respect of monies owing to the *EMC* under the *market rules* and has, where applicable, the extended meaning ascribed thereto in section 9.1.5 of Chapter 2;
- derogation applicant means a person that applies for a derogation pursuant to section 14 of Chapter 1 and has, where applicable, the extended meaning ascribed thereto in section 14.1.3 or 14.6.5 of Chapter 1;
- 1.1.60 *derogation application* means an application for a derogation submitted to the *EMC* by a *derogation applicant* pursuant to section 14.2.1 of Chapter 1;
- 1.1.61 *desynchronise* means the process of *disconnecting* a *generation* facility from the *transmission system*;
- disconnect means to sever physical links to or with the transmission system for the purpose of preventing the flow of electricity at the boundary between the transmission system and a facility or other equipment;

- 1.1.63 disconnection order means an order issued to direct a transmission licensee to disconnect one or more facility(ies) or other equipment from the transmission system;
- dispatch means, in respect of the PSO, the act of instructing a registered facility as to the level of physical operation required in a given dispatch period and, in respect of a registered facility, means the act of receiving an instruction as to the level of its physical operation required in a given dispatch period, of operating in accordance with such instruction, or both, as the context may require;
- 1.1.65 dispatch coordinator means a market participant that is registered with the EMC to submit dispatch data with respect to a registered facility;

Explanatory Note: The dispatch coordinator will typically be a role within a market participant that deals with real-time and dispatch communications with the EMC.

- 1.1.66 dispatch data means the offers, bids, standing offers, standing bids, offer variations and bid variations submitted to the EMC in accordance with these market rules;
- 1.1.67 *dispatch day* means a period from midnight to the following midnight;
- 1.1.68 dispatch error means an error made by the PSO in the real-time dispatch process in circumstances where the market rules, a market manual or the system operation manual do not admit of any deviation or departure from such real-time dispatch process;
- 1.1.69 *dispatch instruction* means a physical operating instruction issued or deemed to be issued to a *registered facility* by the *PSO* in the real-time *dispatch* process;
- 1.1.70 dispatch network data means a representation of all dispatch network lines, dispatch network nodes and certain facilities forming part of or connected to the PSO controlled grid prepared and updated by the PSO pursuant to section 2.1 of Chapter 6;
- 1.1.71 dispatch network line means any line that is determined to be required to represent the dispatch network in the MCE, being either an electric line that is determined by the PSO to be required to be represented in dispatch network data pursuant to section 2.1 of

Chapter 6, or an artificial line added by the *EMC* pursuant to Section D.6.3.4, D.6.5.2 or D.8.2 of Appendix 6D; 1.1.72 dispatch network node means a node that is either determined to be required to be represented in dispatch network data pursuant to section 2.1 of Chapter 6, or is an artificial node added by the EMC pursuant to section D.6.5.1 or D.8.2 of Appendix 6D; 1.1.73 dispatch period means a thirty-minute time interval beginning on the hour or the half-hour; 1.1.74 dispatch related data means the data referred to in Appendix 6G relating to the *dispatch* process, determined and updated by the *PSO* in accordance with sections 6.1.1 and 8.1.1 of Chapter 6; 1.1.75 dispatch schedule means a schedule produced by the market clearing engine and provided to the PSO that indicates the target energy, regulation and reserve levels of output of registered facilities at the end of a dispatch period; 1.1.76 dispute management system means the system for managing disputes that each market participant, each market support services licensee, the EMC and the PSO must adopt and implement pursuant to section 3.6.1 of Chapter 3; 1.1.77 dispute resolution and compensation panel means the persons appointed pursuant to section 3.5.1 of Chapter 3; 1.1.78 dispute resolution counsellor means the person appointed by the EMC Board pursuant to section 3.4.1 of Chapter 3; 1.1.79 DMS contact means a person nominated by the EMC, the PSO, a market participant or a market support services licensee in its dispute management system as the first point of contact for the notification of disputes pursuant to section 3.6.1.1 of Chapter 3; 1.1.80 EGF group means a group comprising of one or more embedded generation facilities assigned to such group under section 5.5 or section 5.5A of Chapter 2; 1.1.81 electric line means any line which is used for carrying electricity for any purpose and includes (a) any support for the line, that is to say, any structure, pole or other thing in, on, by or from which the line is or may be supported, carried or suspended; (b) any apparatus connected to the line for the purposes of carrying *electricity*; (c) any

	wire, cable, tube, pipe or other similar thing (including its casing or coating) which surrounds or supports, or is surrounded or supported by, or is installed in close proximity to, or is supported, carried or suspended in association with, the line; and (d) any electricity cable;
1.1.82	electricity means electrical power when generated, transmitted, supplied or used for any purpose except the transmission of any communication or signal;
1.1.83	<u>Electricity Act</u> means the <u>Electricity Act</u> (Cap.89A) and any subsidiary legislation made thereunder;
1.1.84	electricity licence means a licence granted or extended by the <i>Authority</i> under section 9 of the <u>Electricity Act</u> , and electricity licensee means a person who holds an electricity licence;
1.1.85	Electricity Market Company or EMC means the company, referred to in the <u>Electricity Act</u> as the "Market Company", which holds an electricity licence authorising it to operate any wholesale electricity market;
1.1.86	electricity system means a system comprising the transmission system and generating stations connected directly or indirectly to the transmission system;
1.1.87	electronic communications system means the communication network that is used for the exchange of information pertaining to standing offers, standing bids, offer variations and bid variations;
1.1.88	electronic funds transfer means the transfer of funds between bank accounts by electronic means;
1.1.89	electronic information system means the communication network that is used for the exchange of settlement information and such other information as may be prescribed or contemplated under the market rules or any market manual;
1.1.90	<u>EMA Act 2001</u> means the <u>Energy Market Authority of Singapore Act 2001</u> ;
1.1.91	embedded generation facility means a generation facility which is classified as such by the <i>EMC</i> under section 5.5 or section 5.5A of Chapter 2;

1.1.101

of Chapter 5;

1.1.92 EMC adjustment account means the settlement account operated by the EMC which is used to disburse and receive payments related to financial penalties, damages and payment adjustments arising from resolved settlement disputes and to reimburse the EMC for associated costs and expenses; 1.1.93 EMC Board means the Board of Directors of the EMC; 1.1.94 EMC Board Committee means any committee of members of the EMC Board created by the EMC Board, and to which the EMC Board may delegate certain issues; 1.1.95 EMC operating account means the bank account operated by the EMC which is designated by the EMC to receive payments of the EMC's and the PSO's administrative costs referred to in section 4.2 of Chapter 7; 1.1.96 EMC payment date means a date on which the EMC is to make settlement payments to market participants and has, where applicable, the extended meaning ascribed thereto in section 5.17 of Chapter 7; 1.1.97 EMC prepayment account means the bank account operated by the EMC to hold payments by market participants prior to the relevant market participant payment date to which such payments apply and has, where applicable, the extended meaning ascribed thereto in section 5.17 of Chapter 7; 1.1.98 EMC settlement clearing account means the bank account operated by the EMC for holding settlement payments, other than the prepayments required to be held in the EMC prepayment account, made to the *EMC*; 1.1.99 EMC settlement reserve account means the bank account operated by the EMC in which the EMC maintains reserve funds to protect against a shortfall in funds required to effect settlement; 1.1.100 EMC/PSO agreement means the agreement required to be executed between the EMC and the PSO as required by the conditions of the EMC's electricity licence and pursuant to which the EMC and the *PSO* agree, among other matters, to be bound by the *market rules*.

emergency operating state means the state described in section 2.3

1.1.102	energy means real energy only;
1.1.103	energy bid means either a bid submitted to the EMC for an LRF with REB to withdraw energy, or a bid to purchase energy created by the EMC in accordance with sections D.9A.3 and D.9A.4 of Appendix 6D, as applicable;
1.1.104	energy offer means a standing offer or an offer variation submitted to the EMC for a generation registered facility or import registered facility to provide energy to the real-time market for energy;
1.1.105	energy price ceiling or ENPC means the upper limit on the energy price that may be used for settlement purposes, as specified in Appendix 6J;
1.1.106	energy price floor or ENPF means the lower limit on the energy price that may be used for settlement purposes, as specified in Appendix 6J;
1.1.107	energy storage facility means a facility that can withdraw energy from the transmission system and store it for production of electricity and inject onto the transmission system at a later time;
1.1.108	equipment limit means a limit on the operating range of market participant facilities established by the PSO pursuant to and on the basis of the factors referred to in section 5.2.3.2 of Chapter 5 reflecting the capabilities of the equipment;
1.1.109	event of default means an event referred to in section 7.3.1 of Chapter 3;
1.1.110	existing support has the meaning ascribed thereto in section 7.6.6 of Chapter 2;
1.1.111	export limit means the limit on net energy flows out of Singapore across all connections, including interties, to facilities outside of Singapore established by the Authority in accordance with section 2.2 of Chapter 6;
1.1.112	fast start service means the service whereby a generation registered facility provides the capability to synchronise and commence generating at a defined level within a specified time;
1.1.113	final approval means the approval granted by the PSO in respect of a planned outage pursuant to section 7.3.2 of Chapter 5 following

confirmation of the *outage* by the *PSO* pursuant to section 7.3.1 of Chapter 5;

- 1.1.114 *final settlement statement* means the *EMC's* final statement of the payments to be made by or to a *market participant* and has, where applicable, the extended meaning ascribed thereto in section 5.17 of Chapter 7;
- 1.1.115 *financial transmission right* or *FTR* means a right to receive a *settlement amount* determined in the manner described in section 3.4 of Chapter 7 on the basis of the information contained in the *FTR* register referred to in section 2.4 of Chapter 7;
- 1.1.116 fixed market-related charge means the amount, as calculated in accordance with the methodology approved by the Authority, that is payable by a market participant (a) in respect of each of its non-exporting embedded intermittent generation facilities; or (b) as a condition of obtaining the registration of a generation facility as a non-exporting embedded intermittent generation facility, as the case may be;
- 1.1.117 force majeure event means, in relation to a person, any event or circumstance, or combination of events or circumstances, (a) that is beyond the reasonable control of the person; (b) that adversely affects the performance by the person of its obligations under these market rules, a market manual or the system operation manual; and (c) the adverse effects of which could not have been foreseen and prevented, overcome, remedied or mitigated in whole or in part by the person through the exercise of diligence and reasonable care, and includes, but is not limited to, acts of war (whether declared or undeclared), invasion, armed conflict or act of a foreign enemy, blockade, embargo, revolution, riot, insurrection, civil disobedience or disturbances, vandalism or act of terrorism; strikes, lockouts, restrictive work practices or other labour disturbances; unlawful arrests or restraints by governments or governmental, administrative or regulatory agencies or authorities; orders, regulations or restrictions governments imposed by or governmental, administrative or regulatory agencies or authorities unless the result of a violation by the person of a permit, licence or other authorisation or of any applicable law; and acts of God including lightning, earthquake, fire, flood, landslide, unusually heavy or prolonged rain or lack of water arising from weather or environmental problems; provided however, for greater certainty, that (i) the lack, insufficiency or non-availability of funds shall not constitute a force majeure event, (ii) an act of the EMC or the PSO effected in accordance with the market rules, a market manual or the system operation manual shall not constitute a force majeure event

in respect of a *market participant*, (iii) an act of a *market participant* effected in accordance with the *market rules*, a *market manual* or the *system operation manual* shall not constitute a *force majeure event* in respect of the *EMC* or the *PSO*; and (iv) the *PSO* shall not, for the purposes of this definition, be considered a governmental, administrative or regulatory agency or authority;

- 1.1.118 *forced outage* means an unanticipated intentional or *automatic* removal from service of equipment or the temporary de-rating of, restriction of use or reduction in performance of equipment;
- 1.1.119 *framework agreement* means a contract entered or to be entered into between the *EMC* and the *Authority* pursuant to section 8.2D.1 of Chapter 5;
- 1.1.120 funded contracted ancillary service resource means a registered facility that is subject to both an ancillary service funding agreement and an ancillary service contract which is concluded at or about the same time as such ancillary service funding agreement pursuant to section 8.2B.2;
- 1.1.121 *generate* means to produce *electricity* by means of a *generating* station for the purpose of giving a *supply* to any premises or enabling a *supply* to be so given;
- 1.1.122 *generating station* means any installation used for, or for purposes connected with, the production of *electricity*;
- 1.1.123 *generating unit* means any apparatus used for, or for purposes connected with, the production of *electricity*;
- 1.1.124 *generation capacity* means the maximum power that a *generation facility* or other electrical apparatus can produce, usually expressed in megawatts;
- 1.1.125 *generation facility* means one or more *generating units* at the same *generating station*;
- 1.1.126 generation fixing constraint means a class of generic constraint imposed by the *PSO* on the output of a generation facility or import registered facility;
- 1.1.127 *generation licensee* means a person who is authorised by an *electricity licence* to *generate electricity*;

1.1.128 generation registered facility or GRF means a generation facility that has been registered as a registered facility to provide one or more of energy, reserve, regulation or contracted ancillary services; 1.1.129 generation settlement facility or GSF means a generation facility that has been registered for settlement purposes only in accordance with section 5.4 or section 5.4A of Chapter 2; 1.1.130 generic constraint means a constraint on any one or more of the flows on a transmission line, the output of a generation facility or import registered facility or the net injections at a dispatch network node, and includes a security constraint and a generation fixing constraint; 1.1.131 high-risk operating state means the state described in section 2.2 of Chapter 5; 1.1.132 import means to deliver electricity from an interconnected system via the *intertie*; 1.1.133 *import capacity* means the maximum power that an *import registered* facility can deliver for purposes of import, usually expressed in megawatts; import limit means the limit on net energy flows into Singapore 1.1.134 across all connections, including interties, from facilities outside of Singapore established by the Authority in accordance with section 2.2 of Chapter 6; 1.1.135 import registered facility or IRF means a facility, installation and/or apparatus referred to in section 5.1.11 of Chapter 2 that has been registered as a registered facility to provide one or more of energy, reserve, regulation or contracted ancillary services; 1.1.136 importer licensee means a person who is authorised by an electricity licence to import electricity; 1.1.137 interconnected system means a system of interconnected electric lines that is located outside of Singapore and is connected to the transmission system;

- 1.1.138 *interconnected system operator* means the person who is responsible for the operation of an *interconnected system*;
- 1.1.139 intermittent generation facility means any generation facility whose power output, in the course of its ordinary and proper operation, cannot be predicted or be directly or indirectly controlled or varied at will. For the avoidance of doubt, a generation facility that is integrated with one or more energy storage facilities which render the output of the generation facility dispatchable shall not be considered to be an intermittent generation facility;
- 1.1.140 *intertie* means a transmission interconnection between the *transmission system* and an *interconnected system*;
- 1.1.141 *intertie schedule* means a schedule of the *energy* flow across an *intertie* between the *transmission system* and an *interconnected system* as provided by the *PSO* pursuant to section G.4.5 of Appendix 6G;
- invoice means an invoice from the *EMC* to a market participant which sets forth one or more settlement amounts and has, where applicable, the extended meaning ascribed thereto in section 5.17 of Chapter 7;
- 1.1.143 *islanded* in relation to a *generating unit* means a *generating unit* that is not represented as *synchronised* in the *dispatch network data*, and neither its designated main nor alternate default buses, as determined in accordance with section D.7 of Chapter 6, is *connected* to the *PSO controlled system*;
- 1.1.144 land lease extension means any extension of the term of the registered facility lease to enable a funded contracted ancillary service resource to provide the contracted ancillary service for the period required under the applicable ancillary service funding agreement;
- 1.1.145 load means the withdrawal of energy from the transmission system or from any embedded generation facility otherwise than through the transmission system;
- 1.1.146 *load curtailment* means a reduction in the *energy* scheduled to be withdrawn in a *dispatch period* by an *LRF with REB* relative to the total quantity in all the *price-quantity pairs* of the *restricted energy bid* of such *LRF with REB* submitted to the *EMC* for that *dispatch period*;

1.1.147 load curtailment price or LCP means the market price applicable in respect of the *load curtailment quantity* of *LRFs with REB*; 1.1.148 load curtailment quantity or LCQ means the MWh quantity of energy withdrawal deemed to have been reduced by a given LRF with REB, calculated in accordance with Appendix 6L; 1.1.149 load facility means a facility that may withdraw energy from (a) the transmission system; (b) any embedded generation facility otherwise than through the *transmission system*; or (c) both (a) and (b); 1.1.150 load registered facility or LRF means a load facility that has been registered as a registered facility to either (a) provide reserve or be scheduled for energy withdrawal for the purposes of load curtailment; or (b) provide reserve and be scheduled for energy withdrawal for the purposes of *load curtailment*; 1.1.151 load registered facility with a restricted energy bid or LRF with REB means a load registered facility which has been registered with the EMC to be scheduled for energy withdrawal for the purposes of load curtailment; 1.1.152 load shedding means a reduction of load ordered by the PSO, or by means of automatic under-frequency response equipment; 1.1.153 load zone means a group of load registered facilities that have been grouped by the *PSO* for the purpose of maintaining the security of the *power system*; 1.1.154 market assessment unit means the entity established by the EMC pursuant to section 4.2 of Chapter 3; 1.1.155 market clearing engine means the software provided by the EMC pursuant to section 3.3of Chapter 6 to implement the formulation described in Appendix 6D and to perform the other functions assigned to it under Chapter 6; 1.1.156 market commencement date means the date on which the first of the real-time markets commences operation, as determined by the Authority pursuant to section 3.3.2 of Chapter 1; 1.1.157 market creditor means a person that is owed monies by the EMC as a result of transactions effected in the wholesale electricity markets and has, where applicable, the extended meaning ascribed thereto in section 5.17 of Chapter 7;

1.1.158 market debtor means a person that owes monies to the EMC as a result of transactions effected in the wholesale electricity markets; 1.1.159 market energy price or MEP means the market price for energy for a dispatch period for a market network node determined in accordance with section 10.2 of Chapter 6; 1.1.160 market entity means the EMC, the PSO, a market participant or a market support services licensee; 1.1.161 market manual means a published document that (a) is entitled as such, (b) is created and adopted by the EMC in accordance with section 8 of Chapter 1 and (c) that contains requirements to be followed, met or performed by one or more of the PSO, the EMC, market participants and market support services licensees in support of the obligations contained in these market rules relating to the operation of the wholesale electricity markets; 1.1.162 market network node or MNN means a point of settlement uniquely associated with a single dispatch network node and with a single market participant, or in the case of an MNN assigned by the EMC pursuant to section D.7.9 of Appendix 6D, a point of settlement at which all energy injected onto the transmission system by all pseudo generation settlement facilities is deemed to be injected; 1.1.163 market operations timetable means the timetable set forth in Appendix 6A; 1.1.164 market outlook horizon has the meaning ascribed thereto in section 7.1.1 of Chapter 6; 1.1.165 market outlook scenario means a schedule containing the information described in section 7.7 of Chapter 6, as determined by the EMC in accordance with sections 7.3, 7.5 and 7.6 of Chapter 6 for a given *load* scenario over the *market outlook horizon*; 1.1.166 market participant means a person (a) authorised by an electricity licence; and (b) registered in accordance with these market rules, to trade in any wholesale electricity market and includes a transmission licensee 1.1.167 market participant bank account means, in respect of a market participant, a bank account designated by that market participant as the bank account from and into which settlement and other payments

as may be prescribed or contemplated under the *market rules* or any

*market manual*, are made and has, where applicable, the extended meaning ascribed thereto in section 5.17 of Chapter 7;

- 1.1.168 *market participant payment date* means a date on which *market* participants are to make *settlement* payments to the *EMC* and has, where applicable, the extended meaning ascribed thereto in section 5.17 of Chapter 7;
- 1.1.169 *market regulation price* or *MFP* means the market price for *regulation* for a *dispatch period* determined in accordance with section 10.2 of Chapter 6;
- 1.1.170 *market reserve price* or *MRP* means the market price for *reserve* for a *dispatch period* and for a *reserve provider group* determined in accordance with section 10.2 of Chapter 6;
- 1.1.171 *market rules* means the rules made or modified under section 46 of the *Electricity Act*;
- 1.1.172 *market schedule* means a *market outlook scenario*, *pre-dispatch schedule*, *short-term schedule* or *real-time schedule*;
- 1.1.173 *market support services* means any of the following activities in connection with the *supply* of *electricity*:
  - (a) the reading of the register of any *electricity* meter and the management of data relating to meter reading;
  - (b) the facilitation of access to any *wholesale electricity market* for the purposes of obtaining *supply* of *electricity* for contestable *consumers* and *retail electricity licensees*;
  - (c) the provision of customer transfer services for *retail electricity licensees* and *consumers* to facilitate the transfer of contestable *consumers* between one *retail electricity licensee* and another or between *retail electricity licensees* and *market support services licensees*;
  - (d) the provision of other services related to access to any wholesale electricity market and the retail electricity market; and
  - (e) the *supply* and sale of *electricity* to non-contestable *consumers*,

in so far as they pertain to the wholesale electricity markets;

1.1.174	market support services licensee means a person who is authorised by an electricity license to provide market support services;
1.1.175	market surveillance and compliance panel means the panel established by the EMC pursuant to section 2.6 of Chapter 3;
1.1.176	<i>mediation complainant</i> has the meaning ascribed thereto in section 3.8.1 of Chapter 3;
1.1.177	<i>mediation panel</i> means the person or persons appointed pursuant to section 3.5.1.1 of Chapter 3;
1.1.178	<i>mediator</i> has the meaning ascribed thereto in section 3.8.8 of Chapter 3;
1.1.179	metering code means the code of practice that sets forth requirements relating to meters and metering in the wholesale electricity market and the retail electricity market;
1.1.180	metering data means electrical quantities measured and recorded by a metering installation;
1.1.181	metering error means an error in the metering data or in the corrected metering data in respect of a given trading day provided by the market support services licensee to the EMC pursuant to section 2.1 of Chapter 7;
1.1.182	Minimum Trigger Period refers to the minimum number of dispatch periods the temporary price cap will be in effect for as determined by the Authority;
1.1.183	modification includes any amendment, addition, alteration and variation;
1.1.184	modification proposal means a request by a proposer under section 5.2.1 or 5.2.4 of Chapter 3 for a modification or review of the market rules or a notice given by the rules change panel on its own initiative under section 5.2.3 of Chapter 3 of its intention to consider a modification or review of the market rules;
1.1.185	monthly confirmation notice means a notice issued by the EMC to a market participant containing statements of amounts received from or paid to that market participant in a month and has, where applicable, the extended meaning ascribed thereto in section 5.17 of Chapter 7;

1.1.186 moving average price or MAP refers to the average of USEP across the latest TPC Trigger Period, calculated under section N.2.1 of Appendix 6N; 1.1.187 moving average price threshold refers to a value used in the assessment of the application of the temporary price cap, determined by a methodology approved by the Authority in accordance with section N.2.3 of Appendix 6N; 1.1.188 MSSL counterparty means the market support services licensee that is party to a vesting contract. Such market support services licensee must be authorised to participate in the wholesale electricity markets in accordance with section 3 of Chapter 2; 1.1.189 multiple default levy means the levy implemented by the EMC under section 9.10 of Chapter 2 for the purposes of recovering costs and expenses incurred in connection with or in relation to steps taken by the EMC pursuant to section 9.8.1 of Chapter 2 in respect of one or more defaults by the *defaulting market participant*; 1.1.190 multi-unit facility means a generation registered facility or generation settlement facility that comprises more than one generating unit at the same generating station; 1.1.191 net AFP treatment means the determination of the total energy associated with a settlement account that is subject to regulation payments in accordance with section 3.2.2.3 of Chapter 7; 1.1.192 nodal load forecast means a forecast of load prepared on a nodal basis in accordance with section 7.2.1 of Chapter 6 and revised, where applicable, in accordance with section 9.1.1 of chapter 6; 1.1.193 non-curtailment event has the same meaning ascribed thereto in section 2.8 of Chapter 7; non-defaulting market participant means, for purposes of the 1.1.194 imposition of the default levy, each market participant other than the defaulting market participant whose default in payment has triggered the imposition of the default levy and has, where applicable, the extended meaning ascribed thereto in section 9.1.5 of Chapter 2; 1.1.195 non-dispatchable load means load which is not subject to dispatch by the PSO and whose level is not selected or set based on the price

of energy in the real-time market;

1.1.196	non-exporting embedded intermittent generation facility means a generation facility that has been registered in accordance with section 5.4B of Chapter 2;
1.1.197	non-provision event means a failure by a market participant, as determined by the PSO, to provide reserve or regulation from its generation registered facility or load registered facility for any duration in a dispatch period in accordance with the market rules and the system operation manual;
1.1.198	normal operating state means the state described in section 2.1 of Chapter 5;
1.1.199	notice of arbitration has the meaning ascribed thereto in section 3.9.2 of Chapter 3;
1.1.200	notice of default levy means a notice issued by the EMC to a non-defaulting market participant in accordance with section 9.2.3 or 9.4.1 of Chapter 2;
1.1.201	notice of disagreement means a notice provided by a market participant to the EMC pursuant to section 5.5.2 of Chapter 7 with respect to a disagreement relating to a preliminary settlement statement and has, where applicable, the extended meaning ascribed thereto in section 5.17 of Chapter 7;
1.1.202	notice of dispute has the meaning ascribed thereto in section 3.7.1.1 of Chapter 3;
1.1.203	notice of mediation has the meaning ascribed thereto in section 3.8.1 of Chapter 3;
1.1.204	offer means an energy offer, a reserve offer or a regulation offer;
1.1.205	offer variation means an energy offer, a reserve offer or a regulation offer submitted to the EMC for a generation registered facility or import registered facility or a reserve offer submitted to the EMC for a load registered facility that varies the terms of a previous energy offer, reserve offer or regulation offer (as the case may be) submitted to the EMC for that generation registered facility, import registered facility or load registered facility for the same dispatch period;
1.1.206	operating agreement means an agreement between the PSO and the transmission licensee which gives the PSO the authority to direct the operations of the PSO controlled grid;

1.1.207 outage means the removal of equipment from service, unavailability for connection of equipment or temporary de-rating, restriction of use or reduction in performance of equipment for any reason and includes a planned outage, a forced outage or both, as the context may require; outage submission means a submission made by a market 1.1.208 participant to the PSO in respect of an outage; 1.1.209 panel means the rules change panel, the market surveillance and compliance panel or both, as the context may require; 1.1.210 participant registration application means the form by which a person may apply for registration as a market participant or for authorisation to cause or permit a physical service to be conveyed into, through or out of the transmission system; 1.1.211 participation applicant means a person filing a participant registration application pursuant to section 3.1.1 of Chapter 2 and, where applicable, shall have the extended meaning ascribed to it in section 3.1.11.3 of Chapter 2; 1.1.212 Performance bonds means with respect to a retail electricity licensee class of market participant, a irrevocable, unconditional and ondemand guarantee provided by the retail electricity licensee class of market participant issued in favour of the EMC, in accordance with the Code of Conduct for Retail Electricity Licensees; 1.1.213 Performance bond provider means a person that has provided performance bonds or additional performance bonds in relation to or on behalf of a retail electricity licensee class of market participant; 1.1.214 physical service means one or more of energy, reserve, regulation or a contracted ancillary service; 1.1.215 planned outage means an outage that is planned, including where such planning is merely indicative; 1.1.216 planning approval means the approval granted by the PSO in respect of a planned outage pursuant to section 7.2 of Chapter 5 (for the avoidance of doubt, other than the indicative planned outages that have been submitted to the *PSO* in accordance with section 7.2.4.2 of Chapter 5 in respect of a pro forma biennial outage plan) prior to confirmation of the *outage* by the *PSO* pursuant to section 7.3.1 of Chapter 5;

1.1.217	pool meter means a meter used for settlement purposes in the wholesale electricity markets that measures aggregate loads, at various points on the transmission system having voltages below 66 kV;
1.1.218	power system means the system comprising the transmission system and generation facilities and load facilities connected to the transmission system;
1.1.219	<i>pre-dispatch horizon</i> has the meaning ascribed thereto in section 7.1.2 of Chapter 6;
1.1.220	pre-dispatch schedule means a schedule containing the information described in section 7.7 of Chapter 6, as determined by the <i>EMC</i> in accordance with sections 7.4, 7.5 and 7.6 of Chapter 6 for a given load scenario over the pre-dispatch horizon;
1.1.221	preliminary settlement statement means the EMC's preliminary statement of the payments to be made by or to a market participant and has, where applicable, the extended meaning ascribed thereto in section 5.17 of Chapter 7;
1.1.222	price neutralisation means (USEP+HEUC)/nodal price neutralisation under section 4.4 of Chapter 7;
1.1.223	price schedule means a schedule produced by the market clearing engine that contains prices for energy, reserve or regulation;
1.1.224	price-quantity pair means a price and an associated quantity stated in an offer or bid;
1.1.225	primary contingency unit or PCU has the meaning ascribed thereto in Appendix 7A;
1.1.226	principal means the market participant or market support services licensee that uses any information system, communication system, business process, personnel or agent to assist in performing the market participant's or market support services licensee's obligations under the market rules, any market manual or the system operation manual;
1.1.227	pro forma biennial outage plan means the plan prepared by the PSO in accordance with section 7.2 of Chapter 5 that lists the indicative planned outages that have been submitted to the PSO pursuant to section 7.2.4.2 of Chapter 5 covering a consecutive period of two calendar years, which period commences immediately after the end

	of the calendar year to which a given approved annual outage plan relates (referred to as its "related approved annual outage plan");
1.1.228	probability of failure has the meaning ascribed thereto in Appendix 7A;
1.1.229	procurement market means any one of the markets operated for the procurement of contracted ancillary services;
1.1.230	<i>proposer</i> has the meaning ascribed thereto in section 5.2.1 of Chapter 3;
1.1.231	pseudo generation settlement facility means a generation settlement facility that is classified as such by the EMC under section 5.4A.4 or 5.4C.6 of Chapter 2;
1.1.232	PSO or Power System Operator means the Authority acting in its capacity as the person responsible for ensuring the security of supply of electricity to consumers and arranging for the secure operation of the transmission system as described in subsection 3(3)(e) of the Electricity Act;
1.1.233	<i>PSO controlled grid</i> means the <i>transmission system</i> at voltage levels of 66kV and above, that is controlled by the <i>PSO</i> ;
1.1.234	PSO controlled system means the system of registered facilities comprising transmission facilities at voltage levels of 66kV and above, generation facilities and load facilities connected to the transmission system;
1.1.235	<i>PSO/MP agreement</i> means the agreement required to be executed between the <i>PSO</i> and each <i>market participant</i> referred to in section 1.2.2.3 of Chapter 2 and pursuant to which the <i>PSO</i> and the <i>market participant</i> agree, among other matters, to be bound by the <i>market rules</i> ;
1.1.236	pst line means a dispatch network line with a phase-shifting transformer;
1.1.237	publish means, in respect of a document or information, to place that document or information on the <i>EMC's</i> website and has, where applicable, the extended meaning ascribed thereto in section 12.1.3 of Chapter 1 and, without limiting the generality of section 7.1.1.3 of Chapter 1, publication shall be interpreted accordingly;

1.1.238	reactive support and voltage control or reactive support and voltage control service means an ancillary service provided by a market participant so as to allow the PSO to maintain the voltage levels around the PSO controlled system at prescribed levels;
1.1.239	real-time dispatch schedule means a schedule determined by the market clearing engine that contains the quantities of energy, reserve and regulation scheduled in respect of a registered facility;
1.1.240	real-time market means any one of the wholesale electricity markets operated by the EMC for energy, reserve or regulation pursuant to Chapter 6;
1.1.241	real-time price schedule means a schedule determined by the market clearing engine that contains the prices referred to in section 9.2.1.2 of Chapter 6;
1.1.242	real-time schedule means a real-time dispatch schedule and a real-time price schedule;
1.1.243	reference uniform Singapore energy price or RUSEP means the uniform price of energy that applies for the calculation of the moving average price and the counterfactual uniform Singapore energy price when the temporary price cap is in effect;
1.1.244	refurbishment cost means the costs of the refurbishment works (including insurance costs) and if applicable, land lease extension;
1.1.245	refurbishment works means the works and services procured or to be procured by an ancillary service provider to enable its funded contracted ancillary service resource to provide contracted ancillary services in accordance with the performance standards and other applicable requirements referred to in section 4 of Chapter 5;
1.1.246	registered facility means a facility that is registered with the EMC pursuant to section 5.1A.1.1 of Chapter 2;
1.1.247	registered facility lease means the agreement for lease or if issued, the lease with respect to the land on which a funded contracted ancillary service resource is located;
1.1.248	registration terms means the terms and conditions which the EMC may impose on the registration of a participation applicant as a market participant under section 3.1.4.1 or 3.1.6 of Chapter 2 (as the case may be);

1.1.249 regulation means, in relation to a generation registered facility, the frequent adjustment to its output so that any *power system* frequency variations or imbalances between load and the output from generation facilities can be corrected; 1.1.250 regulation compromise price or RGCP means a constraint violation cost representing the level to which the price determined by the market clearing engine for regulation will be allowed to rise before the compromise of regulation requirements can be recommended; 1.1.251 regulation offer means a standing offer or an offer variation submitted to the EMC for a generation registered facility to provide regulation to the real-time market for regulation; 1.1.252 regulation price means the price of regulation determined by the market clearing engine for a given dispatch period; 1.1.253 regulation price ceiling or RGPC means the upper limit on the regulation price that may be used for settlement purposes, as specified in Appendix 6J; 1.1.254 related corporation in respect of a generation licensee shall mean companies that are i) at least 50% owned by the generation licensee or ii) at least 50% owned by another company that also owns at least 50% of the generation licensee; 1.1.255 reliability means, in respect of electricity service, the ability to deliver electricity within reliability standards and in the amount desired and means, in respect of the electricity system, the power system or the transmission system, the ability of the electricity system, the power system or the transmission system to operate within reliability standards in an adequate and secure manner; 1.1.256 reliability must-run service means an ancillary service provided by a generation licensee that allows the PSO to call on that generation licensee's generation facilities in order to maintain reliability of the

reliability standards means the criteria, standards and requirements relating to reliability established by a standards authority, together with those set forth in these market rules or the system operation manual or otherwise established by the PSO pursuant to these

electricity system;

market rules;

1.1.257

1.1.258	reserve means generation capacity or load reduction capacity that can be called upon to replace scheduled energy supply that is unavailable as a result of a forced outage or to augment scheduled energy as a result of unexpected demand or other contingencies;
1.1.259	reserve class means a class of reserve differentiated based on the response time required of reserve providers for that class;
1.1.260	reserve compromise price or RSCP means a constraint violation cost representing the level to which the price determined by the market clearing engine for any reserve class will be allowed to rise before the compromise of reserve requirements can be recommended;
1.1.261	reserve offer means a standing offer or an offer variation submitted to the EMC for a generation registered facility or a load registered facility to provide reserve of any reserve class to the real-time market for reserve;
1.1.262	reserve price means the price of reserve for a given reserve class determined by the market clearing engine for a given dispatch period;
1.1.263	reserve price ceiling or RSPC means the upper limit on the reserve price that may be used for settlement purposes, as specified in Appendix 6J;
1.1.264	reserve provider means a generation registered facility or a load registered facility that provides reserve to the real-time market for reserve;
1.1.265	reserve provider group means a group of reserve providers that have similar effectiveness characteristics;
1.1.266	reserve responsibility share means, in respect of a generation registered facility, the costs to be paid by that generation registered facility for reserve, determined in accordance with Appendix 7A;
1.1.267	residential premises has the same meaning ascribed thereto in the Electricity Act;
1.1.268	residual default amount means a dollar amount calculated in accordance with section 9.5.1 of Chapter 2;
1.1.269	restoration plan market participant means a market participant that is designated as such by the PSO;

1.1.270	restricted energy bid means an energy bid which is submitted for a load registered facility to withdraw energy, for the purposes of load curtailment;
1.1.271	restricted standing bid means a standing bid which is submitted for an LRF with REB;
1.1.272	retail electricity licensee means a person who is authorised by an electricity licence to retail electricity to a contestable consumer;
1.1.273	revenue quality meter or RQM means a meter used for settlement purposes on the wholesale electricity markets that measures aggregate loads at various high-tension points on the transmission system and meets the requirements of the metering code;
1.1.274	revocation order means an order issued pursuant to sections 7.4 and 7.5 of Chapter 3 revoking the registration of one or more of a market participant's registered facilities;
1.1.275	rules change panel means the panel established by the EMC pursuant to section 2.2 of Chapter 3;
1.1.276	secondary contingency unit or SCU has the meaning ascribed thereto in Appendix 7A;
1.1.277	security means the ability of the electricity system, the power system or the transmission system to withstand sudden disturbances including, without limitation, electric short circuits or unanticipated loss of equipment or components;
1.1.278	security constraint means a generic constraint defined by the PSO to be used as input data to the market clearing engine to restrict dispatch solutions for the purpose of maintaining the security of the power system;
1.1.279	security limit means a limit on the operating range of market participant facilities established by the PSO pursuant to and on the basis of the factors referred to in section 5.2.3.1 of Chapter 5 so as to prevent, contain or alleviate the effects of contingency events;
1.1.280	selling market participant means a market participant who is selling energy, reserve or regulation under a bilateral financial contract;

1.1.281 settlement means the process of calculating settlement amounts and transferring payments from those who are required to make payment to those who are required to be paid under the *market rules*; 1.1.282 settlement account means an accounting balance maintained by the EMC in respect of a given market participant to and from which the EMC transfers or allocates settlement amounts for settlement purposes in accordance with Chapter 7 and has, where applicable, the extended meaning ascribed thereto in section 5.17 of Chapter 7; 1.1.283 settlement amount means any amount of money to be credited to, debited from or paid by or to a market participant, determined in accordance with Chapter 7 and has, where applicable, the extended meaning ascribed thereto in section 5.17 of Chapter 7; 1.1.284 settlement ID means a designation that identifies a particular settlement amount on an invoice: 1.1.285 settlement interval means a thirty-minute time interval beginning on the hour or the half-hour; 1.1.286 settlement statement means a preliminary settlement statement, a final settlement statement or both, as the context may require; 1.1.287 short-term horizon has the meaning ascribed in section 7.1.2A of Chapter 6; 1.1.288 short-term schedule means a schedule containing the information described in section 7.7 of Chapter 6, as determined by the EMC in accordance with sections 7.4A, 7.5 and 7.6.1B of Chapter 6 for a given load scenario over the short-term horizon; 1.1.289 shut-down in respect of a generation registered facility means the time its scheduled generation output falls below its minimum stable load, as specified in its facility registration form submitted to the PSO for the purpose of facility registration, to the time it is desynchronised from the transmission system; 1.1.290 Singapore electricity emergency plan means the plan describing the responsibilities of, and coordinating the actions of, market participants, the EMC and the PSO for the purpose of alleviating the effects of an emergency on the power system; 1.1.291 Singapore hub or SHUB means the MNN at which all energy taken from the transmission system by load facilities is deemed to be

	withdrawn and all <i>energy</i> injected onto the <i>transmission system</i> by <i>generation facilities</i> referred to in section 5.1.3 of Chapter 2 is deemed to be injected;
1.1.292	Singapore power system restoration plan means the plan for restoring the security of the power system following a major contingency event or emergency;
1.1.293	solar generation means the electrical power outage from intermittent generation facilities including solar photovoltaic systems, usually expressed in megawatts (alternating current);
1.1.294	standards authority means any agency or body that recommends standards or criteria relating to the reliability of power systems;
1.1.295	standing bid means a bid required to be submitted to the EMC for a load registered facility in accordance with section 5 of Chapter 6;
1.1.296	standing capability data means the data described in Appendix 6E;
1.1.297	standing offer means an offer required to be submitted to the EMC for a generation registered facility, import registered facility or a load registered facility in accordance with section 5 of Chapter 6;
1.1.298	start-up in respect of a generation registered facility means the time of its synchronisation to the transmission system to the time its scheduled generation output first attains its minimum stable load, as specified in its facility registration form submitted to the PSO for the purpose of facility registration;
1.1.299	supply means the supply of electricity through electric lines and includes (a) the supply of electricity generated outside Singapore to any person or premises in Singapore; and (b) the supply of electricity generated in Singapore to any person or premises outside Singapore;
1.1.300	suspended market participant means a market participant that is the subject of a suspension order and has, where applicable, the extended meaning ascribed thereto in section 7.1.7 of Chapter 3;
1.1.301	suspension order means an order issued pursuant to section 7.3 of Chapter 3 suspending all or part of the rights of a market participant to participate in the wholesale electricity markets or to cause or permit a physical service to be conveyed into, through or out of the transmission system;

- 1.1.302 *synchronise* means the process of *connecting* a *generation facility* or its *generating unit(s)* to the *transmission system* after matching their respective frequencies, voltages and voltage angles;
- 1.1.303 system operation manual means the published document that (a) is entitled as such, (b) is created and adopted by the PSO in accordance with section 9 of Chapter 1 and (c) that contains requirements to be followed, met or performed by one or more of the PSO, the EMC, market participants and market support services licensees in support of the obligations contained in these market rules relating to the reliable operation of the PSO controlled system;
- 1.1.304 *technical assessment*, in respect of the cancellation of registration of a *registered facility*, means a technical assessment of the impact of the cancellation of the registration of the *registered facility* on the *reliability* or *security* of the *PSO controlled system* referred to in section 6.1.2 of Chapter 2;
- 1.1.305 *temporary price cap* or *TPC* refers to the value that is used to determine the upper limit of *energy* prices when the *moving average price threshold* is reached and is determined in accordance with section J.1.7A of Appendix 6J;

- 1.1.306 *terminated market participant* means a *market participant* that is the subject of a *termination order* and has, where applicable, the extended meaning ascribed thereto in section 7.1.7 of Chapter 3;
- 1.1.307 *termination order* means an order issued pursuant to section 7.4 of Chapter 3 terminating the rights of a *market participant* to participate in the *wholesale electricity markets* or to cause or permit a *physical service* to be conveyed into, through or out of the *transmission system* and has, where applicable, the extended meaning ascribed thereto in section 7.1.7 of Chapter 3;
- 1.1.308 TPC Contingency Reserve Multiplier refers to the multiplier used in the calculation of ResConPriceMax in accordance with section J.1.7A. The multiplier is to ensure the ratio between EnergyPriceMax and ResConPriceMax remains consistent between sections J.1.7 and J.1.7A of Appendix 6J, accurate up to two decimal points;
- 1.1.309 TPC Energy Multiplier refers to the multiplier used in the calculation of EnergyPriceMax in accordance with section J.1.7A of Appendix 6J, as determined by the Authority; TPC Price Parameter refers to a value as determined by the Authority, which is used for the calculation of the temporary price cap in accordance with section J.1.7A of Appendix 6J;
- 1.1.310 *TPC Primary Reserve Multiplier* refers to the multiplier used in the calculation of ResPriPriceMax in accordance with section J.1.7A. The multiplier is to ensure the ratio between EnergyPriceMax and ResPriPriceMax remains consistent between sections J.1.7 and J.1.7A of Appendix 6J, accurate up to two decimal points;
- 1.1.311 TPC Regulation Multiplier refers to the multiplier used in the calculation of RegPriceMax in accordance with section J.1.7A. The multiplier is to ensure the ratio between EnergyPriceMax and RegPriceMax in section J.1.7A of Appendix 6 J remains consistent with that in section J.1.7 of Appendix 6J, accurate up to two decimal points;
- 1.1.312 TPC Trigger Period refers to a number of the most recent block of dispatch periods as determined by the Authority to be used in the calculation of the moving average price under section N.2.1 of Appendix 6N;
- 1.1.313 trade means (a) to sell electricity, ancillary services or any other electricity related product or service to a person other than a consumer who is being supplied and sold electricity by a retail electricity licensee or a market support services licensee; or (b) to purchase

electricity, ancillary services or any other electricity related product or service, where such purchase is made by a person other than a consumer who is being supplied and sold electricity by a retail electricity licensee or a market support services licensee;

- 1.1.314 trading day means a period from midnight to the following midnight;
- 1.1.315 *transitional payment* means any payment which the *EMC* is required by the *Authority* to make to a *market participant* in relation to arrangements that existed prior to the *market commencement date*;
- 1.1.316 transmission code means the code of practice issued by the Authority that describes the minimum standards of performance which a transmission licensee and those electricity licensees subject to such code of practice are required to observe with respect to the provision or use of transmission services;
- 1.1.317 *transmission facility* means assets and equipment forming part of the *transmission system*;
- 1.1.318 transmission licensee means a person authorised by an electricity licence to transmit electricity;
- 1.1.319 transmission system means the system of interconnected electric lines owned by a transmission licensee for the purpose of conveying electricity;
- 1.1.320 transmit means to convey electricity by means of a system which consists wholly or mainly of electric lines and electrical plants and is used for conveying electricity (a) from an electrical plant to a substation; (b) from one electrical plant to another or from one substation to another; or (c) from a substation or electrical plant to the electrical installation serving the premises of a consumer or, where such premises are not served by an electrical installation, from a substation or electrical plant directly to such premises;
- 1.1.321 *tripartite agreement* means an agreement entered or to be entered into between the *Authority, the EMC* and an *ancillary service provider* pursuant to section 8.2A.2 of Chapter 5.
- 1.1.322 *uniform Singapore energy price* or *USEP* means the uniform price of *energy* that applies for *settlement* purposes for all *energy* injections or withdrawals that are deemed to occur at the *Singapore hub* or *SHUB*;

- 1.1.323 updated outage plan means a plan prepared by the PSO in accordance with section 7.2 of Chapter 5 that lists the planned outages that have received planning approval from the PSO or have been withdrawn or cancelled, subsequent to the publication of the most recent approved annual outage plan;
- 1.1.324 urgent modification means a modification to the market rules that is urgently required (a) to avoid, reduce the risk of or mitigate the effects of one or more of (i) conditions that affect the ability of the power system to function normally, (ii) the abuse of market power, or (iii) an unintended adverse effect of a provision of the market rules; or (b) to implement standards or criteria of a standards authority;
- 1.1.325 *urgent rule modification committee* means the committee established by the *EMC Board* pursuant to section 5.10 of Chapter 3 for the purpose of making *urgent modifications* to the *market rules*;
- 1.1.326 value of lost load or VoLL means a constraint violation cost representing the level to which prices for energy determined by the market clearing engine will be allowed to rise before load shedding can be recommended;
- vesting contract means a contract or other financial arrangement between a market support services licensee and a generation licensee in a form approved by, and designated as a vesting contract by, the Authority;
- 1.1.328 *vesting period* means a period of three months commencing on the first day each of January, April, July and October in any year; and
- 1.1.329 wholesale electricity market means an electricity market established by these market rules for the trading of electricity, ancillary services or any other electricity related products or services.