



*Smart Energy, Sustainable Future*

# ENERGISING OUR NATION

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SINGAPORE ENERGY STATISTICS 2011





## SINGAPORE ENERGY STATISTICS 2011

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A photograph of an industrial facility, likely a refinery or power plant, at sunset. The sky is a mix of orange, red, and purple. In the foreground, there are several large pipes and a metal railing. In the background, there are tall chimneys and other industrial structures. A series of bright orange light trails, likely from a train or a moving vehicle, streak across the lower right portion of the image.

# Energy Market Authority

The Energy Market Authority (EMA) is a statutory board under the Ministry of Trade and Industry (MTI). Our main goals are to ensure a reliable and secure energy supply, promote effective competition in the energy market, and develop a dynamic energy sector in Singapore.

Through our work, we seek to forge a progressive energy landscape for sustained growth. Please visit our website [www.ema.gov.sg](http://www.ema.gov.sg) for more information.

# Our Mission

To Forge A Progressive Energy Landscape For Sustained Growth

EMA seeks to develop, in partnership with all stakeholders, an energy landscape that is forward looking, innovative and vibrant. The aim is to create an energy sector that contributes to sustained growth, for the benefit of all Singaporeans.

We will achieve this through:

- **A Secure Energy Supply**

We operate the power system and promote the safe use of electricity and gas to ensure that the supply of energy is reliable and secure.

- **A Competitive Energy Market**

We promote effective competition with a sound regulatory framework that encourages investment and prevents the exercise of market power.

- **A Dynamic Energy Sector**

We develop and promote the energy industry, facilitating the efficient use of energy, and supporting R&D efforts to secure our energy future.

- **A High Performance Organisation**

We embrace change and seek continuous improvements in our systems, processes and people.

These four goals reflect the key areas of EMA's, i.e. market regulation, system operation, industry development and promotion, as well as our own internal drive for organisational excellence.

# Preface

Singapore Energy Statistics 2011 provides a summary of the key energy statistics for Singapore in 2009. 2010 data is included in the charts where available.

This publication consists of two parts. The first part shows various key energy statistics. The second part focuses on the technical aspects of the publication, including the objective, scope and coverage, relevant definitions and concepts.

Information is presented in the form of charts and tables. All prices are in nominal Singapore dollars and energy units are expressed in kilotonne of oil equivalent (ktoe) unless otherwise stated.

This report is made possible by the co-operation of the companies, business and organisations which provided information and data. I would like to express my thanks to them and to all others who have contributed towards this publication.

**Jane Lim**

Divisional Director, Energy Planning and Development Division  
Energy Market Authority  
Singapore

**October 2011**

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Figures may not add up to the total due to rounding.

*Notations Used in Tables:*

- Nil or Negligible

# Profile of Singapore



Approximately  
**712.4 km<sup>2</sup>**

Total Population Size  
**5 million**



**one of the most**  
densely populated countries

Singapore is an island state with a land area of approximately 712.4 km<sup>2</sup>. The total population in Singapore as of 2010 was about five million, making Singapore one of the most densely populated countries in the world. Singapore's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) was S\$303.7 billion in 2010. The economy is diversified, with services-producing industries and goods-producing industries accounting for 67.6% and 28.3% of Gross Value Added (GVA) respectively.

Singapore is an export-oriented economy. The amount of trade conducted in 2010 was worth S\$902.1 billion, or nearly three times Singapore's GDP.

Year 2010

**67.6%**

Services-Producing  
Industries

**28.3%**

Goods-Producing  
Industries

Gross Domestic  
Product (GDP):  
**S\$303.7**  
**billion**

The amount of trade  
conducted worth  
**S\$902.1**  
**billion**

Nearly  
**3 times**  
Singapore's own GDP

As a small city-state with no significant indigenous energy resources, Singapore is dependent on fossil fuel imports to meet her energy needs. About 80% of Singapore's electricity is generated using natural gas. Singapore also faces an additional challenge of being alternative energy disadvantaged due to her natural geography, with limited options available for deploying alternative energy such as solar and wind on a large scale. Despite these challenges, Singapore is committed to bringing about reliable, sustainable and competitively-priced energy to support economic growth.

**Note:**

Data for land area, population density, GDP and total trade in this page are sourced from the "Yearbook of Statistics Singapore 2011", published by Singapore Department of Statistics (DOS).

# Key Annual Indicators for 2009 and 2010

	2009	2010
Total GDP (\$m)	266,659.2	303,652.2
Total Real GDP (\$m)	248,587.0	284,560.7
Land Area (Sq Km)	710.3	712.4
Total Population ('000)	4,987.6	5,076.7
Population Density (Per Sq Km)	7,022	7,126
Total Merchandise Trade (\$m)	747,417.3	902,062.6
Export (\$m)	391,118.1	478,840.7
Import (\$m)	356,299.3	423,221.8

**Note:**

The key annual indicators are sourced from the "Yearbook of Statistics Singapore 2011", published by Singapore Department of Statistics (DOS).

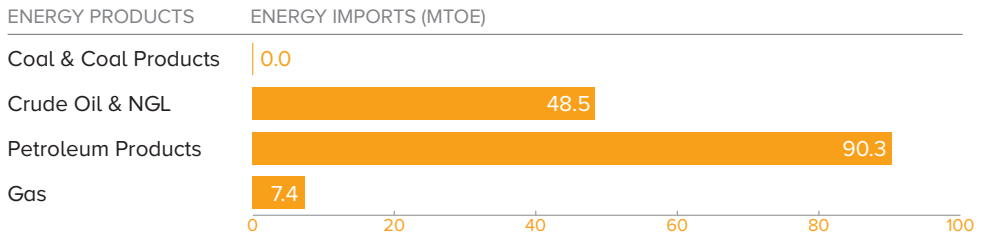
# ENERGY SUPPLY



## ENERGY IMPORTS

Singapore imports all fuel required for her energy needs. In 2009, Singapore imported 146.1 Mtoe of energy products. Being a major oil refining and trading hub in the region, the main imports were petroleum products and crude oil & natural gas liquids (NGL), which constituted 61.8% and 33.2% of total energy imports respectively.

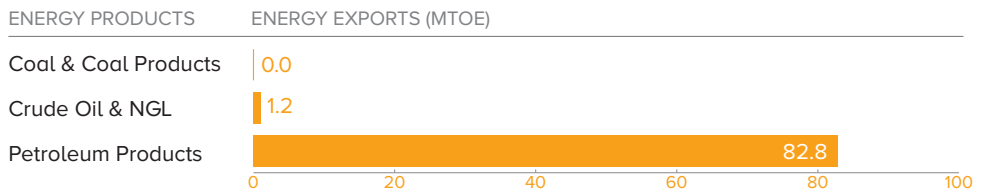
### Total Energy Imports By Energy Products 2009



## ENERGY EXPORTS

Singapore's energy exports are mainly petroleum products. In 2009, Singapore exported 84.0 Mtoe of energy products, of which petroleum products accounted for 98.6% or about 82.8 Mtoe.

### Total Energy Exports By Energy Products 2009



**Note:**

The product classification of energy products for imports and exports differs slightly from International Enterprise (IE) Singapore's trade statistics. Please refer to the glossary for the exact classification of the products by Harmonised System (HS) codes.

# ENERGY CONSUMPTION



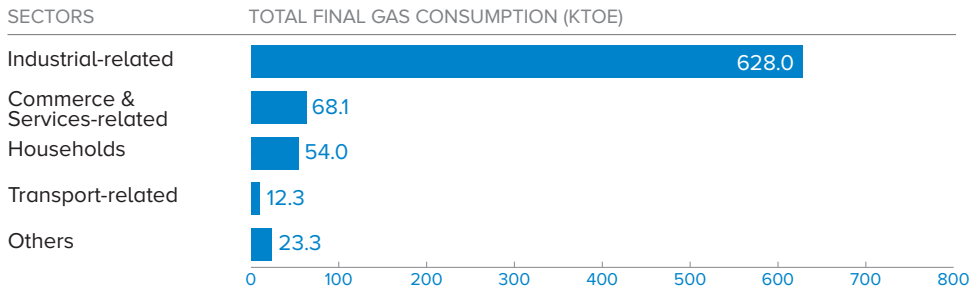
# TOTAL FINAL GAS CONSUMPTION BY SECTORS

Total final gas consumption in Singapore amounted to 785.7 ktoe in 2009. This did not include the gas used for electricity production.

Among the various sectors, the consumption of the industrial-related sector was the highest, accounting for 79.9% of total gas consumption in Singapore as of 2009, followed by the commerce & services-related sector (8.7%), households (6.9%) and the transport-related sector (1.6%).

The consumption figures include the conversion of natural gas to town gas before distribution to households and the commerce & services-related sector, mainly for cooking purposes. It also includes the use of gas for Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) motor vehicles.

## Total Final Gas Consumption by Sectors, 2009



**Note:**

Please refer to the glossary for the definitions used for the sectoral classifications.

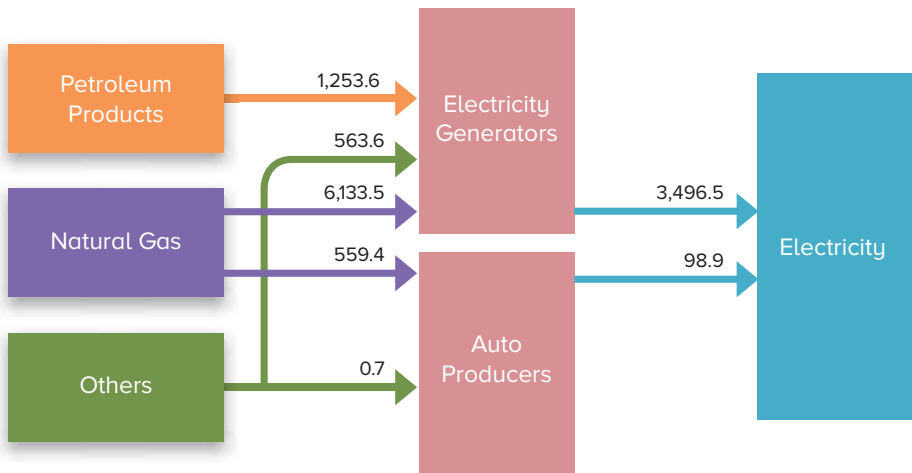
## ELECTRICITY GENERATION SECTOR

As of 2009, a total of 3,595.4 ktoe of electricity was generated within the electricity generation sector in Singapore. Electricity generators consumed 1,253.6 ktoe of petroleum products, 6,133.5 ktoe of natural gas and 563.6 ktoe of other energy products (such as biogas, municipal solid waste and solar) to produce 3,496.5 ktoe of electricity. Autoproducers consumed 559.4 ktoe of natural gas and 0.7 ktoe of other energy products to produce 98.9 ktoe of electricity, primarily for their own consumption.

Electricity Generation Sector, 2009 (ktoe)

	Petroleum Products	Natural Gas	Others	Electricity
Electricity Generators	-1,253.6	-6,133.5	-563.6	3,496.5
Autoproducers	-	-559.4	-0.7	98.9
<b>Total Electricity Generation Sector</b>	<b>-1,253.6</b>	<b>-6,692.9</b>	<b>-564.3</b>	<b>3,595.4</b>

Electricity Generation Sector, 2009 (ktoe)



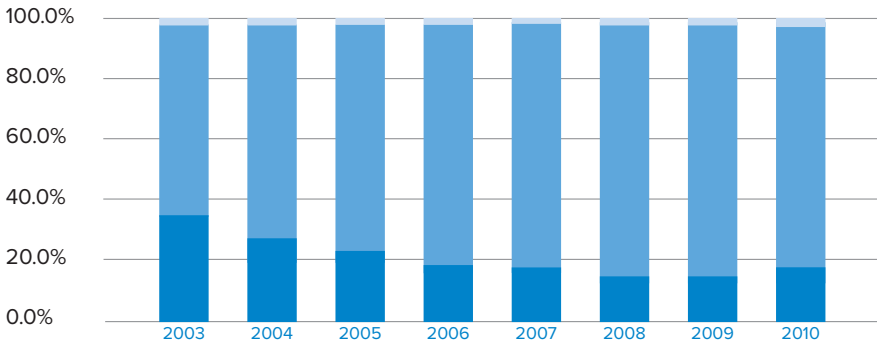
# FUEL MIX FOR ELECTRICITY GENERATION BY ENERGY PRODUCTS

The fuel mix for electricity generation is based on the amount of electricity generated from each type of fuel. Statistics up to 2010 are included due to data availability.

The share of petroleum products used in electricity generation decreased from 35% in 2003 to 15% in 2009 due to an increase in the usage of natural gas fired plants for electricity generation. However, in 2010, there was a slight increase in the share of petroleum products used in electricity generation, as a strong rebound in electricity demand resulted in an increased usage of steam plants, which use fuel oil as a fuel source.

In 2010, around 79% of Singapore's electricity was generated from natural gas, and another 19% from petroleum products such as fuel oil and diesel. The remaining 3% was generated through renewable sources such as biogas, municipal solid waste and solar.

## Fuel Mix of Electricity Generation from 2003- 2010



Total	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Petroleum Products	35.1%	27.2%	22.0%	18.9%	17.8%	15.4%	15.4%	18.7%
Natural Gas	62.1%	70.2%	75.6%	78.7%	80.0%	82.1%	82.1%	78.7%
Others	2.8%	2.6%	2.4%	2.4%	2.2%	2.5%	2.5%	2.6%

### Note:

Fuel mix for electricity generation is computed based on the output method using the amount of electricity generated and the corresponding type of fuel used. Please refer to the technical notes for more details.

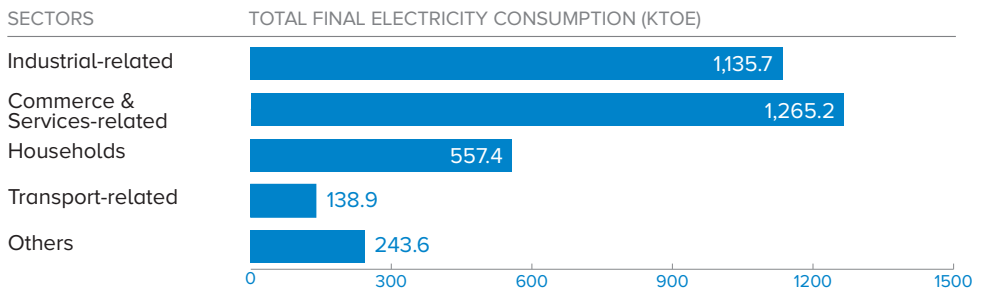
From October 2011 onwards, EMA has streamlined the definitions used in charts to present fuel mix for power generation. In previous EMA's publications, fuel types were classified into fuel oil, natural gas and others. The classification has been revised to petroleum products, natural gas and others. Please refer to the glossary for details of the changes in definition.

# TOTAL FINAL ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION BY SECTORS

Total final electricity consumption for Singapore as of 2009 stood at 3,340.8 ktoe. The consumption of the commerce & services-related sector was the highest (37.9%), followed by the industrial-related sector (34%) and households (16.7%).

The transport-related sector accounted for 4.2% as of 2009, due to the use of electricity in the transport-related sector such as the Mass Rapid Transit System, airports, bus terminals and train stations.

## Total Final Electricity Consumption by Sectors 2009



**Note:**

Please refer to the glossary for the definitions used for the sectoral classifications

# ENERGY PRICES



# ELECTRICITY TARIFF, TOWN GAS TARIFF AND HIGH SULPHUR FUEL OIL FORWARD PRICE

The electricity tariff is regulated by EMA and revised quarterly, mainly to reflect changes in the fuel cost.

The fuel cost in the electricity tariff is pegged to the prices of fuel oil, based on the average forward high sulphur fuel oil (HSFO) price over three months. While Singapore's electricity is mainly generated from natural gas, the prices of natural gas in commercial gas contracts of the generation companies in Singapore are indexed to fuel oil prices, similar to market practice in Asia for natural gas contracts. Hence, the electricity tariff trends the high sulphur fuel oil (HSFO) forward price closely.

The town gas tariff, which is regulated by EMA, tracks the HSFO price similarly. It is revised quarterly to reflect the costs of production. City Gas retails piped town gas manufactured at its gas making plants, with natural gas used as the primary feedstock.

Year	HSFO Price	Electricity Tariff	Town Gas Tariff	HSFO Price	Electricity Tariff	Town Gas Tariff
	SGD/bbl	Cents/kWh	Cents/kWh	2005=100	2005=100	2005=100
2005	59.8	17.7	16.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2006	84.6	21.1	17.3	141.4	119.4	108.2
2007	76.5	20.2	17.2	127.9	114.4	107.6
2008	117.5	25.5	20.0	196.6	144.5	125.4
2009	80.4	20.5	16.5	134.5	116.0	103.4
2010	100.0	23.5	18.7	167.3	133.0	117.5

The electricity tariff here refers to the low tension tariff that applies to households and non-contestable consumers whose average monthly consumption over a 12-month period is below 10,000 kWh.

The town gas tariff here refers to the general town gas tariff applicable to all consumers with a consumption of less than 1,000 kWh of gas per month.

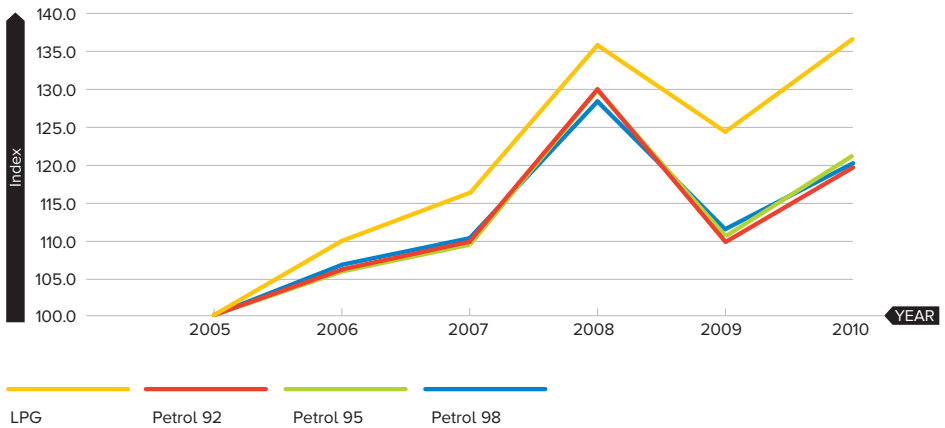
## Note:

Annual electricity tariffs and town gas tariffs are computed by averaging out the quarterly tariffs respectively.

# CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR SELECTED ENERGY PRODUCTS

Prices for Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) and petrol have been moving in line over the last 5 years. These prices fell sharply in 2009 due to the economic recession, before rebounding in 2010 as Singapore's economy recovered.

Consumer Price Index for Selected Energy Products (2005=100)



Year	LPG	Petrol 92	Petrol 95	Petrol 98
2005	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2006	110.0	105.8	105.2	106.5
2007	116.2	110.0	109.5	110.8
2008	135.2	130.5	130.4	128.7
2009	124.5	110.3	111.1	112.1
2010	136.5	119.4	121.3	120.0

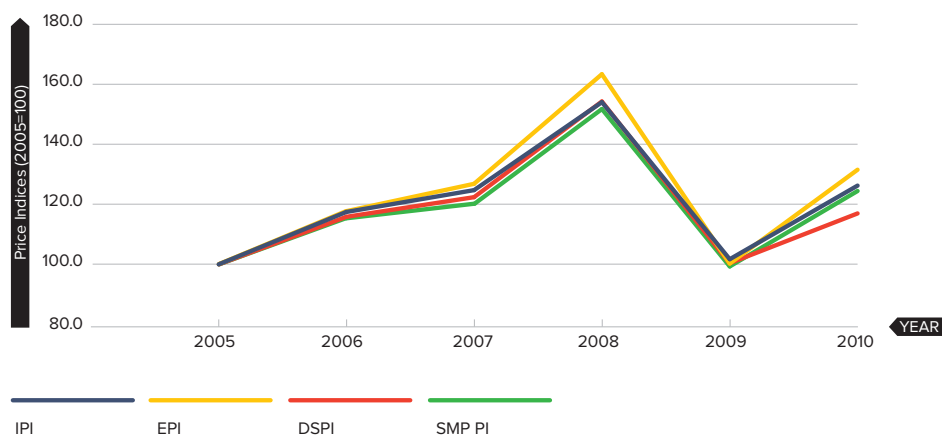
\* Data source: Singapore Department of Statistics. Please refer to the technical section for the re-referencing methodology.

# PRICE INDICES OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

The Import Price Index, the Export Price Index and the Singapore Manufactured Products Price Index measure the price changes of Singapore's imports, exports and manufactured products. The Domestic Supply Price Index measures the price changes of commodities which are used in the domestic economy.

Price indices of petroleum products grew from 2005 to 2008 before declining in 2009 due to the economic recession. By 2010, these price indices had returned to levels similar to 2007 on the back of the economic recovery.

Price Indices for Petroleum Products (2005=100)



Year	IPI	EPI	DSPI	SMPPPI
2005	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2006	116.5	116.4	115.7	113.4
2007	123.1	125.0	122.2	120.0
2008	154.7	163.7	154.6	150.3
2009	104.6	108.0	102.7	99.6
2010	124.2	130.1	122.3	118.7

\* Please refer to the technical section for re-referencing methodology.

IPI – Import Price Index

EPI – Export Price Index

DSPI – Domestic Supply Price Index

SMPPPI – Singapore Manufactured Products Price Index

# TECHNICAL NOTES

## *Objective*

The objective of this publication is to disseminate information on Singapore's overall energy landscape.

## *Legal Authority*

Data used in this publication are collected under the various administrative acts, such as EMA's Electricity Act and Gas Act, and the Statistics Act. Only aggregated data that does not allow individuals or companies to be identified is published. Individual returns are kept in the strictest confidence according to the various Acts' disclosure sections.

## *Scope and Coverage*

The data in the publication covers the whole of Singapore's national territory. The data in the report include all individuals or companies who are involved in supply, transformation and demand for electricity and gas.

## *Data Collection*

The data in the publication was collected through a combination of administrative sources and surveys. Administrative returns are the main data source for this publication. Sources of administrative data include statutory boards such as International Enterprise (IE) Singapore and private entities such as SP Services (SPS).

Queries or clarifications with respondents on omissions and inconsistencies were conducted through telephone or email.

## *Response*

The respondents comprised government statutory boards and energy industry players. For this publication, all submitted returns were used.

## Data Processing

Submitted data went through simple validation checks before entry into the Energy Information Management Portal (EIMP) database. All data in the database was manually scrutinised and edited for code validity, completeness and consistency before being coded and processed by computer. The erroneous data was amended and re-processed. Tabulation was carried out only after all records had passed computer editing.

## Compilation Method

The data in the publication is compiled based on methodologies recommended in the International Energy Agency (IEA)'s Statistical Manual.

## Enumeration Unit

The enumeration or reporting unit used in the publication for electricity and gas is the 'establishment' for industries and 'individual account' for household.

An establishment is defined as a business or organisation unit engaged in one activity and operating in a single location. Thus, for a multi-activity firm or organisation, units engaged in separate activities in the same location constitute distinct establishments. Similarly, each branch of a multi-branch organisation at a different location is conceptually a different establishment. However, if the multi-activity firm could not be broken down into different establishments, it will be classified according to the principal activity of the multi-activity firm.

For individual account, it is defined as a person who opened an electricity or gas account for a residential dwelling in a single location. Thus, for a person with two residential dwellings, both of the residential dwellings will constitute two individual accounts.

## Year of Reference

The period of reference is the calendar year 2009. For data where the accounting year differed from the calendar year, adjustments were done by EMA to align the data with the calendar year.

## Type of Industrial Activity

The type of industrial activity refers to the principal activity undertaken by the establishment. The principal activity is defined as the one in which the establishment devotes most of its resources or from which it derives most of its income. The classification of the principal activity of the establishment is based on the Singapore Standard Industrial Classification, 2010.

## Units of Measurement

The original units of measurement appropriate to each fuel are used. A common unit of measurement, the tonne of oil equivalent (toe), which enables different fuels to be compared and aggregated, is used throughout this publication. In common with the International Energy Agency, the tonne of oil equivalent is defined as follows:

1 tonne of oil equivalent	=	41.868 Gigajoules (GJ)
	=	11,630 Kilowatt hours (kWh)

This unit should be regarded as a measure of energy content rather than a physical quantity. One tonne of oil is not equal to one tonne of oil equivalent.

The following prefixes are used for multiples of joules, watts and watts hours:

kilo (k)	=	1,000 or $10^3$
mega (M)	=	1,000,000 or $10^6$
giga (G)	=	1,000,000,000 or $10^9$
tera (T)	=	1,000,000,000,000 or $10^{12}$

## Methodology for the Fuel Mix of Electricity Generation

The fuel mix for electricity generation can be calculated in two ways, using either the input or output methodology.

The input methodology is based on the volumes of fuel input to generation units (using standard conversion factors). It does not take into account variations in energy content of fuel used by different companies for electricity generation, or the variations in fuel-to-electricity conversion efficiency of the generating plants. The output methodology (as published) uses the amount of electricity generated and the corresponding type of fuel used to calculate the fuel mix for generation of electricity. EMA collects these data from the generation companies and Autoproducers. This methodology takes into account the domestic fuel-to-electricity conversion efficiency of the generating plants as well as the type of plants used domestically.

## Methodology for Re-referencing Price Indices

In order to allow comparisons to be made between the different prices, it is practical to express the series with respect to a common reference year. The move from expressing the price indices with respect to an original base year, to a reference year common across all price indices, requires the series to be re-referenced. This is not to be confused with the fundamental nature of the rebasing process typically carried out by statistical producers in Singapore.

Price indices are re-referenced using a particular year known as the “reference year” as a reference point for comparison with some later year. For example, the original producer price indices (PPI) and consumer price indices (CPI) were compiled using a basket of goods in year 2006 and 2009 respectively.

In order to make a meaningful comparison between the two price indices, EMA has decided to re-reference the indices to “reference year” 2005 to allow users to compare both PPI and CPI concurrently.

# GLOSSARY

## Energy Products

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### *Coal & Coal Products*

Coal and Coal products include all coal, both primary (including hard coal and lignite/brown coal) and derived fuels (including patent fuel, coke over coke, gas coke, BKB, coke oven gas, blast furnace gas and oxygen steel furnace gas). Peat is also included in this category. Below is a list of Harmonised System (HS) codes used in the classification of import and export of energy products.

Hard Coal – 27011210, 27011290, 27011900

Anthracite – 27011100

Lignite – 27021000, 27022000

Peat – 27030010, 27030020

Coke Oven Coke – 27040010, 27040020, 27040030

Coal Tar – 27060000

BKB/PB6 – 27012000

Gas Works Gas – 27050000

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### *Crude Oil & Natural Gas Liquids (NGL)*

Crude oil includes crude oil, natural gas liquids, refinery feed stocks and additives as well as other hydrocarbons. Below is a list of Harmonised System (HS) codes used in the classification of import and export of energy products.

Crude Oil – 27090010, 27090020, 27090090

Natural Gas Liquids – 27111410, 27111490, 27111900, 27112900

Refinery Feed stocks – 27101920

Additives/Oxygenates – 29091100, 29091910, 29091990, 29092000, 29093000, 29094100, 29094300, 29094400, 29094900, 29095000, 29096000, 38112110, 38112190, 38112900, 38119090

## Petroleum Products

Petroleum Products include refinery gas, ethane, LPG, aviation gasoline, motor gasoline, jet fuels, kerosene, gas/diesel oil, fuel oil, naphtha, white spirit, lubricants, bitumen, paraffin waxes, petroleum coke and other oil products. Below is a list of Harmonised System (HS) codes used in the classification of import and export of energy products.

Gasoline – 27101111, 27101112, 27101113, 27101114, 27101115, 27101116, 27101120

Jet Fuel – 27101913

Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) – 27111200, 27111300

Naphtha – 27101170

Other Kerosene – 27101916

Gas/Diesel Oil – 27101971, 27101972

White Spirit SBP – 27101130, 27101140, 27101150, 27101160, 27101190

Lubricants – 27101941, 27101942, 27101943, 27101944, 27101950

Bitumen – 27132000, 27139000, 27141000, 27149000, 27150000

Paraffin Waxes – 27121000, 27122000, 27129010, 27129090

Petroleum Coke – 27131100, 27131200

Fuel Oil – 27101979

Other Petroleum Products – 27071000, 27072000, 27073000, 27074000, 27075000, 27079100, 27079920, 27079990, 27081000, 27082000, 27101914, 27101919, 27101930, 27101960, 27101990, 27109100, 27109900

## Gas

Gas includes natural gas (excluding natural gas liquids) and gas works gas. Below is a list of Harmonised System (HS) codes used in the classification of import and export of energy products.

Natural Gas – 27112100

Liquefied Natural Gas – 27111100

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## *Others (Energy products)*

Others (Energy products) include solar energy and waste (mainly municipal waste and biogas). Municipal waste comprises wastes produced by residential, commercial and public services that are collected by local authorities for disposal in a central location for the production of heat and/or power.

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## **Sectors**

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### *Electricity Generators*

This refers to establishments whose main activity is to generate electricity for sale to other consumers.

Quantities of fuels entering into electricity generation activity are shown with a negative sign to represent the input. The resulting production of electricity is shown as a positive number.

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### *Autoproducers*

Autoproducers are defined as companies whose main business is not electricity generation and the electricity produced is mainly for the companies' own use. Estimated amounts of fuel used for thermal generation of electricity by such companies and the output of electricity incurred in generation are included in the electricity generation sector.

Quantities of fuels entering into transformation activities are shown with a negative sign to represent the input. The resulting production is shown as a positive number.

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### *Total Final Electricity Consumption*

Figures for final consumption of electricity include sales by the generation companies and electricity produced by Autoproducers. This amount of electricity excludes amounts used by the electricity generation sector to generate electricity.

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### *Total Final Gas Consumption*

Figures for final consumption of gas exclude amounts used by the electricity generation sector to generate electricity.

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### *Industrial-related*

Industrial-related consumption is specified in the following subsectors according to Singapore Standard Industrial Classification 2010 (SSIC 2010).

Agriculture & Fishing [SSIC Section A, Division 1-3]

Mining & Quarrying [SSIC Section B, Division 8-9]

Manufacturing [SSIC Section C, Division 10-32]

Utilities [SSIC Section D & E, Division 35-38]

Construction [SSIC Section F, Division 41-43]

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## Commerce & Services-related

Commerce & Services-related consumption is specified in the following subsectors according to Singapore Standard Industrial Classification 2010 (SSIC 2010).

Wholesale & Retail Trade [SSIC Section G, Division 46-47]

Accommodation & Food Services Activities [SSIC Section I, Division 55 – 56]

Information & Communications [SSIC Section J, Division 58-63]

Financial & Insurance Activities [SSIC Section K, Division 64-66]

Real Estate Activities [SSIC Section L, Division 68]

Professional, Scientific & Technical Activities [SSIC Section M, Division 69-75]

Administrative & Support Services Activities [SSIC Section N, Division 77-82]

Public Administration & Defence [SSIC Section O, Division 84]

Education [SSIC Section P, Division 85]

Health & Social Services [SSIC Section Q, Division 86-88]

Arts, Entertainment & Recreation [SSIC Section R, Division 90-93]

Other Service Activities [SSIC Section S, Division 94-96]

Activities of Households as Employers of Domestic Personnel [SSIC Section T, Division 97]

Activities of Extra-Territorial Organizations & Bodies [SSIC Section U, Division 99]

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## *Households*

The scope of household sector includes all households in their capacity as final consumers.

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## *Transport-related*

Transport-related consumption is specified in the following subsectors according to Singapore Standard Industrial Classification 2010 (SSIC 2010).

Transport and Storage [SSIC Section H, Division 49-53]

Land Transport [SSIC Division 49]

Water Transport [SSIC Division 50]

Air Transport [SSIC Division 51]

Warehousing and Support Activities for Transportation [SSIC Division 52]

Postal and Courier Activities [SSIC Division 53]

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## *Others*

Others refer to activities not adequately defined according to Singapore Standard Industrial Classification 2010 (SSIC 2010). [SSIC Section V, Division 00]

Data included in this category are cases in which the data supplier and EMA are unable to classify due to the lack of information.

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## Other Terms

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### *Import Price Index (IPI)*

This price index measures changes in the prices of imported goods into Singapore over time.

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### *Export Price Index (EPI)*

This price index measures changes in the price of all exports of merchandise from Singapore, including re-exports.

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### *Domestic Supply Price Index (DSPI)*

This is an Input-based Producer Price Index of goods. It measures the price changes of locally manufactured goods and imports which are retained for use in the domestic market.

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### *Consumer Price Index (CPI)*

This price index measures the price changes in a fixed basket of consumption goods and services commonly purchased by the households over time.

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### *Singapore Manufactured Product Price Index (SMPPI)*

This is an Output-based Producer Price Index of the manufacturing sector. It measures changes in the prices of goods produced by local manufacturers for sale in the local and international markets.

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