



Smart Energy, Sustainable Future

CLARIFICATIONS ON FIRST REQUEST FOR PROPOSAL (RFP1) 19 January 2022

General Questions

1. Is the imported electricity subjected to both the fixed cost and reserves charges for local backup?

Yes, imported electricity will be subjected to both (a) fixed cost which is currently estimated to be at an estimated fixed rate of \$15/MWh and (b) reserves charges which is based on the modified runway model. The reserves charges will be applicable only to the first 600MW of the import capacity.

2. Is the imported electricity allowed to be sold in the reserves market?

Importers are eligible to participate in the Reserves Market if they are able to meet the prevailing requirements for generation sets providing spinning reserves. Importers are required to provide primary and contingency reserves as indicated in the Transmission Code. The total electricity supplied and spinning reserves for each half hour should not exceed the licenced capacity of the Importer.

3. Could imported electricity from a single project be transmitted to Singapore via two or more interconnectors? How will importers be charged for the cost of local backup for such projects?

Yes, imported electricity from a single project could be transmitted to Singapore via two or more interconnectors. Importers will be charged the cost of the local backup required for the total capacity.

4. Where will the imported electricity be metered?

Imported electricity will be metered at the point of injection into the Singapore grid.

For HVAC import connecting to Generation Licensee's switchhouse, it will be metered at the Generation Licensee's switchhouse. For HVAC import connecting directly to the Transmission Licensee's substation, it will be metered at the Transmission Licensee's substation.

For HVDC import connecting to Generation Licensee's switchhouse or connecting directly to Transmission Licensee's substation, it will be metered at the AC side of the HVDC substation.

Questions Pertaining to Paragraph 2.16 of EMA's RFP1 Document

5. Will the Bid Bond be forfeited from the RFP Winner for failure to meet the Condition Precedents?

After the RFP Award, the Bid Bond will be returned to all Participants including RFP Winners. The Performance Bond, which is submitted upon being granted the Conditional Approval, will be forfeited instead for failure to meet the Condition Precedents.

Questions Pertaining to Paragraph 4.1 of EMA's RFP1 Document

6. Could EMA provide more information on the weightage for the selection criteria?

The scoring and weightage of the selection criteria will not be published.

Questions Pertaining to Paragraph 4.14 of EMA's RFP1 Document

7. If the emission factor exceeds 0.15tCO₂e/MWh during a particular period, could Importer reduce the subsequent emission factor such that the average is no higher than 0.15tCO₂e/MWh and thus considered as still having met the requirement on annual emission factor.

Yes, fluctuations for the average emission factor would be allowed, and will be enforced based on an annual basis.

Questions Pertaining to Paragraph 4.38 of EMA's RFP1 Document

8. Could a thermal generation unit sited in Singapore be used to firm the import supply?

EMA will require electricity imports to be non-intermittent at the point of injection into the Singapore grid. To the extent that Participants can meet this requirement, Participants can propose solutions for EMA's consideration.

Questions Pertaining to Paragraph 4.50 of EMA's RFP1 Document

9. Could the Baseline Offer be linked to market price of electricity?

Yes.

Questions Pertaining to Paragraph 3.8 and 3.9 of EMA's Guide to Electricity Imports

10. What is the difference between the "load factor" and "availability" requirements?

Load factor is the ratio between the actual energy generated to the maximum possible energy, whereas availability is the ratio of time that the imports facility is available to generate electricity to the amount of time in the period.

11. On the example of electricity imports of 1200MW using 2x 600MW HVDC interconnections, would this be deemed as two power connections?

The number of power connections will be calculated based on the number of SPPA meters.

Questions Pertaining to Paragraph 6.5 of EMA's Guide to Electricity Imports

12. Will the Importer continue to have exclusive right-of-use throughout the lifespan of the imports infrastructure after the Importer transfers its share of the assets to SPPA at nominal value?

The Importer shall have the right-of-use throughout the lifespan of the imports infrastructure.

As indicated in paragraph 6.5 of the Guide to Electricity Imports, SPPA typically builds the imports infrastructure in Singapore for new or unused land. Nonetheless, EMA recognises that electricity imports are new to Singapore, and will therefore grant exceptions for the initial construction of such imports infrastructure to be handled by the Importer (or by a partnership between the Importer and SPPA) instead. The intent is to allow the Importer to best manage the development and mitigate the risk of the end-to-end imports infrastructure. Pricing the nominal fee at a low value ensures that the Importer will only be charged a fee to use such infrastructure, to the extent that SPPA incurred additional cost for the development and maintenance of this infrastructure.