Electricity Industry Participation Code 2010

Part 1
Preliminary provisions

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1.1 Interpretation
(1) In this Code, unless the context otherwise requires,—

Act means the Electricity Industry Act 2010

active energy means the integration over time of the product of voltage, current and the
cosine of the phase angle between them, and which is normally measured in kilowatt
hours (kWh)

active meter means a meter used for the measurement of active energy

active power means the product of voltage, current and the cosine of the phase angle
between them, and which is normally measured in kilowatts (kW)

additional customer compensation scheme means a scheme operated by a retailer
under clause 9.26, in addition to the retailer’s default customer compensation scheme
Clause 1.1(1) additional customer compensation scheme: inserted, on 1 April 2011, by clause 4(1) of the

adjustment means, for the purposes of the definitions of error compensation, loss
compensation, and Part 10, an operation or process intended to reduce the differences
between the values indicated by an instrument and the values realised by a reference
standard or working standard to within a predetermined tolerance, and adjust and
adjusted have corresponding meanings
Clause 1.1(1) adjustment: amended, on 29 August 2013, by clause 4(1) of the Electricity Industry Participation
(Metering Arrangements) Code Amendment 2013.
adjustment clause means a clause in a contract for differences or a fixed-price physical supply contract under which the price or prices of a specified volume of electricity may be adjusted, including an adjustment relating to the Consumer Price Index, the Producers Price Index or any other index.

administrative cost means, in relation to an ancillary service, the significant costs that are incurred by the system operator in relation to the development of ancillary service provision, that are specifically attributable to an ancillary service, and that have been agreed to by the Authority and the system operator.

allocable cost has the meaning set out in clauses 8.55 to 8.58.

alternative ancillary service arrangement means an arrangement between a participant and another participant or other person, or an arrangement involving only a participant, which is authorised by the system operator in accordance with clause 8.48.

ancillary service means black start, over frequency reserve, frequency keeping, instantaneous reserve or voltage support.

ancillary service agent means a person who provides an ancillary service.

ancillary service arrangement means a contract between the system operator and an ancillary service agent for the procurement of ancillary services in accordance with clause 8.45.

annual consumption list means the list published by the reconciliation manager in accordance with clause 13.188.

applications layer means a part of a metering installation used for a function that is not performed by the metrology layer.

approved calibration laboratory means the Measurement Standards Laboratory of New Zealand, or a calibration laboratory that has been accredited under the Testing Laboratory Registration Act 1972 to ISO 17025, or an international laboratory that has been recognised by the Chief Metrologist for the specific calibration required.

approved investment means—
(a) an investment approved by the Electricity Commission under section III of part F of the rules before this Code came into force; or
(b) an investment approved by the Commerce Commission under section 54R of the Commerce Act 1986; or
(c) an investment that is permitted under an input methodology determined by the Commerce Commission under section 54S of the Commerce Act 1986.

approved system means the system or systems required to convey information between persons in accordance with this Code, as may be approved from time to time by the Authority.
approved test house means a facility that has been approved by the Authority in accordance with Part 10 to do one or more of the following:

(a) calibrate metering installations or metering components
(b) certify metering installations or metering components

approved test laboratory means a test laboratory that has been accredited under the Standards and Accreditation Act 2015 to ISO 17025 for the specific test required

asset means equipment or plant that is connected to or forms part of the grid and, in the case of Part 8, includes equipment or plant that is intended to become connected to the grid and equipment or plant of an embedded generator

asset capability statement means a statement of capability and operational limitations that applies to specific assets during the normal and abnormal conditions that may arise on the grid, provided to the system operator in accordance with clause 2(5) of Technical Code A of Schedule 8.3

asset owner means a participant who owns an asset used for the generation or conveyance of electricity and a person who operates such asset and, in the case of Part 8, includes a consumer with a point of connection to the grid

asset owner performance obligations and AOPO means a performance obligation specified in subpart 2 of Part 8 that an asset owner must comply with so that the system operator can plan to comply and comply with its principal performance obligations

associated equipment, for the purposes of the definition of distribution network and Part 6, means any equipment that is used, or designed or intended for use, in relation to any works or consumer installation, if such use is for construction, maintenance, or safety purposes and not for purposes that relate directly to the generation, conversion, transformation, conveyance, or use of electricity

assumed co-efficient of variation [Revoked]
**at risk HVDC transfer** means the quantity of MWh for each trading period calculated in accordance with Tables 1 and 2, where—

- \( \text{INJ}_{\text{HVDC}}^{\text{HAY}}_{t} \) is the electricity injected from the HVDC link into the North Island grid assets at the North Island HVDC injection point in trading period \( t \); and

- \( \text{INJ}_{\text{HVDC}}^{\text{BEN}}_{t} \) is the electricity injected from the HVDC link into the South Island grid assets at the South Island HVDC injection point in trading period \( t \); and

- \( \text{INJ}_{\text{Pole2HAY}}_{t} \) is the electricity injected from Pole 2 of the HVDC link into the North Island grid assets at the North Island HVDC injection point in trading period \( t \).

### Table 1: HVDC northward transfer – if electricity is injected at the North Island HVDC injection point in the relevant trading period

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HVDC configuration at the beginning of trading period ( t )</th>
<th>At risk HVDC transfer north in trading period ( t ) (expressed in MWh)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pole 1 one half pole only</td>
<td>( \text{INJ}<em>{\text{HVDC}}^{\text{HAY}}</em>{t} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pole 2 only</td>
<td>( \text{INJ}<em>{\text{HVDC}}^{\text{HAY}}</em>{t} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pole 3 only</td>
<td>( \text{INJ}<em>{\text{HVDC}}^{\text{HAY}}</em>{t} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pole 2 and Pole 1 one half pole</td>
<td>( \text{INJ}<em>{\text{Pole2HAY}}</em>{t} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pole 3 and Pole 2 bipole <strong>round power</strong></td>
<td>( \text{INJ}<em>{\text{HVDC}}^{\text{HAY}}</em>{t} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pole 3 and Pole 2 bipole not <strong>round power</strong></td>
<td>( \max(0,\text{INJ}<em>{\text{HVDC}}^{\text{HAY}}</em>{t} - 263) )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 2: HVDC southward transfer – if electricity is injected at the South Island HVDC injection point in the relevant trading period

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HVDC configuration at the beginning of trading period ( t )</th>
<th>At risk HVDC transfer south in trading period ( t ) (expressed in MWh)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pole 2 only</td>
<td>( \text{INJ}<em>{\text{HVDC}}^{\text{BEN}}</em>{t} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pole 3 only</td>
<td>( \text{INJ}<em>{\text{HVDC}}^{\text{BEN}}</em>{t} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pole 3 and Pole 2 bipole <strong>round power</strong></td>
<td>( \text{INJ}<em>{\text{HVDC}}^{\text{BEN}}</em>{t} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pole 3 and Pole 2 bipole not <strong>round power</strong></td>
<td>( \max(0,\text{INJ}<em>{\text{HVDC}}^{\text{BEN}}</em>{t} - 263) )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Clause 1.1(1) **at risk HVDC transfer**: substituted, on 1 July 2012, by clause 4(1) of the Electricity Industry Participation (HVDC Pole 3 Minor Amendments) Code Amendment 2012.

**ATH** means a person who is approved under Schedule 10.3 to operate an approved test house

Clause 1.1(1) **ATH**: inserted, on 29 August 2013, by clause 4(1) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Metering Arrangements) Code Amendment 2011.

**auction** means a must-run dispatch auction conducted by the clearing manager under subpart 3 of Part 13

**auction bid** means a bid made for an auction under clauses 13.117 to 13.130
auction revenue means, for a generator, the amount owing by the generator in accordance with clause 13.112(2) and, for a purchaser, the amount owing to the purchaser in accordance with clause 13.111
auction right means the right (but not the obligation) to offer for sale a specified quantity of electricity to the clearing manager at 0 price in accordance with clause 13.116(1)
audit means a process of inspection of the facilities, processes, procedures, and other relevant items, to confirm compliance with this Code, and audited has a corresponding meaning
auditor means,—
(a) for the purposes of Parts 10, 11, 15 and 16A, a person—
   (i) approved or appointed by the Authority to carry out an audit; or
   (ii) the Authority, if the Authority carries out an audit itself; and
(b) for all other Parts of this Code, a person carrying out an audit
Clause 1.1(1) auditor: replaced, on 1 June 2017, by clause 4(1) of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Requirements and Processes for Audits) 2016.
Authority has the meaning given to it by section 5 of the Act
automatic control plant means any hydro generating plant that has a pre-programmed generation profile and an automatic override if uncontrollable water inflows change
automatic under-frequency load shedding means a form of extended reserve in which electrical load is automatically shed when frequency falls below a preset frequency, or falls at a rate, specified by the system operator in the relevant extended reserve provider's statement of extended reserve obligations
availability cost means a cost (other than an administrative cost), incurred by the system operator in purchasing instantaneous reserve and providing that instantaneous reserve for a trading period, and includes—
(a) payments made by the system operator for that trading period under contracts that secure the availability of instantaneous reserves; and
(b) the annual and variable costs (including any constrained-on costs) incurred by the system operator under any other contracts allocated by the system operator to that trading period; less
(c) the costs of instantaneous reserves procured as a direct result of a generator being granted a dispensation under clause 8.31(1); and
(d) instantaneous reserve constrained on compensation calculated in accordance with clause 13.212(6)
back office means a part of an interrogation system—
(a) that sends or receives information to or from a metering installation; and
(b) stores the information in a form that can be made available at the services access interface to another person
Clause 1.1(1) **back office**: inserted, on 29 August 2013, by clause 4(1) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Metering Arrangements) Code Amendment 2011.

**back-up metering information** means **half-hour metering information** from any alternative **metering installation** that measures the same flow of **electricity** at the relevant **grid exit points** and **grid injection points** as would have been given under clause 13.166(1)(b)

**back up protection system** means a protection system—
(a) that **electrically disconnects** faulted **assets** from the **grid** because a **main protection system** or a **circuit breaker** has failed to **electrically disconnect** a faulted **asset** from the **grid** in the allocated time; and
(b) that may **electrically disconnect** non-faulted **assets** as well as a faulted **asset**

Clause 1.1(1) **back up protection system**: amended, on 5 October 2017, by clause 4(6)(a) and (b) of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Code Review Programme) 2017.

**balancing area** means, in relation to any particular **ICP**,—
(a) the **embedded network**; or
(b) that part of the relevant **local network** owned by 1 **network owner**—having 1 or more **NSPs**, to which that **ICP** is **electrically connected** from time to time under normal circumstances

Clause 1.1(1) **balancing area**: amended, on 23 February 2015, by clause 75 of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Distributed Generation) 2014.

**bank** means a registered bank within the meaning of the Reserve Bank of New Zealand Act 1989 that is carrying on in New Zealand the business of banking

**bank bill bid rate** means the rate per annum (rounded upwards to 2 decimal places) displayed at or about 10.45am on the Reuters Screen on page BKBM (or its successor or equivalent page) on the relevant date as the bank bill “settlement” bid rate for bank bills having a tenor of 1 month, provided that if such a rate is not available, **bank bill bid rate** means the rate determined by the **clearing manager** to be the nearest practicable equivalent

**base case** means a base case **published** by the **Authority** under clause 13.236D
Clause 1.1(1) **base case**: inserted, on 1 December 2011, by clause 4 of the Electricity Industry Participation Code (Spot Price Risk Disclosure) Amendment 2011.

**benchmark agreement** means the agreement for the connection to and/or use of the **grid**, that is incorporated by reference in this Code under clause 12.34
Clause 1.1(1) **benchmark agreement**: amended, on 23 February 2015, by clause 75 of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Distributed Generation) 2014.

**benefit to the public** means public benefit net of any costs and detriments, including those detriments associated with a lessening of competition as those concepts are applied under the Commerce Act 1986

**bid,**—
(a) means—
(i) a nominated bid:
(ii) a difference bid; and
(b) includes a bid revised in accordance with clause 13.19A or 13.19B

(c) [Revoked]
Clause 1.1(1) bid: substituted, on 28 June 2012, by clause 4(b) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Demand-side Bidding and Forecasting) Code Amendment 2011.
Clause 1.1(1) bid paragraph (c): revoked, on 29 June 2017, by clause 4(1)(b) of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Shortened Gate Closure and Revised Bid and Offer Provisions) 2017.

binding constraint means a constraint that is likely to cause a significant difference between the price at 1 node and the price at another node

billing period means a period of 1 calendar month

black start means an ancillary service required to enable a generating unit isolated from the grid to be—
(a) made live, as defined in the Electricity (Safety) Regulations 2010; and
(b) electrically connected to the grid
Clause 1.1(1) black start: amended, on 23 February 2015, by clause 75 of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Distributed Generation) 2014.

block dispatch group means a group of generating stations on 1 continuous water course, which is the subject of an agreement between the system operator and a generator under clause 13.60

block security constraint means any of the following:
(a) a constraint applied by the system operator to a generating unit or generating station to provide voltage support or frequency keeping as determined in accordance with Part 8
(b) a limitation in the offered capacity of a grid owner’s network to convey electricity between generating stations constituting a block dispatch group
(c) a limitation in the offered capacity of a grid owner’s network to convey electricity between generating stations constituting a block dispatch group and a grid owner’s network—and, in paragraphs (b) and (c), such a limitation in the offered capacity being the offered capacity of a grid owner’s network or a grid system security constraint as determined by the system operator in accordance with Part 8

bona fide physical reason includes,—
(a) in relation to a generator, or a purchaser, or an ancillary service agent or a grid owner, a situation where personnel or plant safety is at risk; and
(b) in relation to a generator or an ancillary service agent providing partly loaded spinning reserve, tail water depressed reserve or frequency keeping,—
(i) a reasonably unforeseeable change in generating capability, reserve capability, or frequency keeping capability (as the case may be) from an item of generating plant that is the subject of an existing offer, reserve
offer, or offer to provide frequency keeping by that generator or ancillary service agent; or

(ii) a reasonably unforeseeable change in the level of expected uncontrollable water inflows into the head pond of a hydro station that is the subject of an existing offer, reserve offer, or offer to provide frequency keeping by that generator or ancillary service agent; or

(iii) a reasonably unforeseeable change in circumstances such that the generator or ancillary service agent will breach any consent held by it under the Resource Management Act 1991; or

(iv) a reasonably unforeseeable physical infeasibility that arises from a price-responsive schedule, a non-response schedule, or a dispatch schedule; and

(ba) in relation to an intermittent generator, a situation in which—

(i) wind conditions prevent the intermittent generator from generating at the level expected; or

(ii) the intermittent generator reduces the output of an intermittent generating station—

(A) to prevent an un-modelled transmission asset from exceeding its ratings; or

(B) in order to comply with an automated signal to maintain frequency; or

(C) in light of reasonably unforeseeable circumstances that require the output of the intermittent generating station to be reduced to enable the intermittent generator to comply with the conditions of a resource consent or other law; or

(D) in anticipation of the expected onset of a weather event that would be likely to cause the intermittent generating station's asset protection systems to shut down assets forming part of the intermittent generating station; and

(c) in relation to a purchaser, or an ancillary service agent providing interruptible load,—

(i) a reasonably unforeseeable full or partial loss of demand or reserve capability (as the case may be) at a grid exit point that is the subject of an existing bid or reserve offer by the purchaser or the ancillary service agent; or

(ii) a reasonably unforeseeable change in circumstances such that the purchaser or ancillary service agent will breach any consent held by it under the Resource Management Act 1991; or

(iii) a reasonably unforeseeable full or partial loss of generating capability from an item of generating plant owned by, or the subject of a supply contract with, that purchaser during the relevant trading periods; and

(d) in relation to a grid owner, a reasonably unforeseeable loss of full or partial capacity on transmission plant forming part of the grid.

Clause 1.1(1) bona fide physical reason paragraph(b)(iv): substituted, on 28 June 2012, by clause 4(c)(i) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Demand-side Bidding and Forecasting) Code Amendment 2011.

Clause 1.1(1) bona fide physical reason paragraph(c)and(c)(i): amended, on 28 June 2012, by clause 4(c)(ii)and(iii) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Demand-side Bidding and Forecasting) Code Amendment 2011.
Clause 1.1(1) bona fide physical reason paragraph (ba): inserted, at 12.00 pm on 19 September 2019, by clause 4(1) of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Wind Offer Arrangements) 2019.

bound, in relation to a transmission security constraint, means that the flow of electricity through 1 or more transmission lines or transformers is equal to or greater than the transmission security constraint applied to those transmission lines or transformers, and bind has a corresponding meaning

branch means an electrical link between—
(a) 2 or more nodes; or
(b) a node and a point of connection to the grid

business means the business carried out as a participant

business day means,—
(a) for the purposes of Part 6, any day of the week other than Saturday, Sunday, or a public holiday within the meaning of the Holidays Act 2003; and
(b) for the rest of the Code, any day of the week except Saturdays, Sundays, national holidays and any other day from time to time declared by the Authority not to be a business day by notice to each registered participant

buyer, for the purposes of subpart 5 of Part 13, means—
(a) in respect of a contract for differences, the fixed-price payer, being the party obliged to make payments at a fixed price from time to time during the term of the contract; or
(b) in respect of a fixed-price physical supply contract, the purchaser of electricity; or
(c) in respect of an options contract, either—
(i) the party paying the premium; or
(ii) if there is no premium, the party who agrees to be the buyer for the purposes of subpart 5 of Part 13; or
(iii) if neither party agrees to be the buyer, the party whose name is the first alphabetically

calibration means the set of operations that establishes, under specified conditions, the relationship between the values indicated by the measuring system and the corresponding values of a quantity realised by a reference standard or working standard, and calibrate and calibrated have corresponding meanings

calibration report means a report that contains the results of all calibration tests carried out on—
(a) a metering installation; or
(b) a metering component in a metering installation; or
(c) a working standard
Clause 1.1(1) **calibration report**: substituted, on 29 August 2013, by clause 4(2)(b) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Metering Arrangements) Code Amendment 2011.

**call** [Revoked]

**capacity** [Revoked]
Clause 1.1(1) **capacity**: revoked, on 23 February 2015, by clause 4(11) of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Distributed Generation) 2014.

**capacity reserve** means—
(a) demand that can be decreased for the purpose of adjusting a constraint; or
(b) generation that can be increased or decreased for the purpose of adjusting a constraint

**cash deposit** means the cash deposited in **cleared funds** by a **participant** in accordance with clause 2 of Schedule 14A.1, and includes any interest under clause 14A.14 that has not been paid out

**cash deposit accounts** means the trust accounts established by the **clearing manager** in accordance with clause 14A.11

**cash interest rate** [Revoked]

**category 1 metering installation** means a **metering installation** that has the required defining characteristics for a **metering installation** of that category in Table 1 of Schedule 10.1
Clause 1.1(1) **category 1 metering installation**: inserted, on 1 December 2011, by clause 4(a) of the Electricity Industry Participation Code (Distributor Use-of-System Agreements and Distributor Tariffs) Amendment 2011.
Clause 1.1(1) **category 1 metering installation**: substituted, on 29 August 2013, by clause 4(2)(c) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Metering Arrangements) Code Amendment 2011.

**category 2 metering installation** means a **metering installation** that has the required defining characteristics for a **metering installation** of that category in Table 1 of Schedule 10.1
Clause 1.1(1) **category 2 metering installation**: inserted, on 1 December 2011, by clause 4(a) of the Electricity Industry Participation Code (Distributor Use-of-System Agreements and Distributor Tariffs) Amendment 2011.
Clause 1.1(1) **category 2 metering installation**: substituted, on 29 August 2013, by clause 4(2)(d) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Metering Arrangements) Code Amendment 2011.

**causer**, in relation to an **under-frequency event**, means—
(a) if the **under-frequency event** is caused by an interruption or reduction of **electricity** from a single **generator**’s or **grid owner**’s asset or assets, the **generator** or **grid owner**; unless—
(i) the **under-frequency event** is caused by an interruption or reduction of **electricity** from a single **generator**’s asset or assets but another **generator**’s or a **grid owner**’s act or omission or property causes the interruption or reduction of **electricity**, in which case the other **generator** or the **grid owner** is the **causer**; or
(ii) the under-frequency event is caused by an interruption or reduction of electricity from a single grid owner’s asset or assets but a generator’s or another grid owner’s act or omission or property causes the interruption or reduction of electricity, in which case the generator or other grid owner is the causer; or

(b) if the under-frequency event is caused by more than 1 interruption or reduction of electricity, the generator or grid owner who, in accordance with paragraph (a), would be the causer of the under-frequency event if it had been caused by the first in time of the interruption or reduction of electricity; but

c) if an interruption or reduction of electricity occurs in order to comply with this Code, the interruption or reduction of electricity must be disregarded for the purposes of determining the causer of the under-frequency event

centralised data set [Revoked]

certification means—
(a) if applied to a metering installation, confirmation that the metering installation meets the requirements of this Code; and
(b) if applied to a metering component, confirmation that the metering component meets the requirements of this Code; and
(c) if applied to a reconciliation participant, confirmation that that reconciliation participant has met the requirements of Schedule 15.1


certification report means a report that contains—
(a) the calibration report or calibration reports:
(b) all other information relevant to the certification of a metering installation or a metering component required under Part 10


certification sticker means a sticker that is valid for a specific period and that is attached—
(a) to a metering installation, confirming that the metering installation has been certified by an ATH under Schedule 10.7; or
(b) to a metering component, confirming that the metering component has been certified by an ATH under Schedule 10.8

Clause 1.1(1) certification sticker: substituted, on 29 August 2013, by clause 4(2)(g) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Metering Arrangements) Code Amendment 2011.

certified means having achieved certification
certify means to carry out a certification
chargeable capacity means the capacity that the distributor may charge for, but that may not be the actual installed capacity at the relevant ICP
check metering information means half-hour metering information from a meter, located at the grid exit point or grid injection point that gives equivalent information, but not necessarily of the same accuracy, as the relevant grid exit point or grid injection point meter

circuit branch means a branch that is not a transformer branch or the HVDC link

circuit breaker means a switching device capable of making, carrying and breaking currents under normal circuit conditions, and capable of making, carrying for a specified time and breaking currents under specified abnormal conditions (such as a short circuit)

circuit breaker failure protection system means a protection system that—
(a) operates because a circuit breaker has failed to electrically disconnect a faulted asset from the grid in the allocated time; and
(b) may electrically disconnect non-faulted assets from the grid as well as a faulted asset


class A approved test house [Revoked]

Clause 1.1(1) class A approved test house: revoked, on 29 August 2013, by clause 4(3) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Metering Arrangements) Code Amendment 2011.

class A ATH means an ATH who is approved under clause 3 of Schedule 10.3

Clause 1.1(1) class A ATH: inserted, on 29 August 2013, by clause 4(1) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Metering Arrangements) Code Amendment 2011.

class B approved test house [Revoked]

Clause 1.1(1) class B approved test house: revoked, on 29 August 2013, by clause 4(3) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Metering Arrangements) Code Amendment 2011.

class B ATH means an ATH who is approved under clause 4 of Schedule 10.3

Clause 1.1(1) class B ATH: inserted, on 29 August 2013, by clause 4(1) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Metering Arrangements) Code Amendment 2011.

cleared funds, in relation to a business day, means funds that are immediately available for disbursement on that day

clearing auction price means the lowest successful price bid at an auction in dollars per MW per half hour

clearing manager has the meaning given to it in section 5 of the Act

Code information means all information that is supplied by 1 participant to another participant, or group of participants, under this Code (other than excluded Code information and information that is supplied under Parts 2 to 6 and 9 of this Code)


code of practice means a code of practice issued under this Code


co-efficient of variation means the ratio of the standard deviation to the mean of the distribution for the random variable under consideration

co-generator [Revoked]

**commissioning** means to verify the correct operation of—
(a) an asset; or
(b) a point of connection; or
(c) metering equipment installed in a metering installation,—
and **commissioned** has a corresponding meaning
Clause 1.1(1) commissioning: amended, on 29 August 2013, by clause 4(2) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Metering Arrangements) Code Amendment 2013.

**commissioning report** [Revoked]
Clause 1.1(1) commissioning report: revoked, on 29 August 2013, by clause 4(3) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Metering Arrangements) Code Amendment 2011.

**committed projects** means transmission augmentation projects and non-transmission projects that are reasonably likely to proceed in a similar timeframe for which the assessment of costs and benefits under a net benefits test set out in Part 12 is undertaken, and in relation to which either—
(a) all of the following are satisfied:
   (i) the proponent has obtained all required planning consents, construction approvals, and licences, and fulfilled any other regulatory requirement that must be met before commencing construction:
   (ii) construction has commenced or a firm commencement date for construction has been set:
   (iii) the proponent has acquired or executed an agreement to acquire land (or commenced legal proceedings to acquire land), or has executed an agreement for the leasing of land, for the purposes of construction:
   (iv) contracts for supply and construction of the major components of the plant and equipment (including any generating units, turbines, boilers, transmission towers, conductors, termination station equipment) have been executed (i.e. all the necessary formal legal requirements have been observed to make the contract valid and complete):
   (v) contracts for the financing of the project, including any debt plans, have been executed (i.e. all the necessary formal legal requirements have been observed to make the contract valid and complete); or
(b) in the case of transmission augmentation projects, the project is an approved investment

**common quality** means those elements of quality of electricity conveyed across the grid that cannot be technically or commercially isolated to an identifiable person or group of persons

**communication** means, for the purposes of Part 10, the electronic transfer of information, or instructions, to or from a metering installation
Clause 1.1(1) communication: inserted, on 29 August 2013, by clause 4(1) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Metering Arrangements) Code Amendment 2011.
communication equipment means a device, used for communication, in—
(a) a metering installation; or
(b) a back office
Clause 1.1(1) communication equipment: inserted, on 29 August 2013, by clause 4(1) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Metering Arrangements) Code Amendment 2011.

comparative recertification means recertification of a category 2 metering installation under clause 12(3) of Schedule 10.7

compensation factor means 1 of the following factors used to compensate for errors, losses, or ratios within a metering installation, to produce accurate volume information:
(a) error compensation:
(b) loss compensation:
(c) ratio compensation
Clause 1.1(1) compensation factor: inserted, on 29 August 2013, by clause 4(1) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Metering Arrangements) Code Amendment 2011.

configuration, in relation to the HVDC link, means the following modes of operation of the HVDC link:
(a) Pole 1 one half pole only:
(b) Pole 2 only:
(c) Pole 3 only:
(d) Pole 2 and Pole 1 one half pole:
(e) Pole 3 and Pole 2 bipole round power:
(f) Pole 3 and Pole 2 bipole not round power

conforming GXP means a GXP that—
(a) has been determined by the Authority to be a conforming GXP under clause 13.27A or 13.27B(4); or
(b) is deemed to be a conforming GXP under clause 13.27F
Clause 1.1(1) conforming GXP: inserted, on 28 March 2012, by clause 4(a) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Demand-side Bidding and Forecasting) Code Amendment 2011.
congestion management policy means the policies, clauses, or conditions referred to in clause 6.3(2)(d)

connect [Revoked]
Clause 1.1(1) connect: amended, on 23 February 2015, by clause 4(2) of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Distributed Generation) 2014.

connected asset owner means a direct consumer, or a distributor in its capacity as the owner or operator of a local network

connection and operation standards, in relation to a distributor or distributed generation,—
(a) means requirements, as amended from time to time by the distributor, that—
   (i) are set out in written policies and standards of the distributor; and
   (ii) relate to connecting distributed generation to a distribution network or to a consumer installation that is connected to a distribution network, and the operation of the distribution network, including requirements relating to the planning, design, construction, testing, inspection, and operation of distributed generation that is, or is proposed to be, connected; and
   (iii) are made publicly available in accordance with clause 6.3; and
   (iv) reflect, or are consistent with, reasonable and prudent operating practice; and
(b) includes the following, as amended from time to time by the distributor:
   (i) the distributor's congestion management policy, as referred to in clause 6.3(2)(d); and
   (ii) the distributor's emergency response policies; and
   (iii) the distributor's safety standards
Clause 1.1(1) connection and operation standards: amended, on 23 February 2015, by clause 75 of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Distributed Generation) 2014.

connection asset, for the purposes of subparts 2, 6 and 7 of Part 12, has the meaning set out in the transmission pricing methodology

Connection Code means the Connection Code that is incorporated by reference in this Code under clause 12.26

connection location means a substation or other location at which lines, equipment and plant owned or managed by a designated transmission customer that are directly related to a point of connection, and that are used for the consumption, conveyance, or generation of electricity, are directly connected to the grid
Clause 1.1(1) connection location: amended, on 23 February 2015, by clause 75 of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Distributed Generation) 2014.
**constrained off amounts** means the amounts calculated by the **clearing manager** under clauses 13.194 to 13.196

**constrained off compensation** means either—
(a) **constrained off amounts** owing to a **dispatched purchaser** under clause 13.201A; or
(b) **constrained off amounts** owing to the **clearing manager** under clause 13.201A by **purchasers**

Clause 1.1(1) **constrained off compensation**: inserted, on 15 May 2014, by clause 5(1) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Modified Dispatchable Demand) Code Amendment 2013.

Clause 1.1(1) **constrained off compensation**: amended, on 24 March 2015, by clause 4(1)(g) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Settlement and Prudential Security) Code Amendment 2013.

**constrained off situation** means a situation as defined in clause 13.192

**constrained on amounts** means the amounts calculated by the **clearing manager** under clauses 13.204 and 13.205

**constrained on compensation** means, as the case may be,—
(a) the **constrained on amounts** owing to—
   (i) a **generator** under clause 13.212(1)(a); or
   (ii) an **ancillary service agent** under clause 13.212(1)(a); or
   (iii) a **dispatched purchaser** under clause 13.212(1)(b); or
(b) the **constrained on amounts** owing by—
   (i) the **system operator** under clause 13.212(2); or
   (ii) a **purchaser** under clause 13.212(5)

Clause 1.1(1) **constrained on compensation**: substituted, on 15 May 2014, by clause 5(2) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Modified Dispatchable Demand) Code Amendment 2013.


**constrained on situation** means a situation as defined in clause 13.202

**constraint** means a limitation in the capacity of the **grid** to convey electricity caused by limitations in capability of available **assets** forming the **grid** or limitations in the performance of the integrated power system

**constraint price**, in relation to a transmission security constraint, means the amount in dollars and cents per MW per hour by which the objective function described in clause 8 of schedule 13.3 is increased by relaxing the transmission security constraint by a very small amount


**construct**, for the purposes of the definition of **associated equipment** and Part 6, includes to erect, to lay, and to place, and **construction** has a corresponding meaning

Clause 1.1(1) **construct**: amended, on 21 September 2012, by clause 4(2) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Minor Amendments) Code Amendment 2012.

**consumer** means a person who is supplied **electricity** for consumption, and includes a **distributor**, a **retailer** or a **generator** if the **distributor**, or the **retailer** or the **generator** is supplied with **electricity** for its own consumption

**consumer installation**, for the purposes of the definition of **associated equipment** and Part 6, means—
(a) all fittings that are part of a system for conveying electricity from a consumer’s point of supply to any point from which electricity conveyed through that system may be consumed; and

(b) includes any fittings that are used, or designed or intended for use, by any person in, or in relation to, the generation of electricity—

(i) for that person’s use and not for supply to any other person; or

(ii) so that electricity can be injected into a distribution network; but

(c) does not include any appliance that uses, or is designed or intended to use, electricity, whether or not it also uses, or is designed or intended to use, any other form of energy

Clause 1.1(1) consumer installation: substituted, on 23 February 2015, by clause 4(4)(a) of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Distributed Generation) 2014.


consumption information means the information describing the quantity of electricity conveyed during the period for which the information is required, which may be directly measured or calculated from information obtained from a metering installation, or calculated in accordance with this Code

consumption pattern means, for the purposes of this Part and Schedule 15.5, the shape of the half hourly consumption

consumption period means a calendar month during which electricity is supplied to consumers (and conversely produced by generators)

contract for differences, for the purposes of subpart 5 of Part 13, means a financial derivative contract—

(a) under which 1 or both parties makes or may make a payment to the other party; and

(b) in which the payment to be made depends on, or is derived from, the price of a specified quantity of electricity at a particular time; and

(c) that may provide a means for the risk to 1 or both parties of an increase or decrease in the price of electricity to be reduced or eliminated; and

(d) that either—

(i) relates to a quantity of electricity that equals or exceeds 0.25 MW of electricity; or

(ii) is entered into through a derivatives exchange, being a market in which parties trade standardised financial derivative contracts, and contracts containing the right to buy or sell standardised financial derivative contracts, with a central counterparty


contract price means, in respect of a risk management contract, a single price that has, in accordance with clause 13.220, been calculated, time weighted, adjusted to a location factor for the relevant grid zone area, and corrected for losses, for the purposes of subpart 5 of Part 13
**contract price schedule** means, in respect of a **risk management contract**, a price or series of prices to be paid under that contract in respect of specified times or amounts and at a single location

**contract specifications** means specifications prescribing the specific terms of, and terms of trading in, each class of contract that may from time to time be traded on a market under this Code

**control device** means a device in a **metering installation** that controls either or both of the following:

(a) **electricity**—
   (i) conveyed through the **metering installation**; and  
   (ii) used to satisfy controllable load;  

(b) a **meter register in the metering installation**

Clause 1.1(1) **control device**: inserted, on 29 August 2013, by clause 4(1) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Metering Arrangements) Code Amendment 2011.

**controller** means,—

(a) in relation to a company,—
   (i) any person in accordance with whose directions and instructions the persons occupying the position of directors of the company are accustomed to act (but disregarding advice given in a professional capacity); or  
   (ii) any person who is entitled to exercise, or control the exercise of, 50% or more of the voting power at any general meeting of the company or of another company of which the company is a **subsidiary**; and  

(b) in relation to an unincorporated body of persons,—
   (i) any person in accordance with whose directions and instructions the officers of the body are accustomed to act (but disregarding advice given in a professional capacity); or  
   (ii) any person who is entitled to exercise, or control the exercise of, 50% or more of the voting power on any resolution of the body;  

(c) in relation to any person, any person who has the power to appoint or remove a majority of the participants of the governing body of that person or otherwise controls or has the power to control the affairs or policies of that person,—

and **control** and **controlled** have corresponding meanings

**control room** means the location at which **asset owners** have facilities to receive operational instructions from the **system operator** and to act on those instructions

**control system** means equipment that adjusts the output voltage, frequency, **MW** or **reactive power** (as the case may be) of an **asset** in response to certain aspects of **common quality** such as voltage, frequency, **MW** or **reactive power**, including speed governors and exciters

**core grid** means the **assets** that form part of the **core grid** as specified in the **core grid determination**

**core grid determination** means the determination specifying the **assets** forming part of the **core grid**, developed in accordance with clauses 12.63 to 12.69, including variations
**customer** [Revoked]

**customer compensation scheme** means a default customer compensation scheme or an additional customer compensation scheme

**data logger** [Revoked]

**data storage device** means a device in a metering installation, whether or not integral to the meter, that—
(a) electronically stores data and event logs used to provide information for the purposes of Part 15; and
(b) makes the data and event logs available during an interrogation
Clause 1.1(1) data storage device: inserted, on 29 August 2013, by clause 4(1) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Metering Arrangements) Code Amendment 2011.

**declaration date** means the date, nominated by the profile applicant, on which the Authority must, for a particular profile, give written notice to every registered participant of the information set out in clause 13 of Schedule 15.5 for that profile

**decommissioning** means—
(a) the permanent removal from service of—
   (i) an asset; or
   (ii) a point of connection; or
   (iii) a metering installation associated with a point of connection; or
(b) for the purposes of Parts 11 and 15, the permanent removal of a point of connection by—
   (i) permanently removing an electrical installation associated with the point of connection; or
   (ii) changing the allocation of electrical loads between points of connection with the effect of making the point of connection obsolete; or
   (iii) in the case of a distributor-only ICP for an embedded network, the embedded network ceasing to exist

and decommission and decommissioned have corresponding meanings
Clause 1.1(1) decommissioning: inserted, on 29 August 2013, by clause 4(1) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Metering Arrangements) Code Amendment 2011.

**de-energisation** [Revoked]

**de-energise** [Revoked]
Clause 1.1(1) de-energise: inserted, on 29 August 2013, by clause 4(3) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Metering Arrangements) Code Amendment 2013.


**default customer compensation scheme** means a scheme that complies with clause 9.24


Clause 1.1(1) default customer compensation scheme: substituted, on 1 December 2011, by clause 4 of the Electricity Industry Participation Code (Spot Price Risk Disclosure) Amendment 2011.


**default interest rate** means the bank bill bid rate plus 5% per annum

**demand** means the rate of consumption of electrical energy

**designated transmission customers** means participants who are required to enter into transmission agreements with Transpower under subpart 2 of Part 12

**difference bid** means the information that a purchaser submits to the system operator under clause 13.7AA to indicate a reasonable estimate of an increase or decrease in the purchaser's usual non-dispatch-capable load purchased at a conforming GXP

Clause 1.1(1) difference bid: inserted, on 28 June 2012, by clause 4(a) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Demand-side Bidding and Forecasting) Code Amendment 2011.

Clause 1.1(1) difference bid: substituted, on 15 May 2014, by clause 5(2) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Modified Dispatchable Demand) Code Amendment 2013.


**direct consumer** means a consumer with a point of connection to the grid

**direct purchaser** means a consumer who purchases, or agrees to purchase, electricity directly from the clearing manager for its own consumption at a point of connection


Clause 1.1(1) disclosing participant means any of the following:

(a) a person who consumes electricity that is conveyed to the person directly from the national grid:

(b) a person who buys electricity from the clearing manager

Clause 1.1(1) disclosing participant: inserted, on 1 December 2011, by clause 4 of the Electricity Industry Participation Code (Spot Price Risk Disclosure) Amendment 2011.


Clause 1.1(1) disclosing participant: revoked, on 23 February 2015, by clause 75 of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Distributed Generation) 2014.

**disclosure information** means information that—

(a) is about the participant; and

(b) is held by the participant; and

(c) the participant expects, or ought reasonably to expect, if made available to the public, will have a material impact on prices in the wholesale market

Clause 1.1(1) disclosure information: inserted, on 1 October 2013, by clause 4(1) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Disclosure Obligations) Code Amendment 2013.


**disconnected**

Clause 1.1(1) disconnected: amended, on 23 February 2015, by clause 75 of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Distributed Generation) 2014.

**dispatch** means the process of—

(a) pre-dispatch scheduling, to match expected **supply** with expected **demand**, and to allocate **ancillary service offers** and **transmission offers** to match expected **grid** conditions; and

(b) rescheduling to meet forecast **demand**; and

(c) issuing instructions based on the **dispatch schedule** and the real-time conditions to manage resources to meet the actual **demand,**—

and **dispatching** has a corresponding meaning

Clause 1.1(1) **dispatch** paragraphs (a) and (c): amended, on 28 June 2012, by clause 4(d) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Demand-side Bidding and Forecasting) Code Amendment 2011.

**dispatch arc flows** [Revoked]

Clause 1.1(1) **dispatch arc flows**: revoked, on 28 June 2012, by clause 4(i) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Demand-side Bidding and Forecasting) Code Amendment 2011.

**dispatch group constraint arc flows** [Revoked]

Clause 1.1(1) **dispatch group constraint arc flows**: revoked, on 28 June 2012, by clause 4(i) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Demand-side Bidding and Forecasting) Code Amendment 2011.

**dispatch instruction** means an instruction issued by the **system operator** under clause 13.72(1)

Clause 1.1(1) **dispatch instruction**: substituted, on 15 May 2014, by clause 5(2) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Modified Dispatchable Demand) Code Amendment 2013.

**dispatch objective** means the objective defined in clause 13.57

**dispatch prices** [Revoked]

Clause 1.1(1) **dispatch prices**: revoked, on 28 June 2012, by clause 4(i) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Demand-side Bidding and Forecasting) Code Amendment 2011.

**dispatch quantities** [Revoked]

Clause 1.1(1) **dispatch quantities**: revoked, on 28 June 2012, by clause 4(i) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Demand-side Bidding and Forecasting) Code Amendment 2011.

**dispatch schedule** means the schedule produced by the **system operator** under clause 13.69A

Clause 1.1(1) **dispatch schedule**: substituted, on 15 May 2014, by clause 5(2) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Modified Dispatchable Demand) Code Amendment 2013.

**dispatchable load information** means the **volume information**—

(a) of each **dispatch-capable load station** for each **trading period** in a **consumption period**; and

(b) that is—

(i) prepared under clause 15.5A or 15.5B; and

(ii) aggregated and rounded in accordance with clause 15.5C

Clause 1.1(1) **dispatchable load information**: inserted, on 15 May 2014, by clause 5(1) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Modified Dispatchable Demand) Code Amendment 2013.

**dispatchable load purchaser** means a **purchaser** that purchases **electricity** for a **dispatch-capable load station**

Clause 1.1(1) **dispatchable load purchaser**: inserted, on 15 May 2014, by clause 5(1) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Modified Dispatchable Demand) Code Amendment 2013.

**dispatch-capable load station** means a device or a group of devices approved as a **dispatch-capable load station** under clause 13.3A

Clause 1.1(1) **dispatch-capable load station**: inserted, on 15 May 2014, by clause 5(1) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Modified Dispatchable Demand) Code Amendment 2013.
**dispatch-capable load station identifier** means a unique code—
(a) assigned to a **dispatch-capable load station** under clause 6(2) of Schedule 13.8; and
(b) that is used to identify the **dispatch-capable load station**

Clause 1.1(1) **dispatch-capable load station identifier**: inserted, on 15 May 2014, by clause 5(1) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Modified Dispatchable Demand) Code Amendment 2013.

**dispatched purchaser** means a **dispatchable load purchaser**,—
(a) issued with a **dispatch instruction** under clause 13.72(1)(b) for 1 or more **dispatch-capable load stations**; or
(b) issued with a **dispatch instruction** in accordance with backup procedures under clause 13.81(2) for 1 or more **dispatch-capable load stations**

Clause 1.1(1) **dispatched purchaser**: inserted, on 15 May 2014, by clause 5(1) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Modified Dispatchable Demand) Code Amendment 2013.

**dispensation** means an exclusion from compliance with an **AOPO** or **technical code** granted by the **system operator** in accordance with the process set out in clauses 8.29 to 8.31

**distributed generation** means **generating plant** that is connected, or that a **distributed generator** proposes to connect, to a **distribution network** or to a **consumer installation** that is connected to a **distribution network**, but does not include—
(a) **generating plant** that is connected, or that a **participant** proposes to connect, to a **distribution network** and that is operated by a **distributor** for the purpose of maintaining or restoring the provision of **electricity** to part or all of the **distributor's distribution network**—
   (i) as a result of a planned **distribution network** outage; or
   (ii) as a result of an unplanned **distribution network** outage; or
   (iii) during a period when the **distribution network capacity** would otherwise be exceeded on part or all of the **distribution network**; or
(b) **generating plant** that is only momentarily **synchronised**, or that a **participant** proposes only to momentarily **synchronise**, with the **distribution network** for the purpose of switching operations to start or stop the **generating plant**

Clause 1.1(1) **distributed generation**: substituted, on 23 February 2015, by clause 4(4)(b) of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Distributed Generation) 2014.

**distributed generator**, for the purposes of Part 6, means a person who owns or operates, or intends to own or operate, **distributed generation**

Clause 1.1(1) **distributed generator**: amended, on 23 February 2015, by clause 4(5) of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Distributed Generation) 2014.

**distributed unmetered load** means **unmetered load** with a single **profile** supplied across more than 1 **point of connection** to either 1 customer of a **retailer** or to 1 **direct purchaser**


**distribution** has the meaning given to it by section 5 of the **Act**

**distribution network** means the electricity lines, and associated equipment, owned or operated by a **distributor**


**distribution network capacity** means the capacity of a distribution network to convey electricity under a range of load and generation conditions in accordance with reasonable and prudent operating practice

Clause 1.1(1) **distribution network capacity**: inserted, on 23 February 2015, by clause 4(12) of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Distributed Generation) 2014.

**distributor** has the meaning given to it by section 5 of the Act

Clause 1.1(1) **distributor**: amended, on 21 September 2012, by clause 4(3) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Minor Amendments) Code Amendment 2012.

Clause 1.1(1) **distributor**: amended, on 23 February 2015, by clause 4(7) of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Distributed Generation) 2014.


Clause 1.1(1) **distributor**: substituted, on 1 February 2016, by clause 4(1)(b) of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Code Review Programme) 2015.

**distributor installation details** means any information, additional to price category and chargeable capacity, that may be used to calculate line charges applicable to an ICP

**distributor kvar reference node** means a notional node that represents a group of grid exit points within a zone for which a distributor nominates peak demand in kvar, and for which the individual kvar quantities measured at the individual grid exit points within the group are aggregated for voltage support charging purposes, as approved by the system operator (such approval not to be unreasonably withheld)

**document**, for the purposes of paragraph (b) of the definition of publish, and Parts 2 and 6, has the meaning given to it in section 2(1) of the Official Information Act 1982

Clause 1.1(1) **document**: amended, on 16 December 2013, by clause 4(3)(a) and (b) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Revocation of Part 16) Code Amendment 2013.

**domestic consumer** means a person who acquires electricity for personal, domestic or household use or consumption and does not acquire electricity or hold himself or herself out as acquiring electricity for the purpose of resupplying it in trade or consuming it in the course of production or manufacture

**draft policy statement** means a document provided for in clause 8.10A(2), 8.11A(1), or 8.12A(1)


**draft procurement plan** means a document provided for in clause 8.42A(2), 8.43A(1), or 8.44A(1)


**effective date**, for the purposes of subpart 5 of Part 13, means the date of the first trading period to which a risk management contract applies

**EIEP** means an electricity information exchange protocol that sets out standard formats for the exchange or provision of information
Clause 1.1(1) **EIEP**: inserted, on 16 December 2013, by clause 4(a) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Electricity Information Exchange Protocols) Code Amendment 2013.


**EIEP12 [Revoked]**

Clause 1.1(1) **EIEP12**: inserted, on 1 December 2011, by clause 4(a) of the Electricity Industry Participation Code (Distributor Use-of-System Agreements and Distributor Tariffs) Amendment 2011.

Clause 1.1(1) **EIEP12**: revoked, on 16 December 2013, by clause 4(b) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Electricity Information Exchange Protocols) Amendment 2013.

electrical installation means,—

(a) **[revoked]**

(b) all fittings that form part of a system for conveying electricity at any point from an ICP to any point from which electricity conveyed through that system may be consumed (including any fittings that are used or designed or intended for use by any person in, or in relation to, the generation of electricity for that person’s use and not for supply to any other person), but does not include any electrical appliance

Clause 1.1(1) **electrical installation paragraph (a)**: revoked, on 23 February 2015, by clause 4(8)(a) of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Distributed Generation) 2014.

Clause 1.1(1) **electrical installation paragraph (b)**: amended, on 23 February 2015, by clause 4(8)(b) of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Distributed Generation) 2014.


electrically connect means to operate a device so that electricity is able to flow, including through a point of connection, and electrically connected, electrically connecting, electrical connection, and similar phrases have corresponding meanings


electrically connecting **[Revoked]**

Clause 1.1(1) **electrically connecting**: inserted, on 29 August 2013, by clause 4(2) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Metering Arrangements) Code Amendment 2011, Amendment 2013 (No 2).

Clause 1.1(1) **electrically connecting**: amended, on 23 February 2015, by clause 75 of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Distributed Generation) 2014.


electrically disconnect means to operate a device so that electricity is unable to flow, including through a point of connection, and electrically disconnected, electrically disconnecting, electrical disconnection, and similar phrases have corresponding meanings


electricity means electrical energy measured in kilowatt-hours (kWh)

electricity supplied means, for any particular period, the information relating to the quantities of electricity supplied by retailers across points of connection to consumers, sourced directly from the retailer’s financial records, including quantities—

(a) that are metered or unmetered; and

(b) supplied through normal customer supply and billing arrangements; and

(c) supplied under sponsorship arrangements; and
(d) supplied under any other arrangement

**embedded generating station** means 1 or more **generating units** that are directly connected to a **local network** or an **embedded network** and that injects into a **local network** or an **embedded network** at a single point of injection
Clause 1.1(1) embedded generating station: amended, on 23 February 2015, by clause 75 of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Distributed Generation) 2014.

**embedded generator** means a **generator** who owns or operates 1 or more **embedded generating stations**

**embedded network** means a system of **lines**, substations, and other **works**, used primarily for the conveyance of electricity, that—
(a) is indirectly connected to the **grid** through 1 or more other **networks**; and
(b) has 1 or more **ICP identifiers** recorded in the **registry** as being connected to it

**emergency management policy** means the emergency management policy that is incorporated by reference in this Code under clause 7.4

**EMP departure situation** means any situation in which the **system operator** believes on reasonable grounds that complying with the **emergency management policy** will not—
(a) adequately mitigate an emergency situation; or
(b) minimise risk to public safety or significant damage to **assets**

**end date**, for the purposes of subpart 5 of Part 13, means the date of the final **trading period** to which the **risk management contract** applies

**energisation [Revoked]**
Clause 1.1(1) energisation: inserted, on 29 August 2013, by clause 4(1) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Metering Arrangements) Code Amendment 2011.
Clause 1.1(1) energisation: substituted, on 29 August 2013, by clause 4(1) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Metering Arrangements) Code Amendment 2011, Amendment 2013 (No 2).

**equivalence arrangement** means an arrangement put in place in accordance with the process set out in clauses 8.29 and 8.30

**equivalent day** means the day of a previous week corresponding to the day for which an **initial estimate** or **final estimate** is required to be made. However, if the day is a **national holiday**, the **equivalent day** will be deemed to be the previous Sunday. If the day for which an **initial estimate** is required to be made is a **business day**, but the
corresponding day of the previous week is a national holiday, the equivalent day is deemed to be the next earlier corresponding day that is not a national holiday

error claimant means a person who—
(a) considers that prices contain a pricing error; and
(b) claims, in accordance with subpart 4 of Part 13, that a pricing error has occurred

error compensation means the application of a predetermined adjustment or process to the data within or obtained from, a metering component or metering installation in order to correct such data for known errors in any metering component

estimated reading means a value, used in the place of a meter reading, that is—
(a) created using an estimation algorithm; and
(b) not a validated meter reading

event charge means the amount calculated under clause 8.64

event date, in relation to an ICP, means the earlier of the following dates:
(a) the date on which the gaining trader commences trading electricity at the ICP under clauses 1(1), 8(1) or 13(1) of Schedule 11.3:
(b) the date on which the gaining trader otherwise assumes responsibility under clause 11.18(1) for the ICP

event log means an automatically generated record of activity in a data storage device, that can be extracted or manually read as part of an interrogation

event of default means any event listed in clause 14.41

exceptional circumstances means, for the purposes of Part 15, circumstances in which access to the relevant meter is not achieved despite the reconciliation participant’s best endeavours

excluded Code information means information—
(a) that relates to bids, offers, reserve offers, or any asset capability statement; or
(b) that is provided to the Authority, any investigator, or the Rulings Panel and that is required to be kept confidential under this Code or the Act; or
(c) in relation to which the Rulings Panel has prohibited publication or communication

excluded generating station has the meaning set out in clause 8.21(1)

existing assets means transmission assets and non-transmission projects that have been commissioned before, and are in operation at the time of, application of a net
benefits tests set out in Part 12. To avoid doubt, an investment in the expansion of generating capacity of an existing **generating unit** is not an **existing asset** or part of an **existing asset**, unless the additional generating capacity associated with the investment has been **commissioned** before, and is in operation at the time of, the application of the relevant net benefits test.


**expected interruption costs** [Revoked]

Clause 1.1(1) **expected interruption costs**: revoked, on 7 August 2014, by clause 4(2) of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Extended Reserve) 2014.

**expected near-constraint arc flows** means the scheduled quantity of energy flow on a transmission line or a transformer, if the energy flow is equal to or greater than 95% of the maximum energy flow limit (in **MW**) of the transmission line or transformer as set by the **system operator** in accordance with Schedule 13.3

Clause 1.1(1) **expected near-constraint arc flows**: inserted, on 28 June 2012, by clause 4(a) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Demand-side Bidding and Forecasting) Code Amendment 2011.

**expected near-group-constraint arc flows** means the scheduled quantity of energy flow on a group of transmission lines or a group of transformers, calculated according to a group constraint formula covering the group, if the scheduled quantity of energy flow is equal to or above 95% of the maximum energy flow limit (in **MW**) for the group as set by the **system operator** in accordance with Schedule 13.3

Clause 1.1(1) **expected near-group-constraint arc flows**: inserted, on 28 June 2012, by clause 4(a) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Demand-side Bidding and Forecasting) Code Amendment 2011.

Clause 1.1(1) **expected near-group-constraint arc flows**: amended, on 1 February 2016, by clause 4(9) of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Code Review Programme) 2015.

**expected unserved energy** means a forecast of the aggregate amount by which the demand for electricity exceeds the supply of electricity at each **grid exit point** as a result of likely planned or unplanned outages of **primary transmission equipment**

**extended emergency situation** [Revoked]

Clause 1.1(1) **extended emergency situation**: revoked, on 21 September 2012, by clause 4(4) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Minor Amendments) Code Amendment 2012.

**export congestion** means a situation in which a **distribution network** is unable to accept electricity exported from **distributed generation** because the injection of an additional unit of electricity into the **distribution network** would—

(a) directly cause a component in the **network** to operate beyond the component’s rated maximum capacity; or

(b) give rise to an unacceptably high level of voltage at the **point of connection** between the **distribution network** and the **distributed generation**

Clause 1.1(1) **export congestion**: inserted, on 23 February 2015, by clause 4(12) of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Distributed Generation) 2014.


**extended reserve** means services provided to restore frequency to the normal band after disturbances of a magnitude that make it impracticable or uneconomic to restore frequency using **ancillary services**

Clause 1.1(1) **extended reserve**: inserted, on 7 August 2014, by clause 4(3) of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Extended Reserve) 2014.
extended reserve manager means the market operation service provider that is for the time being appointed as the extended reserve manager under this Code, or if no regulations have been made establishing the extended reserve manager as a market operation service provider, the Authority.

Clause 1.1(1) extended reserve manager: inserted, on 7 August 2014, by clause 4(3) of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Extended Reserve) 2014.

extended reserve procurement notice means the notice given to an asset owner by the extended reserve manager under clause 8.54L.

Clause 1.1(1) extended reserve procurement notice: inserted, on 7 August 2014, by clause 4(3) of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Extended Reserve) 2014.

extended reserve procurement schedule means the schedule published by the extended reserve manager under clause 8.54J.

Clause 1.1(1) extended reserve procurement schedule: inserted, on 7 August 2014, by clause 4(3) of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Extended Reserve) 2014.

extended reserve provider means an asset owner required to provide extended reserve under Schedule 8.3, Technical Code B, clause 7.

Clause 1.1(1) extended reserve provider: inserted, on 7 August 2014, by clause 4(3) of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Extended Reserve) 2014.

extended reserve schedule means the schedule published by the system operator under clause 8.54O.

Clause 1.1(1) extended reserve schedule: inserted, on 7 August 2014, by clause 4(3) of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Extended Reserve) 2014.

extended reserve selection methodology means the methodology published by the extended reserve manager under clause 8.54G.


extended reserve technical requirements report means the report published by the system operator under clause 8.54D.


extended reserve technical requirements schedule means the schedule of requirements published by the system operator under clause 8.54D.

Clause 1.1(1) extended reserve technical requirements schedule: inserted, on 7 August 2014, by clause 4(3) of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Extended Reserve) 2014.

fast instantaneous reserve means—

(a) for providers of partly loaded spinning reserve and tail water depressed reserve, the additional capacity (in MW) provided 6 seconds after a “Contingent Event” (as defined in the policy statement) that is sustained for a period of at least 60 seconds; and

(b) for providers of interruptible load, the drop in load (in MW) that occurs within 1 second of the grid system frequency falling to or below 49.2 Hertz that is sustained for a period of at least 60 seconds.

final application, for the purposes of Part 6, means an application made under clause 15 of Schedule 6.1.
**final estimate** means the mean of the metering data for each of the previous 4 **equivalent days** for the relevant **trading period** weighted in accordance with the quantity of **electricity** sold in the relevant **trading period** on the **equivalent days** in the relevant **island** as determined in accordance with the following formula:

\[
\frac{E_{\text{day}4} + E_{\text{day}3} + E_{\text{day}2} + E_{\text{day}1}}{4} \times \left(\frac{\text{Island Load}_0}{\text{Island Load}_4 + \text{Island Load}_3 + \text{Island Load}_2 + \text{Island Load}_1}\right)
\]

where

- **E_{\text{day}1}** is the quantity of **electricity** measured at the relevant **metering installation** in kWh for the **trading period** of the **equivalent day** 1 week before the **trading day** for which the estimate is required.
- **E_{\text{day}2}** is the quantity of **electricity** measured at the relevant **metering installation** in kWh for the **trading period** of the **equivalent day** 2 weeks before the **trading day** for which the estimate is required.
- **E_{\text{day}3}** is the quantity of **electricity** measured at the relevant **metering installation** in kWh for the **trading period** of the **equivalent day** 3 weeks before the **trading day** for which the estimate is required.
- **E_{\text{day}4}** is the quantity of **electricity** measured at the relevant **metering installation** in kWh for the **trading period** of the **equivalent day** 4 weeks before the **trading day** for which the estimate is required.
- **Island Load}_0** means the quantity of **electricity**, measured in kWh, for the relevant **trading period** (as measured before the commencement of the calculation of this estimate) supplied in the **island** in which the relevant **metering installation** is located, less any measurement taken at any **metering installation** for which an estimate is being obtained for the same **trading period** and **island**.
- **Island Load}_1** means the quantity of **electricity**, measured in kWh, for the **trading period** of the **equivalent day** 1 week before the **trading day** for which the estimate is required (as measured before the commencement of the calculation of this estimate) supplied in the **island** in which the relevant **metering installation** is located, less any measurement taken at any **metering installation** for which an estimate is being obtained for the same **trading period** and **island**.
- **Island Load}_2** means the quantity of **electricity**, measured in kWh, for the **trading period** of the **equivalent day** 2 weeks before the **trading day** for which the estimate is required (as measured before the commencement of the calculation of this estimate) supplied in the **island** in which the relevant **metering installation** is located, less any measurement taken at any **metering installation** for which an estimate is being obtained for the same **trading period** and **island**.
- **Island Load}_3** means the quantity of **electricity**, measured in kWh, for the **trading period** of the **equivalent day** 3 weeks before the **trading day** for which the estimate is required (as measured before the commencement of the calculation of this estimate) supplied in the **island** in which the relevant **metering installation** is located, less any measurement taken at any **metering installation** for which an estimate is being obtained for the same **trading period** and **island**.
- **Island Load}_4** means the quantity of **electricity**, measured in kWh, for the **trading period** of the **equivalent day** 4 weeks before the **trading day** for which the estimate is required (as measured before the commencement of the calculation of this estimate) supplied in the **island** in which the relevant **metering installation** is located, less any measurement taken at any **metering installation** for which an estimate is being obtained for the same **trading period** and **island**.
period of the equivalent day 3 weeks before the trading day for which
the estimate is required (as measured before the commencement of the
calculation of this estimate) supplied in the island in which the relevant
metering installation is located, less any measurement taken at any
metering installation for which an estimate is being obtained for the
same trading period and island

Island Load means the quantity of electricity, measured in kWh, for the trading period of the equivalent day 4 weeks before the trading day for which the estimate is required (as measured before the commencement of the calculation of this estimate) supplied in the island in which the relevant metering installation is located, less any measurement taken at any metering installation for which an estimate is being obtained for the same trading period and island

final marginal location factor means the factor that is determined by dividing the final price at any grid exit point or grid injection point by the final price at the relevant reference point

final price means a price in dollars and cents for each grid injection point, each grid exit point and each reference point determined in accordance with the methodology specified by clause 13.135

final reserve price means the price calculated in dollars and cents for fast instantaneous reserve and sustained instantaneous reserve determined in each island in accordance with the methodology specified by clause 13.135

financial year [Revoked]

fittings [Revoked]

fixed-price physical supply contract means a contract that provides for the physical supply of electricity, if—
(a) the buyer is reasonably expected to purchase 1 MW or more of electricity on average during the term of the contract (for the purposes of determining whether a contract meets this 1 MW threshold, the total purchases under the contract should be used despite clause 13.219(6)); and
(b) the contract allows the buyer to purchase either—
(i) variable amounts of electricity linked to actual consumption of electricity at a fixed price or prices; or
(ii) a fixed amount of electricity at a fixed price or prices; and
(c) excludes a contract for the physical supply of electricity, that is generated by an embedded generating station, directly to a consumer

flagged, in relation to a dispatch instruction issued to an intermittent generator, means an indication on the dispatch instruction that it is a dispatch instruction of the kind described in clause 13.73(1A), and flag has a corresponding meaning
 Clause 1.1(1) flagged: inserted, at 12.00 pm on 19 September 2019, by clause 4(5) of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Wind Offer Arrangements) 2019.

**floating-price payer** means the party obliged to make 1 or more payments, from time to time during the **term** of a **contract for differences**, of a floating amount for a **quantity** of electricity

**force majeure clause**, for the purposes of subpart 5 of Part 13, means a clause in a **risk management contract** under which some or all obligations may be suspended and/or the **risk management contract** may terminate due to 1 or more events (not being events specified in a suspension clause) beyond the control of the party and that could not reasonably have been foreseen, including—

(a) any event or circumstance occasioned by, or in consequence of, any act of God (being an event or circumstance—

(i) due to natural causes, directly or indirectly and exclusively without human intervention; and

(ii) that could not reasonably have been foreseen or if foreseen, could not reasonably have been resisted); or

(b) strikes, lockouts, other industrial disturbances, acts of public enemy, wars, blockades, insurrections, riots, epidemics, or civil disturbances; or

(c) the binding order of any court, government or a local authority beyond the control of the party

**force majeure event**, for the purposes of Parts 3 and 4,—

(a) means an event or circumstance beyond the reasonable control of a **market operation service provider** or **ancillary service agent** that results in, or causes, the **market operation service provider** or **ancillary service agent** to be unable to perform any of its obligations under this Code or the Electricity Industry (Enforcement) Regulations 2010; and

(b) includes (without limitation)—

(i) fire, flood, storm, earthquake, landslide, volcanic eruption, or other act of God; and

(ii) explosion or nuclear, biological, or chemical contamination; and

(iii) sabotage, terrorism, or act of war (whether declared or not); and

(c) includes an act or omission by a party to an agreement with a **market operation service provider** (not being the Authority) or an **ancillary service agent** only if—

(i) the act or omission is a breach of an obligation under the agreement; and

(ii) the obligation is in all material respects the same as an obligation in the **market operation service provider agreement**, or the **ancillary service agent's agreement** with the **system operator**; and

(iii) the act or omission would have been a **force majeure event** if it had been an act or omission of the **market operation service provider** or **ancillary service agent** and not an act or omission of the party; and

(d) does not include that a **market operation service provider**, **ancillary service agent**, or other person—
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(i) is unable or unwilling to pay any amount necessary to meet the obligations under this Code or the Electricity Industry (Enforcement) Regulations 2010; or

(ii) is unable to pay its debts; or

(iii) calls a meeting for the purpose of Part 14 of the Companies Act 1993; or

(iv) is adjudicated bankrupt; or

(v) in the case of a company, society, or partnership, has a receiver or statutory manager or similar person appointed in respect of it or of all or any of its assets; or

(vi) is put into liquidation; and

(e) does not include an event that could have been prevented by the market operation service provider or ancillary service agent by the exercise of a reasonable standard of care

Clause 1.1(1) force majeure event: substituted, on 1 November 2012, by clause 4 of the Electricity Industry Participation (Force Majeure) Code Amendment 2012.

forecast marginal location factor means the factor that is determined by dividing the forecast price at any grid exit point or grid injection point by the forecast price at the relevant reference point

forecast of generation potential means, in relation to an intermittent generating station, an intermittent generator's estimate of the electricity (specified in MW) it will generate during a trading period, if—

(a) the system operator issues dispatch instructions to the intermittent generator for the intermittent generating station for the trading period; and

(b) none of the dispatch instructions are flagged in accordance with clause 13.73(1A)

Clause 1.1(1) forecast of generation potential: inserted, at 12.00 pm on 19 September 2019, by clause 4(5) of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Wind Offer Arrangements) 2019.

forecast prices means the prices for electricity at all grid exit points, grid injection points, and reference points scheduled in the price-responsive schedule or the non-response schedule (whichever is the case) in dollars and cents

Clause 1.1(1) forecast prices: substituted, on 28 June 2012, by clause 4(e) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Demand-side Bidding and Forecasting) Code Amendment 2011.

forecast reserve prices means the prices for fast instantaneous and sustained instantaneous reserve for each island scheduled in the price-responsive schedule or the non-response schedule (whichever is relevant) in dollars and cents

Clause 1.1(1) forecast reserve prices: substituted, on 28 June 2012, by clause 4(f) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Demand-side Bidding and Forecasting) Code Amendment 2011.

formal notice means a notice issued by the system operator in accordance with clause 5 of Technical Code B of Schedule 8.3

Clause 1.1(1) formal notice: amended, on 1 June 2013, by clause 4(b) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Scarcity Pricing) Code Amendment 2011.

forward estimate means, in relation to non half hour metered ICPs, any volume information (in kWh) submitted for a part or full consumption period that is not an historical estimate
frequency fluctuation means a deviation in frequency outside the normal band
Clause 1.1(1) frequency fluctuation: inserted, on 19 May 2016, by clause 4(2) of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (System Operator and Alignment with Statutory Objective) 2016.

frequency keeping means an ancillary service that maintains the system frequency within the normal band

frequency keeping unit means any equipment that provides frequency keeping services
Clause 1.1(1) frequency keeping unit: inserted, on 3 October 2013, by clause 4 of the Electricity Industry Participation (Technology Neutral Language in Frequency Keeping) Code Amendment 2013.

frequency time error [Revoked]
Clause 1.1(1) frequency time error: revoked, on 19 May 2016, by clause 4(1) of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (System Operator and Alignment with Statutory Objective) 2016.

FTR means a financial transmission right created under subpart 6 of Part 13

FTR account [Revoked]

FTR acquisition cost means—
(a) the amount a participant owes or is owed in respect of the acquisition of an FTR in an FTR auction; or
(b) if an FTR has been assigned by the first holder of the FTR, the amount that becomes owing under clause 13.249(3); or
(c) an amount described in paragraph (a) or (b) that is adjusted under clause 13.242A
Clause 1.1(1) FTR payment: amended to FTR acquisition cost, on 1 November 2012, by clause 4(2) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Financial Transmission Rights) Code Amendment 2012.

FTR allocation plan means the FTR allocation plan prepared and published by the FTR manager under clause 13.238

FTR auction means an auction conducted by the FTR manager in accordance with the FTR allocation plan approved under subpart 6 of Part 13

FTR hedge value means the gross amount that becomes due and owing by the clearing manager or the holder of an FTR on the settlement of the FTR in accordance with the terms of the FTR (excluding the FTR acquisition cost and any amount owing under clause 13.249(4) or (7))

**FTR manager** means the market operation service provider who is for the time being appointed as the FTR manager under this Code

Clause 1.1(1) **FTR manager**: inserted, on 1 October 2011, by clause 4(1) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Financial Transmission Rights) Code Amendment 2011.

Clause 1.1(1) **FTR payment**: inserted, on 1 October 2011, by clause 4(1) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Financial Transmission Rights) Code Amendment 2011.

Clause 1.1(1) **FTR manager**: amended to **FTR acquisition cost**, on 1 November 2012, by clause 4(2) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Financial Transmission Rights) Code Amendment 2012.


Clause 1.1(1) **FTR period**: inserted, on 1 October 2011, by clause 4(1) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Financial Transmission Rights) Code Amendment 2011.

Clause 1.1(1) **FTR reconfiguration amount**: inserted, on 1 November 2014, by clause 4(1) of the Electricity Industry Participation (FTR Reconfiguration Auctions) Code Amendment 2014.


Clause 1.1(1) **FTR register**: inserted, on 1 October 2011, by clause 4(1) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Financial Transmission Rights) Code Amendment 2011.

Clause 1.1(1) **fully calibrated certification**: inserted, on 29 August 2013, by clause 4(1) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Metering Arrangements) Code Amendment 2011.

Clause 1.1(1) **fully certified metering installation**: inserted, on 29 August 2013, by clause 4(1) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Metering Arrangements) Code Amendment 2011.

Clause 1.1(1) **gaining metering equipment provider**: inserted, on 29 August 2013, by clause 4(1) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Metering Arrangements) Code Amendment 2011.

Clause 1.1(1) **fully certified metering installation**: inserted, on 29 August 2013, by clause 4(1) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Metering Arrangements) Code Amendment 2011.

Clause 1.1(1) **gaining metering equipment provider**: inserted, on 29 August 2013, by clause 4(1) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Metering Arrangements) Code Amendment 2011.

gate closure period, in relation to a trading period for which a generator or ancillary service agent has submitted an offer or reserve offer, or for which a dispatchable load purchaser has submitted a nominated dispatch bid, means—
(a) the trading period immediately preceding the trading period to which the offer or reserve offer relates, for—
   (i) an embedded generator:
   (ii) [Revoked]:
   (iii) an ancillary service agent that is also an embedded generator; and
(b) the 2 trading periods immediately preceding the trading period to which the offer, reserve offer, or nominated dispatch bid relates, for—
   (i) any other generator:
   (ii) any other ancillary service agent:
   (iii) a dispatchable load purchaser

Clause 1.1(1) gate closure period: inserted, on 29 June 2017, by clause 4(3) of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Shortened Gate Closure and Revised Bid and Offer Provisions) 2017.
Clause 1.1(1) gate closure period paragraph (a)(ii): revoked, at 12.00 pm on 19 September 2019, by clause 4(2) of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Wind Offer Arrangements) 2019.

generally available retail tariff plan—
(a) means a retail tariff plan that a retailer will make available to any consumer (subject to credit requirements) if the consumer satisfies the requirements specified for the retail tariff plan relating to:
   (i) physical location:
   (ii) metering configuration:
   (iii) price category code; but
(b) does not include a retail tariff plan made available by a retailer only under an agreement reached as a result of the retailer directly contacting a consumer to offer a retail tariff plan that provides the consumer with a financial discount or other benefit when compared with any other of the retailer’s tariff plans to which paragraph (a) applies that are available to that consumer


generating plant means equipment collectively used for generating electricity

generating station means 1 or more generating units that are directly connected to the grid or to a local network and that inject into the grid or a local network (as the case may be) at a single point of injection

Clause 1.1(1) generating station: amended, on 23 February 2015, by clause 75 of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Distributed Generation) 2014.

generating unit means a machine that generates electricity

generating unit gross means the output of a generating unit measured or calculated at its output terminals, inclusive of any generating unit load supplied

Clause 1.1(1) generating unit gross: inserted, on 1 June 2011, by clause 4(1) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Minor Amendments) Code Amendment 2011.
**generating unit load** means the active and reactive power supplied or injected via connections between the generating unit’s output terminals and its generating unit circuit breaker

Clause 1.1(1) **generating unit load**: inserted, on 1 June 2011, by clause 4(1) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Minor Amendments) Code Amendment 2011.

Clause 1.1(1) **generating unit load**: amended, on 23 February 2015, by clause 75 of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Distributed Generation) 2014.


**generating unit net** means the output of a generating unit measured or calculated at its point of connection, but does not include generating unit load or any other active or reactive power supplied (including losses) between the generating unit and the point of connection

Clause 1.1(1) **generating unit net**: inserted, on 1 June 2011, by clause 4(1) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Minor Amendments) Code Amendment 2011.

**generator** means a person who owns generating units connected to a network, or any person who acts, in respect of Parts 13, 14 and 15, on behalf of any person who owns such generating units, and includes embedded generators, intermittent generators, type A co-generators, and type B co-generators

Clause 1.1(1) **generator**: amended, on 23 February 2015, by clause 75 of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Distributed Generation) 2014.


**good electricity industry practice** in relation to transmission, means the exercise of that degree of skill, diligence, prudence, foresight and economic management, as determined by reference to good international practice, which would reasonably be expected from a skilled and experienced asset owner engaged in the management of a transmission network under conditions comparable to those applicable to the grid consistent with applicable law, safety and environmental protection. The determination is to take into account factors such as the relative size, duty, age and technological status of the relevant transmission network and the applicable law

**grid** means the system of transmission lines, substations and other works, including the HVDC link used to connect grid injection points and grid exit points to convey electricity throughout the North Island and the South Island of New Zealand

Clause 1.1(1) **grid**: amended, on 23 February 2015, by clause 75 of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Distributed Generation) 2014.


**grid economic investment report** means the report prepared under clause 12.115, either as part of Transpower’s annual planning report or in some other form, if the Authority so determines

**grid emergency** means a situation where—

(a) in the reasonable opinion of the system operator, 1 or more of the events set out in clause 5(1) of Technical Code B of Schedule 8.3 has occurred, or is reasonably
expected to occur and urgent action is required of the system operator or 
participants to alleviate the situation; or

(b) independent action (as set out in clause 9 of Technical Code B of Schedule 8.3) is 
required of a participant to alleviate the situation

**grid exit point** and GXP mean any point of connection on the grid—

(a) at which electricity predominantly flows out of the grid; or

(b) determined as being such by the Authority following an application in 
accordance with clause 13.28,—

and such point of connection may, at any given time, be a grid exit point or a grid 
injection point, but may not be both at the same time

**grid injection point** and GIP mean any point of connection on the grid at which 
electricity predominantly flows into the grid. A point of connection may, at any given 
time, be a grid injection point or a grid exit point, but may not be both at the same time

**grid interface** means the assets used to make a connection to the grid (as the case may 
be), including associated protection, control and communication systems. The term 
includes the interface between assets forming part of the grid

Clause 1.1(1) **grid interface**: amended, on 23 February 2015, by clause 75 of the Electricity Industry Participation 
Code Amendment (Distributed Generation) 2014.

Clause 1.1(1) **grid interface**: amended, on 5 October 2017, by clause 4(30) of the Electricity Industry Participation 

**grid owner** means a person who owns or operates any part of the grid

**grid reliability report** means a report on grid reliability published by Transpower 
under clause 12.76(1)

**grid reliability standards** means standards for reliability of the grid developed in 
accordance with clauses 12.55 to 12.58, 12.61 and 12.62

**grid zone area** means a geographical area, which includes many nodes, as determined 
by the Authority and published under clause 13.221(1)

**group constraint formula** means the mathematical formula applied by the system 
operator, in accordance with Schedule 13.3, to constrain the energy flows on a group of 
transmission lines, transformers or both

Clause 1.1(1) **group constraint formula**: amended, on 1 February 2016, by clause 4(11) of the Electricity Industry 

**GST** means goods and services tax payable under the Goods and Services Tax Act 1985

**half hour** means a thirty minute period ending on any hour or half hour, and half hourly 
has a corresponding meaning

**half-hour metering** means the process of measuring and recording information—

(a) relating to electricity conveyed; and

(b) during—

(i) an interval that is a trading period; or

(ii) intervals that can be aggregated to 1 trading period

Clause 1.1(1) **half-hour metering**: substituted, on 29 August 2013, by clause 4(2)(k) of the Electricity Industry
half-hour metering information—
(a) means information describing the quantity of electricity conveyed in each trading period that is—
   (i) recorded directly by a metering installation; or
   (ii) calculated or estimated using information recorded directly by a metering installation; and
(b) in respect of a generator that is selling electricity to the clearing manager and other persons at the same grid injection point in the same trading period, includes the file recording the quantity of electricity sold to the clearing manager during each such trading period constructed in accordance with dispatch instructions issued by the system operator under this Code.

Clause 1.1(1) half-hour metering information: substituted, on 19 December 2014, by clause 4(2) of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Minor Code Amendments) (No 3) 2014.

half-hour metering installation means a metering installation used for half-hour metering

hedge settlement agreement means an agreement in a form set out in Schedule 14.4 between participants that provides for settlement by the clearing manager of payments for differences in respect of the price of electricity

high spring washer price relaxation factor means, in relation to a high spring washer price situation in a trading period, 1 MW

high spring washer price situation means a situation in a trading period in which—
(a) 1 or more transmission security constraints bind; and
(b) the software used by the pricing manager to calculate provisional prices, interim prices, and final prices (or used by the system operator to determine, under clause 13.134(4), whether a high spring washer price situation still exists) calculates a price for electricity at any grid injection point or grid exit point, excluding grid injection points and grid exit points that are electrically disconnected, that is equal to or greater than the product of the high spring washer price trigger ratio and the highest unconstrained cleared offer price in that trading period

high spring washer price situation methodology means the methodology described in clauses 13.134(2) and 13.134(4)

high spring washer price trigger ratio means the ratio in clause 13.133
high voltage terminal means the point at which the higher voltage side of a grid owner’s transformer connects to the grid
Clause 1.1(1) high voltage terminal: amended, on 23 February 2015, by clause 75 of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Distributed Generation) 2014.

historical annual consumption means the annual consumption of a grid exit point or grid injection point for the 12-month period ended 3 months preceding publication of the annual consumption list
historical estimate means, in relation to non half hour metered ICPs, volume information (in kWh), apportioned to part or full consumption periods after having the seasonal adjustment shape, or any other profile that has, from time to time, been approved by the Authority for this purpose, applied, being 1 of the following:
(a) the difference between 2 validated actual meter readings:
(b) the difference between 2 permanent estimates:
(c) any relevant unmetered load:
(d) the difference between a validated meter reading and a permanent estimate

hub means a node or group of nodes (and in the case of a group of nodes, nodes in the group may be given different weightings) identified as either hub A or hub B in an FTR

HV, for the purposes of subparts 2, 6 and 7 of Part 12, means high voltage

HVDC component flows means the quantity of energy flow on each component of the HVDC link as calculated by the modelling system in accordance with the model formulation set out in the system operator's market operation service provider agreement (as amended from time to time)

HVDC injection point means the point at which electricity is injected into the North Island or the South Island from the HVDC link

HVDC link means the converter stations at Benmore in the South Island and Haywards in the North Island and the high voltage transmission lines and undersea cables linking them (and including all associated equipment)

HVDC owner means the grid owner who owns and/or operates the HVDC link

HVDC risk offsets means the values by which HVDC flows are adjusted by the system operator to determine the relevant reserve risk on the HVDC link

ICP means an installation control point being 1 of the following:
(a) a point of connection at which the electrical installation for a retailer's customer is connected to a network other than the grid:
(b) a point of connection between a network and an embedded network:
(c) a point of connection between a network and shared unmetered load
Clause 1.1(1) **ICP**: amended, on 23 February 2015, by clause 75 of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Distributed Generation) 2014.


**ICP day** means any day when an ICP with the **installation type** L or B is recorded on the registry as having the status of Active


**ICP identifier** means a unique identifier for an ICP created by a distributor in accordance with clause 1 of Schedule 11.1

**identification costs** means any reasonable identification and testing costs incurred by the system operator in accordance with clause 8.3 that are unable to be recovered from participants by the system operator

**incremental costs**, for the purpose of Part 6, means the reasonable costs that an efficient distributor would incur in providing electricity distribution services with connection services to distributed generation, less the costs that the efficient distributor would incur if it did not provide those connection services

Clause 1.1(1) **incremental costs**: inserted, on 23 February 2015, by clause 4(12) of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Distributed Generation) 2014.


**industrial co-generating station** means a generating station that —

(a)  [Revoked]

(b) is reliant on a co-located industrial process because—

(i) it derives its fuel source from that co-located industrial process; or

(ii) it provides some or all of the electricity that it generates to that co-located industrial process; or

(iii) it provides some or all of any by-product of generating electricity to that co-located industrial process; and

(c) is tightly coupled to an industrial process; and

(d) has been approved by the Authority under clause 8(1)(a) of Schedule 13.4

Clause 1.1(1) **industrial co-generating station**: amended, on 23 February 2015, by clause 75 of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Distributed Generation) 2014.


**industrial process** means a process that has a primary purpose of producing an output other than electricity
infeasibility situation means a situation where the software used to determine final prices and final reserve prices calculates a model variable with a value (either positive or negative) as set out in the list given to the pricing manager under Schedule 13.2

information system [Revoked]

inherent characteristics means the permanent and fundamental characteristics of an asset that are outside the reasonable control of the asset owner and affect the output or response of that asset and includes the effects of water temperature, ambient air temperature and performance during ramping on asset performance

initial application, for the purposes of Part 6, means an application under clause 11 of Schedule 6.1

initial estimate means an estimate of metering information to be made by giving the metering information of all participants of the equivalent day of the previous week

injection means the flow of electricity into a network

input connection contract means the fixed term input connection and input connection assets contracts between Transpower and each of the following: Tuaropaki Power Company Limited, Carter Holt Harvey Limited, Contact Energy Limited, Empower Limited, and Mighty River Power Limited
Clause 1.1(1) input connection contract: amended, on 23 February 2015, by clause 75 of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Distributed Generation) 2014.

input information means information given to the pricing manager in accordance with clause 13.141

installation type means a category based on whether an ICP consumes electricity, generates electricity, or both consumes and generates electricity

instantaneous reserve means an ancillary service comprising 1 or more of the following:
(a) interruptible load:
(b) partly loaded spinning reserve:
(c) tail water depressed reserve

interconnecting transformer means a transformer (other than a transformer that is required to supply demand to distributors or direct consumers) that allows for the transfer of power within the grid between any of the following voltage levels:
(a) 220kV:
(b) 110kV:
(c) 66kV:
(d) 50kV

interconnection asset, for the purposes of subparts 2, 6 and 7 of Part 12—
(a) has the meaning set out in the transmission pricing methodology; and
(b) includes the HVDC link
interconnection branch means an interconnection circuit branch, and an interconnection transformer branch

interconnection circuit branch means a circuit branch that comprises or includes interconnection assets

interconnection point means a point of connection between—
(a) a local network and any other local network; or
(b) an embedded network that is not a gateway NSP and a local network; or
(c) an embedded network that is not a gateway NSP and any other embedded network

Clause 1.1(1) interconnection point: substituted, on 29 August 2013, by clause 4(2)(m) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Metering Arrangements) Code Amendment 2011.

interconnection transformer branch means a transformer branch comprising interconnection assets

interim certified metering installation means a metering installation referred to in clause 10.51(3)(a)(i)

Clause 1.1(1) interim certified metering installation: inserted, on 29 August 2013, by clause 4(1) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Metering Arrangements) Code Amendment 2011.

interim marginal location factor means the factor that is determined by dividing the interim price at any grid exit point or grid injection point by the interim price at the relevant reference point

interim price means a price in dollars and cents for each grid injection point and each grid exit point, determined in accordance with the methodology specified in clause 13.135

interim reserve price means a price in dollars and cents for fast instantaneous reserve and sustained instantaneous reserve, determined in each island in accordance with methodology specified in clause 13.135


intermittent generating station means a wind generating station

intermittent generator means the owner of an intermittent generating station. To avoid doubt, clauses referring to an intermittent generator apply only to the intermittent generating stations owned by the intermittent generator

interrogation means the extraction or manual reading of stored data from a metering installation and interrogated and interrogating have corresponding meanings


interruptible load means a form of instantaneous reserve comprised of energy being consumed that is able to be electrically disconnected to balance the injection supply and the offtake of electricity following a drop in system frequency to a specified level below 50 Hz

interruptible load group GXP means the grid exit point, as approved by the system operator (such approval not to be unreasonably withheld), at which a reserve offer for interruptible load comprises the aggregate quantity of interruptible load available at a number of specified grid exit points for the purposes of offer and dispatch.

interruption, for the purposes of Part 12, means an interruption in the conveyance of electricity between assets owned or operated by a designated transmission customer and the grid assets owned by Transpower at a point of connection, other than an interruption by reason of Transpower being directed to electrically disconnect a point of connection by the Authority or the Rulings Panel under the Act or this Code or by any other person authorised to do so by this Code.


investment contracts means contracts for investments that are agreed between Transpower and a designated transmission customer.

island means the South Island or the North Island of New Zealand (as the case may be).

island GWAP means the generation weighted average price for an island for a trading period calculated in accordance with clause 1(2) of Schedule 13.3A.

Clause 1.1(1) island GWAP: inserted, on 1 June 2013, by clause 4(a) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Scarcity Pricing) Code Amendment 2011.

island scarcity pricing situation means a situation determined to be an island scarcity pricing situation by the pricing manager under clause 13.135A(3).

Clause 1.1(1) island scarcity pricing situation: inserted, on 1 June 2013, by clause 4(a) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Scarcity Pricing) Code Amendment 2011.

island shortage situation means a situation specified in a notice to be an island wide shortage by the system operator under clause 5(1A) of Technical Code B of Schedule 8.3.

Clause 1.1(1) island shortage situation: inserted, on 1 June 2013, by clause 4(a) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Scarcity Pricing) Code Amendment 2011.

line function services has the meaning given to it by section 5 of the Act.


line owner, for the purposes of the definition of specified participant, means a person who owns works that are used or intended to be used for the conveyance of electricity.


lines has the meaning given to it by section 5 of the Act.


livening [Revoked]

Clause 1.1(1) livening: inserted, on 29 August 2013, by clause 4(1) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Metering Arrangements) Code Amendment 2011.

Clause 1.1(1) livening: revoked, on 29 August 2013, by clause 4(2) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Metering Arrangements) Code Amendment 2011, Amendment 2013 (No 2).
local authority, for the purposes of Part 6, means a territorial authority within the meaning of the Local Government Act 2002

local losses means losses applying to the conveyance of electricity over a local network or an embedded network

local network means the lines, equipment and plant that are used to convey electricity between the grid and 1 of the following:
(a) an embedded generator:
(b) an embedded network:
(c) an ICP


location factor, for the purposes of subpart 5 of Part 13, means the location factor calculated in accordance with clause 13.221(2)

losing metering equipment provider means, for the purposes of Parts 10 and 11, the existing metering equipment provider responsible for each metering installation for a point of connection at which there is a gaining metering equipment provider

Clause 1.1(1) losing metering equipment provider: inserted, on 29 August 2013, by clause 4(1) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Metering Arrangements) Code Amendment 2011.

loss adjusted demand means the total demand determined by taking all actual demand half-hour metering information given to the pricing manager under clause 13.138 and multiplying the total by 1.05

loss and constraint excess means the difference between purchaser and generator payments as defined in clause 14.16


loss category means the relevant code in the schedule published by the registry manager that identifies the relevant loss factors that apply to submission information or dispatchable load information


loss compensation means the application of a predetermined adjustment or process to the data within, or obtained from, a metering component or metering installation in order to correct such data for known losses in primary plant (such as power transformers and cables)


losses means the difference between the delivered electricity at a point of connection and the electricity required to be injected into an other point of connection in order to supply the delivered electricity

loss factor means the factor, identified by reference to a loss category within the registry, to be applied to submission information or dispatchable load information to obtain adjusted for losses information at the relevant NSP, which factor is—
(a) as set out in the report to be provided by the registry in accordance with clause 11.26(b); or

(b) if a report has not been provided by the registry, as directed by the Authority under clause 15.20B(3) or 15(1) of Schedule 15.4


**loss of communication** means a sustained disruption of communications between the system operator and 1 or more generators, ancillary service agents, extended reserve providers, or dispatchable load purchasers such that operation of the grid is affected or is likely to be affected


LV, for the purposes of subparts 2, 6 and 7 of Part 12, means low voltage

**main protection system** means a protection system that detects 1 or more types of faults and electrically disconnects a faulted asset from the grid with the least possible disruption to the grid and non-faulted assets


maintain, for the purposes of Part 6, includes to repair, and **maintenance** has a corresponding meaning

**manufacturer’s specification**, for the purposes of Part 12, means the specifications for an asset, as stated by the manufacturer

**market administrator** [Revoked]


**market operation service provider** has the meaning given to it in section 5 of the Act

**market operation service provider agreement** means the agreement entered into between the Authority and a market operation service provider for the provision of services for the purposes of this Code

**maximum continuous rating** means the maximum electrical performance of an asset that can be maintained continuously in normal service

**maximum South Island frequency** means the maximum frequency permitted in the South Island, which is 55 Hertz

**measuring transformer** means—

(a) a current transformer; or

(b) a voltage transformer; or

(c) both a current transformer and a voltage transformer

Clause 1.1(1) **measuring transformer**: inserted, on 29 August 2013, by clause 4(1) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Metering Arrangements) Code Amendment 2011.

**meter** means a device that measures either or both of the following—

(a) **active energy**: 

(b) **reactive energy**
Clause 1.1(1) **meter** substituted, on 29 August 2013, by clause 4(2)(p) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Metering Arrangements) Code Amendment 2011.

**meter reading** means a **meter** register value or the equivalent, obtained from **raw meter data** or such other reading as detailed in clause 3(1) of Schedule 15.2, which is not an estimated reading.

**metering** means the process used to measure electricity conveyed.

Clause 1.1(1) **metering** inserted, on 29 August 2013, by clause 4(1) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Metering Arrangements) Code Amendment 2011.

**metering component** means a component of a **metering installation** including—

(a) a **measuring transformer**;
(b) all wiring and intermediate terminals in the **metering installation**;
(c) a **control device**;
(d) a **meter**;
(e) a **data storage device**;
(f) a **test facility**;
(g) a fuse;
(h) a **circuit breaker**;
(i) **communication equipment**;
(j) a **error compensation device**

Clause 1.1(1) **metering component** inserted, on 29 August 2013, by clause 4(1) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Metering Arrangements) Code Amendment 2011.

**metering data** means, in relation to a **metering installation**,—

(a) all **metering records** about the **metering installation**; and
(b) all **raw meter data** obtained from the **metering installation**

Clause 1.1(1) **metering data** inserted, on 29 August 2013, by clause 4(1) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Metering Arrangements) Code Amendment 2011.

**metering equipment owner** means the **participant** who owns any or all of the items of metering equipment installed in a **metering installation**.

**metering equipment provider** has the meaning given to it in section 5 of the **Act**

Clause 1.1(1) **metering equipment provider** inserted, on 29 August 2013, by clause 4(1) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Metering Arrangements) Code Amendment 2011.

**metering information** means the quantity of electricity measured by a **metering installation** and adjusted for local losses (if relevant) to represent the equivalent amount of electricity at the point of connection with the grid and consolidated into a single quantity per trading period.

**metering infrastructure** means, in relation to a **metering installation**,—

(a) the **metering installation**;
(b) if a back office process is necessary, the **metering equipment owner’s back office** for the **metering installation**;
(c) a system that collects and sends information to or from the **metering installation**

Clause 1.1(1) **metering infrastructure** inserted, on 29 August 2013, by clause 4(1) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Metering Arrangements) Code Amendment 2011.

**metering installation** means—
(a) equipment, including all **metering components**, used, or intended to be used, for **metering**;

(b) in the context of **unmetered load**, the calculation process used to derive the quantity of **unmetered load**;

(c) in the context of instances of both **metered electricity** quantities and **unmetered load**, both (a) and (b)

Clause 1.1(1) **metering installation**: substituted, on 29 August 2013, by clause 4(2)(q) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Metering Arrangements) Code Amendment 2011.

Clause 1.1(1) **metering installation**: inserted, on 1 February 2016, by clause 4(14) of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Code Review Programme) 2015.

**metering records** means all specifications for, attributes of, and information relating to or concerning, a **metering installation** (other than **raw meter data**), including—

(a) the relevant records of the **metering equipment provider** responsible for the **metering installation**:

(b) the relevant records of each **ATH** who **certified** the **metering installation** or any **metering component** of the **metering installation**:

(c) all factors applied in a **meter** in the **metering installation** and relating to that data (for example the k factor and m factor):

(d) the **metering installation's** maintenance and repair history and requirements:

(e) details of each **metering component** in the **metering installation** including information about its ownership:

(f) all **certification reports** and supporting documents and records

Clause 1.1(1) **metering records**: inserted, on 29 August 2013, by clause 4(1) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Metering Arrangements) Code Amendment 2011.

**metering situation** means a situation in which—

(a) the **metering information** to be given is incomplete or incorrect or is and remains an **initial estimate** for—

(i) a **grid exit point** or **grid injection point** specified on the **annual consumption list** as having **historical annual consumption** greater than 500 GWh; or

(ii) any 2 or more **grid exit points** or **grid injection points** specified on the **annual consumption list** as having **historical annual consumption** greater than 300 GWh; or

(iii) any 10 or more **grid exit points** or **grid injection points**; or

(iv) an offered **intermittent generating station**; or

(v) a **type B industrial co-generating station** with a **point of connection** to the grid; or

(b) the **metering information** for a **dispatch-capable load station** given for a **trading period** is incomplete or incorrect or is and remains an **initial estimate** for a **grid exit point** at which a **nominated dispatch bid** has been submitted for the **trading period**

Clause 1.1(1) **metering situation**: substituted, on 15 May 2014, by clause 5(2) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Modified Dispatchable Demand) Code Amendment 2013.


Clause 1.1(1) **metering situation** paragraph (a)(iv): amended, at 12.00 pm on 19 September 2019, by clause 3(a) and (b) of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Wind Offer Arrangements) 2019.

**metering testing requirements** [Revoked]
Clause 1.1(1) **metering testing requirements**: revoked, on 29 August 2013, by clause 4(3) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Metering Arrangements) Code Amendment 2011.

**metering standards** means the **metering** requirements set out in the Schedules to Part 10
Clause 1.1(1) **metering standards**: substituted, on 29 August 2013, by clause 4(2)(r) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Metering Arrangements) Code Amendment 2011.

**metrology layer** means a part of a **metering installation** used for either or both of the following:
(a) measuring and recording **electricity** conveyed; or
(b) recording **event logs**
Clause 1.1(1) **metrology layer**: inserted, on 29 August 2013, by clause 4(1) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Metering Arrangements) Code Amendment 2011.

**minimum South Island frequency** means the minimum frequency permitted in the South Island, which is 45 Hertz

**model formulation** means the model from which **software specifications** have been developed for the **system operator**

**modelled projects** means transmission augmentation projects and **non-transmission projects** that are reasonably expected to occur within the time period for which the assessment of costs and benefits under a net benefits test set out in Part 12 is undertaken

**momentary fluctuations** [Revoked]
Clause 1.1(1) **momentary fluctuations**: revoked, on 19 May 2016, by clause 4(1) of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (System Operator and Alignment with Statutory Objective) 2016.

**MV**, for the purposes of subparts 2, 6 and 7 of Part 12, means medium voltage

**MW** means a megawatt of electrical power

**MWh** means a megawatt hour of electrical energy

**N-1 criterion** means that, with all **assets** that are reasonably expected to be in service, the power system would be in a **secure state**

**nameplate capacity** means the lesser of—
(a) the full-load continuous rating of **generating plant** under conditions specified by its designer in **MW** or kilowatts; or
(b) the full-load continuous rating of the **generating plant's** inverter (if any) under conditions specified by its designer in **MW** or kilowatts
Clause 1.1(1) **nameplate capacity**: inserted, on 23 February 2015, by clause 4(12) of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Distributed Generation) 2014.

**national grid** [Revoked]
Clause 1.1(1) **national grid**: revoked, on 23 February 2015, by clause 4(11) of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Distributed Generation) 2014.

**national GWAP** means the generation weighted average price for both **islands** for a **trading period** calculated in accordance with clause 2(2) of Schedule 13.3A
Clause 1.1(1) **national GWAP**: inserted, on 1 June 2013, by clause 4(a) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Scarcity Pricing) Code Amendment 2011.

**national holiday** means any day on which any of the following are observed as a statutory holiday:
(a) Good Friday:
(b) Easter Monday:
(c) ANZAC Day:
(d) Queen’s Birthday:
(e) Labour Day:
(f) Christmas Day:
(g) Boxing Day:
(h) New Year’s Day:
(i) the day after New Year’s Day:
(j) Waitangi Day

**national scarcity pricing situation** means a situation determined to be a national scarcity pricing situation by the **pricing manager** under clause 13.135A(4)

**national scarcity pricing situation**: inserted, on 1 June 2013, by clause 4(a) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Scarcity Pricing) Code Amendment 2011.

**national shortage situation** means concurrent **island shortage situations** in the North Island and the South Island

**national shortage situation**: inserted, on 1 June 2013, by clause 4(a) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Scarcity Pricing) Code Amendment 2011.

**negative sequence voltage** means a measure of difference in magnitude and phase angle in each phase

**net grid exit point** means any **grid exit point** or **grid injection point** that is not a **net grid injection point**

**net grid injection point** means a **grid exit point** or **grid injection point** for which the most recent information provided by the **grid owner** under clauses 13.141(1)(b) and 13.166 is less than or equal to 0

**net purchase quantity assessment** means the quantity of an **ancillary service** derived from the following formula:

\[ a = b - c \]

where

- **a** is the net purchase quantity of the **ancillary service** to be procured by the **system operator** in accordance with the **procurement plan**
- **b** is the gross amount of an **ancillary service** that the **system operator** believes is required in order to meet the **principal performance objectives**;
- **c** is the amount of the **ancillary service** that is made available to the **system operator** under **alternative ancillary service arrangements**

**network** means the **grid**, a **local network** or an **embedded network**

**new investment agreement contracts** means contracts entered into before 1 April 2008 between **Transpower** and its customers, under which **Transpower** agrees to provide new or upgraded plant and the customer agrees to pay charges based on **Transpower's** cost of providing the new or upgraded plant
New Zealand daylight time means New Zealand daylight time declared by Order in Council under section 4 of the Time Act 1974.

New Zealand standard time has the meaning given to it by section 2 of the Time Act 1974.

node means—
(a) a bus; or
(b) a location at which an electrical link that is not part of or does not contain a transformer, diverges or terminates (such as a "tee" point or a deviation); or
(c) a point at a substation at which 2 or more electrical links join at which there is no bus.

nominal voltage means the voltage at which particular equipment is designed to operate under normal circumstances.

nominated bid—
(a) [Revoked]
(b) [Revoked]
(c) [Revoked]
(d) means the information that a purchaser submits to the system operator under clause 13.7 to indicate a reasonable estimate of the—
(i) electricity that the purchaser will purchase for a dispatch-capable load station at a GXP; or
(ii) non-dispatch-capable load that the purchaser will purchase at a non-conforming GXP; and
(e) includes a deemed nominated bid under clause 13.8A.

nominated dispatch bid means a nominated bid that a purchaser submits to the system operator in relation to a dispatch-capable load station that the purchaser is making available to be dispatched.

nominated non-dispatch bid means a nominated bid that a purchaser submits to the system operator in relation to—
(a) non-dispatch-capable load at a non-conforming GXP; or
(b) a dispatch-capable load station that the purchaser is not making available to be dispatched.

non-conforming GXP means a GXP that has been determined by the Authority to be a non-conforming GXP under clause 13.27A or 13.27B(4).
non-dispatch-capable load means a quantity of electricity purchased at a GXP that is not purchased for 1 or more dispatch-capable load stations.

Clause 1.1(1) **non-dispatch-capable load**: inserted, on 15 May 2014, by clause 5(1) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Modified Dispatchable Demand) Code Amendment 2013.

**non half-hour metering** means the process of measuring and recording information—
(a) relating to electricity conveyed; and
(b) at intervals that are greater than 1 trading period

Clause 1.1(1) **non half-hour metering**: inserted, on 29 August 2013, by clause 4(1) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Metering Arrangements) Code Amendment 2011.

**non half-hour metering installation** means a metering installation used for non half-hour metering

Clause 1.1(1) **non half-hour metering installation**: inserted, on 29 August 2013, by clause 4(1) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Metering Arrangements) Code Amendment 2011.

**non-response schedule** means the schedule prepared by the system operator—
(a) under clause 13.58(1)(b); and
(b) for the purpose of assisting generators, purchasers, consumers, ancillary service agents, and grid owners to manage their resources

Clause 1.1(1) **non-response schedule**: inserted, on 28 June 2012, by clause 4(a) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Demand-side Bidding and Forecasting) Code Amendment 2011.

**non-transmission projects** includes investments in any of the following:
(a) generation:
(b) energy efficiency:
(c) demand-side management:
(d) local network augmentation:
(e) improvements to the systems and processes of the system operator:
(f) the provision of ancillary services

**normal band** means a frequency band between 49.8 Hertz and 50.2 Hertz (both inclusive)

**notified planned outage** means the outage of an asset that forms part of, or is connected to, the grid or local network—
(a) that is planned by the relevant asset owner; and
(b) for which the asset owner has given written notice to the system operator in accordance with Technical Code D of Schedule 8.3

Clause 1.1(1) **notified planned outages**: amended, on 23 February 2015, by clause 75 of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Distributed Generation) 2014.


**notify** [Revoked]


**notional embedding contracts** means contracts entered into before 1 April 2008 between Transpower and its customers, under which a customer's generation assets are treated as if they were physically connected to load in lieu of their existing connection to the grid
Clause 1.1(1) national embedding contracts: amended, on 23 February 2015, by clause 75 of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Distributed Generation) 2014.

NSP means a network supply point that is a point of connection between—
(a) a local network and the grid; or
(b) 2 local networks; or
(c) a local network and an embedded network; or
(d) 2 embedded networks; or
(e) a generator and the grid

NSP identifier means a unique identifier for an NSP created by the reconciliation manager in accordance with clause 28 of Schedule 11.1

obligation FTR means an FTR for which the terms and conditions provide that—
(a) (excluding the FTR acquisition cost) the holder of the FTR is entitled to receive a payment when, for the FTR period, the difference between the price (calculated in accordance with the terms of the FTR) at the hub identified as hub B and the price at the hub identified as hub A in the FTR is positive; and
(b) (excluding the FTR acquisition cost) the holder must make a payment when the difference between those prices is negative

offer means the information that a generator submits to the system operator under clause 13.6(1), and includes any revised offer that a generator submits under clauses 13.17 to 13.19
Clause 1.1(1) offer: substituted, on 29 June 2017, by clause 5(a) of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Shortened Gate Closure and Revised Bid and Offer Provisions) 2017.

offer stack means the stack generated from ranking in price order, from lowest to highest, all offers to sell electricity as given to the pricing manager under clause 13.141(1)(c), adjusted so that for each intermittent generating station, the total offered quantity is not greater than the potential output for the intermittent generating station, determined in accordance with clause 13.141(1)(caa)
Clause 1.1(1) offer stack: amended, at 12.00 pm on 19 September 2019, by clause 4(4) of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Wind Offer Arrangements) 2019.

offered FTR means an FTR that has been offered into an FTR reconfiguration auction

official conservation campaign is a campaign to encourage electricity conservation that—
(a) is commenced by the system operator; and
(b) lasts for 1 week or more; and
(c) covers—
(i) the South Island; or
(ii) all of New Zealand

Clause 1.1(1) **official conservation campaign** inserted, on 1 April 2011, by clause 4(1) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Customer Compensation Schemes) Code Amendment 2011.

**offtake** means the flow of electricity from the grid at a grid exit point

Clause 1.1(1) **operating account** means the trust account established by the clearing manager in accordance with clause 14.66


**option FTR** means an FTR for which the terms and conditions provide that—
(a) (excluding the FTR acquisition cost) the holder of the FTR is entitled to receive a payment when, for the FTR period, the difference between the price (calculated in accordance with the terms of the FTR) at the hub identified as hub B and the price at the hub identified as hub A in the FTR is positive; but
(b) (excluding the FTR acquisition cost) the holder is not required to make a payment when the difference between those prices is negative

Clause 1.1(1) **option FTR** inserted, on 1 October 2011, by clause 4(1) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Financial Transmission Rights) Code Amendment 2011.

Clause 1.1(1) **option FTR** amended, on 1 November 2012, by clause 4(4) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Financial Transmission Rights) Code Amendment 2012.

**options contract** means a contract containing the right to buy or sell a financial derivative contract

**other party**, for the purposes of subpart 5 of Part 13, means the party to a risk management contract who did not submit information under clauses 13.219(1) to (4), 13.223(1), or 13.224, as the case may be

**outage**, for the purposes of Part 12, has the meaning given to it by clause 12.130

**outage constraint** means any grid injection point or grid exit point that has no load or generation connected to it in the modelling system, and of which the system operator gives written notice to the reconciliation manager under clause 15.15(a)


**outage plan**, for the purposes of Part 12, means the annual outage plan developed under the Outage Protocol

**Outage Protocol**, for the purposes of Part 12, means the Outage Protocol that is incorporated by reference in this Code under clause 12.150

**overall accuracy** [Revoked]

Clause 1.1(1) **overall accuracy** revoked, on 29 August 2013, by clause 4(3) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Metering Arrangements) Code Amendment 2011.

**over frequency limit** means the maximum frequency of 50.5 Hz

**over frequency reserve** means an ancillary service that comprises an automatic reduction in the level of injection by a generating set to arrest an unplanned rise in system frequency
participant has the meaning given to it in section 5 of the Act and, for the purposes of Parts 8, 13, 14, and 14A, has the additional meaning set out in clause 1.5

participant identifier means a unique 4 letter code assigned to a participant under clause 15.39 that is used to identify the participant, including in the reconciliation and registry processes

participant rolling outage plan means a plan developed by a specified participant under clauses 9.6 to 9.13

partly loaded spinning reserve means a form of instantaneous reserve consisting of spare capacity, held in reserve on a generating unit, generating, but not operating at full output, which is able to provide fast instantaneous reserve or sustained instantaneous reserve following a drop in system frequency to a specified level below 50 Hz

party, for the purposes of subpart 5 of Part 13, means either the buyer or seller under a risk management contract or both the buyer and seller under a risk management contract, as the case may be

payee [Revoked]

payer [Revoked]

permanent estimate means—
(a) a value sourced from an estimated reading that has passed the validation process in clauses 16 and 17 of Schedule 15.2 and has been calculated from validated meter readings; or
(b) if, despite using reasonable endeavours, a reconciliation participant cannot replace volume information created using estimated readings with volume information created using validated meter readings by the month 14 revision cycle, a value created by the reconciliation participant using its best estimates of validated meter readings

pivotal means—
(a) in relation to a generator, that the total demand in a trading period at any 1 or more nodes would not have been met if the generator had not submitted offers for all or any of its generating plant; and
(b) in relation to an ancillary service agent, that the total demand in a trading period for an ancillary service supplied by the ancillary service agent in an island would not have been met if the ancillary service agent had not submitted reserve offers for all or any of its capacity to provide instantaneous reserve in the island.


planned interruption, for the purposes of Part 12, means an interruption caused by a planned outage

planned outage, for the purposes of Part 12, means an outage carried out in accordance with the planning requirements set out in the Outage Protocol

point of connection means a point at which electricity may flow into or out of a network and, for the purposes of Technical Code A of Schedule 8.3, means a grid injection point or a grid exit point

point of measurement [Revoked]
Clause 1.1(1) point of measurement: revoked, on 29 August 2013, by clause 4(3) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Metering Arrangements) Code Amendment 2011.

point of service means a normally contiguous electrical busbar of a particular voltage at which Transpower, as a grid owner, has agreed to provide services to 1 or more designated transmission customers

point of supply, in relation to any premises, means the point at which fittings, used or intended to be used for the purposes of supplying electricity to those premises, enter those premises

policy statement means the policy statement that is incorporated by reference in this Code under clause 8.10

preceding year [Revoked]

preceding year day [Revoked]

pre-dispatch schedule [Revoked]
Clause 1.1(1) pre-dispatch schedule: revoked, on 28 June 2012, by clause 4(i) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Demand-side Bidding and Forecasting) Code Amendment 2011.

preliminary sample means the statistical sample that is required in order to establish parameter estimates to determine the appropriate size of the profile sample

preliminary sample size means the required size of the preliminary sample

premium, in relation to an options contract, means the dollar amount paid by the buyer of the options contract to the seller

prescribed form means a form prescribed from time to time by the Authority

price, for the purposes of Part 5, includes—
(a) valuable consideration in any form, whether direct or indirect; and
(b) any consideration that in effect relates to the acquisition of goods or services or the acquisition or disposition of any interest in land, although ostensibly relating to any other matter or thing

price category means the relevant code in the schedule published by a distributor that is used to unambiguously define the line charges for an ICP

price-responsive schedule means the schedule prepared by the system operator—
(a) under clause 13.58(1)(a); and
(b) for the purpose of assisting generators, purchasers, consumers, ancillary service agents, and grid owners to manage their resources

Clause 1.1(1) price-responsive schedule: inserted, on 28 June 2012, by clause 4(a) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Demand-side Bidding and Forecasting) Code Amendment 2011.

pricing error means an interim price or interim reserve price is incorrect or is likely to be incorrect, as the result of—
(a) an incorrect input being used in calculating the interim price or interim reserve price; or
(b) the pricing manager having followed an incorrect process in calculating that interim price or interim reserve price, in contravention of this Code

pricing manager means the market operation service provider who is for the time being appointed as pricing manager under this Code

primary transmission equipment means any plant or equipment forming part of the grid that enables the bulk transfer of electricity, including without limitation transmission circuits, busbars and switchgear

principal performance obligation and PPO mean a system operator obligation set out in any of clauses 7.2A to 7.2D

Clause 1.1(1) principal performance obligations and PPOs: amended, on 19 May 2016, by clause 4(3) of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (System Operator and Alignment with Statutory Objective) 2016.

procurement plan means the procurement plan that is incorporated by reference in this Code under clause 8.42

profile means a fixed or variable electricity consumption pattern assigned to a particular group of meter registers or unmetered loads

profile acceptance limit means the maximum value allowed for the sample co-efficient of variation calculated from the preliminary sample

profile applicant means the participant who submitted an application to the Authority to approve a new profile or a change to an existing profile, and may be a joint entity with more than 1 participant or an independent commercial entity acting on behalf of 1 or more participants


profile class means the grouping of 1 or more individual profiles that are applied to metering installations and loads with similar generic descriptions
profile owner means the legal entity that introduced the approved profile or is nominated as the profile owner in accordance with Schedule 15.5.

profile population means all ICP identifiers included in a profile.

profile sample means the statistical sample used to generate consumption data that is to be used to represent the load patterns of all ICP identifiers included in the profile.

profile sample size means the required size of the profile sample.

provisional marginal location factor means the factor that is determined by dividing the provisional price at a grid exit point or grid injection point by the provisional price at the relevant reference point.

provisional price means a price in dollars and cents that has been published based on data relating to a provisional price situation. When a provisional price is published, the provisional price applies to all trading periods on the relevant trading day.

provisional price situation means a metering situation, or a SCADA situation, or an infeasibility situation, or a high spring washer price situation.

provisional reserve price means a price calculated in dollars and cents that has been published based on data relating to a provisional price situation.

public conservation period means—
(a) any period during which an official conservation campaign is running;
(b) any period during which a supply shortage declaration is in force for 1 week or more.


publicise [Revoked]

publish means—
(a) in respect of information that the Authority is required to publish under this Code, to make the information available to the public, at no cost, on a website maintained by, or on behalf of, the Authority; or
(b) in respect of information that a participant is required to publish under this Code, to make the information available to the public, at no cost, on a website maintained by, or on behalf of, the participant.—

and published, publishes, publication, and publishing have corresponding meanings.


purchaser means a person who buys electricity from the clearing manager and, for the purposes of Parts 8, 13, 14, and 14A, has the additional meaning set out in clause 1.5.


qualifying customer has the meaning set out in clause 9.21.

qualifying date [Revoked]
Clause 1.1(1) qualifying date: inserted, on 1 April 2011, by clause 4(1) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Customer Compensation Schemes) Code Amendment 2011.

quantity, for the purposes of subpart 5 of Part 13, means—
(a) for a contract for differences or options contract the total volume in MWh of electricity to which the contract relates; or
(b) for a fixed-price physical supply contract, the volume in MWh of electricity reasonably likely to be supplied under the contract

class 1.1(1) ratio compensation: inserted, on 29 August 2013, by clause 4(1) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Metering Arrangements) Code Amendment 2011.

raw meter data means—
(a) for the purposes of Part 10, information obtained by the interrogation of a metering installation; or
(b) for the purposes of Part 15, information obtained from a metering installation by 1 of the following interrogation methods:
   (i) locally by way of a handheld computer or recording device (in which case it must take the form of a downloaded file); or
   (ii) locally by way of any other manual record (in which case it must take the form of the first entry in a database system); or
   (iii) remotely (in which case it must take the form of database records), but excluding data transmission between meters and data concentrators that are relaying information into the back office
Clause 1.1(1) raw meter data: substituted, on 29 August 2013, by clause 4(2)(s) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Metering Arrangements) Code Amendment 2011.

reactive means that component of the impedance at which the current and voltage are 90 degrees out of phase

reactive capability means the reactive power injection or absorption capability of generating units and other reactive power resources such as Static Var Compensators, capacitors and synchronous condensers, and includes reactive power capability of a generating unit during the normal course of the generating unit operations

reactive current means the component of electrical current on a line 90 degrees out of phase with the voltage on the line
reactive energy means the integration over time of the product of voltage and current and the sine of the phase angle between them, normally measured in kilovar hours (kvarh)

Clause 1.1(1) reactive energy: inserted, on 29 August 2013, by clause 4(1) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Metering Arrangements) Code Amendment 2011.

reactive meter means a meter used for the measurement of reactive power

reactive power means the product of voltage and current and the sine of the phase angle between them, and which is normally measured in kiloVolt-Amps reactive (kVAr)

real time price means a price for electricity at a grid exit point or a grid injection point, and the price for instantaneous reserve in dollars and cents for the real time pricing period determined in accordance with clause 13.88


real time pricing period means a period of 5 minutes starting on the hour or any multiple of 5 minutes past the hour on any trading day

reasonable and prudent operating practice, in relation to distributed generation, includes—

(a) the industry operating standards; and

(b) measures to avoid the injection of electricity from distributed generation that—

(i) exceeds the distribution network capacity at the point of injection; or

(ii) results in a significant adverse effect on voltage levels; or

(iii) results in a significant adverse effect on the quality and reliability of electricity conveyed to other users of the distribution network; and

(c) the use or proposed use of reasonable and prudent measures to enable the connection of distributed generation

Clause 1.1(1) reasonable and prudent operating practice: amended, on 23 February 2015, by clause 4(10) of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Distributed Generation) 2014.

Clause 1.1(1) reasonable and prudent operating practice: amended, on 23 February 2015, by clause 75 of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Distributed Generation) 2014.


reasonable and prudent system operator [Revoked]

Clause 1.1(1) reasonable and prudent system operator: revoked, on 19 May 2016, by clause 4(1) of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (System Operator and Alignment with Statutory Objective) 2016.

recalibration means to repeat a calibration because a previous calibration has expired or become suspect, and recalibrate has a corresponding meaning

recertification means to repeat a certification because a previous certification has expired or been cancelled, and recertified and recertify have corresponding meanings

reconciled quantity means a quantity of electricity that has been reconciled by the reconciliation manager

reconciliation information means information specifying the amount of electricity sold to or purchased from the clearing manager in each half hour of a reconciliation period (or such other period as has been agreed to), calculated from and reconciled with
**submission information** and the relevant **losses**, and after the process of balancing in accordance with clause 22 of Schedule 15.4

**reconciliation manager** means the **market operation service provider** who is for the time being appointed as reconciliation manager under this Code

**reconciliation participant** means a **participant** (excluding the **Authority** (even if the **Authority** acts as a **market operation service provider**) and the **Rulings Panel**) who is any of the following:

(a) a **retailer** when purchasing **electricity** from, or selling **electricity** to, the **clearing manager**:

(b) a **generator**:

(c) a **network owner**:

(d) a **distributor**:

(e) a person who purchases **electricity** from or sells **electricity** to the **clearing manager**

**reconciliation period** means a calendar month, subsequent to a **consumption period**, during which the reconciliation process is performed in respect of the **electricity** conveyed during 1 or more **consumption periods**

Clause 1.1(1) **reconciliation period**: amended, on 1 June 2011, by clause 4(2) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Minor Amendments) Code Amendment 2011.

**reconciliation type** means a code that identifies the type of processing to be performed during reconciliation

**reconfigured FTR** means the portion of an **FTR** that was sold at an **FTR reconfiguration auction**


**reference point** means,—

(a) for the North Island,—

(i) the Haywards 220 kV bus to which the HVDC Pole 2 or Pole 3 injection or offtake is **electrically connected**; or

(ii) if there is no Pole 2 or Pole 3 injection or offtake that is **electrically connected** to a Haywards 220 kV node:

(b) for the South Island,—

(i) the Benmore 220 kV bus to which the HVDC Pole 2 or Pole 3 injection or offtake is **electrically connected**; or

(ii) if there is no Pole 2 or Pole 3 injection or offtake that is **electrically connected** to a Benmore 220 kV node

Clause 1.1(1) **reference point**: substituted, on 1 July 2012, by clause 4(3) of the Electricity Industry Participation (HVDC Pole 3 Minor Amendments) Code Amendment 2012.

Clause 1.1(1) **reference point**: amended, on 23 February 2015, by clause 75 of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Distributed Generation) 2014.

reference standard means a measuring instrument that has been calibrated by an approved calibration laboratory and is not used as a working standard

register means the register of participants maintained by the Authority under section 16 of the Act

registered, in relation to a participant, means that details of the participant are kept in the register

registry means the database maintained by the Authority to record information about ICPs

registry manager means the market operation service provider for the time being appointed as registry manager under this Code

registry metering records means the metering records set out in Table 1 of clause 7 of Schedule 11.4

regulated terms means the terms set out in Schedule 6.2

relative standard error means the error expressed as a percentage of the estimated parameter

relevant contracts [Revoked]

relevant information [Revoked]

relevant local reconciliation contracts means the contracts for the sale and/or the purchase of electricity within a local network

relevant participant [Revoked]

relevant registration factor means the mean difference over time between metering installation readings and check metering information readings at the relevant grid exit point

republish [Revoked]
reserve offer means the information that an ancillary service agent submits to the system operator under clauses 13.37 to 13.54 specifying the instantaneous reserve the ancillary service agent is willing and able to provide.

residual loss and constraint excess means, in respect of a billing period, an amount available for the settlement of FTRs that is not required to settle FTRs for the billing period, but does not include any amount that is retained for the settlement of FTRs in a future billing period in accordance with clause 13.249(6).

resistive means that component of the impedance that is where the current and voltage are in phase.

responsible party means the person responsible for the installation, maintenance, operation and interrogation of a metering installation and the supply of submission information to the reconciliation manager.

retailer means as follows:
(a) except as provided in paragraphs (b) and (c), a participant who supplies electricity to another person for any purpose other than for resupply by the other person;
(b) in Parts 1 (except for the definition of specified participant), 8, 10, and 12 to 15, a participant who supplies electricity to a consumer or to another retailer;
(c) in subpart 4 of Part 9, the retailer defined in paragraph (a) who is recorded in the registry as being responsible for the ICP described in clause 9.21(1)(b).

Rio Tinto agreement [Revoked]

Rio Tinto party [Revoked]

risk management contract, for the purposes of subpart 5 of Part 13, means—
(a) a contract for differences; or
(b) a fixed-price physical supply contract; or
(c) an options contract; but
(d) does not include an FTR.

**round power** means a mode of operation of the HVDC link where power is transferred in opposite directions on Pole 2 and Pole 3

Clause 1.1(1) **round power**: inserted, on 1 July 2012, by clause 4(4) of the Electricity Industry Participation (HVDC Pole 3 Minor Amendments) Code Amendment 2012.

**rules** means the Electricity Governance Rules 2003

**Rulings Panel** has the meaning given to it in section 5 of the Act

**sample date** means the most recent date when the profile sample was drawn or updated

**satisfactory state** means that none of the following occur on the power system:

(a) insufficient **supply** of **electricity** to satisfy **demand** for **electricity** at any **grid exit point**;

(b) unacceptable **overloading** of any **primary transmission equipment**;

(c) unacceptable **voltage conditions**;

(d) **system instability**

**SCADA** means the monitoring and remote control of equipment from a central location using computing technologies

**SCADA situation** means a situation where the input information to be given under clause 13.141(1)(a) is incorrect or incomplete, except when a reasonable estimate has been made by the **grid owner** under clause 13.141(1)(a)(ii)


**scaling factor**, for the purpose of Appendix A of Technical Code C of Schedule 8.3, means a factor applied to a measurement at 1 point to calculate a corresponding measurement at another point

Clause 1.1(1) **scaling factor**: inserted, on 1 June 2011, by clause 4(1) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Minor Amendments) Code Amendment 2011.

**schedule of dispatch prices, dispatch quantities, dispatch arc flows, dispatch group constraint arc flows, group constraint formulas and HVDC component flows**

[Revoked]

Clause 1.1(1) **schedule of dispatch prices, dispatch quantities, dispatch arc flows, dispatch group constraint arc flows, group constraint formulas and HVDC component flows**: revoked, on 28 June 2012, by clause 4(i) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Demand-side Bidding and Forecasting) Code Amendment 2011.

**scarcity pricing situation** means an **island scarcity pricing situation** or a **national scarcity pricing situation**

Clause 1.1(1) **scarcity pricing situation**: inserted, on 1 June 2013, by clause 4(a) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Scarcity Pricing) Code Amendment 2011.

**schedule length period** means,—

(a) in relation to a **price-responsive schedule** or a **non-response schedule** prepared under clause 13.62(1)(a), the current **trading period** and the following 71 **trading periods**; and

(b) in relation to a **price-responsive schedule** or a **non-response schedule** prepared under clause 13.62(1)(b), the current **trading period** and the following 7 **trading periods**

Clause 1.1(1) **schedule length period**: inserted, on 28 June 2012, by clause 4(a) of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment 2010.
schedule period means the current trading period and the following 71 trading periods
Clause 1.1(1) schedule period: substituted, on 28 June 2012, by clause 4(h) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Demand-side Bidding and Forecasting) Code Amendment 2011.

scheduled quantity, for the purposes of clauses 13.194 and 13.204(1)(a) and (b), means the sum of all the offer quantities at the relevant grid injection point at which the final price is equal to or greater than the offer price for each of those offer quantities in the relevant trading period. For the grid injection points that form part of a block dispatch group, scheduled quantity is the sum of all the offer quantities of the individual grid injection points that form that block dispatch group at which the final price is equal to or greater than the offer price for each of those offer quantities in the relevant trading period

scorecard rating means the numerical value, pursuant to clauses 17 and 18 of Schedule 15.4, to rate the quality of each retailer’s processes for the production of submission information

seasonal adjustment shape means the total energy consumption (expressed as daily kWh values) for all NSP derived profiles for all retailers in each balancing area

secure state means that the power system—
(a) would be in a satisfactory state; and
(b) would remain in a satisfactory state during and following a single credible contingency event occurring on the grid

security of supply forecasting and information policy means the security of supply forecasting and information policy that is incorporated by reference in this Code under clause 7.4

selected component certification means certification of a metering installation under clause 11(3) of Schedule 10.7
Clause 1.1(1) selected component certification: inserted, on 29 August 2013, by clause 4(1) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Metering Arrangements) Code Amendment 2011.

seller, for the purposes of subpart 5 of Part 13, means—
(a) in respect of a contract for differences, the floating-price payer; or
(b) in respect of a fixed-price physical supply contract, the party selling the electricity; or
(c) in respect of an options contract, either—
(i) the party receiving the premium; or
(ii) if there is no premium under the options contract, the party who agrees to be the seller for the purposes of subpart 5 of Part 13; or
(iii) if neither party agrees to be the seller, the party whose name is the second alphabetically

series, for the purposes of determining the level of impedance of branches under Part 12, means an arrangement of assets where the assets comprising a branch have the same current flowing through them
**serious financial breach**—

(a) means a failure by a **retailer**—

(i) to pay to a **distributor** an amount due and owing that exceeds the greater of $100,000 or 20% of the actual charges payable by the **retailer** for the previous month, unless the amount is genuinely disputed by the **retailer**; or

(ii) to comply with the prudential requirements under a **use-of-system agreement** between the **retailer** and a **distributor**; but

(b) does not include a failure by a **retailer** to comply with prudential requirements to the extent that the prudential requirements exceed what is permitted under clauses 12A.4 and 12A.5.

Clause 1.1(1) **serious financial breach**: inserted, on 16 December 2013, by clause 4 of the Electricity Industry Participation (Managing Retailer Default Situations) Code Amendment 2013.

**services access interface** means the point, at which access may be gained to the services available from a **metering installation**, that is—

(a) recorded in the **certification report** by the **certifying ATH** for the **metering installation**; and

(b) where information received from the **metering installation** can be made available to another person; and

(c) where signals for services such as remote control of load (but not ripple control) can be injected

Clause 1.1(1) **services access interface**: inserted, on 29 August 2013, by clause 4(1) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Metering Arrangements) Code Amendment 2013.

**settlement default** means failure of a **participant** to pay any amount payable when it becomes due under Part 14


**shared unmetered load** means **unmetered load** at a single **point of connection** that is distributed across more than 1 ICP

**shortage situation** means an **island shortage situation** or a **national shortage situation**

Clause 1.1(1) **shortage situation**: inserted, on 1 June 2013, by clause 4(a) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Scarcity Pricing) Code Amendment 2011.

**shunt**, for the purposes of determining the level of impedance of **branches** under Part 12, means an arrangement of **assets** where the **assets** comprising a **branch** have the same voltage across the terminals

**shunt asset**, for the purposes of Part 12, means a shunt connected **asset** that is an **interconnection asset**

Clause 1.1(1) **shunt asset**: amended, on 23 February 2015, by clause 75 of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Distributed Generation) 2014.


**simple random sampling without replacement** means the general procedure of drawing **consumers** from a **profile population** to form a sample. Each **consumer** in the **profile population** must have an equal probability of being drawn and may only be drawn once
single credible contingency event means an individual credible contingency event comprising any of the following:
(a) a single transmission circuit interruption:
(b) the failure or removal from operational service of a single generating unit:
(c) an HVDC link single pole interruption:
(d) the failure or removal from service of a single bus section:
(e) a single inter-connecting transformer interruption:
(f) the failure or removal from service of a single shunt connected reactive component

Clause 1.1(1) single credible contingency event: amended, on 23 February 2015, by clause 75 of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Distributed Generation) 2014.

single-line diagram means a schematic diagram of a network interface

software means, other than in Parts 10 and 15, any software—
(a) developed by or on behalf of a market operation service provider that is used by that market operation service provider to perform its obligations under this Code or its market operation service provider agreement; or
(b) used by a market operation service provider exclusively for the purposes of performing its obligations under this Code or its market operation service provider agreement


software specification means the user requirements and other information describing the software in respect of the market operation service providers

special credit clause means a clause in a contract for differences that specifies that, if a party defaults during the term of the contract, the party that is not in default will be paid a specified amount or that on execution of the contract, the party that is not in default, is provided with a guarantee that payment will be made when the settlement amount reaches a certain threshold

special protection scheme means a protection scheme that takes predetermined action, including reconfiguration of the grid, changes of demand, or changes of generation, to counteract a particular condition once that condition is detected. Special protection schemes allow a power system to be operated to a higher pre-event capacity limit while still in a secure state. Automatic under frequency load shedding systems and instantaneous reserves are excluded from the requirements for special protection schemes

Clause 1.1(1) special protection scheme: inserted, on 1 June 2011, by clause 4(1) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Minor Amendments) Code Amendment 2011.

specified participant for the purposes of Part 9,—
(a) means any of the following:
   (i) distributor:
(ii) retailer;

(iii) a line owner; and

(b) includes a person who uses electricity that is conveyed to the person directly from the grid

spot price risk disclosure statement means a spot price risk disclosure statement prepared and submitted under clause 13.236A


statement of extended reserve obligations, in relation to an asset owner, means the latest statement of obligation given to the asset owner by the system operator under clause 8.54P


statement of proposal, in relation to a proposal, means a statement that contains—

(a) a detailed statement of the proposal; and

(b) a statement of the reasons for the proposal; and

(c) an assessment of the reasonably practicable options, including the proposal; and

(d) any other information relevant to considering the proposal.

station dispatch group means—

(a) 1 or more generating units that inject into a single grid injection point; or

(b) 1 or more generating units that are the subject of an agreement between the system operator and a generator,—

and is not a block dispatch group

station net means the sum of all generating unit net outputs for generating units at a single generating station, measured or calculated at its point of connection, but excludes generating unit load and any other active or reactive power (including losses) supplied between the generating station and the point of connection


station security constraint means any of the following:

(a) a constraint applied by the system operator to a generating unit to provide voltage support or frequency reserve capacity as determined in accordance with Part 8:

(b) a limitation in the offered capacity of a grid owner’s network to convey electricity between generating units constituting a station dispatch group:

(c) a limitation in the offered capacity of a grid owner’s network to convey electricity between generating units constituting a station dispatch group and a grid owner’s network—

and, if in paragraphs (b) and (c) above, the limitation in the offered capacity is either the offered capacity of a grid owner’s network or a grid system security limit, as determined by the system operator in accordance with Part 8

stress test means a stress test published by the Authority under clause 13.236D


**sub-block dispatch groups** means a grouping of generating stations or generating units within a block dispatch group into subgroups to take account of any block security constraints of which the system operator gives notice in accordance with clauses 13.61(1) and 13.73(1)(j)
Clause 1.1(1) sub-block dispatch groups: amended, on 1 November 2018, by clause 4(8)(a) and (b) of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Code Review Programme) 2018.

**sub-station dispatch group** means a grouping of generating units or generating stations within a station dispatch group into subgroups to take account of any station security constraints of which the system operator gives notice in accordance with clauses 13.65(1) and 13.75(1)(g)
Clause 1.1(1) sub-station dispatch groups: amended, on 15 May 2014, by clause 5(9) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Modified Dispatchable Demand) Code Amendment 2013.

**submission expiry date** means—
(a) in the case of a submission on a draft policy statement, the date the Authority advises in accordance with clause 8.12(2); and
(b) in the case of a submission on a draft procurement plan, the date the Authority advises in accordance with clause 8.44(2); and
(c) in the case of a submission on the transmission agreement structure, the date the Authority advises in accordance with clause 12.6(3); and
(d) in the case of a submission on the draft benchmark agreement, the date the Authority advises in accordance with clause 12.32(2); and
(e) in the case of a submission on the draft grid reliability standards, the date published by the Authority in accordance with clause 12.61(3); and
(f) in the case of a submission on the issues paper, the date published by the Authority in accordance with clause 12.82(1); and
(g) in the case of a submission on the proposed transmission pricing methodology, the date published by the Authority in accordance with clause 12.92(2)
Clause 1.1(1) submission expiry date: amended, on 19 December 2014, by clause 4(4) of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Minor Code Amendments) (No 3) 2014.
Clause 1.1(1) submission expiry date: amended, on 1 November 2018, by clause 4(10)(a) and (b) of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Code Review Programme) 2018.

**submission information** means volume information aggregated in accordance with clause 8 of Schedule 15.3 (and includes, if relevant, any profile shape or control times associated with a profile)

**subsidary** means a subsidiary as defined in section 5 of the Companies Act 1993

**supply** means a measure of the rate of production of electrical energy
supply shortage declaration means a declaration made under clause 9.14

suspension clause means a clause in a risk management contract under which some or all of the obligations may be suspended due to an event directly relating to the supply (including transmission) or generation of electricity or the price at which electricity is supplied, including an inability to inject electricity into the grid as a result of an outage of or damage to the grid or a grid injection point or the price of electricity exceeding a level specified in the contract

ersusneted instantaneous reserve means—
(a) for providers of partly loaded spinning reserve and tail water depressed reserve, the average additional output (in MW) provided during the first 60 seconds after a Contingent Event (as defined in the policy statement) that is sustained for at least 15 minutes after the Contingent Event (unless a new dispatch instruction is given before the expiry of that 15 minute period); and
(b) for providers of interruptible load, the average drop in load (in MW) that occurs over the first 60 seconds after the grid system frequency falls to or below 49.2 Hz that is sustained until instructed by the system operator

switch event meter reading, in relation to a meter or data storage device that is located at an ICP that is being switched under Schedule 11.3, means—
(a) a validated meter reading, if one is available; or
(b) a reasonable estimate of the meter reading based on the meter reading contained in the final information provided in the switch file that the losing trader received when it gained the ICP if—
   (i) a validated meter reading is not available; and
   (ii) the losing trader has been recorded in the registry as being responsible for the ICP for a period of less than 3 months; or
(c) in every other case, a permanent estimate

Clause 1.1(1) switch event meter reading: amended, on 9 October 2015, by clause 4 of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (ICP Switching) 2014.

synchronised means the condition whereby a synchronous machine is electrically connected to a network and the electrical angular velocity of the machine corresponds with the network frequency and synchronise, de-synchronise, synchronising, synchronism and synchronisation have corresponding meanings. Asynchronous intermittent generating stations must be treated as being synchronised for the purposes of subpart 2 of Part 8

Clause 1.1(1) synchronised: amended, on 23 February 2015, by clause 75 of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Distributed Generation) 2014.


system instability means operating conditions under which it is reasonably likely that 1 or more generating units may cease to be synchronised with the grid

system number means a coded number assigned to assets referred to in clause 2(1)(a) of Technical Code A of Schedule 8.3 for the purposes of the operation of the grid and the management of the assets that, when used in conjunction with a locality name, uniquely identifies the assets
system operator has the meaning given to it in section 5 of the Act

system operator register means the register kept by the system operator for recording equivalence arrangements, dispensations, and alternative ancillary service arrangements in accordance with clause 8 of Schedule 8.1 and clause 4 of Schedule 8.2. The system operator must maintain an up to date copy of the system operator register and publish it and keep it published

system operator rolling outage plan means the system operating rolling outage plan that is incorporated by reference in this Code under clause 9.3

system security means the security and quality objectives set out in Part 8

system security forecast means the forecast prepared by the system operator under clause 8.15

system security situation means any situation prepared by the system operator believes on reasonable grounds is not adequately mitigated by the current policy statement and 1 of the following exists:
(a) the system operator reasonably considers that its ability to comply with the principal performance obligations is at risk:
(b) there is a risk of significant damage to assets:
(c) public safety is at risk

system test means a test conducted on an asset, with the asset electrically connected to the grid, to assess the interaction of the asset with the grid

tail water depressed reserve means a form of instantaneous reserve comprising a generating capacity on a motoring hydro generation set with no water flowing through the turbine that is available following a drop in system frequency

technical codes means the technical codes contained in Schedule 8.3

temporary energisation [Revoked]

term, for the purposes of subpart 5 of Part 13, means the term of a risk management contract, being the period between the effective date and the end date

test facility means a device that permits access to voltage and current circuits for testing purposes while the metering installation is in normal service

time block means a block of trading periods either from 1 to 16 (inclusive) or from 17 to 48 (inclusive) in each trading day. On the day on which New Zealand daylight time begins time block means a block of trading periods either from 1 to 14
(inclusive) or from 15 to 46 (inclusive). On the day on which **New Zealand daylight time** ends, **time block** means a block of **trading periods** either from 1 to 18 (inclusive) or from 19 to 50 (inclusive)

**total auction revenue** means, for each **auction**, the aggregate of all amounts owing by all **generators** in the relevant **time block**


**traceable** means having the property of **traceability**

**traceability** is the property of the result of a measurement whereby it can be related to the SI units of measurement through an unbroken chain of comparisons, each with a stated **uncertainty**

**trade date**, for the purposes of subpart 5 of Part 13, means the date on which legally binding rights and obligations are created between the **parties** to a **risk management contract**

**trader** means a **retailer** or a **generator** or a **purchaser** who—
(a) buys **electricity** from the **clearing manager**; or
(b) sells **electricity** to the **clearing manager**; or
(c) enters into an arrangement with another **retailer** or **generator** or **purchaser** to buy or sell contracts (or parts of contracts) for **electricity** for the purposes of this Code


**trading day** means the period from 0000 hours until 2400 hours on any day

**trading period** means a period of 30 minutes ending on each hour or 30 minutes past each hour on any **trading day**

**trading rights** means, in relation to a **generator** or a **purchaser**, the rights conferred on the **generator** or **purchaser** by this Code in relation to the trading of **electricity**

**transfer** means transfer, sell, assign or otherwise dispose of an ownership interest

**transformer branch** means a **branch** that contains a transformer

**transmission alternative** *[Revoked]*

Clause 1.1(1) **transmission alternative**: amended, on 21 September 2012, by clause 4(9) of the Electricity Industry Participation (Minor Amendments) Code Amendment 2012.


**transmission agreement** means an agreement for connection and/or use of the **grid** under subpart 2 of Part 12 (including, if relevant, an agreement for investment in the **grid**)

Clause 1.1(1) **transmission agreement**: amended, on 23 February 2015, by clause 75 of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Distributed Generation) 2014.

transmission alternative means an alternative to investment in the grid, including investment in local generation, energy efficiency, demand-side management and distribution network augmentation set out in Part 12.


transmission pricing methodology means the pricing methodology developed in accordance with subpart 4 of Part 12.

transmission security constraint means a flow limit covered by clause 15(d)(i) or (iii) of Schedule 13.3, including any adjustments that have been made in accordance with clause 13(2)(d) and (f) of Schedule 13.3, but excluding a flow limit set in relation to the HVDC link.

Transpower means Transpower New Zealand Limited.

type A co-generator means the owner of a type A industrial co-generating station, in its capacity as owner of that industrial co-generating station.


type A industrial co-generating station means an industrial co-generating station approved by the Authority under clause 8(1)(a)(i) of Schedule 13.4.


type B co-generator means the owner of a type B industrial co-generating station, in its capacity as owner of that industrial co-generating station.


type B industrial co-generating station means an industrial co-generating station approved by the Authority under clause 8(1)(a)(ii) of Schedule 13.4.


type-testing means subjecting a sample or samples of a device to testing by an approved test laboratory accredited for the appropriate form of type-testing to verify compliance of that device with a prescribed standard or defined requirements, and type-test and type-tested have corresponding meaning.

unacceptable overloading means that 1 or more grid assets exceed their stated capability, as set out in the asset capability statements for those grid assets, for the prevailing conditions, including without limitation ambient and seasonal temperature, pre-fault loading and time dependent loading cycles.

unaccounted for electricity and UFE mean, for any balancing area, the quantity of electricity, as calculated per trading period by the reconciliation manager under clause 16 of Schedule 15.4.

unacceptable voltage conditions means voltages on the grid outside the limits specified in Part 8 of this Code.

uncertainty means a parameter associated with the result of a measurement that characterises the dispersion of the values that could reasonably be attributed to the
quantity being measured, and must be determined to a confidence level of 95% or greater unless otherwise specifically stated

unconstrained cleared offer price means the highest amount in dollars and cents per MWh specified for a grid injection point or a grid exit point in an offer that is—
(a) provided to the pricing manager in accordance with clause 13.63; and
(b) less than or equal to the price for electricity at that grid injection point or grid exit point calculated by the software used by the pricing manager to calculate provisional prices and final prices

under-frequency event means—
(a) an interruption or reduction of electricity injected into the grid; or
(b) an interruption or reduction of electricity injected from the HVDC link into the South Island HVDC injection point or the North Island HVDC injection point—
if there is, within any 60 second period, an aggregate loss of injection of electricity in excess of 60 MW (being the aggregate of the net reductions in the injection of electricity (expressed in MW) experienced at grid injection points and HVDC injection points by reason of paragraph (a) or (b)), and such loss causes the frequency on the grid (or any part of the grid) to fall below 49.25 Hz (as determined by system operator frequency logging)

under-frequency limit means the minimum frequency of 48hz for a contingent event

undesirable trading situation means any situation—
(a) that threatens, or may threaten, confidence in, or the integrity of, the wholesale market; and
(b) that, in the reasonable opinion of the Authority, cannot satisfactorily be resolved by any other mechanism available under this Code (but for the purposes of this paragraph a proceeding for a breach of clause 13.5A is not to be regarded as another mechanism for satisfactory resolution of a situation)


unit cost means the quantity calculated by dividing the product of the consumer’s half hour consumption and the corresponding half hour prices over a defined time period by the sum of the consumer’s half hour consumption over the same period of time (note that the half hour prices are based on the prices for trading at the grid exit point supplying energy to the consumer)

unmetered load means electricity consumed that is not directly recorded using a meter, but is calculated or estimated in accordance with this Code, and includes shared unmetered load and distributed unmetered load

un-modelled transmission asset means a transmission asset for which the system operator’s dispatch optimisation model does not include asset ratings as a constraint
Clause 1.1(1) un-modelled transmission asset: inserted, at 12.00 pm on 19 September 2019, by clause 4(5) of the Electricity Industry Participation Code Amendment (Wind Offer Arrangements) 2019.
unoffered generation means electricity supplied from a generating station for which an offer has not been made in accordance with clause 13.25, but which is purchased by the clearing manager

unplanned interruption, for the purposes of Part 12, means an interruption caused by an unplanned outage

unplanned outage, for the purposes of Part 12, means an outage not planned in accordance with the planning requirements set out in the Outage Protocol

use-of-system agreement means an agreement between a distributor and a trader that allows the trader to trade on the distributor’s local network or embedded network

Clause 1.1(1) use-of-system agreement: inserted, on 1 December 2011, by clause 4(a) of the Electricity Industry Participation Code (Distributor Use-of-System Agreements and Distributor Tariffs) Amendment 2011.


validated meter reading means a meter reading that has passed a reconciliation participant’s validation process in accordance with clauses 16 and 17 of Schedule 15.2

value of expected unserved energy means the value of any expected unserved energy that applies under clause 4 of Schedule 12.2 or clause 12.39


verification notice, for the purposes of subpart 5 of Part 13, means the notice provided by the other party in accordance with clause 13.226(2)(b) or (c)

voltage support means an ancillary service comprising reactive power injection to the power system to boost voltage at the point of injection

volume information means the information describing the quantity of electricity generated, conveyed, or consumed that is calculated or estimated from raw meter data and supporting data, and in the case of unmetered load, calculated in accordance with this Code

washup means the correction procedure followed as set out in subpart 6 of Part 14 if incorrect information, including volume information, has been used in calculating an amount owing under Part 14


wholesale market means—

(a) the spot market for electricity, including the processes for setting—

(i) real time prices:

(ii) forecast prices and forecast reserve prices:

(iii) provisional prices and provisional reserve prices:

(iv) interim prices and interim reserve prices:

(v) final prices and final reserve prices:

(b) markets for ancillary services:

(c) the hedge market for electricity, including the market for FTRs

wind generating station means 1 or more generating units that are connected to the grid or to a local network and that inject into the grid or a local network (as the case may be) at a single point of injection, and for which wind is the primary power source

winter capacity margin means the difference between a measure of the expected capacity and expected demand from 1 April to 31 October between 7am and 10pm, expressed as a MW margin over demand

winter energy margin means the difference between the expected amount of energy that can be supplied and expected demand during the period 1 April to 30 September, expressed as a percentage of expected demand

WITS means the system operated by the WITS manager

working day means a measuring instrument that has been calibrated by an approved calibration laboratory or an ATH, that is used routinely for the calibration of metering installations and metering components

works has the meaning given to it in section 5 of the Act

zone means the following points of connection:
(a) zone 1: all points of connection to the grid in the North Island on circuits north of Huntly (excluding the Thames Valley spur):
(b) zone 2: all points of connection to the grid in the North Island not in zone 1:
(c) zone 3: all points of connection to the grid in the South Island on circuits north of (and not including) Islington, Coleridge, Hororata and Papanui:
(d) zone 4: all points of connection to the grid in the South Island not in zone 3

(2) Any term that is defined in the Act and used, but not defined in this Code, has the same meaning as in the Act.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 1 part A
1.2 General principles of construction

In this Code—

(a) a participant who carries on the functions or business of a generator, a purchaser, a distributor, a grid owner or a market operation service provider is, for the purpose of this Code, to be treated as a separate person for each such function or business, notwithstanding that at law all or any of the functions or businesses may be carried on by the same person; and

(b) for the purpose of the arrangements expressed in this Code as to the supply and conveyance of electricity by a generator or a purchaser to another generator or purchaser, the supply and conveyance is deemed to have been made, notwithstanding that the physical flow of electricity from generators to consumers will not necessarily correspond with the contractual supply of electricity from generators to purchasers.

1.3 Special definition of “related”

For the purposes of this Code a person (the “first person”) is deemed to be related to another person (the “second person”) if the first person is related to the second person by reason of any domestic or business relationship (other than because the second person is a customer of the first person), such that the first person can reasonably be expected to have influence over the second person’s judgment in trading or investment matters, or to be consulted by the second person before any such judgment is formed, and if the first person is deemed to be so connected, the second person is also deemed to be related to the first person. No person is deemed to be related to any other person if either person is a shareholding minister as that term is defined in section 2 of the State-Owned Enterprises Act 1986 or any other New Zealand legislation, provided that person is acting in his or her capacity as a shareholding minister.

1.4 Special definition of “independent”

A person is deemed to be independent for the purposes of this Code, unless the person—

(a) is a director or employee of a participant; or

(b) has a direct or indirect financial interest, whether legal or beneficial, and whether as a shareholder, a partner or another equity holder in a participant, other than an interest not greater than 0.1% of the equity capital or funds of the relevant entity or, if that entity is a subsidiary of another entity, of the other entity; or

(c) is a director or employee of a shareholder, a partner or another equity holder referred to in paragraph (b); or

(d) is a person who regularly or from time to time trades, directly or indirectly, under this Code.
1.5 Special definition of “purchaser” and “participant”

(1) For any matter that relates to a trading period during which a notice given under subclause (2) is in effect, a reference in Parts 8, 13, 14, or 14A of this Code to a purchaser or a participant that incurs financial obligations under this Code or owes an amount to the clearing manager, if it refers to a participant who is described as participant B in the notice, must be read as a reference to the participant who is described as participant A in the notice.

(2) A participant (participant A) may, by notice in the form set out in Schedule 1.1, give notice to the Authority that, from a date specified in the notice, participant A will assume all rights and obligations under Parts 8, 13, 14, and 14A of this Code of another participant named in the notice (participant B) in participant B’s capacity as a purchaser and a participant that incurs financial obligations under this Code or owes an amount to the clearing manager.

(3) A notice given under subclause (2) takes effect from the first trading period on the date specified in the notice. That date must be at least 30 business days after the date that the notice is given to the Authority.

(4) A notice given under subclause (2) does not take effect unless the Authority approves it by notice to the clearing manager, participant A, and participant B.

(5) Participant A or participant B may revoke a notice given under subclause (2) by giving notice to the Authority in the form set out in Schedule 1.2.

(6) A revocation takes effect from the first trading period on the date specified in the notice. That date must be at least 15 business days after the date that the notice is given to the Authority.

(7) A notice given under subclauses (2) or (5) must be signed by both participant A and participant B.

(8) The Authority must publish notice of—
   (a) each approval given by the Authority under subclause (4); and
   (b) each revocation under subclause (5).

(9) If, but for this clause, a provision in Parts 8, 13, 14, or 14A of this Code would confer a right or impose an obligation on participant B in participant B’s capacity as a purchaser or a participant that incurs financial obligations under this Code or owes an amount to the clearing manager, that provision must be read as conferring the right or imposing the obligation on participant A in respect of every trading period during which a notice under subclause (2) is in effect.

(10) Participant A is able to comply with any obligation that arises from the operation of subclause (9) by complying in aggregate with its own obligations under this Code and obligations that arise from the operation of subclause (9).

(11) To avoid doubt, for any trading period during which a notice under subclause (2) is in effect, participant A is deemed to be the person who buys electricity from the clearing manager for participant B.

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 rule 5 part A

1.5A Application of Code to distributors
Except in Parts 6, 9, and 12A, nothing in this Code applies to a distributor in respect of its distribution activities that are not conducted on a network that is—
(a) directly connected to the grid; or
(b) indirectly connected to the grid through 1 or more other networks.

1.6 Contents tables
The contents tables that appear at the beginning of this Code, and at the beginning of each Part, are included only to assist in reading this Code, and do not form part of it.

1.7 Defined terms appear in bold
Words and phrases appear in bold in this Code only to alert the reader to the fact that they are defined in this Part.
Schedule 1.1

Notice of assumption of rights and obligations under Parts 8, 13, 14, and 14A of the Electricity Industry Participation Code 2010


1. ________________ (participant A) gives notice to the Electricity Authority under clause 1.5(2) of the Electricity Industry Participation Code 2010 that it will assume all rights and obligations of ________________ (participant B) under Parts 8, 13, 14, and 14A of the Electricity Industry Participation Code 2010 in participant B's capacity as a purchaser and as a participant that incurs financial obligations under that Code or owes an amount to the clearing manager.

2. The notice given under clause 1 will, if approved by the Electricity Authority under clause 1.5(4) of the Electricity Industry Participation Code 2010, take effect from the first trading period on ________________ and will continue until it is revoked by participant A or participant B under clause 1.5(5) of the Electricity Industry Participation Code 2010.

SIGNED for and on behalf of ________________________________ (participant A) by ________________________________

[insert name]
[insert occupation]
[insert date]

SIGNED for and on behalf of ________________________________ (participant B) by ________________________________

[insert name]
[insert occupation]
[insert date]

Compare: Electricity Governance Rules 2003 schedule A1 part A
Schedule 1.2
Revocation of notice of assumption of rights and obligations under Parts 8, 13, 14, and 14A of the Electricity Industry Participation Code 2010


1. _________________________________ gives notice to the Electricity Authority that the notice given to the Authority under clause 1.5(2) of the Electricity Industry Participation Code 2010 by _______________________________ (participant A) on ________________________ that it would assume all rights and obligations under Parts 8, 13, 14, and 14A of the Electricity Industry Participation Code 2010 of _______________________________ (participant B) in participant B’s capacity as a purchaser and as a participant that incurs financial obligations under that Code or owes an amount to the clearing manager is revoked.

2. The revocation under clause 1 will take effect from the first trading period on ________________________.

SIGNED for and on behalf of _________________________________ by _________________________________

(participant A)

[insert name]

[insert occupation]

[insert date]

SIGNED for and on behalf of _________________________________ by _________________________________

(participant B)

[insert name]

[insert occupation]

[insert date]