Draft

# Common Minimum Grid Code for South Asia

## PREAMBLE

The Common Minimum Grid Code for South Asia lays down the common minimum rules, guidelines and standards to be followed by various South Asia country participants in the system for cross border trading in electricity, while operating the power system, in the most secure, reliable, economic and efficient manner.

## 1. Short title, extent and commencement

(1) These Regulations may be called Common Minimum Grid Code for South Asia Regulations, 2022.

(2) These Regulations shall come into force from 1.6.2023, except for the Planning Code, which would come into effect from a future date, as decided by the South Asia Forum of Electricity Regulators.

## 2. Definitions

a) South Asia Forum of Electricity Regulators (SAFER) : SAFER is an association of Electricity Regulators of South Asia, for coordination w.r.t. cross border electricity trade among the South Asian countries. This can start as an informal body, which would provide a platform for building consensus between the South Asian Regulators, till it gets legal recognition from the south Asian Governments.

b) South Asia Forum of Operational Planners (SAFOP) : SAFOP is an association of operational planners of the South Asian countries, for

coordination w.r.t. cross border electricity trade among the South Asian countries. This can start as an informal body, which would provide a platform for building consensus between the South Asian operational planners, till it gets legal recognition from the south Asian Governments.

c) South Asia Forum of Transmission Utilities (SAFTU) : SAFTU is an association of transmission utilities of the South Asian countries, for coordination w.r.t. cross border electricity trade among the South Asian countries. This can start as an informal body, which would provide a platform for building consensus between the South Asian transmission utilities, till it gets legal recognition from the south Asian Governments.

d) South Asia Forum of System Operators (SAFSO): SAFSO is an association of system operators of the South Asian countries, for coordination w.r.t. cross border electricity trade among the South Asian countries. This can start as an informal body, which would provide a platform for building consensus between the South Asian system operators, till it gets legal recognition from the south Asian Governments.

e) South Asia Forum of Billing and Accounts Settlement Agency (SAFAS): SAFAS is an association of Accounts settlement agencies of the South Asian countries, for coordination w.r.t. cross border electricity trade among the South Asian countries. This can start as an informal body, which would provide a platform for building consensus between the South Asian system accounts settlement agencies, till it gets legal recognition from the south Asian Governments.

e) National Load Despatch Centre (NLDC): NLDC is the national system operator of India, which has jurisdiction over operationalizing the power exchange trades discovered in the power exchanges in India, including for cross border electricity trade.

f) Deviation Settlement mechanism (DSM): DSM is the commercial mechanism for dealing with violations of scheduled generation and scheduled power flows, w.r.t. cross border electricity trade.

## 3. General

a) This Common Minimum Grid Code for South Asia is applicable to all countries of South Asia, who get connected to the South Asia grid through a ***synchronous*** or ***a-synchronous*** (i.e. HVDC) connection.

b) Each country will initially be represented by a single point of contact for the initiation of implementation of the Common Minimum Grid Code.

c) The single point of contact will be supported by the relevant Ministry dealing with power, the Regulator of the respective country, the transmission agency of the respective country, the system operator of the respective country and the accounts settlement/market operator of the respective country.

d) Later, to formalize the process of implementation, Regional coordination bodies need to be formed for South Asia, i.e. South Asia Forum at the Government level, at the Regulator level, at the operational planning body level, transmission utility level, at the system operator level and at the billing and accounts settlement/market operator level.

e) Till these are formed, the concerned Indian entity can do the coordination in lieu of the respective forums.

f) A South Asia Power Portal would be made for information of all South Asian countries. This would be maintained by the South Asia Forum at the operational planning level.

## 4. Objective and Structure of the Common Minimum Grid Code for South Asia

The objectives of the South Asia Common Minimum Grid Code ~~is~~ are as given below :

(a) Facilitation of cross border trading of power, in a fair and non-discriminatory manner for all South Asian nations, while ensuring secure, reliable, economic and efficient planning and operation of the grid.

(b) Facilitation of the coordinated optimal operation of the South Asian Grid.

(c) Facilitation of coordinated and optimal maintenance planning of generation and transmission facilities in the South Asian grid.

The structure of the Common Minimum Grid Code for South Asia consists of the Planning Code, Connection Code, Operating Code, Scheduling and Despatch Code and Administration of the Grid Code.

## 5. PLANNING CODE

### 5.1 Objective

The objectives of Planning Code are as follows:

a) To specify the principles, procedures and criteria which shall be used in the planning and development of the cross border transmission system.

b) To promote co-ordination amongst the transmission utilities of the South Asian countries.

### 5.2 Planning Criterion General Philosophy

(a) The planning criterion general policy for the cross border transmission system shall be as detailed below:

i) As a general rule, the cross border transmission system shall be capable of withstanding and be secured against the following contingency outages

a. without necessitating load shedding or rescheduling of generation during Steady State Operation:

- Outage of a 132 kV D/C (Double Circuit) line or,

- Outage of a 220 kV D/C line or,

- Outage of a 400 kV S/C (Single Circuit)line or,

- Outage of single Interconnecting Transformer, or

- Outage of one pole of HVDC Bipole line, or one pole of HVDC back to back Station or

- Outage of 765 kV S/C line

b. without necessitating load shedding but could be with rescheduling of generation during steady state operation-

- Outage of a 400 kV S/C line with TCSC, or

- Outage of a 400kV D/C line, or

- Outage of both pole of HVDC Bipole line or both poles of HVDC back to back Station or

- Outage of a 765kV S/C line with series compensation.

ii) The above contingencies shall be considered assuming a pre-contingency system depletion (Planned outage) of another 220 kV D/C line or 400 kV S/C line in another

corridor and not emanating from the same substation. The planning study would assume that all the Generating Units operate within their reactive capability curves and the network voltage profile are also maintained within voltage limits specified.

(b) The cross border transmission system shall be capable of withstanding the loss of most severe single system infeed without loss of stability.

(c) Any one of these events defined above shall not cause:

i. Loss of supply

ii. Prolonged operation (i.e. more than 10 minutes) of the system frequency-below and above specified limits.

iii. Unacceptable high or low voltage iv. System instability v. Unacceptable overloading of ISTS elements.

(d) In all substations (132 kV and above), at least two transformers shall be provided.

(e) SAFOP shall carry out planning studies for Reactive Power compensation of ISTS including reactive power compensation requirement at the interconnection substations on both sides of the border .

(f) Suitable System Protection Schemes may be planned by SAFOP, either for enhancing transfer capability or to take care of contingencies beyond that indicated in a)(i) above.

## 5. CONNECTION CODE

### 5.1 Objective

The objective of the connection code is as given below:

a) To ensure the safe operation, integrity and reliability of the connected South Asia grid.

c) Any new country getting connected to the South Asia grid shall neither suffer unacceptable effects due to its connectivity nor impose unacceptable effects on the South Asia grid.

d) Any new country seeking connection to the South Asia grid is required to be aware, in advance, of the requirements for connectivity to the South Asian grid and also the standards and conditions its system has to meet for being integrated into the grid.

### 5.2 Procedure for Inter Country connection

A new country seeking to establish a synchronous connection to the South Asian grid, shall submit an application, on a predetermined format, to the South Asia Forum of transmission utilities (SAFTU). After the study, the SAFTU shall lay down the minimum requirements of additional transmission infrastructure/modifications in the transmission infrastructure necessary to integrate the new country into the South Asian grid.

### 5.3 Important Technical Requirements for Connectivity to the Grid

a) The minimum technical requirements for connectivity to the South Asian grid are as given below..

**A. For a synchronous connection, the following technical requirements hold :**

b) This may require the necessity of installing fault current limiters to limit the short circuit current flowing into the country due to connection with a large grid. It may also require reactive power controller in the form of Static Var Compensator/STATCOM, etc. to prevent burdening of the South Asia grid with reactive power drawl/injection beyond limits, as specified by the South Asia Forum of Operational planners.

c) The new country would have to implement generation and/or load control mechanisms to be able to control cross border power flows, in case of contingencies.

d) The new country would also have to abide by the Regional under frequency load shedding schemes to ensure commensurate load shedding in case of grid disturbances, to prevent falling frequency, and also abide by the Regional islanding schemes and system protection schemes, which would be decided by the South Asian Forum of Operational Planning bodies, which are involved in operation planning.

e) It would also have to ensure installation of Data Acquisition System, disturbance recorders and sequence-of-events recorder at the interconnection points and other significant points, as specified by SAFTU, to analyse faults through post mortem, so that such instances do not recur.

f) The new country would have to ensure robust and reliable communication between countries, through two different modes of communication, so that voice and data communication takes place instantly and seamlessly across countries. This would be mutually decided by the points of contacts of the South Asian countries. The associated communication system to facilitate data flow up to appropriate data collection point at the interface sub-station, shall also be established by the concerned country system operators as specified by the SAFTU in the Connection Agreement.

~~f)~~

g) The relevant international standards on cyber security of power systems may be followed by all the countries.

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**B. For an asynchronous (HVDC) connection, the following technical requirements hold :**

The provisions 5,3 (b), (c) & (d) will not apply.

### 5.4 Connection Agreement

Every connection of a country's system to the South Asian grid shall be covered by a Connection Agreement between the SAFTU and the national transmission utility of the country seeking connection. The connection agreement shall contain general and specific technical conditions, applicable to that connection, including, but not limited to, the necessary equipment to be installed, the condition of coordination between the System Operators of the South Asian countries, protection coordination, system protection schemes, communication requirements, etc.

## 6. OPERATING CODE:

**A. For a synchronous connection, the following requirements of Operating Code hold :**

### 6.1 Frequency band

All country system operators shall take all possible measures to ensure that the grid frequency always remains within the 49.9 –50.05 Hz band and as revised by the South Asia Forum of Electricity Regulators.

### 6.2 Grid Voltage

All country system operators shall take all possible measures to ensure that the grid voltage always remains within the following operating range at the interconnection point.

| Voltage – (kV rms) | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Nominal** | **Maximum** | **Minimum** |
| 765 | 800 | 728 |
| 400 | 420 | 380 |
| 220 | 245 | 198 |
| 132 | 145 | 122 |
| 110 | 121 | 99 |
| 66 | 72 | 60 |
| 33 | 36 | 30 |

### 6.3 System Security Aspects

Protection coordination would have to be done on a South Asian Regional basis to ensure that the protection schemes are sensitive and selective. Testing of protection devices would have to be done periodically. Protection coordination would have to be done whenever a new major power system element is introduced in the synchronously connected South Asian Grid.

### 6.4 Operation liaison

Any tripping, whether manual or automatic, of any of the significant elements of country grid shall be precisely intimated by the concerned country system operator to the concerned System Operators, whose grid/s is/are likely to be affected, as

soon as possible, say within ten minutes of the event. The reason (to the extent determined) and the likely time of restoration shall also be intimated. The concerned System Operators shall share a report of incidence in a prescribed form/ format as specified by the South Asia Forum of Electricity Regulators.

### 6.5 Restoration plan to be done in coordination in case of tripping

All connected countries would have to furnish the required data to the concerned country System Operators whose grid is likely to be affected, and South Asia Forum of operational planning bodies from disturbance recorders and sequence-of-events recorder within 48 hours of restoration. Restoration procedures, including black start would have to be laid out by the South Asia Forum of operational planning bodies for the South Asian Grid as a whole, to facilitate quick restoration of the system after tripping.

### 6.6 Periodic reports

a) A daily report covering the performance of the regional grid shall be prepared by each country's system operator, based on the format decided by the South Asia Forum of operational planning bodies, and shall be put on its website. This report shall also cover generation by renewable energy sources, including the quantum of energy injected into grid.

b) A Monthly report covering performance of the national/integrated grid in previous week shall be prepared by the South Asia Forum of operational planning bodies. Such weekly report shall be available on the website of the South Asia Power Portal for at least 12 months.

The monthly reports shall contain the following:-

(a) Frequency profile

(b) Voltage profile of interconnecting sub-stations.

(c) Major Generation and Transmission Outages

(d) Transmission Constraints

**B. For an asynchronous (HVDC) connection, the following technical requirements hold :**

For HVDC connection, the provisions 6.1, 6.2, 6.3 will not apply. However, the reliability of the control and protection of the HVDC link has to be ensured, and testing would have to be done periodically.

### 6.7 Outage Planning

Regional outage planning shall be done by the South Asia Forum of operational planning bodies to ensure that all countries can reap the benefit of optimal utilization of generation and transmission sources, and thus reduce the requirement of each country's reserves.

## 7. SCHEDULING AND DISPATCH CODE

7.1 **Objective**

This code deals with the procedures to be adopted for scheduling of the net injection / drawals of concerned country entities on a day ahead basis with the modality of the flow of information between the SAFSO / country system operators / Power Exchange.

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**Responsibility**

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7.2 The system of each country shall be treated and operated as a notional control area. The algebraic summation of scheduled drawal by the country from all generation procurement contracts through long – term access, medium -term and

short –term open access arrangements shall provide the drawal schedule of each country, and this shall be determined in advance on day-ahead basis.

7.23 The system operator of each country shall regulate their generation and/or consumers' load so as to maintain their actual drawal from the South Asia grid close to the above schedule. If regional entities deviate from the drawal schedule, such deviations from net drawal schedule shall be priced through a pre-decided Deviation Settlement mechanism. Till the time a Deviation Settlement mechanism is mutually decided at the level of single point of contact of the South Asian countries, the Deviation Settlement mechanism as given in the **Annexure I** shall prevail.

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7.34 The respective country transmission system operator shall install special energy meters, as specified by the South Asia Forum of Electricity Regulators, on all inter connections between the country grids and other identified points for recording of actual net MWh interchanges and MVArh drawals. All countries shall take weekly meter readings from Monday to Sunday and transmit them to the South Asia forum of accounts settlement operator/market operator by Tuesday noon. The South Asia forum of accounts settlement operator/market operator shall be responsible for computation of actual net injection / drawal of concerned regional entities, 15 minute-wise, based on the above meter readings on a weekly basis by each Thursday noon for the seven-day period ending on the previous Sunday mid-night, in order to prepare and issue the Deviation Settlement account in accordance with the South Asia Deviation Settlement Mechanism, as amended from time to time. All computations carried out by South Asia forum of accounts settlement operator/market operator shall be open to all South Asia country entities for checking/verifications for a period of 15 days. In case any mistake/omission is detected, the South Asia forum of accounts settlement operator/market operator shall forthwith make a complete check and rectify the same.

7.45 **Scheduling and Despatch procedure for long-term access, Medium – term and short-term open access (All timelines given in this para are India time)**:

a) The country system operators shall advise the South Asia Forum of System Operators by 3 PM their drawal/injection schedule for the country as a whole, which would include long-term, medium-term and short-term contracts.

b) **Scheduling of collective transaction**:

National Load Despatch Centre (NLDC) shall indicate to Power Exchange(s), the list of interfaces/control areas/regional transmission systems on which unconstrained flows are required to be advised by the Power Exchange(s) to the NLDC, based on the System operator of respective country which is transacting power on Indian Power Exchange.

Power Exchange(s) shall furnish the interchange on the boundaries of various countries, as intimated by NLDC. Power Exchange(s) shall also furnish the information of total drawal and injection in each of the countries. Based on the information furnished by the Power Exchanges, NLDC (National Load Despatch Centre), the National System Operator of India, dealing with the subject, shall check for congestion. In case of international transactions, the NLDC shall ask the system operator of the respective country for internal congestion within the grid of that country relating to the transmission corridor on which power would flow across the border, and along with congestion on the Indian side of the transmission corridor, shall assess the congestion on the complete transmission corridor to the respective country. In case of congestion, NLDC shall inform the Exchanges about the period of congestion and the available limit for scheduling of collective transaction on respective country interfaces for Scheduling of Collective Transaction through the respective Power Exchange. The limit for scheduling of collective transaction for respective Power Exchange shall be worked out in accordance with CERC (Central Electricity Regulatory Commission, the Central

Electricity Regulator of India) directives. Based on the application for scheduling of Collective Transaction submitted by the Power Exchange(s), NLDC shall send the details (Scheduling Request of Collective Transaction) to different country system operators for final checking and incorporating them in their schedules.

After getting confirmation from the country system operators, NLDC shall convey the acceptance of scheduling of collective transaction to Power Exchange(s). The country system operators shall schedule the Collective Transaction at the respective periphery of the respective countries.

The individual transactions for the country's intra-country Entities shall be scheduled by the respective country system operators. Power Exchange(s) shall send the detailed break up of each point of injection and each point of drawal within the country to the respective country system operator, after receipt of acceptance from NLDC. Power Exchange(s) shall ensure necessary coordination with country system operators for scheduling of the transactions.

Timeline for above activities will be as per detailed procedure for Scheduling of Collective Transaction issued in accordance with CERC (Open access in inter-state transmission) Regulations,2008 and as amended from time to time.

b) By 6 PM each day, the South Asia System Operator shall convey the despatch schedule to each of the country system operators, in MW for different time block, for the next day, consisting of both bilateral and collective transactions.

c) The country system operators shall inform any modifications/changes to be made in drawal/injection schedule, if any, to South Asia System Operator by 10 PM.

d) While finalizing the drawal and despatch schedules as above, the South Asia Forum of System Operators (SAFSO) shall also check that the resulting power

flows do not give rise to any transmission constraints. In case any impermissible constraints are foreseen, SAFSO shall moderate the schedules to the required extent, under intimation to the concerned country operators. Any changes in the scheduled quantum of power which are too fast or involve unacceptably large steps, may be converted into suitable ramps by the SAFSO.

## 7. COMPLIANCE OVERSIGHT

The respective country system operators shall report to the SAFER instances of serious or repeated violation of any of the provisions of the South Asia Grid Code. The SAFER will investigate the matter. In case of non-compliance, appropriate action will be taken by SAFER.

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## 8. ADMINISTRATION OF THE GRID CODE

a) Initially, the Committee of the single points of contact for each country would be responsible for administration and modification of the Common Minimum Grid Code for South Asia. Later this would be replaced by the South Asia Forum of Electricity Regulators.

b) The Committee may meet at regular intervals or as needed for the purpose of administration and modification of the Common Minimum Grid Code for South Asia.

**Annexure – I : Deviation Settlement Mechanism**

**Charges for Deviations: (1) The charges for the Deviations for all the time-blocks shall be payable for over drawal by the buyer and under-injection by the seller and receivable for under-drawal by the buyer and over-injection by the seller and shall be worked out on the average frequency of a time-block at the rates specified in the table below**

**https://cercind.gov.in/2018/regulation/dsm_fourth_amendment11-22-2018.pdf**

**(Pages 2 to 4)**

**Annexure II : Note on the Jurisdiction over Grid Code by the Regulators of South Asian Countries**

# Bhutan

## Regulator- Bhutan Electricity Authority

Main Act- ELECTRICITY ACT OF BHUTAN YEAR 2001[1]
( http://www.bea.gov.bt/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/eact01.pdf)

***Relevant Section/Clause:***

Preamble

The Electricity Act enables the restructuring of the power supply industry and the possible participation of the private sector, by providing mechanisms for licensing and regulating the operations of power companies. The establishment of the Bhutan Electricity Authority as an autonomous body will ensure a transparent regulatory regime; the Authority also has the role of laying down the standards, codes, and specifications of the Electricity Supply Industry. By this means the Electricity Act will define the roles and responsibilities of suppliers and protect the interests of the general public.

(" 11 Functions of the Authority

11.1 Functions of the Authority are:

i) to develop regulations, standards, codes, principles and procedures, which include, but are not limited to the following :
a. performance standards, including minimum technical and safety requirements for construction, operation and maintenance of generation, transmission and distribution facilities;
.....
.....")
(" 89 The Authority shall, by statutory instrument, make regulations to establish a Grid Code. ")

[1] http://www.bea.gov.bt/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/eact01.pdf

# Bangladesh

## Regulator-Bangladesh Energy Regulatory Commission

Main Act: - Bangladesh Energy Regulatory Commission Act, 2003[2]
( http://www.clcbd.org/document/download/277.html )

***Relevant Section/Clause:***

(" CHAPTER – 4, Functions, Powers and Proceedings of the Commission

22. Functions of the Commission—

Subject to the provisions of this Act, functions of Commission shall be as follows:-

.....

.....

(f) to frame codes and standards and make enforcement of those compulsory with a view to ensuring quality of service;

.....

..... ")

("59. Power to make regulations—

(1) Commission may, for the fulfillment of the objectives of this Act, make regulation by publishing it in the official gazette.

(2) Without affecting the totality of the said power, regulations may be made, on any or all of the following heads:

.....

(e) making of different codes and standards ;

.....

[2] http://www.clcbd.org/document/download/277.html

")
In exercise of the powers conferred by section 59 of the Bangladesh Energy Regulatory Commission Act 2003 (Act 13 of 2003), read with sub-sections 2(e) and 2(f) thereof and for the fulfillent of the objectives of the Act, the Bangladesh Energy Regulatory Commission has made the grid code regulations:

# India

## Regulator-Central Regulatory Commission (CERC) and State Regulatory Commission (SERC)

Main Act- THE ELECTRICITY ACT, 2003

***Relevant Section/Clause:***

(" Section 79. (Functions of Central Commission): --- (1) The Central Commission shall discharge the following functions, namely:-
.....
(h) to specify Grid Code having regard to Grid Standards; ")
.....
(" Section 86. (Functions of State Commission): --- (1) The State Commission shall discharge the following functions, namely: -
.....
(h) specify State Grid Code consistent with the Grid Code specified under clause (h) of sub-section (1) of section 79; ")
.....
(" Section 178. (Powers of Central Commission to make regulations): --- (1) The Central Commission may, by notification make regulations consistent with this Act and the rules generally to carry out the provisions of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the power contained in sub-section (1), such regulations may provide for all or any of following matters, namely:-
.....
(g) Grid Code under sub-section (2) of section 28; ")
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The Indian Electricity Grid Code (IEGC) is a regulation made by the Central Commission in exercise of powers under clause (h) of subsection (1) of Section 79 read with clause (g) of sub-section (2) of Section 178 of the Act.

# Nepal

## Regulator-Electricity Regulation Commission


Main Act- Electricity Regulation Commission Act, 2017
https://erc.gov.np/storage/listies/April2020/erc-act-2017-english.pdf

***Relevant Section/Clause:***

(" Chapter 6, Function, duties and authority of the commission
12 To manage the technician : For the regulation with regard to generation, transmission, distribution and business of electricity the commission shall carry up the following works :
A. To form, execute and monitor the grid code and distribution code for electricity service.
.....
..... ")

# Pakistan

## Regulator- National Power Regulatory Authority

Main Act-Regulation of Generation, Transmission and Distribution of Electric Power Act, 1997

https://nepra.org.pk/Legislation/1-Act/NEPRA%20Act%201997%20as%20amended%20vide%202018%20Act.pdf

***Relevant Section/Clause:***

(" 23G. **System Operator licence**.–(1) No person shall, unless licensed by the Authority under this Act, undertake functions as a system operator as may be specified by the Authority, including but not limited to.-
.....
.....
(4) An application for licence under sub-section (3) shall be accompanied by a draft grid code governing the form and manner in which the system operator shall undertake its licensed activities. ")

(" 23H. Duties and responsibilities of a system operator.–

(1) A system operator shall, from time to time and subject to approval by the Authority, make such grid management code as may be required to enable it to carry out its functions as a system operator.

(2) A system operator shall regulate its operations, standards of practice and business conduct in accordance policies and procedures as approved by the Authority.

(3) The Authority may, if required in the public interest, direct the system operator to make such grid code or amend its existing grid code as it may specify in writing: Provided that if the system operator does not comply with the direction of the Authority within a period of thirty days without providing just cause for such non-compliance to the Authority, the grid code of the system operator shall be deemed to have been made or amended, as the case may be, and shall take effect accordingly.
.....
....")

Grid code is prepared in "Pursuant to Section 35 of NEPRA Act and Article 16 of the NTDC licence, the National Transmission and Dispatch Company is required to ensure that there is in force at all times a Grid Code. Consequently, NTDC is required to submit a comprehensive Grid Code for approval of the Authority in accordance with the requirement of Article 16 of its licence. The Grid Code provides for the smooth and effective functioning of NTDC and other NEPRA licensees that are or will be connected to the NTDC's Bulk Transmission System[3] ".

# Sri Lanka

[3] https://nepra.org.pk/Legislation/6-Codes/6.2%20NTDC%20The%20Grid%20Code%20June%202005%20with%20Grid%20Code%20Addendum%20No.%20I%20&%20II/Grid%20Code%202005.pdf

**Regulator-Public Utilities Commission of Sri Lanka**

Public Utilities Commission of Sri Lanka

Main Act- Sri Lanka Electricity Act, No 20 of 2009 (SLEA 2009)
https://www.pucsl.gov.lk/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/electricity_act_2009.pdf

***Relevant Section/Clause:***

(" CHAPTER II FUNCTIONS OF THE COMMISSION
3. (1) The functions of the Commission shall be to act as the economic, technical and safety regulator for the electricity industry in Sri Lanka, and—

,,
(c) to approve such technical and operational codes and standards as are required from time to time to be developed by licensees; ")
……

(" 17. Without prejudice to the generality of section 15, a transmission licence issued to a licensee shall include conditions—
…….
……
(f) requiring the licensee to implement and maintain such technical or operational codes in relation to the transmission system (including a grid code) as the Commission considers necessary or expedient; ")
……..
…….
The Grid Code of Sri Lanka has been formulated in terms of the provisions of Clause 17(f) and 3.1 (c) of the Sri Lanka Electricity Act, No 20 of 2009 (SLEA 2009)[4], which require the licensees to implement and maintain technical or operational codes; the Public Utilities Commission of Sri Lanka (PUCSL) to approve and regulate the implementation of such codes[5].

[4] https://www.pucsl.gov.lk/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/electricity_act_2009.pdf
[5] https://www.pucsl.gov.lk/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/Grid-Code-March-2014-Final1.pdf