



# **SIMPLIFIED LEGAL *And*** **REGULATORY GUIDE:**

The Grid Code for the Nigerian Electricity  
Transmission System, 2008





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# OVERVIEW

The Grid Code for the Nigerian Electricity  
Transmission System, 2008



The Grid Code (“the Code”) for the Nigerian Electricity Supply Industry (NESI) was introduced in 2008 by the Nigerian Electricity Regulatory Commission (NERC). It contains the rules and procedures for the daily operation of the Transmission System in NESI. Its four (4) Chapters and twenty-six (26) Sections also provide principles that govern the development, maintenance, and operation of an efficient and well-coordinated Transmission System for the NESI. It should be read in conjunction with the Market Rules,<sup>1</sup> Metering Code,<sup>2</sup> Distribution Code<sup>3</sup> and other relevant Regulations governing operations in the NESI.<sup>4</sup>

The Glossary of Terms used in the Code and referenced in this guide can be found in the main Code<sup>5</sup> and in our [Glossary of Industry Terms](#).



# ENABLING LAW

The Grid Code is established by virtue of the Electric Power Sector Reform Act, 2005, (EPSRA);<sup>6</sup> therefore the Act gives the Code its legal backing. The EPSRA unbundled the sub-sets of electricity value chain and also establishes the Transmission Company of Nigeria (TCN) which is mandated to handle and oversee System Operations and transmission of High Voltage (HV) networks in the NESI.<sup>7</sup> The Code applies to all Users of the Transmission System and the TCN. In the event of an inconsistency between the Grid Code and the EPSRA or the Market Rules, or the terms and conditions of a licence of the Transmission Service Provider (TSP), or the System Operator (SO), or a licensee that is a User, the EPSRA will prevail.<sup>8</sup> In the same vein, if the Grid Code conflicts with a contract agreement or an arrangement between the TCN and a User, the Grid Code will prevail unless specified otherwise.<sup>9</sup> [Please refer to EL's guide on the Electricity Act.](#)



# OBJECTIVE

The Grid Code for the Nigerian Electricity Transmission  
System, 2008

# OBJECTIVE

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## The objectives of the Grid Code

- To facilitate an efficient production and supply of electricity for all Users of the Transmission System and TCN itself, without any act of discrimination between Users or class of Users.
- To facilitate competition in the generation and supply of electricity throughout Nigeria.<sup>76</sup>



# KEY PROVISIONS

The Grid Code for the Nigerian Electricity Transmission  
System, 2008



# KEY PROVISIONS



It should be noted that the Grid Code may not be able to address all matters or issues that may arise in the operation of the Transmission System. Thus, in the event that an unforeseen circumstance occurs, the SO will be required to apply policies that are aimed at equitable sharing amongst Users and it shall apply the standards of Good Utility Practice. When events that are not envisaged occur, the SO will in good faith immediately consult with the Grid Code Review Panel or all Users that are affected.<sup>10</sup>

## ***Review Process and Code Disputes***

The Grid Code establishes a Grid Code Review Panel in accordance with the Market Rules that oversees the review and amendment of the Code.<sup>11</sup> as prescribed by the Market Rules.<sup>12</sup> Furthermore, disputes between a User and Transmission Service Provider (TSP), a User and SO, a person who applies to become a User and TSP and between Users will be resolved through Expert Determination. The decision of the expert, who must be qualified and accepted by both parties, will be final and binding on the parties except if there has been a manifest error or mistake. The expert will be required to act as an expert and not an arbitrator.<sup>13</sup> Where disputes cannot be resolved by an expert, the dispute resolution procedure as stipulated in the Market Rules will apply.

## ***Monitoring, Testing and Investigations***

The SO or the TSP will be required to carry out investigations, monitoring and testing in relation to the performance of the Generation and Load Plant for the effective discharge of their responsibilities.<sup>14</sup> Monitoring can be carried out anytime and it may be continuous for a specified period.<sup>15</sup> Where a data recording analysis system is used for monitoring, the SO will inform the User of the details of the instrument used and make available the information gathered upon request by the User.

The SO or TSP may periodically carry out tests to verify compliance by a User with connection conditions and operating characteristics that are documented in the Registered Information.<sup>16</sup>

## ***Planning and Load Forecast***

Planning of the Transmission System will be in accordance with the Transmission Planning Criteria and relevant standards applicable in Nigeria.<sup>17</sup> The Planning and development of the Transmission System will depend on the type of reinforcement of the work extension. Planning applies to the TSP and to Users of the Transmission System (Generators, Distributors, Interconnected parties, directly connected customers).<sup>18</sup>



The SO in consultation with the TSP will develop comprehensive Transmission Provider criteria to expand planning of the Transmission System.<sup>19</sup> The Transmission System Expansion Planning ideally caters to the connection of new Load/ Generation to the Transmission System.<sup>20</sup> The TSP will also be required to perform audits on the Transmission System after consultation with the SO.<sup>21</sup>

In addition, the SO is required to formulate Generation and Demand Forecasts for short-, medium- and long-term expansion planning purposes using a geographical based Demand Forecast methodology to produce unbiased optimistic, realistic and pessimistic projections of the future Transmission Network Demand.<sup>22</sup> Long-term demand forecasts are expected to be formulated by the SO at least once every three (3) years for a 20 year period to be updated on a yearly basis to reflect the actual Demand in previous years which will constitute parts of the long term expansion planning report to be submitted to the Commission in accordance with the Code.<sup>23</sup>

Factors that will be considered for long term Demand Forecasting include:

- Historical Demand data
- Current and anticipated future land use
- Population and demographic forecasts

- Economic growth rates
- Technological development as it potentially impacts Demand; and
- Any other information supplied by Users.<sup>24</sup>

Regular refurbishment audits will be carried out on the Transmission System by the TSP alongside the SO.<sup>25</sup> Other studies and analysis will also be undertaken to enable the SO to develop a least cost expansion plan in line with the Transmission Planning Criteria. Such studies and analysis include- Load flow analysis, Fault level calculations, Stability studies, Reliability studies, Financial analysis, etc.<sup>26</sup>

### ***Data Requirements for Long-Term Planning***

The SO will require that Users provide data and information on a regular basis. This data will enable the SO and TSP to plan and develop the Transmission System in accordance with applicable international standards. Also, additional information may be required from the Users. The SO may further require that the User installs a new plant or Apparatus where it is shown that it is necessary and reasonable to do so. The Users may object however to this requirement on technical and financial grounds.<sup>27</sup> User information that may be required for Network Planning includes:<sup>28</sup>



1. Standard Planning data
2. Detailed Planning data
3. Network Planning data (both forecasted and registered)
4. Connection Planning data

The Standard Planning data is data that is provided by a User regarding its plant or equipment used at a connection site, whether already connected or seeking connection. It consists of a single line diagram depicting both existing and proposed arrangements that may impact on Network performance.<sup>29</sup>



Detailed Planning data are additional data required by the TSP for further studies on whether the Equipment or plant used will have serious impact on the Transmission Network or on existing users before connection. This data must be provided within thirty (30) business days following the request.



The data required for Network Planning (Expansion) data includes Standard Planning data (Transmission) and Detailed System data (Transmission).<sup>30</sup>



After the TSP signs a Grid Connection Agreement with the User, the values assumed in the standard planning data for planning purposes are confirmed and are replaced by actual and validated values known as Connection Planning Data. It is divided into forecast and registered data. Forecast data include items in the Standard Planning and Detailed planning data that remain as forecasted data. Registered data include items in the Standard Planning and Detailed Planning data which upon connection to the network become fixed.<sup>31</sup>

Each Generator with an existing or proposed power station directly connected or seeking to be directly connected to the Nigerian Transmission System, will provide the TSP with data relating to the power station both current and forecasted.<sup>32</sup>

Each User must also provide the TCN with Demand data, historic, current, and forecasted. It is supplied by Users and directly connected customers in relation to its demand and active energy requirements.<sup>33</sup>

## **Connection Process**

To ensure integrity and maintain the security of the Transmission System, it is important that the SO manages

the Transmission System and Dispatch in a way that provides adequate frequency control for achieving the objective of ensuring that operations are always within applicable frequency limits. It should be noted that the nominal frequency is 50Hz excluding considerations to possible System Stress occurrences which may necessitate deviations. Users are required to minimize the occurrence of a voltage flicker<sup>34</sup>, the severity shall not be above the maximum value stated in the IEC 6100-3 Standard for more than 3% of the period.<sup>35</sup> The SO is to ensure the control of the different busbar voltages within the Voltage Control ranges.<sup>36</sup>

To connect to the Transmission System, either through a new substation, modification of an existing substation, an application should be sent to the TSP. If the demand for the new connection does not fall within the range of an approved Regulatory Long Term Transmission Plan, the cost of the works will be borne by the User.





### An application form will include:

1. Description of the plant or apparatus to be connected to the Transmission System or where it is a modification, the description of the modification
2. Confirmation that the plant or apparatus will meet the required technical standards
3. The statement that the apparatus, plant and procedures will meet safety requirements and provisions
4. The technical data required by the Code
5. Desired connection date and operational date of the proposed user's development
6. Proposed commissioning schedule for final approval by the SO and TSP<sup>37</sup>

The TSP will establish a procedure for processing the applications made, that will subsequently be forwarded to NERC for approval. This can be done via System or Users' Studies.

System Studies are carried out by the TSP to evaluate the impact of the proposed User development on the Transmission System varying according to the nature, location, and timing of the proposed User's development.<sup>38</sup>

User studies are carried out by the User after adequate information about the Transmission System has been provided to the User by the TSP.<sup>39</sup>

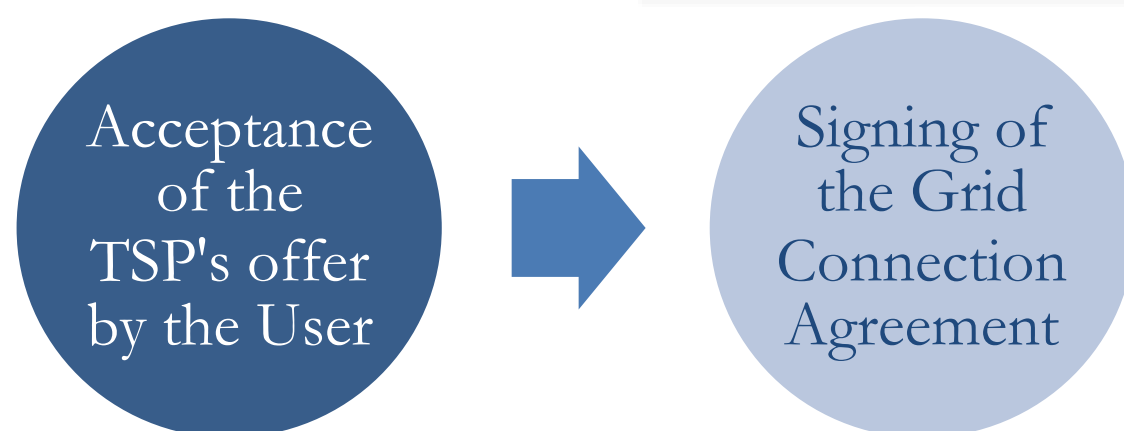
The User will provide the TSP with all relevant plant or apparatus parameters to enable the SO to undertake the System studies.<sup>40</sup>

During the application process, the TSP will agree with the User on the voltage level and connection point to the Transmission System. The TSP may specify a different connection point or connection voltage to prevent potential disturbance caused by the User's equipment to other Users of the Transmission System. In determining this connection point, the TSP must not discriminate unfairly between Users and it must take into account the Generation unit voltage level, distribution voltage level, directly connected customers voltage level and the method of connection.



After evaluating the application, the TSP will notify the User whether their application has been accepted or otherwise. The TSP may disapprove an application for connection or modification where it is satisfied during its conduct of System Studies, that the proposed connection or modification does not fulfill the technical requirements; or that accepting such application, may result in the degradation of the Transmission System.

Where the application of the User is not accepted, the TSP will notify and give the User reasons why the application was rejected. The TSP will include in its notification, the details of the required amendments, if need be, and it will immediately report any rejected application to the Commission. Where the application is accepted, the TSP will submit to the User an offer to connect to the Transmission System, acceptance of which must not exceed forty-five (45) days via the execution of the Grid Connection Agreement by both parties.<sup>41</sup>



Where the TSP and User cannot reach an agreement on connection or modification, the User will bring the matter before the Commission for resolution. The Grid Connection Agreement being a site-specific Agreement between the TSP, SO and a User of the Transmission Network will cover all technical issues involving connection, operation of generating units or power park modules connected to the Transmission Network and/or centrally dispatched by the SO, etc.<sup>42</sup>

### **Technical Criteria for Plant and Apparatus at the Connection Point**

performance requirements

**1**

Protection arrangements

**2**

Work on protection apparatus at the connection point

**3**

Compliance process

**4**



User's plant and apparatuses must meet acceptable technical designs and operational criteria at the connection point. They must meet international and pan-European technical standards and permit operations in accordance with safety procedures detailed in the Code.<sup>43</sup> Each User must install adequate and reliable telecommunication facilities for their own needs and those of other parties to attain effective exchange of information via Hot lines, Alternative telecommunication channels, Data Communication, Voice recording, etc.<sup>44</sup> Users are to ensure the existence of Communication system reliability and availability in line with prevailing telecommunication standards.<sup>45</sup>

Minimum requirements for new and existing connections will vary depending on factors such as the load type, the earthing methods, etc. Protective schemes and systems must be in accordance with internationally accepted standards, philosophies, and performance. Protection schemes will be designed for clearing of network faults in an effective manner within an acceptable time duration. Metering installations at the Connection Point are to be designed in line with the requirements in the Metering Code.<sup>46</sup>



Additional requirements for power stations include:

### ***Secure Operation and Information Exchange***

The SO and Users are to always ensure safe and secure operations of the Power System.<sup>47</sup>This can be achieved through:<sup>48</sup>

- Adequate and economic ancillary services including Frequency Control and Operating Reserve, Voltage Control, and Black Start Capability.
- An outline of the general restoration strategy to be adopted by the System Operator in the event of a Partial or Total Shutdown.
- Specifying Procedures for Operational Planning in the short to medium term.
- Provision of information regarding risks or events in the Transmission System.
- Determining the actions that the System Operator shall undertake to perform the economic dispatch, and to provide Generators with running orders for the Dispatch Day.
- Defining the requirements for notification of Generation Outages to the System Operator.
- Defining the Reliability criteria that the System Operator and the TSP have to adhere to in operating and developing the Transmission System.
- Establishing central co-ordination and control of System Tests required by the System Operator, TSP or Users; and
- Setting safety procedures for works to be carried out at the interface between User networks and the Transmission Network.





The SO is expected to keep Users informed of any necessary Control Actions to be taken except under circumstances permitted in the Code. Generation licensees on the other hand, are expected to provide information to the System Operator regarding the tripping of a generating unit, with reasons for the occurrence in line with operational reporting procedures operating at the time.<sup>49</sup> The System Operator upon receipt of such information, is required to keep a written log of such tripping and the reason for its occurrence for the purpose of establishing the need for remedial measures to be adopted in the maintenance of the electrical system. Generators are also expected to submit detailed reports of their Generating Unit tripping to the SO monthly.<sup>50</sup>

In cases where such tripping, loss of output, or change of status of generating unit occurs, generation licensees will be expected to inform the System Operator of such changes within fifteen (15) minutes of the event occurring.<sup>51</sup> In cases where there is a multiple unit trip, the Generation licensee will be required to provide a written report to the System Operator within forty-eight (48) hours of the incident also indicating the root cause for the purpose of preventing future losses.<sup>52</sup>

Off-takers are also expected to report the loss of major Loads (greater than 10MW) to the SO within fifteen (15)

minutes of the event occurring. Notification of intent to reconnect such Loads shall be given at least thirty (30) minutes in advance.<sup>53</sup>

Users of the Transmission system shall be required to supply Active and Reactive Power profiles for their operation, and availability for Generating Units under their control which exceed 5MW in production capacity. Also, on the last business day of every week, Users of the Transmission System are expected to provide the System Operator with data requested by the latter regarding Demand Forecast.<sup>54</sup> In addition, Users are required to provide information on new system connections to the System Operator which exceed 1MW immediately the information becomes available.<sup>55</sup> The same goes for disconnections.<sup>56</sup>

Changes to information already supplied must be notified to the SO in writing or as otherwise agreed between the Users and the SO, once the information is available.<sup>57</sup> The SO on its part is required to notify Users of any Abnormal Operations or System incidents on the Transmission System which are likely to impact the operations of Users.<sup>58</sup>



## ***De-energization of Generating Power Plants***

The System Operator and Generation licensees have the power to de-energize power plants in accordance with Grid Connection Agreements or based on other causes which include:<sup>59</sup>

1. Risk to the safety of personnel;
2. Risk to the stability of the Power System.
3. Risk to any User's Apparatus or Generating Unit.
4. Power System elements that are or could become loaded beyond their emergency limits.
5. Frequency variations outside specified limits.
6. Voltage Fluctuations on the Power System outside the specified ranges.
7. Any behavior outside normal Power System operating range.
8. Any material breach of a connection condition; and
9. Any action (or inaction) that places the SO or Generator in breach of any legal, statutory, or regulatory obligation.



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### ***Restoration Plan***

The SO is to develop and maintain a Power System restoration plan for the Nigerian Power System which will include information relating to Total Shutdown and Partial Shutdown scenarios.<sup>60</sup>

### ***Dispute Resolution***

Disputes between or amongst licensed participants in the electricity industry involving system testing on the transmission or a User's system will be handled in accordance with relevant rules and regulations approved by NERC.<sup>61</sup>

### ***Scheduling and Dispatch***

The SO has the function of dispatching Generating Units in accordance with the Market Rules for the purpose of preventing system congestion, whilst ensuring that electricity supply meets electricity demand, and the necessary frequency control is achieved.<sup>62</sup>



The SO also considers, the following factors in preparing the dispatch schedule:<sup>63</sup>

- Forecast Demand and geographical Demand distribution, plus a Forecast of Power Park Modules.
- Generating Units' or Power Park Modules' Registered Information, including operating characteristics, Ancillary Service capability and Availability.
- Generator Day-ahead Nominations, including Nominations by Hydro Generating Units.
- Declared abnormal risks to Generating Units or Power Park Modules.
- Ancillary Service requirements, including Frequency Control, Operating Reserve and Voltage Control.
- Reliability Must-run requirements.
- Transmission System constraints, including Network and Generating Unit or Power Park Module constraints.
- Transmission System losses.
- System Operator and Users' monitoring and test requirements.
- Transmission System stability implications.
- Interconnector Capacity Entitlements and Interconnector Energy Trade Nominations;<sup>64</sup>
- Interconnection Agreements; and
- Other factors as may be reasonably considered by the System Operator to be relevant to the Dispatch Schedule.

The dispatch schedule formulated by the SO will be followed by Generating Units for the daily supply of electricity except where instructed otherwise by the SO due to System Emergency Conditions or following a request based on Constrained Generation or following a Scheduled Outage.<sup>65</sup>



# KEY STAKEHOLDERS

The Grid Code for the Nigerian Electricity Transmission  
System, 2008



### ***Transmission Company of Nigeria (TCN)***

The TCN is a major stakeholder in the implementation of the Grid Code, and it is established by the EPSRA. According to the Grid Code, the TCN performs two groups of functions in relation to network and system operation activities. Firstly, the TCN acts as a Transmission Service Provider by admitting users into the Transmission System; evaluating and accepting connections; ensuring proper metering and obtaining necessary information from Users of the Transmission Network.

Secondly, the TCN acts as a System Operator through dispatching Generating Units, procuring Ancillary Services, handling power system emergencies, performing demand forecasting, coordinating Generation and Transmission outages, and Supervising Compliance with the Code, etc.<sup>66</sup>



### ***Nigerian Electricity Regulatory Commission (NERC)***

NERC was established as a corporate body to regulate the generation, transmission, distribution of electricity in Nigeria through promoting efficient industry and market structures, regulating prices, and ensuring safety in the production and delivery of electricity.<sup>67</sup> The Commission is charged with the responsibility of overseeing the establishment and promotion of the Nigerian electricity market where the private sector will be the key driver and undue power and influence is non-existent. Also, the EPSRA assigns to the Commission the function of establishing technical codes and manuals for the operating system and Transmission System. This has been achieved through the introduction of Technical Codes and Regulations that are required for the safe, efficient, and reliable operation of the electricity industry.<sup>68</sup>

In addition, the Commission is vested with the responsibility of monitoring and overseeing the electricity market to facilitate market competition and prevent abuse of market





power. In the process of monitoring electricity operations, the Commission may be entitled to require information from licensees, make inquiries and establish an independent entity to provide monitoring services.

### **System Operator (SO)**

The System Operator serves as the major administrator of the electric power system; it has amongst others, the following roles, and functions in relation to the proper operation and control of the power system, in a manner that allows adequate and safe transportation of energy:<sup>69</sup>

Power system planning with regard to the technical and design aspects of the power system



Network switching and control which will be instrumental in maintaining the continued operation of the Transmission system



Consulting with Users of the power system on the control of the transmission system



Notifying Users of the power system on a Control Action (if planned and where time permits)



De-energizing a generating unit as stated in Grid Connection Agreements where the generating unit in question poses a risk to the electricity industry in any form or manner (S.14, 14.6)



Developing and maintaining system operation procedures for the safe operation of the Transmission System





Maintaining the voltage stability of the power system, (S. 16, 16.3)



Developing and maintaining a power system restoration plan for the Nigerian power system; (S. 18, 18.4)



Training all personnel involved in power system restoration, etc.





The background of the slide features a faint, dark silhouette of a high-voltage power transmission tower, centered and extending vertically. The tower's lattice structure is visible, and it appears to be part of a larger network of lines.

# **PRICING** **AND TARIFFS**

**The Grid Code for the Nigerian Electricity Transmission  
System, 2008**

# PRICING AND TARIFFS



The SO in the determination of Dispatch Schedules, may forecast Day-Ahead prices which as defined in the Market Rules,<sup>70</sup> are System Marginal Price forecasted in respect of a Dispatch Day on the Pre-dispatch Day, using forecast load and projected generator availability.<sup>71</sup>

NB: System Marginal Price refers to the price offer of the Marginal Generating Unit dispatched to meet the Demand in an ex-Post unconstrained Generation schedule.<sup>72</sup>

The Code also provides for the division of consumers into the following categories of consumer tariffs when Users of the Transmission System make Active Energy Submissions to the SO:<sup>73</sup>

1. Domestic customers
2. Commercial customers
3. Industrial customers
4. Customers connected at 33kV and above
5. Traction
6. Street lighting and special customers

# INCENTIVES AND INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

The Grid Code for the Nigerian Electricity Transmission  
System, 2008



# INCENTIVES AND INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES



The Code provides an opportunity for investment in the form of 'Black Start capacity' which is the capacity of a generating plant to start on its own resources from a total de-energized state which may be due to emergency situations declared by SO in line with the Code.<sup>75</sup> Such Units are vital to restore other Generating Units and in effect resuscitate the Power System following a Total Shutdown.



# **SANCTIONS AND PENALTIES**

**The Grid Code for the Nigerian Electricity Transmission  
System, 2008**

# SANCTIONS AND PENALTIES

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Where the Commission determines that there has been an abuse of market power, the Commission has the power to issue cease orders and levy fines not exceeding fifty million naira (₦ 50,000,000).<sup>74</sup>

# Referenced Statutory Instruments

- Electric Power Sector Reform Act (EPSRA) No. 6 LFN 2005
- Metering Code 2008
- Distribution Code 2008
- Market Rules for the Transitional and Medium-Term Stages of the Nigerian Electrical Power Sector, 2010.

Endnotes

1

NERC, NESI Market Rules. Available at <https://nerc.gov.ng/index.php/library/documents/Tariff-Charges--and--Market-Rules/NESI-Market-Rules/>

2

NERC, Metering Code. Available at <https://nerc.gov.ng/index.php/component/remository/Codes-Standards-and-Manuals/Metering-Code/?Itemid=591>

3

NERC, The Distribution Code. Available at <https://nerc.gov.ng/index.php/component/remository/Codes-Standards-and-Manuals/The-Distribution-Code/?Itemid=591>

4

Sections 1.3.1 & 1.3.3

5

NERC, Regulation for Captive Power Generation. Available at <https://nerc.gov.ng/index.php/library/documents/func-startdown/48/>

6

NERC, Electric Power Sector Reform Act (EPSR), 2005. Available at [https://nerc.gov.ng/index.php/library/documents/Regulations/Electric-Power-Sector-Reform-Act-\(EPSR\)-2005/](https://nerc.gov.ng/index.php/library/documents/Regulations/Electric-Power-Sector-Reform-Act-(EPSR)-2005/)

7

Sections 8, 65, 66 of the EPSRA2005

8

Section 2.7.1

9

Section 2.7.5

10

Section 2.2

11

Rule 42 of the Market Rules

12

Rule 44 of the Market Rules

13

Section 3.3

14

Section 4.1

15

Section 4.2

16

Ibid

17

Section 5.2

18

Section 5.3

19

Section 7.1

20

Section 5.2.1

21

Section 7.2

22

Sections 6.1 & 6.2.3

23

Section 6.2.1

24

Section 6.2.2

25

Section 7.2.2

26

Section 7.2.5

27

Section 8.1.1

28

Section 8.1.2

29

Section 8.13

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Appendix 7

31

Ibid

32

Section 8.3

33

Section 8.4

34

A voltage flicker is a change in the voltage caused by a user Equipment that interferes with the normal voltage waveform of the Transmission system.

35

Section 10.1

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Section 10.1.5

37

Section 11.2

38

Section 11.2.2

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Section 11.2.3

40

Section 11.2.4

41

Section 11.2

42

Section 11.3

43

Section 12.1.2

44

Section 12.3

45

Section 12.3.6

46

NERC, Metering Code. Available at <https://nerc.gov.ng/index.php/component/remository/Codes-Standards-and-Manuals/Metering-Code/?Itemid=591>

47

Section 13.1.1

48

Section 13.1.2

49

Section 14.5

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Ibid

51

Section 14.7

52

Ibid

53

Ibid

54

Section 19.4

55

Section 19.6

56

Ibid

57

Section 19.7.1

58

Sections 20.4.2 & 20.8.1

59

Section 14.6

60

Section 18.4.1

61

Section 24.10

62

Section 21.2

63

Section 21.4.1

64

Pursuant to Rule 25 of the Market Rules

65

Ibid and Sections 21.5.5, 21.5.8, 22.3

66

Section 1.5

67

Sections 31-61 of the EPSRA

68

Section 2.3

69

Sections 14.2; 14.3 & 14.4

70

Section 3.1 of the Market Rules

71

Section 21.4.3

72

Section 3.1 of the Market Rules

73

Section 8.4

74

Section 17.2

75

Section 17.2

76

Section 1.3.2

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ELECTRICITY  
LAWYER