

HKID	Modification Category	Red Line Version Text Deleted text in strike-through-red font and new text highlighted in blue font	Green Line Version Text	Status
91_V14.2_PC.A2.2.1	Defined terms should appear bolded and capitalised	PC.A2.2.1 Provide a 1:50,000 "Discovery Series" Ordnance Survey map, with the location of the facility clearly marked with an "X". In addition, please specify the Ordnance Survey Grid Co-ordinates of the electrical connection point Connection Point . See Figure 1 for an example of how to correctly specify the grid co-ordinates.	PC.A2.2.1 Provide a 1:50,000 "Discovery Series" Ordnance Survey map, with the location of the facility clearly marked with an "X". In addition, please specify the Ordnance Survey Grid Co-ordinates of the electrical Connection Point . See Figure 1 for an example of how to correctly specify the grid co-ordinates.	Modification under review by GCRP members (26/03/2025)
92_V14.2_PC.A2.2.2	Defined terms should appear bolded and capitalised	PC.A2.2.2 Provide a plan of the site (1:200 or 1:500) of the proposed facility, indicating the proposed location for a transmission station Transmission Station compound, location of the connection point Connection Point , generators Generators , transformers, converter stations, site buildings etc. The plan is to be submitted in hard copy format. A digitised format may be required and should also be provided if available.	PC.A2.2.2 Provide a plan of the site (1:200 or 1:500) of the proposed facility, indicating the proposed location for a Transmission Station compound, location of the Connection Point , Generators , transformers, converter stations, site buildings etc. The plan is to be submitted in hard copy format. A digitised format may be required and should also be provided if available.	Modification under review by GCRP members (26/03/2025)
93_V14.2_PC.A3.4	Defined terms should appear bolded and capitalised	[...] Contribution from User network to a three-phase short circuit at connection point Connection Point . Connection details of all 110 kV-connected transformers, shunt capacitors, shunt reactors etc. (star, delta, zigzag, etc.) Electrical characteristics of all 110kV circuits and equipment at a voltage Voltage lower than 110 kV that may form a closed tie between two connection points Connection Points on the Transmission System .	PC.A3.4 [...] Contribution from User network to a three-phase short circuit at Connection Point . Connection details of all 110 kV-connected transformers, shunt capacitors, shunt reactors etc. (star, delta, zigzag, etc.) Electrical characteristics of all 110kV circuits and equipment at a Voltage lower than 110 kV that may form a closed tie between two Connection Points on the Transmission System .	Modification under review by GCRP members (26/03/2025)
94_V14.2_PC.A6.1	Defined terms should appear bolded and capitalised	(ii)General Details (a)single line diagram for each converter station; (b)proposed Transmission connection point Connection Point ; (c) Control Facility location; (d) Interconnector Operator details.	(ii)General Details (a)single line diagram for each converter station; (b)proposed Transmission connection point Connection Point ; (c) Control Facility location; (d) Interconnector Operator details.	Modification under review by GCRP members (26/03/2025)
95_V14.2_CC.7.3.1.1	Defined terms should appear bolded and capitalised	(x) Remain synchronised to the Transmission System and operate within the ranges of the Transmission System Voltage at the connection point Connection Point , for an unlimited time period, as specified below: [...]	(x) Remain synchronised to the Transmission System and operate within the ranges of the Transmission System Voltage at the Connection Point , for an unlimited time period, as specified below: [...]	Modification under review by GCRP members (26/03/2025)
96_V14.2_CC.7.4.2.2	Defined terms should appear bolded and capitalised	CC.7.4.2.2 Remain synchronised to the Transmission System and operate within the ranges of the Transmission System Voltage at the connection point Connection Point , for an unlimited time period, as specified below: [...]	CC.7.4.2.2 Remain synchronised to the Transmission System and operate within the ranges of the Transmission System Voltage at the Connection Point , for an unlimited time period, as specified below: [...]	Modification under review by GCRP members (26/03/2025)
97_V14.2_CC.7.5.1.1	Defined terms should appear bolded and capitalised	(v) Interconnector Converter Stations shall remain synchronised to the Transmission System and operate within the ranges of the Transmission System Voltage at the connection point Connection Point , for an unlimited time period, as specified below: [...]	(v) Interconnector Converter Stations shall remain synchronised to the Transmission System and operate within the ranges of the Transmission System Voltage at the Connection Point , for an unlimited time period, as specified below: [...]	Modification under review by GCRP members (26/03/2025)
98_V14.2_CC.7.5.10	Defined terms should appear bolded and capitalised	(d) An Interconnector Converter Station connecting to the Transmission System shall be capable of providing Reactive Power as per the following requirement at its maximum Active Power transmission capacity at (Active Power less than or equal to Registered Capacity (Pmax)) at the Connection Point . The Reactive Power variation by the Reactive Power control mode of the Interconnector Converter Station shall not result in a Voltage step exceeding 0.03 pu at the connection point Connection Point .	(d) An Interconnector Converter Station connecting to the Transmission System shall be capable of providing Reactive Power as per the following requirement at its maximum Active Power transmission capacity at (Active Power less than or equal to Registered Capacity (Pmax)) at the Connection Point . The Reactive Power variation by the Reactive Power control mode of the Interconnector Converter Station shall not result in a Voltage step exceeding 0.03 pu at the Connection Point .	Modification under review by GCRP members (26/03/2025)

99_V14.2_PPM1.6.3.7	Defined terms should appear bolded and capitalised	PPM1.6.3.7 For DC connected Controllable PPMs , the TSO may specify supplementary reactive power to be provided if the connection-point-Connection Point of a DC connected Controllable PPM is neither located at the high Voltage terminals of the step-up transformer to the Voltage level of the connection-point-Connection Point not at the alternator terminals, if no step-up transformer exists. This supplementary reactive power shall compensate the reactive power exchange of the high Voltage line or cable between the high Voltage terminals of the step-up transformer of the DC connected Controllable PPM or its alternator terminals, if no step-up transformer exists, and the connection-point-Connection Point and shall be provided by the responsible owner of that line or cable.	PPM1.6.3.7 For DC connected Controllable PPMs , the TSO may specify supplementary reactive power to be provided if the Connection Point of a DC connected Controllable PPM is neither located at the high Voltage terminals of the step-up transformer to the Voltage level of the Connection Point not at the alternator terminals, if no step-up transformer exists. This supplementary reactive power shall compensate the reactive power exchange of the high Voltage line or cable between the high Voltage terminals of the step-up transformer of the DC connected Controllable PPM or its alternator terminals, if no step-up transformer exists, and the Connection Point and shall be provided by the responsible owner of that line or cable.	Modification under review by GCRP members (26/03/2025)
100_V14.2_CC.7.4.2.4.1	Defined terms should appear bolded and capitalised	CC.7.4.2.4.1 Demand Facilities without on-site generation Generation shall be capable of maintaining their steady-state operation at their Connection Point within a Reactive Power range of 0 to 0.48 [Qmax/PMIC] equal to a power-factor Power Factor of 1 to 0.9 lagging. Demand Facilities with on-site generation Generation shall be capable of maintaining their steady state operation at their Connection Point within a Reactive Power range of -0.48 [Qmin/max{PMEC,PMIC}] to 0.48 [Qmax/PMEC] which is equal to a power-factor Power Factor of 0.9 lagging to 0.9 leading.	CC.7.4.2.4.1 Demand Facilities without on-site Generation shall be capable of maintaining their steady-state operation at their Connection Point within a Reactive Power range of 0 to 0.48 [Qmax/PMIC] equal to a Power Factor of 1 to 0.9 lagging. Demand Facilities with on-site Generation shall be capable of maintaining their steady state operation at their Connection Point within a Reactive Power range of -0.48 [Qmin/max{PMEC,PMIC}] to 0.48 [Qmax/PMEC] which is equal to a Power Factor of 0.9 lagging to 0.9 leading.	Modification under review by GCRP members (26/03/2025)
101_V14.2_CC.7.4.2.4.2	Defined terms should appear bolded and capitalised	CC.7.4.2.4.2 The Distribution System shall be capable of maintaining steady-state operation at the Connection Point within a Reactive Power range of -0.48 Qmin/max{PMEC,PMIC} during Reactive Power import/consumption, and 0.48 Qmax/PMEC during Reactive Power export/production equal to a power-factor Power Factor of 0.9 lagging to 0.9 leading, except in situations where either technical or financial system benefits are proved by the TSO and the DSO through joint analysis. [...]	CC.7.4.2.4.2 The Distribution System shall be capable of maintaining steady-state operation at the Connection Point within a Reactive Power range of -0.48 Qmin/max{PMEC,PMIC} during Reactive Power import/consumption, and 0.48 Qmax/PMEC during Reactive Power export/production equal to a Power Factor of 0.9 lagging to 0.9 leading, except in situations where either technical or financial system benefits are proved by the TSO and the DSO through joint analysis. [...]	Modification under review by GCRP members (26/03/2025)
102_V14.2_CC.10.13.2	Defined terms should appear bolded and capitalised	CC.10.13.2 The aggregate power-factor Power Factor for a Demand Customer is calculated in accordance with the following formula: [...] where: APF is the Aggregate Power-Factor Power Factor for the Demand Customer [...]	CC.10.13.2 The aggregate Power Factor for a Demand Customer is calculated in accordance with the following formula: [...] where: APF is the Aggregate Power Factor for the Demand Customer [...]	Modification under review by GCRP members (26/03/2025)
103_V14.2_CC.10.13.3	Defined terms should appear bolded and capitalised	CC.10.13.3 A Demand Customer shall ensure that at any load above 50% of Maximum Import Capacity the aggregate power-factor Power Factor as determined at the Connection Point in any half-hour period shall be within the range 0.90 lagging to unity.	CC.10.13.3 A Demand Customer shall ensure that at any load above 50% of Maximum Import Capacity the aggregate Power Factor as determined at the Connection Point in any half-hour period shall be within the range 0.90 lagging to unity.	Modification under review by GCRP members (26/03/2025)
104_V14.2_OC.4.4.1.3	Defined terms should appear bolded and capitalised	c) Demand power-factor Power Factor correction;	c) Demand Power Factor correction;	Modification under review by GCRP members (26/03/2025)
105_V14.2_PPM1.6.3.1	Defined terms should appear bolded and capitalised	[...] Referring to Figure PPM 1.6.3.1.a: Point A represents the minimum Mvar absorption capability of the Controllable PPM at 100% Registered Capacity and is equivalent to 0.95 power-factor Power Factor leading; Point B represents the minimum Mvar production capability of the Controllable PPM at 100% Registered Capacity and is equivalent to 0.95 power-factor Power Factor lagging; [...]	[...] Referring to Figure PPM 1.6.3.1.a: Point A represents the minimum Mvar absorption capability of the Controllable PPM at 100% Registered Capacity and is equivalent to 0.95 Power Factor leading; Point B represents the minimum Mvar production capability of the Controllable PPM at 100% Registered Capacity and is equivalent to 0.95 Power Factor lagging; [...]	Modification under review by GCRP members (26/03/2025)

106_V14.2_PPM1.6.3.1	Defined terms should appear bolded and capitalised	[...] Referring to Figure PPM 1.6.3.1.b Point A represents the minimum Mvar absorption capability of the Controllable PPM at 100% Registered Capacity and is equivalent to 0.95 power-factor Power Factor leading [Registered Capacity and a Q/P ratio of -0.33 is -0.95 pf]; Point B represents the minimum Mvar production capability of the Controllable PPM at 100% Registered Capacity and is equivalent to 0.95 power-factor Power Factor lagging [Registered Capacity and Q/P ratio of 0.33 is 0.95 pf]; [...]	[...] Referring to Figure PPM 1.6.3.1.b Point A represents the minimum Mvar absorption capability of the Controllable PPM at 100% Registered Capacity and is equivalent to 0.95 Power Factor leading [Registered Capacity and a Q/P ratio of -0.33 is -0.95 pf]; Point B represents the minimum Mvar production capability of the Controllable PPM at 100% Registered Capacity and is equivalent to 0.95 Power Factor lagging [Registered Capacity and Q/P ratio of 0.33 is 0.95 pf]; [...]	Modification under review by GCRP members (26/03/2025)
107_V14.2_CC.7.3.1.1	Defined terms should appear bolded and capitalised	(y) Remain synchronised to the Transmission System and continue to operate stably during and following any Fault Disturbance anywhere on the Power System which could result in Voltage Dips at the Connection Point . The voltage Voltage -against-time profile specifies the required capability as a function of voltage Voltage and Fault Ride-Through Time at the Connection Point before, during and after the Fault Disturbance . That capability shall be in accordance with the voltage Voltage -against-time profile as specified in <i>Figure CC.7.3.1.1.y</i> .	(y) Remain synchronised to the Transmission System and continue to operate stably during and following any Fault Disturbance anywhere on the Power System which could result in Voltage Dips at the Connection Point . The Voltage -against-time profile specifies the required capability as a function of Voltage and Fault Ride-Through Time at the Connection Point before, during and after the Fault Disturbance . That capability shall be in accordance with the voltage-against-time profile as specified in <i>Figure CC.7.3.1.1.y</i> .	Modification under review by GCRP members (26/03/2025)
108_V14.2_CC.7.4.2.4.1.	Defined terms should appear bolded and capitalised	CC.7.4.2.4.1. The TSO may require a Closed Distribution System or Distribution System to have the capability at the Connection Point to not export Reactive Power (at reference 1 p.u. voltage Voltage) at an Active Power flow of less than 25 % of the Maximum Import Capacity . The request will be justified through a joint analysis with the Closed Distribution System or the Distribution System Operator and the TSO . If the requirement is not justified based on the joint analysis, the TSO and the Closed Distribution System or Distribution System Operator shall agree on necessary requirements according to the outcomes of the joint analysis.	CC.7.4.2.4.1. The TSO may require a Closed Distribution System or Distribution System to have the capability at the Connection Point to not export Reactive Power (at reference 1 p.u. Voltage) at an Active Power flow of less than 25 % of the Maximum Import Capacity . The request will be justified through a joint analysis with the Closed Distribution System or the Distribution System Operator and the TSO . If the requirement is not justified based on the joint analysis, the TSO and the Closed Distribution System or Distribution System Operator shall agree on necessary requirements according to the outcomes of the joint analysis.	Modification under review by GCRP members (26/03/2025)
109_V14.2_CC.7.5.9.5(a)	Defined terms should appear bolded and capitalised	[...] Subject to agreement with TSO , the Voltage Regulation Set-point may be operated with or without a deadband selectable in a range from zero to $\pm 5\%$ of reference 1 p.u. Transmission System Voltage Voltage , with continuous setting. Voltage Regulation Set-point shall include the capability to change Reactive Power output based on a combination of a modified set-point Voltage Voltage and an additional instructed Reactive Power component. The TSO will specify a slope with a range and step on a site-specific basis.	[...] Subject to agreement with TSO , the Voltage Regulation Set-point may be operated with or without a deadband selectable in a range from zero to $\pm 5\%$ of reference 1 p.u. Transmission System Voltage , with continuous setting. Voltage Regulation Set-point shall include the capability to change Reactive Power output based on a combination of a modified set-point Voltage and an additional instructed Reactive Power component. The TSO will specify a slope with a range and step on a site-specific basis.	Modification under review by GCRP members (26/03/2025)
110_14.2_CC.7.5.12.1	Defined terms should appear bolded and capitalised	CC.7.5.12.1 Interconnector Converter Stations connected to the Transmission System shall be capable of staying connected to the Transmission System and continuing to operate stably during symmetric and asymmetric Voltage Dips . The voltage Voltage -against-time profile specifies the required capability for the minimum Voltage and Fault Ride-Through Time at the Connection Point before, during and after the Voltage Dip . That capability shall be in accordance with the voltage Voltage -against-time profile as specified in <i>Figure CC.7.5.12</i> .	CC.7.5.12.1 Interconnector Converter Stations connected to the Transmission System shall be capable of staying connected to the Transmission System and continuing to operate stably during symmetric and asymmetric Voltage Dips . The Voltage -against-time profile specifies the required capability for the minimum Voltage and Fault Ride-Through Time at the Connection Point before, during and after the Voltage Dip . That capability shall be in accordance with the Voltage -against-time profile as specified in <i>Figure CC.7.5.12</i> .	Modification under review by GCRP members (26/03/2025)
111_14.2_CC.8.5.2	Defined terms should appear bolded and capitalised	CC.8.5.2 The 66 kV system is an impedance earthed system, and as a result, the 66 kV insulation systems must be fully rated for the maximum line to line voltage Voltage .	CC.8.5.2 The 66 kV system is an impedance earthed system, and as a result, the 66 kV insulation systems must be fully rated for the maximum line to line Voltage .	Modification under review by GCRP members (26/03/2025)
112_14.2_OC.4.4.2.2	Defined terms should appear bolded and capitalised	(a) maintain voltage Voltage stability of the Transmission System ;	(a) maintain Voltage stability of the Transmission System ;	Modification under review by GCRP members (26/03/2025)

113_V14.2_OC.4.4.4.1	Defined terms should appear bolded and capitalised	OC.4.4.4.1 The TSO shall control system voltage- Voltage in order to minimise system losses and cost of use of Ancillary Services .	OC.4.4.4.1 The TSO shall control system Voltage in order to minimise system losses and cost of use of Ancillary Services .	Modification under review by GCRP members (26/03/2025)
114_V14.2_OC.4.4.5	Defined terms should appear bolded and capitalised	OC.4.4.5 Methods Utilised in Exercising Voltage- Voltage Control	OC.4.4. Methods Utilised in Exercising Voltage Control	Modification under review by GCRP members (26/03/2025)
115_V14.2_OC.4.4.5.4	Defined terms should appear bolded and capitalised	OC.4.4.5.4 Each Interconnector shall control the voltage Voltage at the Grid Connection Point by means of a suitable continuously acting AVR . The voltage- control Voltage Control mode shall be as agreed under the Interconnector Operating Protocol . [...]	OC.4.4.5.4 Each Interconnector shall control the Voltage at the Grid Connection Point by means of a suitable continuously acting AVR . The Voltage Control mode shall be as agreed under the Interconnector Operating Protocol . [...]	Modification under review by GCRP members (26/03/2025)
116_V14.2_OC.5.5.7	Defined terms should appear bolded and capitalised	[...] (iii) Voltage Voltage lock-out: blocking of the functional capability shall be possible when the voltage- Voltage is within a range of 30 to 90 % of reference 1 p.u. voltage Voltage ; and (iv) Provide the direction of active-power Active Power flow at the point of disconnection. The AC voltage Voltage supply used in providing these automatic low Frequency Disconnection functional capabilities, shall be measured from the at the Connection Point .	[...] (iii) Voltage lock-out: blocking of the functional capability shall be possible when the Voltage is within a range of 30 to 90 % of reference 1 p.u. Voltage ; and (iv) Provide the direction of Active Power flow at the point of disconnection. The AC Voltage supply used in providing these automatic low Frequency Disconnection functional capabilities, shall be measured from the at the Connection Point .	Modification under review by GCRP members (26/03/2025)
117_V14.2_OC.5.7.4	Defined terms should appear bolded and capitalised	OC.5.7.4 The TSO will specify the functional capabilities for low voltage Voltage demand disconnection, where the TSO identifies the need, in co-ordination with Distribution Facilities and Demand Facilities on a site specific basis, and will include as a minimum: (i) monitoring voltage Voltage by measuring all three phases; and (ii) blocking of the relays operation based on direction of either Active Power or Reactive Power flow.	OC.5.7.4 The TSO will specify the functional capabilities for low Voltage demand disconnection, where the TSO identifies the need, in co-ordination with Distribution Facilities and Demand Facilities on a site specific basis, and will include as a minimum: (i) monitoring Voltage by measuring all three phases; and (ii) blocking of the relays operation based on direction of either Active Power or Reactive Power flow.	Modification under review by GCRP members (26/03/2025)
118_V14.2_OC.5.7.5	Defined terms should appear bolded and capitalised	OC.5.7.5 Low voltage Voltage demand disconnection shall be implemented automatically or manually.	OC.5.7.5 Low Voltage demand disconnection shall be implemented automatically or manually.	Modification under review by GCRP members (26/03/2025)
119_V14.2_SDC2.4.2.4(b)	Defined terms should appear bolded and capitalised	(iii)In the event of a sudden change in System voltage- Voltage a Generator must not take any action in respect of any of its CDGUs to override automatic Mvar response unless instructed otherwise by the TSO or unless immediate action is necessary to comply with stability limits. [...]	(iii)In the event of a sudden change in System Voltage a Generator must not take any action in respect of any of its CDGUs to override automatic Mvar response unless instructed otherwise by the TSO or unless immediate action is necessary to comply with stability limits. [...]	Modification under review by GCRP members (26/03/2025)
120_V14.2_PPM1.3.2	Defined terms should appear bolded and capitalised	(e)The TSO may seek to reduce the magnitude of the dynamic reactive response of the Controllable PPM if it is found to cause over- voltages Voltages on the Transmission System .	(e)The TSO may seek to reduce the magnitude of the dynamic reactive response of the Controllable PPM if it is found to cause over Voltages on the Transmission System .	Modification under review by GCRP members (26/03/2025)