DSM Regulation

Presentation

To

Hon’ble Central Electricity Regulatory Commission

By

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New Delhi

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3 (11) “embedded open access consumer” means a consumer who has a supply agreement with DHBVN and avails the option of drawing power from any other person under open access, during a day or more in any month or more than one month during the year, without ceasing to be a consumer of DHBVN and continues to pay various charges as per tariff schedule applicable to relevant consumer category.
3 (12) “imbalance” in a time block for a open access consumer means its total actual drawal minus total scheduled drawal.

3 (16) “limited STOA consumer” means a consumer who has a supply agreement with DHBVN and avails open access in distribution and/or transmission system only during pre-scheduled load shedding due to shortage of power. -N/A-
CERC DSM Regulation - Categories

10(1) ---- to system to ---- connected:
(a) Intra-State transmission system       (b) Distribution system

(2) ---- inter-se location of drawl/ injection:
(a) Both within the same distribution system
(b) Within the State but in distribution systems of the different distribution licensees.
(c) Injection point in the Intra-State transmission system within the State
(d) In different States

(3) According to the duration of open access:
(a) LTA       (b) MTOA       (c) STOA
CERC DSM Regulation – Charges – 1

Open Access User to Pay CERC specified

1. SERC specified Export State Charges
2. PoC Drawl Charges as per Reg 19 (1);
3. PoC Drawl Losses as per Reg 19 (1);
4. NLDC/ NRLDC Charges as per Reg 19 (1);
5. Transmission Charges for deviation in OA Capacity as per Reg 19 (1)
OA User to Pay HERC determined

6. HERC determined Transmission Charges for using iSTS as per Reg 19 (2);

7. HERC determined Transmission Losses (in kind) for using iSTS as per 28 (2)

8. HERC determined Wheeling Charges to DHBVN for using DHBVN System as per 19 (3)

9. HERC determined Wheeling Losses to DHBVN for using DHBVN System as per 28 (3)
OA User to Pay HERC determined

10. Scheduling and system operation i.e. SLDC Charges as per Reg 20.
11. Reactive Energy charges as per Reg 25;
12. Cross subsidy surcharge as per Reg 21;
13. Additional Surcharge - as per Reg 22;
14. Peak Load Exemption Charges (PLEC) on the energy drawn in a month during peak load hours from DHBVN as per Reg 45 (3)
OA User to Pay HERC determined

Imbalance Charge as per Reg 24 based on Period:

(i)  Peak load (PL) hours as per Reg 24 (A) I. (ii) (b)

(ii) Non PL hours as per Reg 24 (A) I. (ii) (a)

(iii) Non PL hours as per Proviso to Reg 24 (A) I. (ii) (a)

(iv) --- power cut restrictions ---- feeder ---- kept energized only to enable him to draw his scheduled OA entitlement as per Reg 24 (A) I. (ii) (c);

(v) Period as per preceding iv and overdrawal exceeds 10% of scheduled OA entitlement as per Reg 24 (A) I. (ii) (c);
CERC DSM Regulation – Charges – 5

OA User to Pay HERC determined

Treatment to underdrawl as per Reg 24 (A) II. (ii);

Treatment for failure to draw due to reason attributable to the HVPN / DHBVN i.e. break down of system as per Reg 24 (C) II. (ii);
CERC DSM Regulation – FIA Case

Embedded STOA User + ISTS User + ISGS PPA

- Intra-state Charges outside purview of DSM Reg
- ISTS Usage Charges outside purview of DSM Reg;
- Using ‘Imbalance’ for ‘UI’ or ‘Deviation’ – attempt to take outside the purview of CERC;
- In real sense, ‘Imbalance’ is ‘UI’ or ‘Deviation’;
- Overdrawal charged @ Rs. 12/-;
- Underdrawal paid @ Rs. 1/- or so;
- Underdrawal quantum–5% (day); 10% (Time Block)
Remedy Sought (Because of CERC Jurisdiction)

- RLDC to make Deviation account for Deviation based on SLDC input of Consumption; or
- SLDC to make Deviation account within a day after RLDC to make Deviation account for Deviation;
- OA Users to pay directly to RLDC for ‘Deviation’;
- No Role of DHBVN; DHBVN at Parity with OA User
- Payment Risk to RLDC – Escrow A/c or -------;