Draft Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Connectivity and General Network Access to the inter-State Transmission System) (First Amendment) Regulations, 2022

No. L-1/261/2021/CERC **Dated: 13.02.2023**

Explanatory Memorandum

Background

1. Central Electricity Regulatory Commission vide Notification No. L1/261/2021/CERC, dated 7.6.2022 notified Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Connectivity and General Network Access to the inter-State Transmission System) Regulations, 2022 (hereinafter referred to as 'GNA Regulations / Principal Regulations').

2. Post the issuance of Principal Regulations on 7.6.2022, suggestions have been received from Ministry of power, TANGEDCO, APCC and CTUIL to address certain concerns as follows:

   (a) MOP vide letter dated 26.9.2022 has raised concerns on squatting of Connectivity by generating stations and have made suggestions for incorporating provisions in the GNA Regulations to avoid squatting.

   (b) TANGEDCO and APPC have suggested to consider cases of direct drawl from an ISGS through intra-state transmission system while finalising GNA quantum based on ISTS drawal.

   (c) CTUIL vide letter dated 30.9.2022 recommended some changes required in the GNA Regulations based on comments received on Draft Detailed Procedure. Further vide letter dated 16.12.2022, CTUIL has submitted suggestions based on experience in implementing the GNA Regulations partly effective from 15.10.2022.

   Keeping in view the suggestions received, draft amendments have been proposed to the Principal Regulations.

Amendment to address squatting of Connectivity

3. Ministry of Power (MoP) vide letter dated 26.09.2022 conveyed as follows:

Subject: Changes required in the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Connectivity and General Network Access to the inter-State Transmission System) Regulations to avoid 'Squatting on Connectivity and to promote serious players' – Regarding.

Sir,

I am directed to refer to the discussion in the meeting held under Hon'ble Minister of Power on 05.09.2022 to discuss connectivity and other Renewable Energy (RE) related transmission issues (copy of minutes of the meeting enclosed).

2. In the meeting, present provisions of granting connectivity as contained in the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Connectivity and General Network Access to the inter-State Transmission System) Regulations, 2022 (GNA Regulations) were discussed. The need for formalizing the processes for granting connectivity with an objective to safeguard the interest of consumers and generators were highlighted. It was decided that in order to avoid squatting on Connectivity and to promote serious players, the following provisions may be included in the subject cited GNA Regulations for granting connectivity:

a. *Generator shall submit ownership or lease rights (and not just agreement) for 50% of the land required for the capacity of connectivity granted within 6 months from the date of grant of connectivity; failing which the connectivity shall be revoked and the Bank Guarantee (BG) encashed.*

b. *Generator shall submit documents of Financial closure or invest at least 10% of the project cost including the land acquisition cost through equity, duly supported by Auditor's certificate, within 6 months from date of grant of connectivity, failing which the connectivity shall be revoked and the BG encashed.*

c. *As far as RE projects are concerned; only projects which are expected to be commissioned within 2 years from the date of grant of connectivity may be granted connectivity. If the RE Generator is not able to come up within 2 years, the connectivity granted will be revoked and the BG encashed.*

   However, if SCOD of the RE Generator is extended by MNRE, and the RE generator comes within the period of extended SCOD, then connectivity will not be revoked, but the RE Generator shall pay a penalty for delay in the commissioning as provided in the Regulations. For Thermal and Hydro generators, connectivity can be granted for projects, which are expected to be commissioned within 5 and 6 years respectively.

d. *Change in ownership of Projects before commissioning shall not be allowed.*

e. *The application fee for connectivity may be increased from present Rs. 5 Lacs to Rs. 10 Lacs.*

3. In light of the decisions taken in the meeting, CERC is required to make suitable changes in the GNA Regulations at the earliest.

4. This issues with the approval of Secretary (Power)."

4. Keeping in view suggestions of the MOP, it is proposed to include conditions to assess seriousness of applications for Connectivity in case of REGS, ESS (excluding Pumped Storage plant) and Renewable Power park developer . The proposal are in line with the prevailing requirements under the 2009 Connectivity

Regulations as detailed in the Revised procedure for “Grant of connectivity to projects based on renewable sources to inter-state transmission system" dated 20.2.2021. In case of Renewable Power park developer, LOA and PPA conditions do not hold good and accordingly it is proposed that Renewable Power park developer may apply along with required land documents. Accordingly, it is proposed to amend the clause (vii) of Regulation 5.8 and insert new sub-clauses (xi) under the Regulation 5.8 of the Principal Regulations as under:

“5.8 (vii)In case of Renewable Power Park Developer, the following documents shall be submitted:

(a) authorisation by the Central Government or the State Government, as applicable, to undertake infrastructural activities including arrangement for Connectivity on behalf of solar power generators or wind power generators; and

(b) Registered Title Deed as a proof of Ownership or lease rights or land use rights for 50% of the land required for the capacity for which Connectivity is sought; and

(c) Auditor’s certificate, certifying the release of at least 10% of the project cost including the land acquisition cost through equity.

5.8 (xi) In case of Applicants which are REGS (other than Hydro generating station) or ESS (excluding Pumped Storage Plant (PSP)) the following documents shall be submitted:

(a) Letter of Award (LOA) by, or Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) entered into with, a Renewable Energy Implementing Agency or a distribution licensee or an authorized agency on behalf of distribution licensee consequent to tariff based competitive bidding, as the case may be

Provided that in case of Applicants being multi-located REGS, the details of locations and capacity at each location, duly certified by the Renewable Energy Implementing Agency or the distribution licensee, as the case may be, shall be submitted.

Or

(b)

i. Registered Title Deed as a proof of Ownership or lease rights or land use rights for 50% of the land required for the capacity for which Connectivity is sought; and

ii. Auditor’s certificate, certifying the release of at least 10% of the project cost including the land acquisition cost through equity.”

5. MOP vide letter dated 26.9.2022 has also suggested to include requirement of achieving Financial closure within a specified time after grant of Connectivity. Based on MOP’s suggestions, CTU had uploaded a draft Procedure on its website for comments of stakeholders including the proposal of Financial closure within 6 months of grant of Connectivity. Stakeholders vide their comments, on the draft Procedure requested to increase the timeline to achieve the Financial

Closure from 6 months to 12 months citing reasons such as time required as per the bidding guidelines and to acquire land.

6. Further, we observe that there may be some specific cases of RE Projects like RE projects linked with manufacturing schemes etc. where gestation period of the project is comparatively longer and thereby the time span between the application date of connectivity and start date of connectivity may be more than 2 years where financial Closure may not be achieved within 12 months. Considering the above, the requirement of financial closure has been proposed by including a new Regulation 9.3 as under:

> *"9.3 An applicant which is REGS (other than Hydro generating station), ESS (excluding PSP) or Renewable power park developer to which final grant of connectivity has been issued, shall have to achieve the financial closure for the capacity of such Connectivity, (a) within a period of 12 months from the date of issuance of final grant of connectivity, if the start date of Connectivity is within 2 years from date of issuance of final grant of connectivity or (b) a period equivalent to 50% time period between issue of final grant of Connectivity and start date of Connectivity, if the start date of Connectivity is more than 2 years from date of issuance of final grant of connectivity,:*
>
> *Provided that such an applicant shall submit proof of Financial Closure of the project (with copy of loan sanction letter or proof of first disbursal of loan amount) to CTU within 15 days of achieving the financial closure.*
>
> *Provided further that if the Connectivity grantee fails to achieve the financial closure within the stipulated time as per this regulation or fails to submit the copy of financial closure as per first proviso to this regulation Connectivity shall be revoked and Conn-BG1, Conn-BG2 and Conn-BG3 shall be treated in terms of Regulation 24.2 or Regulation 24.3 of these regulations, as applicable."*

7. There may be situation where a generating station is not able to commission its project within stipulated time even after achieving the milestone of Financial closure. Accordingly, it is proposed to include provision of revocation of Connectivity in case COD is not achieved within specified timeline. There have also been cases, where LoA or PPA gets terminated post grant of Connectivity. Since, the basis on which Connectivity has been granted is terminated, it requires revocation of Connectivity on such termination , except in cases where COD has already achieved. Accordingly, it is proposed to add the following new Regulation 24.6 for revocation of Connectivity:

> *"*
>
> *24.6 Revocation of Connectivity*
>
> *(1)*
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> *(a) Connectivity shall be revoked for the corresponding capacity, if the Connectivity grantee fails to achieve COD either in full or in parts on or before,*

(i) the scheduled date of commercial operation of the generation project, for cases covered under clause (xi)(a) of the Regulation 5.8, as intimated at the time of making application for grant of Connectivity or as extended or delayed commissioning permitted by the Renewable Energy Implementing Agency or the distribution licensee or the authorized agency on behalf of distribution licensee, as the case may be.

(ii) six months after the scheduled date of commercial operation as intimated at time of making application for grant of Connectivity, for cases covered under clause (xi)(b) of the Regulation 5.8.

(b) In case of Applicants which have been granted Connectivity under clause (xi)(b) of the Regulation 5.8 but are subsequently covered under clause (xi)(a) of the Regulation 5.8, the last date for declaration of COD shall be the SCOD of the project or as extended or delayed commissioning permitted by the Renewable Energy Implementing Agency or the distribution licensee or the authorized agency on behalf of distribution licensee, as the case may be.

(c) Connectivity granted to an REGS (other than Hydro generating station) or ESS (excluding PSP) shall be revoked, if LOA or PPA on basis of which Connectivity was granted, is terminated prior to the COD of the project.

(d) Connectivity granted to a Renewable Power Park developer shall be revoked for the corresponding capacity, if the generating station(s) within the Power park fails to achieve COD on or before,

(i) scheduled date of commercial operation of the generation project as per LOA or PPA, as extended or delayed commissioning permitted by the Renewable Energy Implementing Agency or the distribution licensee or the authorized agency on behalf of distribution licensee, as the case may be.

(ii) six months after the scheduled date of commercial operation for generating station(s) being set up without LOA or PPA.

(2) In case of revocation of Connectivity under sub-clauses (a) to (d) of Clause (1) of this Regulation, Conn-BG-1, Conn-BG2 and Conn-BG3 shall be dealt with in terms of regulation 24.2 or regulation 24.3 of these regulations, as applicable."

Direct drawal through intra-State transmission system in case of regional entity generating station connected to intra-state transmission system

8. TANGEDCO vide its letters dated 13.07.2022, 22.08.2022 and 14.11.2022 has submitted that TANGEDCO is drawing power from CGSs viz. Madras Atomic Power Station (MAPS), Neyveli TS II, NTECL Vallur, MAPS and Kudankulam Atomic Station through the intra-State network. TANGEDCO has requested to exclude the quantum of power drawn through intra-State network for assessing the deemed GNA quantum as per the Regulation 18.1 of the GNA Regulations. Andhra Pradesh Power Coordination Committee (APPCC) vide letter dated 12-12-2022 has also raised the similar concern and requested for exclusion of the AP's allocation 461.1 MW from NTPC Simhadri Station-I which is connected to AP STU network from the deemed GNA quantum of Andhra Pradesh.

9. It is observed that if a generating station which is either connected to intra-State transmission system or both inter-State as well as intra-State transmission system, is a regional entity i.e. under the control area of RLDC, the interface

meters for such State are considered at generating station periphery. Hence any drawal from generating station to State through such intra-state transmission system is considered as ISTS drawal.

10. Under the prevailing 2020 Sharing regulations, the matter of considering ISTS drawal in such cases have already been deliberated at SRPC during 39th Meeting of the Technical Coordination Sub-Committee (TCC) of SRPC held on 3rd December 2021 and at 39th Meeting of Southern Regional Power Committee (SRPC) held on 06th December 2021. The relevant extracts of the combined Minutes of the 39th Meeting of TCC and SRPC are as follow:

"C.5 Issues Regarding Calculation of Inter State Transmission Charges for TANGEDCO by NLDC

5.1 Central Transmission Utility of India Limited (CTUIL) vide letter dated 24th September 2021 had intimated that they were in receipt of letter from MoP dated 17.09.2021 enclosing D.O letter dated 21.08.2021 from TANGEDCO regarding computation of ISTS charges for TANGEDCO by NLDC and requested that a special SRPC meeting may be convened to deliberate on the issues raised by TANGEDCO with respect to MAPS, NLC TS- II, Kudankulam NPP and NTECL Vallur. In this regard, a copy of CMD, TANGEDCO letter dated 07.10.2021 with request to convene a meeting with all stakeholders had been received.

5.2 A Special Meeting of TCC was held on 18th October 2021 through VC to discuss on the issues raised by TANGEDCO w.r.t. sharing of ISTS charges/computation of LTA of the central generating stations located in Tamil Nadu wherein it was decided that a Sub-Group would be formed under SRPC Secretariat with representatives from CTUIL, NLDC, SRLDC and SLDCs of SR to formulate an Objective Methodology/ General Philosophy to be adopted for determining LTA/MTOA corresponding to capacity connected to ISTS in case of Generating Stations connected to both ISTS and intra-State transmission system and submit its recommendations to TCC within one month.

5.3 Accordingly, a Sub-Group (LTA-Sub Group) comprising the Members from CTUIL, NLDC, SRLDC and SLDCs/STUs of Southern Region has been constituted. So far, LTA-Sub Group has conducted one meeting and a joint study meeting.

5.4 Second meeting of the LTA Sub Group for formulating an objective methodology to be adopted for determining Long Term Access and Medium Term Open Access corresponding to capacity connected to ISTS in case of Generating Stations connected to both ISTS and intra-State transmission system (for which LTA was not granted by the CTU) was held on 22.11.2021 through VC.

5.5 Recommendation of the LTA Sub-Group:

a) Following methodology was agreed in principle by the Sub-Group for ascertaining the adequacy of intra-STU Network to evacuate their share from a GS connected to both STU system & ISTS:

i) The intra-STU network planned and implemented at the time of commissioning of the concerned Central Generating Station (CGS) only to be considered.

ii) ISTS Network connected to CGS may be taken out of service and CGS may be left connected with intra-state transmission system (STU network) of home state. If the home state STU system is meeting the all the criteria as per the transmission planning criteria to evacuate their share, then that quantum may be considered for exemption in the computation of sharing of transmission charges.

iii) Latest ATC/TTC All India Peak Base Case may be used for this purpose.

iv) Ex-Bus Firm + Un-allocated quantum of the beneficiaries (i.e., 100% of CGS net capacity) to be considered to evaluate whether the home state STU system is capable of evacuating their share.

However, TANGEDCO has expressed the concern on considering only the originally approved transmission system and opined that it may be appropriate to consider the present Intra-State Transmission system connected to the Generating Station for evaluation of the capacity to be evacuated through Intra-State Transmission system for LTA exemption.

SNo.	Generating Station	Observation	Conclusion/ Recommendation
1.	NTPC Kudgi STPS	LTA was granted by CTU	These Generating Stations have not been considered by the Sub Group for ascertaining the adequacy of intra-STU Network to evacuate their share from GS.
2	Neyveli New Thermal Power Station (NNTPS)	LTA was granted by CTU	
3	NTPC Simhadri STPS Stage I	CERC vide Order 30.03.2017 in Petition No. 291/MP/2015 has exempted LTA.	
4	UPCL	LTA was granted by CTU	
5	NTPC Ramagundam STPS Stage I & II	In line with the agreed methodology, TSTRANSCO system is capable of evacuating Telangana share.	LTA may be exempted for Telangana for the quantum of its share from Ramagundam STPS Stage-I & II.
6	NTPC Ramagundam STPS Stage III	RSTPS Stage III was planned to evacuate fully through the ISTS.	LTA exemption may not be considered.
7	NLC TPS II Stage I	In line with the agreed methodology, TANTRANSCO system is capable of evacuating Tamil Nadu share.	LTA may be exempted for Tamil Nadu for the quantum of its share from NLC TPS II Stage I.
8	NLC TPS II Stage II	☐ 400kV lines were identified for evacuation of power from NLC TPS II Stage II. ☐ However, TANGEDCO submitted that the entire Tamil Nadu share from NLC TPS II Stage I & Stage II can be evacuated through their intra-state transmission system.	LTA exemption for Tamil Nadu may not be considered.
9	NTECL, Vallur TPS	There was divergence of views as below: TANGEDCO: The interconnecting line (400 kV Vallur TPS – NCTPS St II D/c line) was considered for evacuation of power from NTECL as well as the reliability. CTUIL: The interconnecting line was planned as the ATS of NCTPS St-II and not in the evacuation scheme of NTECL Vallur TPS.	Case may be considered by TCC/SRPC.

10	*NPCIL, KKNPP*	*KKNPP was planned to be evacuated fully through the ISTS.*	*LTA exemption for Tamil Nadu may not be considered.*
11	*NPCIL, Kaiga GS Stage-I & II*	*400 kV ISTS were planned for evacuation of both the stages and no intra-State transmission system was considered for evacuation.*	*LTA exemption for Karnataka may not be considered.*

b) Following Generating Stations of SR connected to both ISTS and intra-State Transmission System have been considered and concluded as below:

(c) NPCIL MAPS Kalpakkam: Case may be considered by TCC/SRPC.

5.6 TCC Deliberation:

i. SRPC secretariat informed that the Sub-Group has finalized the methodology for ascertaining the adequacy of intra-STU Network to evacuate their share from Generating Station (CGS) connected to both STU system & ISTS. Sub-Group has analysed all the generating stations connected to both ISTS and STU network which fall under Regulation 13 (11) of CERC Sharing Regulations 2020 (where LTA has not been granted by CTUIL) based on the agreed methodology. ***After analysis and studies, the Sub-Group concluded that LTA may be exempted for Telangana for the quantum of its share from Ramagundam STPS Stage-I & II, and for Tamil Nadu for the quantum of its share from NLC TPS II Stage-I.*** *In case of NTECL Vallur TPS, Sub-Group could not conclude due to divergence of views by members in respect of 400 kV Vallur TPS – NCTPS St II D/c interconnecting line as to whether the said line has been planned under evacuation system of Vallur TPS or NCTPS St-II and recommended that the case of NTECL Vallur TPS would be put up to TCC for conclusion. MAPS, Kalpakkam was also not considered by the Sub-group since MAPS is connected to only STU network (TANTRANSO) and no ISTS is being used for evacuation. Hence MAPS case was also recommended to be put up to TCC. ……*

iv. CTUIL stated that there has to be a standard methodology which could be applied on pan-India basis. It would lead to complications if diversions are taken from the standard methodology for specific generator cases. LTA Sub-Group has finalized the methodology which has also been agreed to by SR constituents and the same can be applied on pan India basis. CTU has had discussion about this methodology internally and also interacted with CERC staff. CTU informed that the methodology is in agreement by all and felt that this would be implemented on Pan-India basis as a standard methodology for ***ascertaining the adequacy of intra-STU Network to evacuate their share from a GS connected to both STU system & ISTS.*** *CTUIL also stated that MAPS is a state embedded Central Generating Station which does not fall under Regulation 13(11) and hence TCC may take a call in MAPS case.*

v. After deliberation, TCC agreed that NTECL Vallur TPS may not be considered under Regulation 13(11) of sharing Regulations 2020 for exemption of LTA. TANGEDCO may approach CERC for the relief as envisaged in the MoM of Standing Committee. It was also decided that the findings/ suggestions of TCC/ SRPC, along with the recommendations of the LTA Sub-Group w.r.t. CGS/ ISGS in SR would be submitted to NLDC & CTU for consideration and to the Committee to be formed by CERC at National level.

vi. APTRANSCO informed that they are agreeable to the recommendations of the LTA Sub-Group/ TCC decisions and the same may be put up to NLDC/ CTU/ CERC for implementation.
vii. TSTRANSCO informed that they are also agreeable to the Sub-Group Recommendations/ TCC decisions.

……

ix. PCKL informed that regarding UPCL, a petition in APTEL had been filed by them in the regime of CERC Sharing Regulations 2010 and is pending. PCKL requested to consider the case of UPCL as per the present Regulations, i.e., Sharing Regulations 2020. LTA Sub-Group was also requested to consider UPCL case under Regulation 13(11). In case of Kaiga GS & Kudgi STPS, KPTCL would submit the issues.

x. SRPC secretariat clarified that UPCL & Kudgi STPS were not considered by the LTA Sub-Group since the LTA for both UPCL and Kudgi STPS was granted by CTU. LTA Sub-Group did not consider the Generating Stations for analysis where LTA had been granted to them by CTU. Kaiga GS was not eligible for LTA exemption as per the agreed methodology (400 kV ISTS system has been planned for evacuation of both the stages of Kaiga GS and no intra-State transmission system has been considered for evacuation). In case of any apprehension in this regard, PCKL may take up the issue appropriately.
…..

5.7 TCC Recommendations
i. The findings/ suggestions of TCC/ SRPC along with the recommendations of the LTA Sub-Group w.r.t. CGS/ ISGS in SR would be submitted to the Committee to be formed by CERC at National level.
ii. MS, SRPC to address a letter to Implementing Agency (NLDC) and CTUIL conveying the recommendations of the LTA Sub-Group/ TCC decisions for consideration. NLDC may also be requested to consider LTA exemption of Tamil Nadu for its share from MAPS in line with the CERC orders of similarly placed generators.

5.8 SRPC Deliberation
…
5.9 Decision/ Recommendation
i) The findings/ suggestions of TCC/ SRPC along with the recommendations of the LTA Sub Group w.r.t. CGS/ ISGS in SR would be submitted to the Committee to be formed by CERC at National level.
ii) MS, SRPC to address a letter to Implementing Agency (NLDC) and CTUIL conveying the recommendations of the LTA Sub-Group and TCC/ SRPC decisions for consideration. NLDC may also be requested to consider LTA exemption of Tamil Nadu for its share from MAPS in line with the CERC orders of similarly placed generators.
iii) NLDC to seek the clarification from CERC on the request/ recommendations of SRPC."

Based on the above discussions MS, SRPC vide letter dated 16.12.2021 requested NLDC to exempt deemed LTA quantum from computation of monthly transmission charges in respect of State's drawal from Ramagundam STPS Stage-I, NLC TPS II Stage-I and MAPS. Relevant extracts of the SRPC Letter dated 16-12-2021 are as follows:

"……..

a)As per the above methodology, the following two Stations have been found to fit and falling within the ambit of Regulation 13(11) of the Sharing Regulations 2020, where deemed LTA may be exempted:
i. Telangana for its quantum of share from Ramagundam STPS Stage-I & II.
ii. Tamil Nadu for its quantum of share from NLC TPS II Stage I.

In the 39th meetings of TCC/ SRPC held on 03.12.2021/06.12.2021, the recommendations of the Sub-Group have been further deliberated and decided, the following:

a)The Implementing Agency (NLDC) may exempt deemed LTA quantum from the computation of monthly transmission charges in respect of the following: i. Telangana quantum of share from Ramagundam STPS Stage I & II ii. Tamil Nadu quantum of share from NLC TPS II Stage I.

b)NLDC may be requested to exempt deemed LTA of Tamil Nadu from Madras Atomic Power Station (MAPS), NPCIL (connected to only TN STU system) in line with the CERC Orders of similarly placed generators."

11. SRPC in its in 51st Meeting of Commercial Sub-Committee held on 22.04.2022 finalized the methodology to calculate transmission deviation in abovesaid cases as follows:

"Methodology for computation of Transmission Deviation of the states for special cases:
(As decided in 51st Meeting of Commercial Sub-Committee held on 22.04.2022)

1. *When CGS/ISGS is connected to both ISTS & STU system and LTA to the state is exempted/ excluded: (Cases are:*
   - i. *NNTPP - TANTRANSCO system,*
   - ii. *NTPC, Ramagundam Stage I &II - TSTRANSCO system,*
   - iii. *NLC TPS II Stage I - TANTRASNCO system*

Transmission Deviation of state in a Time Block=
Actual Drawal in a Time Block as furnished by SRLDC — [LTA$ +MTOA + X]

Where,

X- Net drawal through identified STU interface nodes connected to respective CGS in a time block or the weighted average allocation (MW) of the State from the respective CGS for the respective month, whichever is less.

For NNTPP,

X- Net drawal through identified STU interface nodes connected to respective CGS in a time block or 560.835 MW (Ex bus of the station excluding Mines % allocation & LTA granted by CTU), whichever is less.

2. *When CGS/ISGS is connected to only STU network and LTA to the state is exempted:(Cases are:*
   - i. *NTPC Simhadri STPS Stage I - APTRANSCO system,*
   - ii. *MAPS - TANTRASNCO system*

Transmission Deviation of state in a Time Block =
Actual Drawal in a Time Block as furnished by SRLDC — [LTA +MTOA + {(Y x Z)/100}]

Where,
Y - Injection/drawal of respective CGS in a time block.
Z - Weighted Average Percentage Allocation of the state from the respective CGS for the respective month as published in REA (Item 2).
- Weighted Average Percentage Allocation (MoP) of the respective state from CGS/IGS, if CGS/ISGS is not in ABT mechanism.

$
$LTA of the state includes the LTA exempted for Renewable Energy Generation of respective state as furnished by Implementing Agency (IA)."

12. As per SRPC minutes for meeting held on 6.12.2021, it is observed that RPC recommended only those cases for ISTS exemption where intra-State transmission system which has been planned and implemented at the time of commissioning of CGS and is adequate to evacuate share of power of the state

from the CGS. Further the cases where specific LTA was taken to ISTS were not considered fit cases by RPC.

13. We observe that while calculating GNA under Regulation 18.1, ISTS drawl for last 3 years were considered which included ISTS drawl from periphery of such generating station where a State draws its power directly through intra-State transmission system. Considering the comprehensive discussion at SRPC, a methodology has been proposed to reduce the ISTS drawal time-blockwise corresponding to the schedule of such State from such generating station. It is also proposed that NLDC may calculate such quantum and determine the GNA to be reduced from the notified GNA as per Annexure-I to GNA Regulations for the purpose of Sharing of inter-State transmission charges.

14. Accordingly, following new Regulation 18.3 is proposed to be added in the Principal Regulations and to add the above mentioned methodology as Annexure-II:

Annexure-II

Methodology to determine 'Direct drawl' by a State from a regional entity generating station

State's share of power which is evacuated directly through STU Network from a generating station connected only to STU or to both STU and ISTS, shall be determined and treated as follows:

a) For regional entity generating stations already connected to STU and ISTS or only STU system as on coming into force of these regulations, ISTS drawal data as considered under Regulation 18.1 for host State where such generating station is located shall be reduced to factor the direct drawl by State, based on following methodology:

i The STU network planned and implemented to evacuate State's share of power from such generating station at the time of commissioning of the concerned generating station shall only be considered;
ii CTU shall provide a list of such generating stations to NLDC within a week of coming into effect of these Regulations.
iii NLDC shall calculate the quantum of ISTS drawl blockwise as "Direct drawal" for years 2018-19,2019-2020 and 2020-2021:

'Direct drawal'= Lower of

*Actual ISTS drawal through STU feeders connected to identified generating station **or** drawal schedule of the State from such generating station for corresponding block.*

iv The blockwise 'Direct drawal' shall be reduced from blockwise actual ISTS drawal data for such State.

v Based on modified ISTS drawal data as calculated at sub-clause (v) of this Regulation, GNA_{sh} shall be calculated for such State as per formula specified in Regulation 18.1. The reduction in GNA for such State shall be calculated as GNA_d which will be as follows:

GNA_d = GNA as indicated at Annexure-I – (Modified GNA after accounting for 'direct darwal' (GNAsh)

vi NLDC shall notify on its website, a list of GNA_d for each such State within 1 month of notification of these Regulations.

vii For the purpose of Sharing of transmission charges under Sharing Regulations, GNA for the State shall be considered after reducing GNA_d from GNA as per Annexure-I of these Regulations.

viii For all other purposes including scheduling of power from such identified generating station by RLDC to the host State, GNA quantum as per Annexure-I of these Regulations shall be considered.

ix While calculating Regional transmission deviation account under Sharing Regulations, actual ISTS drawal data for such host State shall be reduced by quantum of 'Direct drawal' for each time-block as per formula at subclause (iv) of this Regulation.

b) For regional entity generating stations which are yet to be connected to STU and ISTS or only STU system as on coming into force of these regulations.

i. The STU network planned and being implemented to evacuate State's share of power from such generating station and ISTS has not been planned and constructed for evacuation of such share of the state shall only be considered;

ii. The host State STU network shall meet all the requirements as per the transmission planning criteria to evacuate the State's share of power from such generating station.

iii. CTU shall identify such generating station and inform NLDC.

iv. NLDC shall calculate the quantum of ISTS drawl as "Direct drawal" from the blockwise ISTS drawal data for respective time blocks:

'Direct drawal'= Lower of

*Actual ISTS drawal through STU feeders connected to identified generating station **or** drawal schedule of the State from such generating station for corresponding block*

The quantum of blockwise 'Direct drawal' shall be reduced from actual ISTS drawal data for such State for purpose of regional transmission deviation accounts under Sharing Regulations.

v. While calculating Regional transmission deviation account under Sharing Regulations, actual ISTS drawal data for such host State shall be reduced by quantum of 'Direct drawal' for each time-block as per formula at subclause (iv) of this Regulation.

vi. For all other purposes including scheduling of power from such identified generating station by RLDC to the host State, GNA quantum equal to Connectivity with STU system shall be considered which shall not considered for billing under Sharing Regulations."

15. The exercise as proposed above shall be carried out to reduce the quantum of GNA from deemed GNA as per Annexure-I for Sharing of ISTS charges. However, for purpose of scheduling of power from an regional entity inter-State generating station connected both to inter-State and intra-State transmission system or only to intra-State transmission system, deemed GNA as per Annexure-I shall be considered. Further, for purpose of transmission deviation charges schedule from such generating station or actual drawl through intra-State system, whichever is lower, shall be exempted. No exemption shall be considered for any injection at such intra-State transmission system feeders, and such injection data shall be ignored. Similar exercise is proposed for cases where a regional entity inter-State generating station is connected only to intra-State transmission system.

16. Illustration have been included for clarity as follows:

Suppose a State 'A' is having PPA with a Inter-State generating Station 'G1' for 500 MW and is drawing power directly through intra-State network. . Suppose 'A' has deemed GNA of 4000MW as in Annexure-I of the GNA Regulations, it shall be reduced for purpose of sharing of transmission charges as follows:

For calculation of transmission charges

Suppose for a time-block T1

State schedule drawl from G1 in T1 $(X_1)_{))}$= 500 MW

State drawl through intra-State transmission system connected to G1, in T1, (X_2)= 400 MW

State total ISTS drawal in T1 = 4000 MW

Direct drawal from 'G1' for 'A' = Lower of X_1 and X_2 = 400 MW

Thus, the modified ISTS drawl for A in T1 = 4000-400 = 3600 MW

The above exercise shall be carried out by NLDC for each time block for the year 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-2021for all such generating stations, as applicable, to calculate GNA_{sh} .

Suppose GNA_{sh} comes out to be 3600 MW

Then, GNA_d= 4000 (GNA as per Annexure-I) – 3600 (GNA_{sh}) = 400 MW

NLDC shall publish GNA_d considering all generating stations for all the States, as applicable.

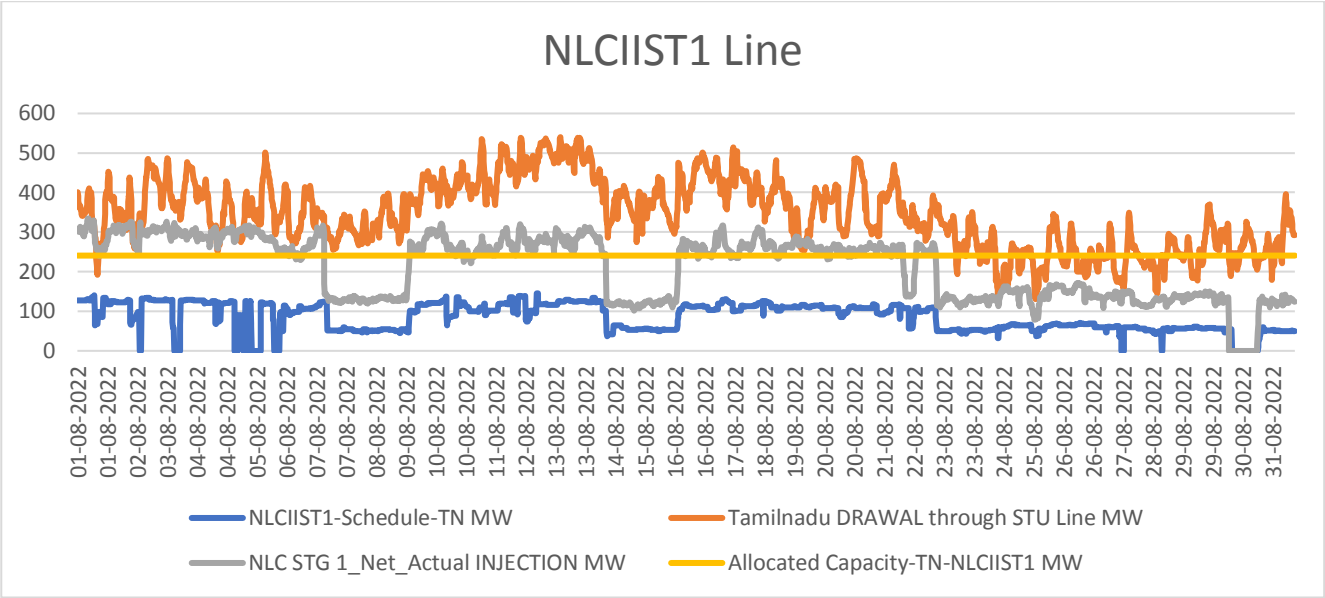
Thus, the GNA which shall be considered for the purpose of Sharing of transmission charges under Sharing Regulations = GNA as per Annexure-I - GNA_d = 4000 MW – 400 MW = 3600 MW

For calculation of RTDA (to be carried out every month)

Considering the same example, direct drawal for each time block of the month shall be calculated and shall be reduced from total ISTS drawal of the State.

Illustration for a sample month for NLC Stage-1

NLC Stage-1 is connected to intra-State transmission system through 230KV KADALANGUDI LINE, STCMS LINE and ULUNDURPET LINE. The time block wise data for month of August 2022 has been considered for (a) drawl through such intra-State lines, (b) allocated capacity from NLC Stage-1 to Tamil Nadu, (c) Schedule from NLC Stage-1 to Tamil Nadu, (d) Actual injection of NLC Stage-1.



As per above, there are blocks where actual ISTS drawal through STU lines is much higher than schedule from NLC Stage-1, which is power drawn using ISTS and is not proposed to be considered under exemption.

Other Proposed Regulations on recommendation of CTUIL

17. CTUIL vide letter dated 30.9.2022 submitted detailed Procedure under GNA Regulations for approval of the Commission along with comments and suggestions received by CTUIL during finalization of the Detailed Procedure. Some of such suggestions have been proposed in the draft Amendment as per following paragraphs.

Additional generation capacity within the quantum of Connectivity granted

18. CTUIL has submitted suggestion of Greenko Ltd vide letter dated 16.9.2022, which has suggested as follows:

"when different REGS, RHGS and ESS are being developed at single location and all of such Applicants wish to apply through Lead generator, requisite quantum for connectivity for power evacuation may also be less than total aggregated installed capacity. Accordingly, Applicants may be allowed to apply for grant of connectivity for capacity lower than the total installed capacity to different co-located REGS, RHGS and ESS, when they apply for connectivity through Lead Generator / Lead ESS."

19. The suggestion has been considered and accordingly Amendment is proposed in Regulation 5.2 of the Principal Regulations. Regulation 5.2 of Principal Regulations as issued on 7.6.2022 provides as under:

"5.2 Notwithstanding anything contained in Regulation 5.1, a generating station or ESS, with prior approval of CTU, shall be eligible to add, within the quantum of Connectivity granted to it, additional generation capacity, including ESS;

Provided that for such additional generation capacity, the said generating station shall be responsible for compliance with the Grid Code and other regulations of the Central Commission."

As per above a generating station or ESS, may add within the quantum of Connectivity granted to it, additional generation capacity, including ESS. Thus, a generating station or ESS can add additional generation capacity, including ESS, owned by the same entity.

20. However an ESS or a generating station having Connectivity for a particular installed capacity may wish to allow another generating station not owned by it so that the incoming generating station or ESS complements the generation from existing connectivity grantee such that the overall configuration becomes like an RHGS with each generating station owned by different entity. This may optimize transmission system since Connectivity quantum would remain same and the incoming generating station or ESS shall enter into an agreement with existing connectivity grantee for using the Connectivity granted to existing grantee in a coordinated manner such that injection does not exceed the connectivity granted. In such a case existing connectivity grantee shall be the lead generator or lead ESS who in the mutual agreement shall include requirements of developers using the time diversity / generation profile and ESS installations.

Accordingly, it is proposed that addition of generating capacity, within the Connectivity granted to an entity, owned either by the existing entity or by an entity other than the existing Connectivity grantee may be allowed. In this case the existing Connectivity grantee shall act as 'Lead ESS' or 'Lead generator' in terms of Regulation 2.1 (x)(ii) or Regulation 2.1 (y)(ii), as the case may be, and

be responsible for compliance with the Grid Code and other regulations of the Central Commission for such additional generation capacity including ESS.

21. Accordingly, Regulation 5.2 is proposed to be substituted as under:

"*5.2 Notwithstanding anything contained in Regulation 5.1, a generating station or ESS, with prior approval of CTU, shall be eligible to add, within the quantum of Connectivity granted to it, additional generation capacity or ESS, owned by the generating station or the ESS or any other entity.*

Provided that the generating station or the ESS being the existing Connectivity Grantee shall be responsible for compliance with the Grid Code and other regulations of the Central Commission for such additional generation capacity including ESS as 'Lead ESS' or 'Lead generator' in terms of Regulation 2.1 (x)(ii) or Regulation 2.1 (y)(ii), as the case may be:

Provided further that net injection at any point of time shall not exceed the quantum of total Connectivity granted to the existing Connectivity grantee."

Amendment of Regulations 7.1, 7.2, 8.2 and 8.3 of the Principal Regulations

22. CTU vide letter dated 30.9.2022, in its submission of Draft detailed Procedure under GNA Regulations included a condition where Augmentation of ISTS is requiredfor strengthening of common transmission system , however such augmentation may not include any element under 'ATS'. . Such a scenario is not explicitly covered under GNA Regulations. Accordingly, amendments have been proposed in Regulations 7.1, 7.2, 8.2 and 8.3.

Amendment of Regulation 15.1 of the Principal Regulations

23. CTU vide letter dated 30.09.2022 has communicated that Captive Power Producer Association (CPPA) while furnishing comments on CTU's "Detailed Procedure' have requested to allow a Bulk Consumer to use of GNA granted to it by its subsidiary companies and vice versa under Regulation 15.1 of the GNA Regulations.

24. Regulation 15.1 of the Principal Regulations provides as under:

"15.1 A Connectivity grantee shall not transfer, assign or pledge its Connectivity and the associated rights and obligations, either in full or in parts, to any person except as provided under Regulations 15.2 and 15.3 of these regulations.

Provided that Connectivity granted to a parent company may be utilised by its subsidiary companies and Connectivity granted to a subsidiary may be utilised by its parent company."

The Proviso of this Regulation allow the use of Connectivity granted to parent company by its subsidiary companies and vice versa.

25. An entity who has been granted GNA under Regulation 17.1(iii) of GNA Regulations, is also granted Connectivity to ISTS equal to such GNA. Regulation 15.1 allow the use of Connectivity granted to parent company by its subsidiary companies and vice versa, accordingly similar provision is proposed to be included for entities covered under Regulation 17.1(iii).

26. According, following proviso is proposed to be added under regulation 15.1 of the GNA Regulations:

"Provided further that where a bulk consumer has been granted GNA under Regulation 17.1(iii) seeking to connect to ISTS directly, GNA granted to such Bulk consumer may be utilized in part or full by its subsidiaries".

Amendment of Regulation 16.2 of the Principal Regulations

27. Regulation 16.2 of the Principal Regulations provides as under:

"16.2 Conn-BG2 and Conn-BG3 shall be returned in five equal parts over five years corresponding to the generation capacity which has been declared under commercial operation by the Connectivity grantee."

The provision under this Regulation provides to return the Conn-BG2 and Conn-BG3 in five equal part over five year corresponding to the generating capacity which has been declared Commercial Operation.

28. CTU vide letter dated 16.12.2022 stated that there may be the cases where Connectivity grantee declares commercial operation for part generation capacity on different dates in a single Financial Year which would require multiple streams of BGs under Regulation 16.2 and has suggested that a single date in a financial year may be considered together at the end of such financial year for returning of Conn-BG2 and Conn-BG3.

29. Accordingly following proviso is proposed to be added in the Regulation 16.2 of the Principal Regulations:

"Provided that in case of declaration of commercial operation of part capacity by the Connectivity grantee in a financial year, total quantum of such capacity declared under commercial operation within a financial year shall be considered while returning the Conn-BG2 and Conn-BG3 at the end of the financial year."

Addition of new clause (vi) under the Regulation 17.1 of the Principal Regulations

30. NTPC vide letter dated 24.11.2022 has submitted that Telangana TPP Phase-I (2X800 MW) located in Telangana State is planned to be connected to only intra-State transmission system, whose 85% power has been allocated to Telangana and remaining 15% of power has been placed at the disposal of GoI for allocation time to time. NTPC has stated that scheduling of power from such embedded generator like Telangana STPP which is having no connectivity to ISTS and hence no GNA to transfer power to other States may be covered under GNA Regulations.

31. We observe that a generating Station within a State control area may like to schedule its power outside the State. The same may happen within deemed GNA quantum of State. However, if same is not possible, a generating station may obtain GNA for injection of power into the ISTS. Such GNA quantum for the purpose of injection shall not be considered for allocation of transmission charges under the 2020 Sharing Regulations since such generating station is not a drawee DIC. A State may have net injection or net drawal in a time block. Suppose a State has a net drawal in a time block, while calculating transmission deviation, any drawal in excess of GNA quantum granted to drawee DICs within the State control area shall be considered. However, if the State has net injection in a time block, injection in excess of GNA for drawee DICs of the State plus GNA granted to such intra-state injecting entity shall be considered as transmission deviation. The consequential changes shall be included in the 2020 Sharing Regulations. Further, such entities shall need to comply with all requirements as applicable to entities under Regulation 4.1 and furnish the applicable BGs. According it is proposed to add a new clause (vi) as follows under the Regulation 17.1 of the Principal regulations:

"(vi) An injecting entity which is granted Connectivity to intra-State transmission system and seeking GNA for purpose of injection into ISTS."

32. Further it is proposed to insert clause (b-ii) after clause (b) under Regulations 22.2 of the Principal regulations as under:

"(b-ii) Entities covered under clause (vi) of Regulation 17.1 and applying GNA for injection into the ISTS shall comply with all requirements as applicable to entities under Regulation 4.1. For such entities Conn-BG1, Conn-BG2 and Conn-BG3 shall be returned in accordance with Regulation 16 of these regulations or on expiry of period of GNA, whichever is earlier."

33. Further CTU vide letter 30.09.2022 stated that there are a few state embedded generating stations having LTA to supply power outside the State. The treatment of conversion of such LTA to deemed GNA may be considered. Accordingly, following proviso is proposed to be added in the Regulation 18.1(f) of the Principal Regulations:

"Provided that generating stations connected to the intra-State transmission system where Long Term Access granted to such entity or to its identified buyer, under the Connectivity Regulations, 2009 has become effective, shall be deemed to have been granted GNA equal to the quantum of such Long term Access, under these regulations."

Addition of new Regulation 20.4 and 26.4 in the Principal Regulations

34. Stakeholders such as MOP, CPPA, JSW, Vedanta Ltd., BALCO, Enel Green Power, WIPPA, Tata Power, Sterlite Power Transmission Ltd have vide their comments on draft First Amendment to CERC (Sharing of inter-State transmission charges and losses) Regulations, 2020 have suggested to suitably incorporate the provision of waiver of Inter-State Transmission charges for the dedicated consumer procuring/utilizing GNA for RE power only. Stakeholders had submitted that full RE quantum is not available 24x7, during night hours, the Solar RE quantum would be zero. Also, the generation from wind and solar source is variable in nature depending upon availability of resource and doesn't complement the GNA capacity. Further despite procurement of power only from wind & solar sources such consumers will be forced to pay transmission charges.

35. Considering the above, it is proposed that entity covered under clause (iii) of Regulation 17.1 which intends to draw power from identified RE sources, may be made eligible to take such GNA_{RE} or T-GNA_{RE}. Further, such an entity under

certain circumstances may wish to draw power from resources other than RE resources, which may be carried out as follows:

(a) Such an entity may schedule power from sources other than identified sources under GNA_{RE} or T-GNA_{RE} in which case it shall pay transmission charges at Transmission deviation rate under GNA Regulations, or

(b) Such an entity may apply for grant of additional GNA or T-GNA, as the case may be, or

(c) Such an entity may convert its GNARE or T-GNARE into GNA or T-GNA, as the case may be.

36. Accordingly following new Regulation 20.4 and 26.4 are proposed to be added in the Principal Regulations:

"20.4 Entities covered under clause (iii) of Regulation 17.1 of these regulations shall be eligible to apply for GNA to draw power only from renewable sources as identified at clause (2) of the Regulation 13 of the Sharing Regulations. Such GNA shall be called as GNARE for purpose of calculation of transmission charges in accordance with the Sharing Regulations. For purpose of these regulations GNARE shall be same as GNA:
Provided that if such an entity with GNARE intends to draw power from the sources other than the sources identified at clause (2) of the Regulation 13 of the Sharing Regulations, it may:

(a) apply for grant of additional GNA; or
(b) it may convert GNARE into GNA by making an application to the Nodal Agency.

……..

26.4 Entities covered under sub-clauses (i) and (ii) to clause (a) of Regulation 26.1 of these regulations shall be eligible to apply for T-GNA to draw power only from renewable sources as identified at clause (2) of the Regulation 13 of the Sharing Regulations. Such T-GNA shall be called as T-GNARE for purpose of calculation of transmission charges in accordance with the Sharing Regulations. For purpose of these regulations T-GNARE shall be same as GNA:

Provided that if such an entity with T-GNARE intends to draw power from the sources other than the sources identified at clause (2) of the Regulation 13 of the Sharing Regulations, it may:

(a) apply for grant of additional T-GNA; or

(b) it may convert T-GNARE into T-GNA by making an application to the Nodal Agency."

Addition of new clause (b-i) under Regulation 22.2 of the Principal Regulations

37. The entities covered under clause (iii) of Regulation 17.1 obtains GNA and gets connectivity within such GNA. It is proposed to include requirement to furnish Conn BG-1 and Conn BG-3 for such entities also similar to entities under Regulation 4.1. Further treatment of such BGs have also been proposed in Regulation 16. Accordingly, it is proposed to insert following clause (b-i) after clause (b) under Regulations 22.2 of the Principal regulations:

(b-i) Entities covered under clause (iii) of Regulation 17.1 shall furnish Conn-BG1 for Rs 50 lakhs per application and Conn-BG3 for Rs 2 lakh/MW.

38. Further following new Regulation 16.5 is proposed to be added after regulation 16.4:

"16.5 For an entity covered under Clause (iii) of Regulation 17.1 of these Regulations, Conn-BG1 shall be returned within one month of commencement of drawl of power. Conn-BG3 and Conn-BG2, as available, shall be returned in five equal parts over five years after commencement of drawl of power at the end of financial year or within one month of expiry of period of GNA, whichever is earlier."

Amendment in Regulation 25.1 and addition of a new clause (e) under the Regulation 25.1 in the Principal Regulations

39. First para of Regulation 25.1 provides as under:

"For an entity covered under Regulation 17.1, GNA once granted can be relinquished with a notice of 30 days to the Nodal Agency, in full or in part, on payment of relinquishment charges in advance as per following:

…

"

40. The notice period for GNA relinquishment is 30 days under GNA Regulations. The same is proposed to be increased to 1 year so that the nodal agency may have adequate time to allot the relinquished GNA quantum, if possible to other entity(ies) for optimum utilization of the transmission infrastructure.

Since the notice period has been increased as 1 year, relinquishment charges has been proposed to be reduced from 24 times to 18 times of the monthly transmission charges.

41. Accordingly amendments are proposed in Regulation 25.1. The proposed Regulation 25.1 reads as follows after substitution:

42. Accordingly, it is proposed that the Regulation 2.1 may be read as under:

"25.1 *For an entity covered under Clauses (i) to (v) of Regulation 17.1, GNA once granted can be relinquished, in full or in parts, with a notice of one year to the Nodal Agency, along with a fee of fifty lac rupees (which will be adjusted from the relinquishment charges) as per following:*

(a) For an entity covered under clause (i) of Regulation 17.1 of these regulations, STU may relinquish GNA on behalf of identified intra-State entity. The relinquishment charges shall be equal to 18 times the transmission charges paid by such intra-State entity for the last billing month under the Sharing Regulations, corresponding to the relinquished quantum.

(b) For an entity covered under clauses (ii) to (v) of Regulation 17.1 of these regulations, the relinquishment charges shall be equal to 18 times, the transmission charges paid by such entity for the last month under the Sharing regulations, corresponding to the relinquished quantum.

Provided that, if the balance period of GNA is less than 18 months, the relinquishment charges shall be equal to the number of balance months times the transmission charges paid by such entity for the last month under the Sharing Regulations, corresponding to the relinquished quantum.

Provided further that for the entity covered under clause (iii) of Regulation 17.1 of these regulations, if GNA is relinquished one year prior to date of effectiveness of GNA, Conn-BG1 and Conn-BG3 shall be encashed corresponding to the relinquished quantum as relinquishment charges.

(c) Relinquishment charges received under clauses (a) and (b) of this Regulation shall be used for reducing Monthly Transmission Charges under the Sharing Regulations.

(d) On relinquishment of full quantum of GNA by entity covered under clause (iii) of Regulation 17.1 of these regulations, such entity shall be disconnected from the grid.

(e) Relinquishment charges shall be paid one month prior to effective date of relinquishment failing which relinquishment shall not be effective."

Amendment of Regulation 34.2 of the Principal Regulations

43. Regulation 34.2 and Regulation 34.4(c) of the Principal Regulations provides as under:

"34.2 Transmission charges for T-GNA, in case of bilateral and collective transactions, shall be payable only at point of drawal, as per the last published Transmission charge rate for T-GNA for the State where such point of drawal is located:

Provided that under collective transactions, transmission charges for T-GNA shall be payable for drawal schedules more than GNA quantum or T-GNA quantum or both, as applicable."

As per above, transmission charges under collective transactions are payable only for drawal schedule more than a specified quantum.

44. IEX vide comments dated 03.10.2022 on the draft Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Sharing of Inter-State Transmission Charges and Losses) (First Amendment) Regulations, 2022 submitted that keeping in view multiple drawee entities are there within GNA quantum of a State transacting under multiple power Exchanges, there is a need to segregate the quantum of schedule for each drawee DIC which is payable towards collective transaction.

45. We observe that there is a need to segregate the schedule which is liable for payment of transmission charges under collective transactions, which is over and above GNA. This would require a coordinated effort of SLDC and NLDC/RLDCs. Accordingly, it is proposed to insert the following explanation under the Regulation 34.2 of the Principal Regulations:

"Explanation: In order to determine whether drawl schedule was more than GNA quantum or T-GNA quantum or both in case of collective transaction, SLDC shall furnish to NLDC, intra-state entity-wise details of schedule under GNA or T-GNA, as the case may be. NLDC shall issue power exchange wise and entity-wise segregation of payable T-GNA charges."

46. Illustration have been included for clarity as follows:

Suppose in a State 'A' with total GNA of 5000 MW has three distribution licensees , 'X', 'Y' and 'Z' having such GNA. Suppose this 5000 MW GNA is segregated within 'X', 'Y' 'Z' as 1500 MW, 1500 MW and 2000 MW for the purpose of sharing of ISTS charges. Suppose for a time block utilisation under GNA vs collective transaction is as follows, transmission charges for T-GNA for such transaction shall be as per following:

Calculation of T-GNA Charges under Collective transaction				
Distribution licensees in State 'A'	**X (MW)**	**Y (MW)**	**Z (MW)**	**Total at State Periphery (MW)**
Distribution licensee wise GNA	1500	1500	2000	5000
Utilisation Under GNA Scheduling	1400	1300	1700	4400
COLLECTIVE TRANSACTION SCHEDULING				
Total Cleared Volume @ PX	0	500	500	1000
Drawal Schedule more than GNA+TGNA against which T-GNA Charges to be recovered from PX at State periphery	0			-400
T-GNA CHARGES to be paid by power exchange to Nodal agency	400 MW			

Entity wise drawal Schedule more than GNA+TGNA against which T-GNA Charges to be recovered by PX		-300	-200	Charges for 400 MW is to be allocated pro-rata to 'Y' and 'Z' in ratio of '300 MW' and '200 MW' respectively

In case of transactions under multiple power exchanges, the above principle may be followed and charges may be determined at State periphery for all such intra-State entities having GNA. For intra-State entities which donot have GNA, however transacts in a power exchange, shall pay T-GNA charges for the cleared quantum as per the Regulations.

Amendment in Regulation 37 of the Principal Regulations

47. CTU vide its letter dated 16.12.2022 has suggested to include treatment of MTOA granted to a trading licensee for purpose of transition in the GNA Regulations.

48. Regulation 37.5 already covers treatment of LTA granted to a trading licensee,which has not become effective. Accordingly, similar dispensation is proposed for MTOA granted to a trading licensee which has not become effective. Accordingly, it is proposed that the Regulation 37.5 may be read as under:

*"Long Term Access **or Medium Term open Access** granted under the Connectivity Regulations, 2009 which has not become effective, to a trading licensee other than that covered under Regulation 17.1 of these regulations shall be treated as withdrawn and bank guarantee furnished, if any, shall be returned."*

49. Further, MTOA granted to a trading licensee which has become effective is proposed to be included as a new clause under regulation 37.8 as follows:

"(c) Medium Term Open Access granted to a Trading licensee, other than for cross border trade of electricity in terms of the Cross Border Regulations, shall be considered as part of GNA deemed to have been granted to the concerned grid connected entity(ies) under Regulation 17.1 and for entities under Regulation 4.1 (including generating stations connected to intra-State transmission system) for the period of such Medium Term Open Access.

Provided that settlement of transmission charges inter-se between such trading licensee and the concerned grid connected entity(ies) shall be made in terms of the existing agreement between them or as may be mutually agreed."

Amendment in Regulation 40.2 of the Principal Regulations

50. Regulation 40.2 of the Principal Regulations provides as under:

"40.2 One time GNA charges shall be payable by entities covered under Regulation 4.1 and clause (iii) of Regulation 17.1 of these regulations in terms of clause (d) of Regulation 22.2 of these regulations."

51. CTU vide letter dated 16.12.2022 has suggested that One time GNA charges may not be applicable for the capacity which is already connected to the grid and declared to be in commercial operation as on date of coming into effect of the GNA Regulations. It is observed that entities which has already connected to the grid may seek additional GNA upto its connectivity or may enhance its connectivity for the capacity already declared under commercial operation. Accordingly, it is proposed that One time GNA charges shall not be applicable for the capacity which has been declared commercial operation as on date of coming into effect of the GNA Regulations.

Illustration:

Suppose a generating station having installed capacity of 1200 MW has already achieved the COD for full capacity, but having Connectivity for 1150 MW. Suppose such generating station applies for additional Connectivity for 50 MW under GNA Regulations, there shall not be any one time GNA charges be levied on such 50 MW Capacity which is already connected to the Grid

52. Accordingly following proviso is proposed to be added in the Regulation 40.2 of the Principal Regulations:

"Provided that One-time GNA charges shall not be payable for the capacity which has been declared commercial operation as on date of coming into effect of these Regulations."

Amendment in deemed GNA quantum in respect of West Bengal in the table at Annexure- I

53. WBSETCL vide letter dated 17.06.2022 informed that there has been inadvertent error while considering actual ISTS drawl data for the year 2018-19, which may be corrected. The letter of West Bengal was forwarded to NLDC, which vide email dated 23.9.2022 has submitted the corrected SEM data of ISTS drawal for West Bengal to be considered for year 2018-19 and minor change in year 2020-21.

54. Accordingly corrected data in respect of West Bengal under Annexure-I of the GNA Regulations has been proposed.