ग्रिड-इंडिया
GRID-INDIA

ग्रिड कंट्रोलर ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड
(भारत सरकार का उद्यम)
GRID CONTROLLER OF INDIA LIMITED
(A Government of India Enterprise)
CIN : U40105DL2009GOI188682
राष्ट्रीय भार प्रेषण केन्द्र / National Load Despatch Centre
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Ref: GRID-INDIA/NLDC/CERC/June-26/ **Date:** 05th June 2026

सेवा में,

सचिव,
केन्द्रीय विद्युत विनियामक आयोग
6th, 7th एवं 8th फ्लोर, टावर बी, वर्ल्ड ट्रेड सेंटर
नौरोजी नगर, नयी दिल्ली, 110029

विषय: Comments/Suggestions on the Discussion Paper on Shortening the scheduling Timeline for Real Time Markets in India.

महोदय,

The Hon'ble Commission has notified the Discussion Paper on Shortening the scheduling Timeline for Real Time Markets in India dated 06th May 2026.

The Comments/Suggestions on behalf of the Regional Load Despatch Centres (RLDCs) and National Load Despatch Centre (NLDC) on the said Discussion Paper are enclosed herewith for kind perusal and consideration of the Hon'ble Commission.

Delay in submission of the suggestions may kindly be condoned.

सधन्यवाद,

भवदीय,

05/06/2026

(मनोज कुमार अग्रवाल)
कार्यकारी निदेशक, रा॰भा॰प्रे॰कें॰

Copy for kind information:

1. CMD, Grid-india
2. Director Market Operation, GRID-INDIA
3. Director System Operation, GRID-INDIA
4. Heads of RLDCs

Grid Controller of India Limited
(A Govt. of India Enterprise)

Sub: RLDCs/NLDC observations on Shortening the scheduling Timeline for Real Time Markets (RTM)

1. Sequential Nature of Processes and System Coupling

The existing RTM scheduling framework has evolved over time through extensive operational experience and stakeholder consultations. The current timeline of approximately 75 minutes between gate closure and delivery is not merely a procedural construct but represents a carefully balanced operational design.

The scheduling process involves a sequence of interdependent activities including:

- ✓ Processing of schedule revisions and DC declarations
- ✓ RTM bidding and clearing
- ✓ Congestion validation and corridor allocation
- ✓ SCUC/SCED optimisation
- ✓ Ancillary services assessment and dispatch (TRAS)
- ✓ Incorporation of schedules in WBES
- ✓ Generator ramping and preparation

Each of these activities is dependent on outputs from the preceding stage and is executed under tight coordination among Power Exchanges, NLDC, RLDCs, SLDCs and generators. The current timelines incorporate essential buffers that enable validation, data reconciliation, retry mechanisms, and contingency management.

Operational experience demonstrates that despite high levels of automation, there are several instances of inter-application interaction issues.

Even with a fully automated state of the art infrastructure supported by robust Data Centre (DC) and Disaster Recovery (DR) arrangements on cloud platform, the possibility of IT system failures, including communication failures cannot be completely eliminated. Since 2022 to 2025, there were 79 such instances, where failure occurred during RTM processing. However, in such instances the RTM clearing could be possible due to multiple reattempt as buffer time was available, demonstrating the resilience of the current framework.

With the proposed reduction in timelines, the risk associated with such failures may increase, as the available time for detection, corrective action, and recovery during the RTM processing cycle would be significantly reduced.

A certain amount of time is required for the States to despatch the balancing reserve, as excessive reduction in timelines could give rise to operational challenges for intra state generators. Maintaining an adequate processing window for States would help ensure smoother balancing operations, enhance system reliability, and provide sufficient time for addressing contingencies and operational issues**.**

2. **Technological risks:**

Under the existing scheduling timelines, DC–DR (Data Centre–Disaster Recovery) transfer during IT contingencies has been successfully carried out without aborting RTM sessions, including during both planned drills and unplanned incidents.

The current timeline provides adequate buffer for seamless switchover. However, under compressed timelines, DC–DR operations may overlap with critical scheduling processes, potentially making session aborts unavoidable due to insufficient time margins.

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