ALL INDIA DISCOMs ASSOCIATION

(Registered Society: S/ND/54/2024)

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Save Energy!
Save Nation!!

~~No. RA-11/2026-AIDA~~ ~~Dated: November 05, 2026~~

Shri Harpreet Singh Pruthi
Secretary
Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC)
8th Floor, Tower-B, World Trade Centre,
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Sub: All India Discoms Association (AIDA)'s comments on Draft Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Indian Electricity Grid Code) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2026.

Ref: L-1/265/2022/CERC : Dated 21st September 2026

Sir,

Greetings from All India Discoms Association (AIDA)!

We have carefully examined the proposals contained in the Draft Amendment issued by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission vide notification dated 21st September, 2026.

2. The matter was also deliberated with member DISCOMs and industry experts, and the views emerging from these consultations have been duly considered while formulating the following submissions for the kind consideration of the Hon'ble Commission.

Detailed comments:

The detailed comments are being given in the table below: -

Sr. No.	Clause Reference	Clause	AIDA Comments / Suggestions	Rationale
1	**Regulation 21 – Notice period for trial run (proposed reduction from 7 days to 3 days)**	**4. Amendment to Regulation 21 of the Principal Regulations:** (1) The word and number "seven (7)" shall be substituted with the word and	AIDA suggests that the proposed reduction in the notice period for a trial run from seven days to three days could affect the ability of procuring Discoms to make the necessary arrangements to witness the trial run. Therefore, the existing seven-day	Three days may not provide adequate time for DISCOMs to arrange participation, nominate technical personnel and assess the implications of the trial run on their procurement and system operations.

		number "three (3)" in Clause (1) of Regulation 21 of the Principal Regulations.	notice period should be retained.	
2	**Regulation 22 – Demonstration of rated capacity where transmission constraints exist**	**5. Amendment to Regulation 22 of the Principal Regulations:** (9) A new sub-clause (j) shall be added after sub-clause (i) of Clause (3) of Regulation 22 of the Principal Regulations as under: "(j) it is not possible to demonstrate the rated capacity of the plant within one year from the date of COD due to transmission constraints, such plant may demonstrate the rated capacity of the plant within one year from the date of effectiveness of the GNA or one year from the date of COD, whichever is later."	AIDA suggests that where a generating station is unable to demonstrate its rated capacity solely due to transmission constraints, the proposed provision may allow demonstration within the prescribed extended period. However, such extension and any consequential declaration of Commercial Operation Date (COD) should be subject to appropriate safeguards. The extension should not dilute the generator's contractual obligations under the PPA, nor should any additional cost, liability or financial implication arising from the delay be passed on to the procuring DISCOM.	A transmission constraint may prevent demonstration of capacity despite the readiness of the generating station. However, the resulting costs and commercial consequences should not automatically be borne by the DISCOM. The regulatory provision should clearly distinguish between grid-operational requirements and contractual obligations under the PPA.
3	**Regulation 27 – COD of hybrid**	**9. Amendment to Regulation 27 the**	AIDA suggests that the provisions relating to COD of hybrid projects	In hybrid projects involving different generation

	generating stations	**Principal Regulations:** (5) The words "and subject to fulfilment of other conditions, if any, as per PPA." in sub clause (e)(i) of Clause (1) of Regulation 27 of the Principal Regulations, shall be substituted with a Proviso as under: "Provided that in case the contract entered into by such generating station or ESS provides conditions other than provided for in these regulations , as prerequisite for achieving commercial operation of such generating station or ESS , the entity shall meet those conditions in terms of the contract prior to power supply under such contract, however such generating station or ESS shall declare commercial operation for the	should clearly distinguish between the requirements for grid operation and the conditions governing commencement of contracted power supply under the PPA. Where one component of a hybrid project is ready while the other component is delayed, injection of power from the available component should not automatically create a procurement or payment obligation on the DISCOM contrary to the PPA. Any interim supply of infirm power should be governed by the buyer's consent and the applicable contractual provisions.	technologies, the delayed readiness of one component may affect the availability and time profile of the contracted power. The Grid Code should not override the agreed commercial terms or compel a DISCOM to procure power in a manner inconsistent with its PPA.

		purpose of these regulations after successful trial run in terms of these Regulations."		
4	**Regulation 30A – Congestion Charges**	**11. New Regulation 30A:** "30A. CONGESTION CHARGE (1) Applicability of Congestion Charge. (a) The congestion charge shall be payable by a Regional entity or entities causing congestion in the inter-regional link or intra-regional link and receivable by a Regional entity or entities relieving congestion. Congestion charges would be levied for: (i) over drawal or under-injection in the importing control area (ii) under drawal or over-injection in the exporting control area (b) Congestion charge to wheeling region in case of simultaneous congestion in import and	AIDA suggests that 1. Congestion Charges should be levied only where an entity's deviation demonstrably causes or aggravates congestion in the identified transmission corridor. Deviations that relieve congestion or have no material impact should be excluded. CERC may specify a transparent methodology for establishing such causation. 2. Further, Congestion Charges should be levied in addition to DSM Charges only where the deviation has a distinct and demonstrable incremental impact on the congested corridor. The methodology should prevent overlapping or duplicative penalisation for the same underlying deviation.	In the absence of clear causation criteria, entities may be charged merely for deviations within the affected control area, even when their deviations do not contribute to congestion. A transparent, causation-based approach would ensure fairness and incentivise effective congestion management. Further, the simultaneous levy of DSM Charges and Congestion Charges for the same deviation, without establishing an additional congestion impact, may impose disproportionate financial burdens on entities. Clear differentiation between the two mechanisms would ensure equitable treatment while maintaining effective congestion management.

		export region: Where a control area/region simultaneously acts as an importing control area (downstream) with respect to one congested corridor and an exporting control area (upstream) with respect to another congested corridor (i.e. the control area/region is wheeling power and both its incoming and outgoing corridors are congested at the same time), any deviation from schedule by regional entities in that control area/region shall attract congestion charge irrespective of the direction or nature of the deviation and irrespective of whether the deviation apparently relieves or aggravates the congestion on a particular corridor. (c) The congestion		

		charge shall be payable or receivable, as the case may be, in addition to the applicable deviation charges as per the DSM Regulations.		
5	Regulation 45(16) – General Provisions: Regulation of Access to Defaulting Entities	**12. Amendment to Regulation 45 the Principal Regulations:** (3) The following new Clauses shall be added after Clause (15) of Regulation 45 of the Principal Regulations: "(16) Regulation of access to defaulting entities: (a) In case of non-payment of dues of the statutory charges viz DSM charge, congestion charge, reactive energy charge payable under applicable Regulations by the entities or in case of non-maintenance of payment security mechanism, after the default trigger date, the scheduling of	AIDA submits that before regulating T-GNA access of distribution licensees for non-payment of statutory charges, CERC may provide for prior notice, a reasonable opportunity to cure the default, reconciliation of disputed amounts and an option to furnish adequate payment security. Access should not be regulated where at least 50% of the disputed amount has been paid, subject to appropriate safeguards. Already approved T-GNA should not be curtailed retrospectively, particularly in cases involving genuine disputes.	Restricting short-term power procurement may affect distribution licensees' ability to meet consumer demand, aggravate power shortages and increase power purchase costs. Adequate safeguards would balance payment discipline with reliable electricity supply and protect consumer interests.

		electricity for the defaulting entity shall be regulated as follows: (i) T-GNA, including already approved T-GNA, for the sale and purchase of electricity through short term contracts, including in the power exchange, shall be regulated entirely: Provided further that the NLDC may, under exceptional circumstances for grid security, temporarily review the regulation of T-GNA and record the reasons for doing so in writing. (ii) If, even two months after the regulation of the T-GNA, the dues remain unpaid, apart from the regulation of the short term contracts under T-GNA in its entirety, the short term contracts under GNA shall be regulated entirely. (iii)		

		The reduction or withdrawal of access for sale and purchase of electricity through contracts other than short-term contracts shall be in such a manner that the quantum of reduction in drawal or injection schedule increases progressively by five per cent (5%) for each month of default. (b) Upon payment of outstanding dues or maintaining adequate Payment Security Mechanism, as the case may be, the regulation of access shall cease to operate, and access shall be restored at the earliest, but not later than one day, excluding the day on which payment is made.		

Yours sincerely,

(Satyendra Nath Kalita)
Director (Policy & Regulatory Affairs)