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Ministry of Power notifies the Electricity (Transmission System Planning, Development and Recovery of Inter-State Transmission Charges) Rules, 2021

The Union Ministry of Power has promulgated the Electricity (Transmission System Planning, Development and Recovery of Inter-State Transmission Charges) Rules 2021 on 1st October 2021. The rules underpin a system of transmission access which is termed as a General Network Access in the inter-state transmission system. In a major change from the present system of taking transmission access, power plants will not have to specify their target beneficiaries.

The rules will also empower state power distribution and transmission companies to determine their transmission requirements and build them. States will be able to purchase electricity from short term and medium term contracts and optimize their power purchase costs.

These Rules specify clear roles of various agencies involved in the transmission planning process. The Central Electricity Authority shall prepare a short-term plan every year on rolling basis for next 5 years and perspective plan every alternative year on rolling basis for next 10 years. The Central Transmission Utility shall prepare an implementation plan for inter-State transmission system every year on rolling basis for up to next 5 years which will take into account aspects such as right-of-way and progress of the generation and demand in various parts of the country. The principle for planning of the ISTS shall be as per the requirement of the States and the Generators GNA and the lack of availability of the transmission system should not act as a brake on the growth of different regions.

The rules specify how the existing LTA would be transitioned into General Network Access. The rules also outline the recovery of GNA charges from the users of transmission network and assign the responsibility of billing, collection and disbursement of inter state transmission charges to the Central Transmission Utility. Also directed the Central Commission to bring out Regulation on fees and charges for CTU to carry out the statutory functions.

The Rules have enabled that the transmission capacity can be sold, shared or purchased by the States and generators. The rules prescribe that excess drawal or injection over the GNA capacity sanctioned shall be charged at rates which are at least 25% higher and this will ensure that the entities do not under-declare their GNA capacity.

For further details visit

https://powermin.gov.in/sites/default/files/Gazette_notification_dtd_01102021.pdf

Ministry of Power announces Revised policy for biomass utilisation for power generation through co-firing in coal based power plants

The policy for Biomass utilisation for power generation through Co-firing in Coal-based power plants was changed and announced on 8th October, 2021 by the Ministry of Power.



As per the policy, it has been mandated that all thermal power plants use 5 per cent blend of biomass pellets made, primarily, of agricultural residue along with coal with effect from one year of the date of issue of this guideline. The obligation shall increase to 7 per cent (except for those having Ball & Tube mill the use of biomass remain 5 per cent) with effect from two years after the date of issue of this order and thereafter. Further, it has been advised in the policy that minimum contract period for procurement of biomass pellets by generating utilities shall be for 7 years so as to avoid delay in awarding contracts by generating companies every year and also to build up long term supply chain.

The policy further provides that for projects set up under Section 62 of the Electricity Act, 2003, the increase in cost due to co-firing of biomass pellets shall be pass through in energy charge rate (ECR). For projects set up under Section 63 of the Electricity Act, 2003, the increase in ECR due to biomass co-firing can be claimed under the change in law provisions. Such additional impact on ECR shall not be considered in deciding merit order despatch (MOD) of the power plant. Obligated entities, such as discoms, can meet their renewable purchase obligations (RPO) by buying such generation of co-firing.

For further details visit

https://powermin.gov.in/sites/default/files/Revised_Biomass_Policy_dtd_08102021.pdf

Ministry of Power notifies Electricity (Promotion of Generation of Electricity from Must-Run Power Plant) Rules, 2021

In a move aimed at boosting the use of renewable energy, the Power Ministry on 22nd October 2021 notified rules requiring that power supply from renewable energy (RE) plants not be curtailed over commercial concerns.

The notification of the Electricity (Promotion of generation from renewable sources of energy by addressing Must Run and other matters) Rules, 2021 classify solar, wind and hydro plants (in case of excess water leading to spillage) as "must-run" plants. The rules provide that electricity supply from must-run plants can only be curtailed in the event of technical constraints in the electricity grid or for reasons of security of the grid. Procurers will be required to pay must run plants as per PPAs in case supply is curtailed. In case of advance notice by the procurer for non-scheduling of power from a must-run power plant due to technical constraints or grid safety, the RE Generator must, based on the doctrine of mitigation, sell the non-scheduled power in the power exchange and reduce monetary loss.

The rules also provide for the Intermediary procurer to acquire electricity for one or more distribution licensees. It provides that intermediary procurer shall be regarded as a trading licensee who shall provide power to procurer at the rate of weighted average bid rate of all selected bidders. The rules provide for the adoption of weighted average tariffs by the Appropriate Commission on an application made to it by the intermediary procurer or distribution licensee.



For further details visit

https://powermin.gov.in/sites/default/files/Electricity%20%28Promotion%20of%20generation%20of%20generation%20of%20Electricity%20from%20MustRun%20Power%20Plant%29%20Rules%2C%202021.pdf

Ministry of Power Electricity (Timely Recovery of Costs due to Change in Law) Rules, 2021

The Ministry of Power has notified the Electricity (Timely Recovery of Costs due to Change in Law) Rules, 2021 vide notification dated October 22, 2021. The Rules shall be applicable to generating company and transmission licensee.

Change in law defined as any enactment or amendment or repeal of any law, made after the determination of tariff under section 62 or section 63 of the Act, leading to corresponding changes in the cost requiring change in tariff.

The Rules has laid down provisions for adjustment in tariff when there is change in law, in the following manner:

- When there is a change in law, the monthly tariff shall be adjusted and be recovered in accordance with these rules to compensate the affected party so as to restore such affected party to the same economic position as if such change in law had not occurred.
- For this, the generating company or transmission licensee which intends to adjust and recover the costs due to change in law, shall give a three weeks prior notice to the other party about the proposed impact in the tariff or charges.
- The affected party shall furnish to the other party, the computation of impact in tariff or charges to be adjusted and recovered, within thirty days of the occurrence of the change in law or on the expiry of three weeks from the date of the notice.
- The impact of change in law to be adjusted and recovered may be computed as one time or monthly charges or per unit basis or a combination thereof and shall be recovered in the monthly bill as the part of tariff
- The recovery of the proposed impact in tariff or charges shall start from the next billing cycle of the tariff.
- The generating company or transmission licensee shall, within thirty days of the coming into effect of the recovery of impact of change in law, furnish all relevant documents along with the details of calculation to the Appropriate Commission for adjustment of the amount of the impact in the monthly tariff or charges.
- Further, a formula has been provided under The Schedule to the Rules, to calculate adjustments in the monthly tariff due to the impact of Change in Law.

For further details visit

https://powermin.gov.in/sites/default/files/Electricity_Timely_Recovery_of_Costs_due_to_Change_in Law_Rules_2021.pdf



Ministry of Power announces for Dissolution of 5 RPCTPs

The Ministry of Power has issued an order on 20th October 2021 to dissolve the five Regional Power Committees (Transmission Planning) in order to ease the process for the expansion of Inter State Transmission System (ISTS). Under the previous system, two simultaneous consultations were carried out with the Regional Power Committee and the Regional Power Committee (Transmission Planning) for the implementation of ISTS. Terming the process "cumbersome" and holding it responsible for delays in implementation, the Power Ministry has decided to dissolve the five Regional Power Committees (Transmission Planning).

The commitment to increase India's renewable energy (RE) target to 450 GW by 2030 was reiterated. It was noted that RE generation takes around 18 months of time for commissioning, while transmission system needs 18-24 months for commissioning. Accordingly, the need for fast tracking the transmission planning and approval process was felt. The order stated that The ministry said that regional-level consultation for ISTS planning will now be done in Regional Power Committees (RPCs). The constitution and terms of Reference of Regional Power Committees are to be modified separately.

For further details visit

https://powermin.gov.in/sites/default/files/Dissolution_of_five_Regional_Power_Committees_Transmiss on_Planning_RPCTPs.pdf

Central Electricity Regulatory Commission repeals the CERC (Regulation of Power Supply) Regulations, 2010 along with the CERC (Regulation of Power Supply) (First Amendment) Regulations, 2021

On October 26, 2021, the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission has repealed with immediate effect, the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Regulation of Power Supply) Regulations, 2010 along with the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Regulation of Power Supply) (First Amendment) Regulations, 2021. The gazette notification also states that any Implementation Plan already under implementation by Regional Load Despatch Centres or State Load Despatch Centres as on the date of this notification, shall run its normal course.

For further details visit https://cercind.gov.in/2021/regulation/Repeals162_Gaz.pdf

Notification for Re-constitution of the "National Committee on Transmission" (NCT)

The power ministry has on 28.10.2021 notified the reconstitution of the National Committee on Transmission (NCT) with amended composition and terms of reference (TOR).

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The committee will be chaired by chairperson, CEA along with members from various govt. organisations. CMD POSOCO is also one of the member of NCT. Under the revised TOR, the NCT will evaluate the functioning of the national grid on a quarterly basis and consider the review of the Regional Power Committee for Transmission Planning (RPCTP) for system expansion and strengthening of the transmission system. The central transmission utility (CTU) is required to carry out periodic assessment of transmission requirements under inter-state transmission system (ISTS).

It is further added that after considering the recommendations of the CTU and the regional committees, the NCT would be required to assess the trend of growth in demand, generation in various regions, and identify constraints in the inter-state, inter-region transfer system. Other functions of the committee will include proposing construction of transmission lines, grid stations, and will draw up perspective plans keeping 10 to 15 years time in mind.

ISTS project for costing more than 500 Cr NCT shall recommend to MoP along with mode of implementation as TBCB/RTM, for costing 100 to 500 Cr NCT shall approve and for costing less than 100 Cr CTU shall approve under intimation to NCT & MoP.

The power ministry had recently issued another order dated 04.11.2021 for constitution of five regional power committees: Eastern Regional Power Committee (Transmission Planning), Western Regional Power Committee (Transmission Planning), Northern Regional Power Committee (Transmission Planning), Southern Regional Power Committee (Transmission Planning) and North Eastern Regional Power Committee (Transmission Planning).

For further details visit

https://powermin.gov.in/sites/default/files/Re_constitution_of_the_National_Committee_on_Transmissi n_reg.pdf

Scheme for flexibility in generation and scheduling of thermal/hydro power stations through bundling with renewable energy and storage power

The Ministry of Power vide its notification dated 15th November 2021, has revised the scheme for flexibility in generation and scheduling of thermal/hydro power stations through bundling with renewable energy and storage power.

The detailed mechanism that was issued earlier by the ministry in 2018 has now being revised to comprehensively cover the replacement of thermal and hydro power with standalone renewable energy power or renewable energy combined with battery energy storage systems, so that the distribution licensees can meet their renewable purchase obligation within the existing contracted capacity and without facing any additional financial burden.

The revised scheme shall be applicable to all new and existing coal/lignite/gas based thermal generating stations or hydro power stations which are referred to as "generating station".



Any generating company having such generating station may establish or procure renewable energy (RE) from a renewable energy power plant that is either co-located within the premises or at new locations within the vicinity of an existing generating station to utilize the RE power for supplying power against existing commitment. These RE power shall be considered for the RPO compliance.

The following 3 types of cases will be eligible under the renewable energy power bundling and flexibility in generation and scheduling of thermal/hydro power stations policy,

- RE power plant co-located within the premises of a generating station
- RE power plant located in the vicinity i.e, within 100km of a generating station
- RE power plant co-located within the premises or located in the vicinity of a generating station supplying RE power to procurers of another generation station, located at a different location and owned by the same generating company.

For further details visit

https://powermin.gov.in/sites/default/files/Scheme_for_Flexibility_in_Generation_and_Scheduling_of_' hermal_Hydro_Power_Stations_through_bundling_with_Renewable_Energy_and_Storage_Power.pdf

CERC passes order for determining Forbearance and Floor Price for the REC framework

The Commission vide Order dated 17.06.2020 in Petition No. 05/SM/2020 had determined the Forbearance and Floor Price for the REC framework. The Appellate Tribunal for Electricity (APTEL) vide order dated 09.11.2021 in Appeal No. 113 of 2020 (Indian Wind Power Association Vs Central Electricity Regulatory Commission) and batch appeals, had set aside the said Order of the Commission and had asked the Commission to issue order to the effect that the RECs which were still valid for trading at the power exchange under REC Regulations as on 17.06.2020, and have remained unsold till date, shall continue to be valid and be good for sale or purchase for the then remainder period of their validity, computed with reference to 17.06.2020, and that the purchase thereof, during the period of such extended validity, by the Obligated entities shall be treated as good compliance with RPO targets. CERC has vide order dated 18.11.2021 in Petition No. 05/SM/2020 reiterated above-mentioned Aptel's decision pertaining to validity of RECs.

For further details visit https://cercind.gov.in/2021/orders/5-SM-2020-Final.pdf

CERC notifies Draft (Connectivity and General Network Access to the inter-State Transmission System) Regulations, 2021

Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) has issued a draft regulation - 'Connectivity and

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General Network Access to the Interstate Transmission System (ISTS) Regulations, 2021' on 16th December 2021.

The proposed regulations provide the framework to facilitate open access power to consumers, generating companies, and distribution licensees for ISTS use through General Network Access (GNA). GNA is open access to ISTS connectivity granted under these regulations.

The following entities will be eligible to apply for the grant of connectivity to the ISTS:

- Generating stations, including renewable projects with or without energy storage system (ESS), with an installed capacity of 50 MW or above individually or with an aggregate installed capacity of 50 MW and above through a lead generator
- Captive projects with capacity for injection to ISTS of 50 MW and above
- Standalone ESS with an installed capacity of 50 MW and above individually or with an aggregate installed capacity of 50 MW and above through a lead generator or lead ESS
- Renewable energy park developers
- Renewable generating projects or standalone ESS with an installed capacity of 5 MW and above applying for the grant of connectivity to ISTS through the electrical system already having connectivity to ISTS

The applicant will be required to submit a connectivity bank guarantee in three parts — Conn-BG1 amounting to 50 lakhs; Conn-BG2 of Rs. 02 Crores for a 132 kV terminal bay, Rs. 03 crores for a 220kV/230 kV terminal bay, Rs. 06 crores for a 400 kV terminal bay, and Rs. 12 crores for a 765 kV terminal bay; and Conn-BG3 of Rs. 2 lakhs/MW for the existing ISTS.

If the connectivity is granted to a generating station or a captive generating project, or a standalone ESS, the dedicated transmission lines should be established, operated, and maintained by such entities. In the case of a renewable power park developer, the dedicated transmission lines will be developed, owned, and operated by the developer.

The following entities will be eligible for the grant of GNA:

- State Transmission Utility (STU) on behalf of distribution licensees connected to ISTS and other intrastate entities
- A buying entity connected to the intrastate transmission system
- A distribution licensee or a bulk consumer seeking to connect to ISTS, directly, with a load of 50 MW and above
- Trading licensees engaged in cross border trade of electricity
- Transmission licensee connected to ISTS for drawal of auxiliary power

Some important highlights

- Generator/Injecting entity will take connectivity and State/Drawee entity will take GNA or Temporary GNA
- GNA will be granted for more than 11 months and nodal agency is CTU
- T-GNA will be granted for any period from 1 (one) time block and up to 11 (eleven) months. Nodal agency is NLDC/RLDC
- T-GNA under bilateral transactions are of two categories: 1. Advance application, where S (scheduling) day will be on or after the (D+3) day, where D is the day of application and



2. Exigency application, where (S) day may be (D) day or (D+1) day or (D+2) day, with a minimum start time of 7 time blocks

- For advance T-GNA, applicant has to made scheduling request on day ahead basis within the approved T-GNA
- The T-GNA applications shall be applied and processed through single window electronic platform, namely, National Open Access Registry (NOAR).
- Deemed GNA for a (i) State including intra-State entity(ies) and (ii) other drawee entities, shall be the average of "A" for the financial years 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21:
- Where, A = {0.5 X maximum ISTS drawal in a time block during the year} + {0.5 X [average of (maximum ISTS drawal in a time block in a day) during the year]}
- STU may, on behalf of intra-State entities including distribution licensees, apply for additional GNA over and above the deemed GNA.
- GNA grantee, may authorise other GNA grantee to use its GNA, in full or in part, with prior approval of the Nodal Agency, for a period not exceeding 1 (one) year at a time on mutually agreed terms and conditions.

For further details visit

https://cercind.gov.in/2021/draft_reg/Draft-CGNA-Regulations.pdf

Ministry of Power notifies Draft Electricity (Late Payment Surcharge and related matters) Rules, 2021

The Ministry of Power has issued Draft Electricity (Late Payment Surcharge and related matters) Rules, 2021 on 20th December 2021. The rules provide rates of late payment surcharge, payment security mechanism, penalty, process for adjustment and liquidation of arrears. Electricity (Late Payment Surcharge) Rules, 2021 that was earlier notified by the Ministry on 22.02.2021 will be repealed by these new rules.

Key highlights:

- Late Payment Surcharge shall be payable on the payment outstanding after the due date at the base rate for the period of first month default. The rate shall increase by 0.5 percent for every month of delay provided that the Late Payment Surcharge shall not be more than three percent higher than the base rate at any time.
- A distribution licensee shall maintain unconditional, irrevocable and adequate Payment security mechanisms. In case of non-maintenance of PSM, Generating Companies, Electricity Trading Licensees and Transmission Licensees shall regulate the power supply.
- If the Generating Company supplies power without PSM or Advance Payment, the right to collect the LSP will no longer exist.
- Also, the obligation of the generating company to supply power shall reduce to 75% and balance 25% of contracted power may be sold by the generating through the Power Exchange.



- During the period of default, Distribution Licensee shall continue to be liable for the payment of fixed charges or capacity charges as applicable under the agreement.
- In case a distribution licensee does not requisition power from a must-run power plant, the compensation shall be payable by the licensee to the generating company. Bills payable by a distribution licensee to a generating company or a transmission company or a trading company for power procured from it shall be made by the distribution licensee first against the oldest bill and then to the second oldest bill.

For further details visit

https://powermin.gov.in/sites/default/files/webform/notices/Draft_Electricity_Late_Payment_Surcharge_an_ d_related_matters_Rules_2021.pdf

Regulatory Updates from Northern Region

Haryana Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions for setting up Charging Infrastructure, Tariff, and other Regulatory issues for Electric Vehicles)), Regulations, 2021

Haryana Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions for setting up Charging Infrastructure, Tariff and other Regulatory issues for Electric Vehicles), Regulations, 2021 was notified on 23rd December 2021. The Charging Infrastructure, Tariff and other Regulatory issues for Electric Vehicles shall broadly be implemented through the following: - i. Demand Incentive ii. Establishment of Network of Charging Stations iii. Administration of Scheme including Publicity, IEC (Information, Education & Communication) activities.

For further details visit

https://herc.gov.in/WriteReadData/Pdf/R20201223.pdf

Regulatory Updates from Southern Region

Draft Karnataka Renewable Energy Policy 2021-2026

Karnataka Renewable Energy Development Limited (KREDL) has issued a 'Draft Karnataka Renewable Energy Policy 2021-2026' on 13th October 2021 to develop 10 GW of renewable projects with and without energy storage.

According to the policy draft, of the 10 GW of renewable energy projects, 1 GW will be of rooftop solar. The policy also have several targets to create a more conducive ecosystem for renewable energy growth in the state.



Earlier in March 2021, KREDL issued the 'Draft Renewable Energy Policy 2021-2026'to develop 20 GW of renewable projects with and without energy storage, of this target, 2GW was set aside for rooftop solar.

KREDL will be the state nodal agency for implementing this policy. This policy shall be valid for five years or until a new policy is announced.

Policy objectives:

- Investment in the renewable energy sector
- Tap into states existing renewable energy resources to meet internal demand and export power
- Achieve renewable power purchase obligations
- Develop renewable and hybrid energy parks and encourage in green energy corridors or transmission network projects
- Promoting distributed generation through agriculture solarization and increase electric vehicle adoption
- Develop energy storage market and promote project with storage systems

For further details visit

https://kredl.karnataka.gov.in/storage/pdffiles/Scrollfiles/Draft%20Karnataka%20Renewable%20Energy%20Policy%202021-2026_13%20Oct%202021.pdf

<u>Regulation on Tamil Nadu SERC(Grid Interactive Solar PV Energy</u> <u>Generating Systems) Regulations, 2021</u>

The proposed Grid Interactive Solar PV Energy Generating Systems Regulations was notified by Tamil Nadu SERC on 8th October 2021 & seeks to fulfill the need to determine the metering arrangements and infrastructure, billing and accounting processes, technical requirements, standards and safety for interconnection to the grid, network wheeling charges, RPO obligations of grid interactive solar photovoltaic energy generating plants/systems installed on the rooftops or land of consumers/prosumers/ generator premises.

For further details visit

http://www.tnerc.gov.in/Regulation/files/Reg-221020211743Eng.pdf

Notification	Date	Link
Draft Regulation of Andhra Pradesh Electricity	23.11.2021	https://aperc.gov.in/admin/upload/
Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions for		DraftAPERCTermsandConditionsfor
short term procurement/sale of power) Regulation,		shorttermprocurementsaleof
2021		powerRegulation2021.pdf
Draft Amendment to Tamil Nadu SERC (Grid	02.12.2021	http://www.tnerc.gov.in/Press
Connectivity and Intra-State Open Access)		Release/files/PR-
Regulations of 2014		021220211536Eng.pdf



Regulatory Updates from Western Region

<u>Chhattisgarh State Electricity Regulatory Commission (Renewable</u> <u>Purchase Obligation and REC framework Implementation)</u> <u>Regulations, 2021</u>

CSERC notified Chhattisgarh State Electricity Regulatory Commission (Renewable Purchase Obligation and REC framework Implementation) Regulations, 2021 on 29.10.21. These Regulations is applicable for the control period 2021-24.

As per the Regulations, minimum quantum of electricity in each category to be procured by Obligated Entity as percentage of total consumption is given below:

Year	Solar (in	Non - S	Total	
1 cai	%)	HPO	Others	Totai
2021-22	10.5	0.18	10.5	21.18
2022-23	11.5	0.35	10.5	22.35
2023-24	12.5	0.66	10.5	23.66

Provided that RPO levels for the year 2022-23 & 2023-24 shall be as specified above or MoP/MNRE trajectory to be specified, whichever is higher.

The power purchases under the long term power purchase agreements (PPA) for the purchase of renewable energy sources already entered into by the distribution licensees shall be continued till their present validity, even if the total purchases under such agreements exceeds the percentage as specified herein above and any such excess purchase by distribution licensees will be adjusted to meet its obligation for previous years or for next year.

The distribution licensees shall prepare a plan for procurement of power from RE sources under its long-term power procurement plan so as to comply with minimum RPO target as stipulated above.

Provided also that captive users, consuming electricity from captive generating plants (CGP), commissioned before 1st April 2016, shall have RPO target applicable for FY 2015-16, which is 1% solar and 6.25% non-solar.

Provided also that for CGPs commissioned after 1st April 2016 onwards, the RPO levels as specified in Regulations or MoP trajectory, whichever is higher, for the year of commissioning of the CGPs shall be applicable.

The Regulations also states that if an obligated entity does not fulfil the renewable purchase obligation during any financial year, the Commission may direct the Obligated Entity to maintain a separate fund for such amount as the Commission may determine on the basis of the shortfall in units of RPO and the forbearance price decided by the Central Commission provided that the fund so created shall be utilized, as may be directed by the Commission.

For further details visit

https://cserc.gov.in/upload/upload_regulation/16-11-2021_16370579171.pdf

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Madhya Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission (Cogeneration and Generation of Electricity from Renewable Sources of Energy), (Revision-II), Regulations, 2021

MPERC notified Madhya Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission (Cogeneration and Generation of Electricity from Renewable Sources of Energy), (Revision-II), Regulations, 2021 on 02.11.21. As per the Regulations, the minimum quantum of electricity to be procured by obligated entities from generators of renewable sources of energy including co-generation from renewable sources of electricity expressed as percentage of their total annual procurement of electrical energy excluding consumption met from hydro sources of power during the following financial years shall be as under:

Financial	Generation/Co-generation from Renewable Sources of Energy			
Year	Solar (%)	Non-Solar (%)	Total (%)	
2021-22	8	9	17	
2022-23	9	9.5	18.5	
2023-24	10	10	20	
2024-25	11	10.5	21.5	
2025-26	12	11	23	
2026-27	13	11.5	24.5	

Provided that on achievement of Solar RPO compliance to the extent of 85% and above, remaining shortfall if any, can be met by excess Non-Solar Energy purchased beyond specified Non-Solar RPO for that particular year & on achievement of Non-Solar RPO compliance to the extent of 85% and above, remaining shortfall if any, can be met by excess Solar Energy purchased beyond specified Solar RPO for that particular year

- The Power Purchase Agreement period will be minimum 20 years, if not specified in the Tariff Orders, from the date of commissioning of plant. However, the agreement may be for a shorter period in case the Renewable Energy Generating company/Developer opts to supply to the Distribution Licensees after consuming the electricity for self-use/third party sale for lesser period.
- Any person generating electricity from Co-generation and Renewable sources of energy shall be eligible for Open Access.
- The Renewable Energy based Captive Generating Plant, whether installed in the premises of its captive user or outside the premises of its captive user shall be eligible to sell its surplus power to the Distribution Licensee.

For further details visit

http://www.mperc.in/25112021-MPERC%20Renewable%20Notified%20Regulations2021-REV-II.pdf



<u>Madhya Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and</u> <u>Conditions for Intra-State Open Access in Madhya Pradesh)</u> <u>Regulations, 2021 (Revision-I)</u>

MPERC notified Madhya Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions for Intra-State Open Access in Madhya Pradesh) Regulations, 2021 on 14.12.21. These Regulations shall apply to open access customers for use of intra-state transmission system and/or the distribution system of Licensees in the state, including such system when it is used in conjunction with inter-state transmission system

The Regulations covers the following aspects:

- Eligibility for Open Access and Conditions to be satisfied
- Provisions for existing entities
- Categorisation of Open Access Customers, allotment priority and criteria for allowing open access
- Procedure to avail Open Access
- Timeline schedule for processing application
- Curtailment Order
- Charges for Open Access
- Priority for adjustment of energy credit
- Preparation of bills and payment thereof
- Flexibility to change points of injection and drawl
- Open Access information system in website

Some positive proposals include a willingness to reduce the eligibility for open access consumers to less than 1 MW in the near future, detailed application procedure and a prescribed time schedule for processing the same and maintaining a separate head of account for revenue earned from short-term open access consumers to be used for strengthening of the distribution system.

For further details visit

http://www.mperc.in/10012022-MPERC-OPEN-ACCESS-REGULATION-REV-I-2021.pdf

Notification	Date	Link
Chhattisgarh SERC (Terms and Conditions for determination of tariff according to Multi-Year Tariff principles and Methodology and Procedure for determination of Expected revenue from Tariff and Charges) Regulations, 2021	14.11.2021	https://cserc.gov.in/upload/upload_ regulation/03-12- 2021_16385240101.pdf
Madhya Pradesh SERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff for Supply and Wheeling of Electricity and Methods and Principles for Fixation of Charges) Regulations, 2021	25.11.2021	http://www.mperc.in/06122021- MYT_Regulation-MPERC-03-12- 2021.pdf



Regulatory Updates from North-Eastern Region

Assam Electricity Regulatory Commission (Renewable Purchase Obligation and its Compliance) Regulations, 2010, (Third Amendment), 2021

The above Amendment was notified on 27.12.2021. Key Highlights:

- Every Obligated Entity shall purchase the amount not less than percentage of its total Energy Handled from renewable energy sources under the Renewable Purchase Obligation.
- RPO shall be calculated in energy terms as a percentage of total consumption of electricity excluding consumption met from hydro sources (LHPs above 25MW).
- HPO benefits may be met from the power procured from eligible LHPs commissioned on and after 8.3.2019 and upto 31.03.2030 in respect of 70% of the total generated capacity for a period of 12 years from the date of commissioning. Free power is to be provided as per agreement with the State Government and that provided for Local Area Development Fund (LADF), shall not be included within this limit of 70% of the total generated capacity.
- Hydro power imported from outside India shall not be considered for meeting HPO

Notification	Date	Link
Draft Assam Electricity Regulatory Commission (Standards of Performance of Distribution Licensees) Regulations, 2021	21.10.2021	http://www.aerc.nic.in/Draft_ AERC_Discom_ SOP%20_Regulations_2021.pdf
AssamElectricityRegulatoryCommission(ElectricitySupplyCode)Regulations2017(FourthAmendment), 20212017(Fourth	17.12.2021	http://www.aerc.nic.in/Draft_Regulation_ Electricity-Supply- Code_4TH_AMENDMENT.pdf
Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission for Manipur & Mizoram (Electricity Supply Code) (Fifteenth Amendment) Regulations, 2021	06.12.2021	https://jerc.mizoram.gov.in/page/draf- regulations

Regulatory Updates from Eastern Region

Notification	Date	Link
West Bengal Electricity Regulatory Commission (Deviation Settlement Mechanism and related matters) Regulations, 2021	26.11.2021	https://wberc.gov.in/sites/default/files/73_WBERC.pdf



Notification	Date	Link
West Bengal Electricity Regulatory Commission (Balancing and Settlement Code) Regulations, 2021	26.11.2021	https://wberc.gov.in/sites/default/ files/69_WBERC.pdf
West Bengal Electricity Regulatory Commission (Conduct of Business) (First Amendment) Regulations, 2021	05.10.2021	https://wberc.gov.in/sites/default/ files/REGU 74 0.pdf
Sikkim SERC Draft (Renewable Purchase Obligation and its Compliance) Regulations, 2021	16.11.2021	http://www.sserc.in/sites/default/files/ DRAFT%20RPO%20REGULATIONS%202021.docx
Revised Draft OERC (Procurement of Energy from Renewable Sources and its Compliance) Regulations, 2021	29.11.2021	www.orierc.org/CuteSoftClient/writereaddata/ upload/OERCPERSCRegulations2021DFA-3.pdf

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