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Ministry of Power promulgates revised consolidated Guidelines & Standards for Charging Infrastructure for Electric Vehicles

Ministry of Power has promulgated the revised consolidated Guidelines & Standards for Charging Infrastructure for Electric Vehicles (EV) on 14th January,2022. The objective is to enable a faster adoption of electric vehicles in India by ensuring safe, reliable, accessible and affordable Charging Infrastructure and eco-system. This would also promote energy security and reduction of emission intensity of the country by promotion of entire EV ecosystem.

These guidelines are exhaustive and include provisions for a) individual owners of Electric Vehicles: b) for Public Charging Stations (PCS). In a significant step, Owners may charge their Electric Vehicles at their residence/offices using their existing electricity connections. Infrastructure requirements for Public Charging Infrastructure as well as for Public Charging Infrastructure for long range EVs and/or heavy duty EVs have been outlined.

Any individual/entity is free to set up public charging stations without the requirement of a license provided that, such stations meet the technical, safety as well as performance standards and protocols laid down under the guidelines as well as norms/ standards/ specifications laid down by Ministry of Power, Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) and Central Electricity Authority (CEA) from time to time. An exhaustive list of compliance requirements for Public Charging Station (PCS) have also been outlined. These include norms for "appropriate" infrastructure for civil, electricity and safety requirements.

The guidelines have been made further technology agnostic by providing for not only the prevailing international charging standards available in the market but also the new Indian charging standards. Public Charging Stations(PCS) will be provided with connectivity within 7 days in metro cities, 15 days in other municipal areas and 30 days in rural areas. Any Public Charging Station/ Chain of Charging Stations may obtain electricity from any generation company through open access. Open Access shall be provided for this purpose within 15 days of receipt of the application complete in all respect.

These guidelines define the locations of PCS, tariff of electricity supply to PCS as single part tariff not exceeding the average cost of supply until 31.03.2025 with minimum service charges fixed by State Govt. Land available with Govt./Public entities will be provided to install PCS to a Govt./ Public entity on revenue-sharing basis at a fixed rate of Rs.1.

Priority for rollout of EV Public Charging Infrastructure (PCI): Phase-I (1-3 yrs) for mega cities with population of 4 million plus and Phase-II (3-5 yrs) for state capitals. These Guidelines and Standards will supersede the Revised "Charging Infrastructure for Electric Vehicles – Guidelines and Standards" issued by Ministry of Power on 1st October, 2019 and subsequent amendments dated 08.06.2020.

For further details visit

https://powermin.gov.in/sites/default/files/Final_Consolidated_EVCI_Guidelines_January_2022_with_ANN EXURES.pdf



Ministry of Renewable Energy (MNRE) issues Clarification regarding usage of ESS in various applications across the entire value chain of power sector

The Ministry of Renewable Energy (MNRE) through a circular dated 29th January, 2022 has issued clarification regarding usage of Energy Storage System (ESS) in various applications across the entire value chain of Power Sector. It has been clarified that-

(i) The ESS is a part of the power system defined under sub-section (50) of Section 2 of the Electricity Act, 2003.

(ii) ESS can be utilised either on a standalone basis or in addition with generation, transmission and distribution. ESS shall be accorded status based on its application area i.e. generation, transmission and distribution.

(iii) ESS can be utilised as a generator; grid element or network asset. These assets can be developed, owned, leased and operated by a generating company or a transmission licensee or a distribution licensee or a system operator or a standalone energy storage service provider. When an ESS is owned and operated by and co-located with a generating station or a transmission licensee or a distribution licensee, it will have the same legal status as that of the owner. If such an ESS is not co-located with, but owned and operated by, the generating station or distribution licensee, the legal status shall still be that of the owner but for the purpose of scheduling and dispatch and other matters it will be treated at par with a standalone ESS.

(iv) The developer/owner of the ESS may sell/ lease/ rent out the storage space in whole or in part to any utility engaged in generation or transmission or distribution; or to a Load Dispatch Centre. The owner of the ESS may use part/ whole of the storage space himself to buy and store electricity and sell the stored electricity at a later time/date.

(v) The standalone ESS shall be a delicensed activity at par with a generating company. If the owner/ developer seek to operate the ESS on a standalone basis it will be registered with the Authority giving the capacity and the location. It will also need to comply with rules regarding safety etc. as laid down by the Authority. The capacity shall be verified by the Authority.

For further details visit

https://powermin.gov.in/sites/default/files/Clarification_regarding_usage_of_Energy_Storage_Syste m%28ESS%29 in various applications across the entire_value_chain_of_power_Sector.pdf

CERC releases Draft Guidelines for Registration and Filing Application for Establishing and Operating Over the Counter (OTC) Platform



The Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) has notified the draft guidelines for registration and filing application for establishing and operating over the counter (OTC) platform on 26th January, 2022.

The CERC has notified these guidelines as per the Power Market Regulations 2021 that came into effect from August 15, 2021. The application for grant of registration to establish and operate OTC platform will be filed online on the website of CERC, in accordance with these guidelines. The objectives of the OTC platform are to provide an electronic platform with the information of potential buyer and seller of electricity; maintain a repository of data related to buyers and sellers and provide historical data to market participants; and provide such services as advanced data analysis tools to market participants. The guidelines seek to describe the eligibility criteria, procedure for filing application and grant of registration for establishing and operating OTC platform as well as the operational and risk management framework and submission of information by the OTC platform.

For further details visit

https://cercind.gov.in/2022/draft_reg/DG-OTC-Platform.pdf

CERC issues Draft (Terms and Conditions for Renewable Energy Certificates for Renewable Energy Generation) Regulations, 2022

The Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) on February 15, 2022 has issued the Draft Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions for Renewable Energy Certificates for Renewable Energy Generation) Regulations, 2022. The National Load Despatch Centre is the Central Agency for the purpose of this Regulation.

- Eligibility for Issuance of Certificates -
- 1. Renewable energy generating station
- 2. Captive generating station based on renewable energy sources
- 3. Distribution licensee
- 4. Open access consumer

The process involves (i) accreditation and registration for Certificates and (ii) issuance, exchange and redemption of Certificates.

Accreditation for Certificates to eligible entities connected to inter-State transmission system shall be granted by the RLDC of the region in which such eligible entities are located.

Entities granted registration for Certificates under the REC Regulations, 2010 shall be deemed to have been granted registration for Certificates under these regulations.

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The registration for Certificates granted in terms of these regulations shall be valid for 15 years from the date of registration for Certificates.

Each Certificate issued under these regulations shall represent 1 MWH of electricity generated from renewable energy sources and injected or deemed to be injected (in case of self-consumption by eligible captive generating station based on renewable energy sources) into the grid and duly accounted in the Energy Accounting System.

Certificate Multiplier introduced for Hydro (1.5), Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) and non-fossil fuel-based cogeneration (2), Biomass and Biofuel (2.5). Applicable Certificate multiplier as per this Regulation shall be assigned to the renewable energy generating stations and captive generating stations based on renewable energy sources, commissioned after the date of effect of these regulations.

The Certificates issued to captive generating stations based on renewable energy sources to the extent of self-consumption shall stand redeemed on compliance of RPO.

An obligated entity being a distribution licensee or an open access consumer, which purchases renewable energy in excess of the RPO determined by the State Commission shall be eligible for issuance of Certificates to the extent of purchase of such excess electricity from renewable energy sources.

The Certificates shall be exchanged through power exchanges or through electricity traders in such periodicity as may be stipulated by the Central Agency in the Detailed Procedure.

The price of Certificate shall be as discovered in the Power Exchange(s) or as mutually agreed between eligible entities and the electricity traders. The REC Regulations, 2010 and all subsequent amendments and Procedures thereof shall stand repealed from the date of effect of these regulations

For further details visit https://cercind.gov.in/2022/draft_reg/Draft-REC-Regulations2022.pdf

Ministry of Power notifies Green Hydrogen Policy

At the 26th Conference of Parties (COP26) in November 2021, India committed to a net-zero emissions target by 2070. India, along with 32 other countries plus the EU, signed a five-point "Glasgow Breakthroughs" pact; the fourth point of the pact aims at making renewable, affordable, low-carbon hydrogen widely available by 2030. Reaffirming India's ambition to become a green hydrogen production and export hub as envisaged in National Hydrogen Mission, the Ministry of Power notified the first phase of the green hydrogen/ green ammonia policy on February 17.

The policy aims at facilitating green hydrogen production in India by easing the process through time-bound single- window clearances, allowing power banking of surplus unconsumed renewable power for 30 days, providing access to power markets and interstate grids and long-term (25 years) interstate power transmission charge waivers, and easing port storage set-ups for hydrogen or



ammonia export and use by the shipping sector. The first phase of the hydrogen policy primarily focuses on renewable power procurement, hydrogen production, storage, and distribution. The policy aims to meet the production targets of 5 million tonne per year of green hydrogen along with associated renewable capacity additions by 2030.

For further details visit

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

Ministry of Power issues clarification on Electricity (Timely recovery of costs due to change in Law) Rules, 2021

The Ministry of Power through a notification dated 21st February, 2022 has issued clarification on Electricity (Timely recovery of costs due to change in Law) Rules, 2021 wherein it is clarified that The Electricity (Timely recovery of costs due to change in Law) Rules, 2021 notified by the Ministry of Power, vide notification dated 22nd October, 2021, as per sub-rule (2) of Rule 1, these rules shall come into force on the date of publication in the Official Gazette. These rules have not stated to have been given any retrospective operation.

The rules are applicable on the change in the law events occurred on or after the date of notification of these rules in the Official Gazette. The change in law that occurred prior to the notification of these rules shall be dealt in accordance with prevalent dispensation/rules position at the time of occurrence of the event.

The proceedings in the petitions, related to the change in law matters, pending before the Appropriate Commissions, shall be dealt accordance with the prevalent dispensation/rules position at the time of occurrence of the event.

For further details visit

https://powermin.gov.in/sites/default/files/Clarification_on_Electricity_Timely_Recovery_of_Costs_d ue_to_Change_in_Law_Rules_2021.pdf

Ministry of Power notifies regarding Supply of Ash to the prospective user agencies as stipulated in the MoEF&CC Notification dated 31.12.2021

The Ministry of Power on February 22, 2022 has notified on supply of Ash to increase ash utilisation generated by Thermal Power Plants (TPPs). Thermal power plants may charge for ash cost and transportation, in case the thermal power plant is able to dispose the ash through other means. The provisions of ash free of cost and free transportation is to be applicable; only if the thermal power plant serves a notice on the construction agencies/mine owner for the same. It is pertinent to note that the objective of the Government is to provide affordable power to consumers.

For further details visit

https://powermin.gov.in/sites/default/files/Supply of Ash to the prospective user agencies as stip ulated in the MoEF%26CC_Notification_Ash_utilization_generated_by_Thermal_Power_Plants.pd f

Ministry of Power issues Amendments to the Guidelines for Short-Term Procurement of Power

The Ministry of Power has on 23rf February 2022 released amendments to guidelines for short term procurement of power, i.e., for a period of more than one day up to one year, by distribution licensees through tariff-based bidding process, to address the issue of sale of power by generators in the market without the consent of the procurer.

A new clause added to the existing guidelines states that power purchase agreement (PPA) proposed to be entered with the selected bidders shall include necessary details on consequences on sale of contracted power to third party without consent of the procurer. If the seller fails to offer the contracted power as per the PPA to the procurer and sells this power without the procurer's consent to any other party, the procurer shall be entitled to claim damages from the seller for an amount equal to the higher of – twice the tariff as per PPA for the corresponding contracted power, or the entire sale revenue accrued from third parties on account of sale of this contracted power.

On complaint by the procurer to the concerned load dispatch centre, the seller will be debarred from participating in power exchanges and also from scheduling of this power in any short / medium / long term contracts from that generating station for a period of three months from the establishment of default. The period of debarment shall increase to six months for second default and to one year for each successive default.

For further details visit

https://powermin.gov.in/sites/default/files/Amendments%20to%20the%20Guidelines.pdf

Ministry of Power issues Amendments to the guidelines for TBCB for procurement of RTC power

The Ministry of Power has on 23rd February, 2022 released amendments to the guidelines for tariff based competitive bidding (TBCB) process for procurement of round-the-clock (RTC) power from grid connected renewable energy (RE) power projects complemented with power from any other source of storage.

The amendment provides that the bidding evaluation parameter will be the weighted average levelised tariff per unit supply of RTC power. The bidder will be selected on the basis of least quoted weighted average levelized tariff. As per the amendments, if the allocated quantum of power to the bidder is less than the total quantum of power to be contracted, the capacity allocation will be on the basis of bucket filling method, till the tendered capacity is fully exhausted, as against the previous system



wherein the remaining qualifying bidders (except the L1 bidder) were asked to match the tariff of the L1 bidder.

For further details visit

https://powermin.gov.in/sites/default/files/Amendments to the Guidelines for Tariff Based Compe titive_Bidding.pdf

CERC releases draft amendment to CERC (Payment of Fees) Regulations, 2022

The Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) has released the draft CERC (Payment of Fees) (Third Amendment) Regulations, 2022 on 24th February, 2022.

The amendment states that a transmission licensee shall furnish the audited statement of annual transmission charges for preceding financial year including the annual transmission charges determined by the CERC and the amount or charges received for transmission services of the preceding financial year along with the audited certificate of the licence fee payable during the corresponding financial year by June 30 of each year.

While providing such details, the amount received as reimbursement of filing fees in form of licence fees and charges received for services other than transmission services shall not be included. The differential licence fee payable, if any, shall be deposited by July 15 of each year. The amendments have also added that an over the counter (OTC)platform registered under CERC (Power Market) Regulations, 2020 shall pay Rupees two lakhs towards annual registration charge by April 30 of each year.

For further details visit

https://cercind.gov.in/2022/draft_reg/Draft-PF3amnd-Regulations2022.pdf

Regulatory Updates from Eastern Region

Sikkim SERC (Constitution of State Advisory Committee and its Functions) (First Amendment) Regulations, 2021

Sikkim SERC has notified the (Constitution of State Advisory Committee and its Functions) (First Amendment) Regulations, 2021 on 19.01.2022 amending Regulation (7) of the Principal Regulations as below:

- A member of the Committee other than an ex-officio member shall be entitled to a fee of Rs. 4000 for each sitting (inclusive of Travelling Allowance and Stay Allowance). Previously it was Rs. 1000.
- The Commission shall review the fee payable to the members for travelling and stay as may be decided from time to time.



For further details visit

http://www.sserc.in/sites/default/files/Gaz.%20No.%207.pdf

Notification	Date	Link
Corrigendum to the West Bengal Electricity Regulatory Commission (Deviation Settlement Mechanism And Related Matters) Regulations, 2021	13.01.2022	https://wberc.gov.in/sites/default/files/ REGU66_CORRIGENDUM_0.pdf
Bihar ERC (Consumer Grievance Redressal Forum, Electricity Ombudsman and Consumer Advocacy) (2nd Amendment) Regulations, 2021	25.01.2022	https://berc.co.in/rules- regulations/regulations/individual- regulation/2438-berc-consumer-grievance- redressal-forum-electrici-ombudsman-and- consumer-advocacy-2nd-amendment- regulations-2021
Odisha ERC (Procurement of Energy Renewable Sources and its Compliance) Regulations, 2021	15.02.2022	https://www.orierc.org/CuteSoft_Client/ writereaddata/upload/Gazette-254-17-JAN- 2022.pdf

Regulatory Updates from Southern Region

Andhra Pradesh SERC (Terms and Conditions for short term

procurement/sale of power) Regulation, 2022

In view of the rise in short-term power procurement by the licensees in recent years and further deficit/surplus situation in the state due to integration of intermittent and unpredictable nature of renewable energy, the Commission has issued a comprehensive and exclusive Regulation on short-term power procurement on 10.02.2022 in place of the existing short-term power procurement guidelines/regulations/directions which were issued a long time back when the short-term procurement quantities were meager.

Few points from the new regulation:

1. Demand Estimation: The monthly demand estimation for each block of 15 minutes duration shall be carried out by SLDC based on historical data, demand forecasts, latest available artificial intelligence tools etc.

2. Monthly power procurement: By 10th of every month, each licensees shall separately communicate to SLDC its estimation of demand for each time block for the following month. SLDC's after assessing the demand and availability of power from all the approved sources (excluding OA demand)



shall communicate to licensees the power required to be procured on short term basis for the following month within 3 working days from the date of receipt of demand estimations from licensees.

- 3. Weekly power procurement
- 4. Day-ahead power procurement
- 5. Intraday Purchases: The DISCOMs and SLDC should have modern software tools to estimate the demand eight to ten time blocks ahead. If there is a demand-supply gap during intraday, the DISCOMs can meet the requirement by procuring power from the intraday market. The Commission should ratify all such intraday purchases.
- 6. Bilateral Purchases: Under no circumstances, the DISCOMs should purchase power through bilateral contracts except from the sources approved by the Commission. The banking of energy is permitted bilaterally with prior approval from the Commission until the Ministry of Power issues guidelines and the DISCOMs can follow suit.
- 7. Reserve Shutdown: Under no circumstances should the generators be kept under forced shutdown on the pretext of saving power purchase costs until such shutdowns actually save overall power purchase costs. All such reserve shutdowns should be placed before the Commission within 48 hours until the Commission finalizes guidelines on such reserve shutdowns and comes up with guidelines for revival from such shutdowns.

For further details visit

https://aperc.gov.in/admin/upload/Regno1of2022.pdf

Draft Karnataka SERC Procurement of Energy from Renewable Sources Eighth Amendment Regulation, 2022

The Draft Karnataka SERC Procurement of Energy from Renewable Sources Eighth Amendment Regulation 2022 has been notified on 29.03.2022. In its 6th amendment, Karnataka Electricity Regulatory commission specified Renewable Power Obligation (RPO) trajectories till year 2021-22. Hence in this regulation RPO trajectories to be followed by obligated entities for period beyond 2021-22. Alongside RPO, Hydro Power obligations are also included in the regulations.

For further details visit

https://karunadu.karnataka.gov.in/kerc/Documents/KERC%20(Procurement%20of%20Energy%20fr om%20Renewable%20Sources)%20(Eighth%20Amendment)%20Regulations%2C%202022.pdf



Notification	Date	Link
Draft of the amendments to the Tamil	16.03.2022	http://www.tnerc.gov.in/website/files/PR-
Nadu ERC Grid Connectivity and Intra-		020420221954Eng.pdf
State Open Access Regulations, 2014		
Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission	02.12.2021	http://jercuts.gov.in/writereaddata/UploadFile
for the State of Goa and Union		/4th%20Amendment%20Regulations2022_1234.pdf
Territories (Procurement of Renewable		
Energy) (Fourth Amendment)		
Regulations, 2022		

Regulatory Updates from Northern Region

Notification	Date	Link
Himachal Pradesh SERC Draft Second Amendment of	08.03.2022	http://new1.hperc.org/File1/dsop2-
Distribution Performance Standards Regulation, 2022		<u>22.pdf</u>
Delhi SERC Draft Fourth Amendment of Group Net	24.02.2022	https://www.uperc.org/App_File/
Metering and Virtual Net Metering for Renewable		PublicNoticeandDraftRSPVRegulations-
Energy Guidelines, 2019		<u>firstamendment-</u>
		pdf4212022122649PM.pdf
Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission (for state of	24.03.2022	http://jercuts.gov.in/writereaddata/
Goa & Union Territories) Draft (Procurement of		UploadFile/4th%20Amendment%20
Renewable Energy) (Fourth Amendment) Regulations,		Regulations2022 1234.pdf
2022.		

Regulatory Updates from Western Region

Draft Maharashtra Electricity Regulatory Commission (Approval of Capital Investment Schemes) Regulations, 2022

The Maharashtra Electricity Regulatory Commission (MERC) has prepared the draft MERC (Approval of Capital Investment Schemes) Regulations, 2022 on 14.03.2022. The proposed Regulations would supersede the existing MERC "Guidelines for In-Principle Clearance of Proposed Investment Schemes 2005 as amended in the year 2008" (Capex Guidelines).

These Regulations shall be applicable to existing and future Generation Businesses/Companies, Transmission Businesses/Licensees, Distribution Businesses/Licensees, State Transmission Utility,



Maharashtra State Load Despatch Centre (MSLDC), and their successors [Regulated Power Entities]. It aims to lay down the framework to be followed for obtaining the Commission's in-principle approval for proposed Capital Investment as well as the approval to be granted to the final completed cost.

One of the major components of the capital investment expenditure is "reinstatement charges" for laying underground electricity cables in the city. The draft regulation proposes that 50% of "reinstatement charges" can be recovered from consumers through power bills as an "additional charge".

For further details visit

https://www.merc.gov.in/faces/merc/common/outputClient.xhtml

Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission for the State of Goa and Union <u>Territories (Procurement of Renewable Energy) (Fourth Amendment)</u> <u>Regulations, 2022</u>

JERCUTS notified Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission for the State of Goa and Union Territories (Procurement of Renewable Energy) (Fourth Amendment) Regulations, 2022 on 24.03.22. The key features of the amendment are:

- A new definition of 'Hydro Purchase Obligation (HPO)' has been inserted which means obligation to procure power from large hydropower projects commissioned on and after 8th March, 2019 and upto 31st March, 2030.
- A new definition of 'Large Hydro Projects (LHP)' has been inserted which means hydel power station including pumped storage project with an installed capacity above 25 MW, which came into commercial operation after 8th March, 2019 and upto 31st March, 2030.
- 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 consumed beyond specified Non-Solar RPO for that particular year. Similarly, on achievement of Other Non-Solar RPO compliance to the extent of 85% and above, remaining shortfall if any, can be met by excess solar or eligible hydro energy consumed beyond specified Solar RPO or HPO for that particular year. Further, on achievement of HPO compliance to the extent of 85% and above, remaining shortfall, if any, can be met by excess solar or other non-solar energy consumed beyond specified Solar RPO or Other Non-Solar RPO



for that particular year.

- HPO benefits may be met from the power procured from eligible LHPs commissioned on and after 8th March, 2019 and upto 31st March, 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."
- In case the free power is insufficient to meet the HPO obligations, then the UT/State have to buy the additional hydro power to meet its HPO obligations or may have to buy the corresponding amount of Hydro Energy Certificate (HEC) to meet the non-solar hydro renewable purchase obligations.
- If the RPO for any of the year is not specified by the Commission, the RPO specified for the previous year shall be continued beyond the specified period till any revision is made by the Commission in this regard.
- If any entity approaches the Commission for non-compliance of HPO targets, the Commission on case to case basis upon demonstration of the issue by the entity may relax the same.

For further details visit

http://jercuts.gov.in/writereaddata/UploadFile/4th%20Amendment%20Regulations2022_1234.pdf

Draft Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission for the State of Goa and Union Territories (Connectivity and Open Access in Intra-State Transmission and Distribution) (2nd Amendment) Regulations, 2022

JERCUTS notified draft Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission for the State of Goa and Union Territories (Connectivity and Open Access in Intra-State Transmission and Distribution) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2022 on Feb'22. The key features of the amendment are:

- The quantum of drawal of electricity by a partial Open Access Consumer from the Distribution Licensee during any Time Block of a Day should not exceed the "Contract Demand" or the "Admissible Drawal" (which is the difference of Contract Demand and maximum quantum of Open Access approved by the Nodal Agency), as opted by the Open Access Consumer.
- The existing and new partial Open Access Consumers for the purpose of drawal of electricity from the Distribution Licensee shall have to opt between the "Contract Demand" or the



• "Admissible Drawal" within 30 days of the notification of these Regulations, which shall be applicable till the end of financial year.

Provided that these partial Open Access Consumers shall opt between the "Contract Demand" or the "Admissible Drawal" 7 days prior to the start of the ensuing financial year, which shall be applicable till the end of ensuing financial year.

• The energy banked during peak TOD slots may be drawn during off-peak TOD slots, but the energy banked during off-peak TOD slots will not be drawn during peak TOD slots.

For further details visit

http://jercuts.gov.in/writereaddata/UploadFile/draft.pdf

Regulatory Updates from North-Eastern Region

Notification	Date	Link
AssamElectricityRegulatoryCommission(ElectricityOmbudsman)Regulations, 2022	02.02.2022	http://www.aerc.nic.in/DraftAERC(ELECTRICITY- OMBUDSMAN)REGULATIONS-2022.pdf
Tripura Electricity Regulatory Commission's Miscellaneous Provision relating to Petition fees, license fees and others fees, Regulation 2016 (1st Amendment of Miscellaneous Provision relating to Petition fees, license fees and others fees, Regulation2022.)	31.03.2022	https://terc.tripura.gov.in/sites/default/files /Draft1st%20Amendment%20of%20 Miscellaneous%20Provisions%20Relating%20to %20Petitions%2C%20fees%20etc.%20%28Draft%29- converted.pdf



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