

Sl. No.	Regulation / Clause	Provisions in the draft Regulation	Comments of KSEBL	Reason/Justification
1	2(1)(n)	n) 'regional node' means a injection node or a drawal node which is directly under control area of Regional Load dispatch Centre.	Definition of 'regional node' may be made more specific. It appears that deleting the word 'area' would be appropriate.	
3	5(4)	(4) Transmission charges for the National Component shall be shared by the drawee DICs in the ratio of their quantum of Long term Access plus Medium Term OpenAccess.	(4) Transmission charges for the National Component shall be shared by <b>all the drawee DICs and injecting DICs with untied LTA capacity</b> in the ratio of their quantum of Long term Access plus Medium Term Open Access and untied LTA capacity	National component for all drawee DICs and injecting DICs with untied LTA capacity are the same. Therefore no need to specify separately, which could lead to ambiguities.
4	5(5)	(5) Transmission charges for National Component in respect of injecting DICs withuntied LTA capacity shall be shared by such injecting DICs in the ratio of theiruntied LTA capacity		
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5	6(2)	(2) Transmission charges covered under sub-clause (a) of clause (1) of this Regulation shall be shared by the Drawee DICs in the ratio of their	As per the proposed clause, the transmission charges shall be shared by Drawee DICs. However, in the explanatory memorandum of the draft Regulations, it is specified that 70% of transmission charges of identified HVDC Transmission Systems shall be shared by DICs of receiving region. It is requested that the error in the explanatory memorandum may be corrected. Since HVDC lines	

		quantum of Long Term Access plus Medium Term Open Access	benefit the entire Nation in terms of voltage stability and renewable integration, its cost may be socialized and entire 100% may be shared with all DICs. Alternatively, the sharing proportion may be modified as 50:50 for making the proposal equitable.	
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6	8(3) & 8(4)	(3) Transmission charges for AC-UBC shall be shared by DICs corresponding to their respective usage of transmission lines, in accordance with Regulation 9 of these regulations. (4) Transmission charges under AC-BC shall be the balance transmission charges for AC transmission system after apportioning the charges for AC-UBC.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The proposal is totally against the mandate of the EA, 2003 and the provisions of National Tariff Policy and not based on any scientific principles.</li> <li>• The statutory provisions and policy guidelines enjoin upon Hon'ble Commission to develop and implement a national transmission tariff framework sensitive to distance, direction and related to quantum of flow. In compliance of the said mandate, Hon'ble Commission had framed Point of Connection charging mechanism vide CERC (Sharing of Inter-state transmission charges &amp; losses) Regulations 2010, and the framework was in operation since 2011.</li> <li>• The sharing of transmission charges in respect of Inter-State Transmission System (ISTS) through Point of Connection mechanism is a scientific method which is sensitive to distance, direction and quantum of power flow and in compliance with the above legal mandates.</li> <li>• The efficacy of the existing PoC mechanism has been examined and acknowledged by the taskforce formed for reviewing the framework of Point of Connection charges and concluded that POC has served its purpose as enshrined in Tariff Policy namely sensitive to distance, direction and quantum of flow. Further the mechanism has enabled the power market and has helped in reducing congestion by improvement in investment in the sector. The taskforce further observed that the current mechanism has not inhibited the development of transmission system and has rather led to development of transmission system which grew @20% CAGR. And the congestion is almost nil with single market price across India for most of the time.</li> <li>• Being so, now proposing a revised PoC method which is not based on any scientific principle and against the mandate of the EA,2003 and the provisions of the Tariff Policy, only on the reason that only around 35% of the existing transmission asset is utilized, is illegal and will adversely affect all States who have taken due care in planning their LTA and MTOA and provided genuine data to aid optimum development of ISTS. It tries to incentivize those who</li> </ul>	

through unrealistic projections of demand and generation has led to creation of over capacity which now remain under utilized.

- As per the proposed mechanism, the transmission charges payable by a DIC is divided into
  - i. National Component : NC- HVDC & NC- RE
  - ii. Regional Component
  - iii. Transformer Component
  - iv. AC system Component : AC- UBC & AC-BC
- KSEBL understands the need for segregating the costs related to ISTS created for evacuating RE power as well and projects of National importance including HVDC systems and sharing such segregated costs among all DICs in proportion to their LTA&MTOA. However, the proposal to share the cost of under-utilized AC assets also on LTA+MTOA basis is highly unscientific and goes against the mandate in Tariff Policy to discourage non-optimum transmission investment.
- It is noticed that, only AC-UBC component is shared based on usage of transmission asset and all other components are shared based on the contracted capacity (LTA+ MTOA). As per the report of Sri. I.S.Jha, Member, CERC, the amount coming under the above various components of transmission charges for the month of January 2019 is submitted below:

<b>Transmission Charge Element</b>	<b>Rs.Cr</b>	<b>% of total</b>
% Tr charges based on usage	656	21.93
Contracted capacity as per LTA+MTOA	1642	54.88
Downstream ICT	187	6.25
SVC+Statcom+Bus Reactor	123	4.11
RE System	25	0.84
HVDC System	360	12.03
<b>Total</b>	<b>2992</b>	

- Thus, it can be seen that only around 22% of the total monthly transmission charge constitutes the charges based on usage and balance 78% is shared based on LTA and MTOA. This is against

			<p>the provisions in the Tariff Policy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per the report of the task force, the proposal for sharing of transmission cost based on LTA and MTOA among all DICs in India is made in view of the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Large number of transmission assets are lying underutilized (only 35% utilization) due to actual demand during 12<sup>th</sup> Plan falling too short of projected demand as per 18th EPS and relinquishment of LTA by generators for whom nine high capacity transmission corridors were planned and constructed .</li> <li>2. Sharing of transmission cost of the under-utilized lines based on utilization will lead to step size increase in transmission charges of many states.</li> </ol> </li> <li>• This rationale is very much against the principle enshrined in the Tariff policy and not only it will affect distance direction and usage sensitivity, it will transfer the burden of unutilized lines to those DICs who have no role either in planning and construction of these lines nor they are responsible for under utilization of line. The proposal will lead to socializing the lapse in planning philosophy of some DICs and its impact on State like Kerala is extremely high. Thus for benefitting some State from higher transmission charges arising out of their own laxity, the proposal puts this burden on some other DICs, who had no role in this process.</li> <li>• It is stated in the report of the Task force that out <b>of Monthly Transmission charge of approximately Rs. 2500 Crore, Lines worth Rs. 783 Crore were found to be marginally utilized.</b></li> <li>• Most of these under-utilized lines will not benefit the other DICs in terms of (n-1) stability also. Transmission line which do not spread across regions or confined within a small portion of a region do not aid in provision (n-1) stability for DICs in other regions. Rather, it provides (n-1) stability for that DIC only. Transmission lines in Northern or North Eastern Region do not aid in providing (n-1) support for SR.</li> <li>• In such a case, sharing 78% of the transmission charges without considering usage is against the legal mandate and not in order.</li> </ul>
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7	9(4) proviso	Provided that while carrying out the load flow studies, the Implementing Agency may make minor adjustment in the generation and demand data, if required, to ensure load generation balance.	It is requested that the limit of such adjustment to be made in generation and demand data may be fixed as +-2.5% of State demand.	

8	9(9)	(9) Any other injecting DIC with Long Term Access to target region with untied LTA capacity shall be apportioned charges under AC-UBC which shall be separately indicated by the Implementing Agency	There is no clarity on this clause.	
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9	11(1)(c)(ii)	((c) No transmission charges and losses shall be payable for the generation projects based on solar or wind resources for the use of ISTS, for a period of 25 years from the date of commercial operation of such generation projects if they fulfill the following conditions: ..... (ii) Such generation capacity has been declared under commercial operation between 13.2.2018 and 31.3.2022; and	((c) No transmission charges and losses shall be payable for the generation projects based on solar or wind resources for the use of ISTS, for a period of 25 years from the date of commercial operation of such generation projects if they fulfill the following conditions: ..... (ii) Such generation capacity has been declared under commercial operation between 13.2.2018 and <b>31.12.2022</b> ; and	To be in line with MoP notification no.23/12/2016-R&R dtd.6-11-2019.
10	11(2)	(2) Where Generating Stations or sellers have been granted Long term Access or Medium Term Open Access and have entered into Power Purchase Agreement	(2) Where Generating Stations or sellers have been granted Long term Access or Medium Term Open Access and have entered into Power Purchase Agreement for supply of power under such Long Term Access or Medium Term Open Access, the transmission charges attributable for such tied up power shall be calculated at drawal nodes for AC-UBC.	Prior to CoD of the generating station, the charges

		<p>for supply of power under such Long Term Access or Medium Term Open Access, the transmission charges attributable for such tied up power shall be calculated at drawal nodes for AC-UBC.</p> <p>Provided that prior to COD of the Generating Station, the transmission charges under AC-UBC shall be in terms of clause (4) of this Regulation.</p>	<p>Provided that prior to COD of the Generating Station, the transmission charges <del>under AC-UBC</del> shall be in terms of clause (4) of this Regulation.</p>	<p>payable by the generating station comes under bilateral billing between generator and transmission licensee as per Regulation 11(4) and there will be no AC-UBC component.</p>
11	11(8)	<p>(8) Where construction of dedicated transmission line has been taken up by the Central Transmission Utility as part of coordinated transmission planning and is constructed by an inter-State transmission licensee, the Yearly Transmission Charges for such dedicated transmission line shall be payable by the generating station in proportion to the Connectivity granted and for which Long Term Access is not</p>	<p><b>Following may also be added:</b></p> <p>The transmission charges of these dedicated lines may not be included in the transmission charges under Regulation 5 to 9.</p>	<p>Since LTA is not operational for such portion, the transmission charges of such portion may not be loaded on the DICs.</p>

		operational. Such transmission charges shall be payable to the inter-state transmission licensee who has constructed such dedicated line.		
12	11(11)	Where a transmission system has been declared to have achieved deemed COD interms of Transmission Service Agreement under Tariff Based Competitive Bidding(TBCB) or the Commission has approved the date of commercial operation of such transmission system in terms of clause (2) of Regulation 5 of Tariff Regulations, 2019 or proviso (ii) to clause (3) of Regulation 4 of the Tariff Regulations, 2014, the transmission licensee or generating company whose transmission system or generating station or unit thereof is delayed shall pay the transmission charges of the transmission system till the generating station or unit thereof or the transmission system achieves COD.	<p><b>Following may also be added:</b></p> <p>The transmission charges of such lines may not be included under the transmission charges under Regulations 5 to 9.</p>	
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13	13(2)(a)	(a) The First Bill shall contain the transmission charges for the Billing month based on the Methodology detailed under Regulations 5 to 8 of these Regulations.	(a) The First Bill shall contain the transmission charges for the Billing month based on the Methodology detailed under Regulations 5 to 9 of these Regulations.	Transmission charges under AC-UBC also come under First Bill.
2	13(2)(c)	ii. In case aggregate metered ex-bus MW injection or the aggregate metered MW drawal of a DIC, in any time block exceeds the sum of Long Term Access and Medium Term Open Access, the concerned DIC shall be charged for such deviations @ Transmission Deviation Rate as determined below.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per the proposed Regulation, ‘<b>Transmission Deviation</b>’ means the deviation from the sum of LTA and MTOA. Therefore any short term open access transaction above the LTA plus MTOA capacity will be charged at Transmission Deviation rate which is 1.20 times the Transmission charges of the State.</li> <li>• It is submitted that STOA is a process that is approved by Hon’ble Commission and is availed by following the due procedure issued by Hon’ble Commission. As per the proposed Regulation, if a DIC avails STOA for drawing power for meeting its demand over and above its LTA and MTOA, it is forced to pay penal transmission charges for such drawal.</li> <li>• Penalizing a scheduled open access transaction is not legal, particularly when the transmission asset is only 35% utilized and short term transactions aid in utilizing the under-utilized transmission asset. In the existing Sharing Regulation penalty for deviation beyond a threshold limit was provided to restrain gaming by DIC while providing demand projections for load flow studies. However, as per the proposed Regulations, load flow studies in post facto is based on actual data and thus there is need for a penalty for deviation.</li> <li>• Therefore, it is requested that for DICs, transmission deviation may be defined as the drawal exceeding the sum of LTA, MTOA, STOA obtained after due procedure of CERC and STOA of intra state embedded consumers/intra state entities. Alternatively, deviation due to STOA may be charged at a rate equal to 1.0 times transmission charges of the State instead of 1.20 times.</li> <li>• Since STOA beyond LTA, MTOA and target region LTA as well as by intra state customers would be treated as ‘Transmission Deviation’, the deviation charges collected is to be reimbursed to DICs as existing in the existing Regulation. It</li> </ul>	

			<p>may be noted that one of the underlying principle of Sharing Regulation is that CTU/PGCIL shall be revenue neutral in the Sharing philosophy. To put into practice the same, reimbursement of Transmission Deviation charges is necessary.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At the same time, as per proposed Regulation 13(3), no transmission Charges is to be levied for Inter-State transmission system in respect of Short Term Open Access transactions. Embedded open access consumers of the State are short term open access consumers. Exempting transmission charges for these consumers is not in accordance with the provisions of section 38(2)(d)EA,2003 which prescribes that open access is granted on payment of transmission charges.</li> <li>• It is submitted that as per Regulation 13(2) (c )(vii) of the proposed Regulation, the charges for transmission deviation for an embedded intra-State entity shall be as determined in accordance with the regulations or orders of the respective State Commission. This is not in accordance with the provisions of the EA, 2003. As per EA, 2003, the charges for inter-state transmission of Electricity have to be determined by Hon'ble CERC. Leaving the responsibility to specify the same to States would lead to legal disputes and controversy. Therefore it is requested that this Hon'ble Commission may specify that Transmission Deviation rates applicable for respective states shall be the charges payable by embedded intra state open access customers who avail inter-state STOA, in the proposed Regulation.</li> <li>• Further, it is submitted that if transmission charges are not levied from embedded intra state short term open access consumers of the State, it will lead to socialization of these charges and is inequitably loaded on the ordinary consumers of the State.</li> </ul>
14	13(2)(c )(iii)	<p>Transmission Deviation Rate shall be calculated as follows:  a. Transmission Deviation Rate for a State shall be charged at 1.20 X</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per the proposed Regulation, any short term open access transaction above the LTA plus MTOA capacity will be charged at Transmission Deviation rate which is 1.20 times the Transmission charges of the State.</li> </ul>

		(transmission charges of the State for the Billing month)/ (quantum of Long Term Access plus Medium Term Open Access of the State for the Billing month)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is submitted that STOA is a process that is approved by Hon'ble Commission and is availed by following the due procedure issued by Hon'ble Commission. As per the proposed Regulation, if a DIC avails STOA for drawing power for meeting its demand over and above its LTA and MTOA, it is forced to pay penal transmission charges for such drawal.</li> <li>• Penalizing a scheduled open access transaction is not legal, particularly when the transmission asset is only 35% utilized and short term transactions aid in utilizing the under-utilized transmission asset.</li> <li>• As submitted under clause 13(2)(c ), it is requested that Transmission deviation rate may be made same as Transmission charges instead of penalizing at 1.20 times.</li> <li>• Further, the deviation charges collected by CTU may be reimbursed to DICs as existing in the existing Regulation.</li> </ul>
15	13(2)(c) (vi)	vi. The agency(ies) of the State responsible for intimating deviations under the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Deviation Settlement Mechanism and related matters) Regulations, 2014 as amended from time to time, shall also be the agency responsible for intimating transmission deviation to the respective Regional Power Committee Secretariat for preparation of	No clarity on the agencies of the State specified in the Regulation.

		Regional Transmission Deviation Account.	
16	13(2)(c)(vii)	vii. The charges for transmission deviations shall be calculated for a State as a whole. The charges for transmission deviation for an embedded intra-State entity shall be as determined in accordance with the regulations or orders of the respective State Commission.	The proposal that the charges for transmission deviation for an embedded intra-State entity shall be as determined in accordance with the regulations or orders of the respective State Commission is not in accordance with the provisions of the EA, 2003. As per EA, 2003, the charges for inter-state transmission of Electricity have to be specified by Hon'ble CERC. It is requested that Hon'ble Commission may specify that Transmission Deviation rates applicable for respective states shall be the charges payable by embedded intra state open access customers who avail inter-state STOA, in the proposed Regulation.
17	13(3)	No transmission Charges shall be levied for Inter-State transmission system in respect of Short Term Open Access transactions	<p>Exempting transmission charges for short term open access transaction is not in accordance with the provisions of section 38(2)(d)EA,2003 which prescribes that open access is granted on payment of transmission charges. Non levy of transmission charges from STOA Consumers will prompt entities to prefer STOA instead of LTA/MTOA, which will adversely affect network planning and transmission corridor congestion. The proposal will work effectively only if GNA comes into picture. Hence, in order to build sufficient transmission system for evacuation of all generators in future, it is important that the short term transmission rates are levied. This will give a signal to the generators to seek long term access and get the transmission built for future.</p> <p>Further, if transmission charges are not levied from short term open access consumers including embedded intra state entities of the State, it will lead to increase in the transmission charge of other DICs, and this increase is loaded on the ordinary consumers of the State.</p> <p>Accordingly, it is suggested that deviation rate applicable for the State shall be payable by intra state embedded customers who avail inter-state STOA.</p>
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<b>No.</b>	<b>/ Clause</b>			
<b>18</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>Information to be published by the Implementing Agency</b>	<p>Following may also be included under the information to be published by the Implementing Agency:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Power System Study case file of the peak block considered for arriving at the transmission charges.</li> <li>2. Transmission asset considered for National Component, Regional Component, Transformer Component and AC charges</li> <li>3. New generating stations added during the billing month.</li> <li>4. Details of Transmission deviation block wise</li> <li>5. State generation</li> <li>6. State Transformer component</li> <li>7. Regional nodes considered.</li> <li>8. Loss study details</li> <li>9. Transmission charge computation details</li> </ol>	
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<b>19</b>	<b>5.9 of Annexure-I</b>	The transmission system covered under clause (2) of Regulation 5 and clause (4) of Regulation 11 shall be considered at “zero cost” in the line wise transmission charges and modified line wise transmission charges at clause (3) and clause (6) of Regulation 9.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This proposal of assigning ‘zero cost’ to transmission systems developed for RE will double benefit the DICs using such transmission lines as submitted below. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. The cost of transmission system developed for RE is socialized and so the DIC is benefitted by not paying the entire transmission charges of the transmission systems developed for RE.</li> <li>ii. Over and above this, due to existence of actual power flow in these lines, the power flow in the other lines of the DIC taken for computing AC-UBC is reduced, which leads to reduced usage based charges for the DIC.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Therefore, it is requested that the above fact may taken into due</li> </ul>	

			consideration and such double benefitting situations may kindly be avoided while framing the final Regulations. When the full cost of the transmission lines are shared by the users of the said lines, this double benefit will get automatically addressed. Accordingly, if the entire cost of AC transmission lines are shared based on usage it will address this anomaly also.
<b>20</b>	<b>5.20 of Annexure-I</b>	5.20 For generating stations having no Long term access or medium term access, the transmission charges attributable to such generators shall be calculated as injection charges (as for generators with LTA to target region with untied capacity) under AC-UBC Component. The charges of other DICs on whom AC-UBC charges have been computed shall be scaled up to the extent of charges attributable to such generators.	There is no clarity. As per the proposed Regulations, if transmission charges are payable by generating stations availing STOA over and above LTA(target region or otherwise) or MTOA, it is accounted as transmission deviation rates. In that case, there is no requirement for including the same as AC-UBC and scaling up the charges of other DICs due to this.