



Ref: PTC/CERC/

February 7, 2025

To
The Secretary,
Central Electricity Regulatory Commission,
7th Floor, Tower B, World Trade Centre
Nauroji Nagar, New Delhi - 110029

Subject: Submission of Comments on the Cross Border Trade on Electricity (Second Amendment) Regulation 2024.

Respected Sir,

At the outset, PTC India Ltd (PTC) appreciates the Hon'ble Commission (CERC) for providing stakeholders with the opportunity to submit comments on the Cross Border Trade of Electricity (Second Amendment) Regulation 2024 dated 31st December 2024.

As a key participant in the power sector, we acknowledge the critical role of Cross Border Trade of Electricity (CBTE) with neighbouring countries in the energy mix of the country and importance of policy harmonisation in transmission access system.

We submit our comments and suggestions (Annex – A) on the draft regulation for your kind consideration. If deemed appropriate we are also available for in person interaction to clarify any aspect.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,
For **PTC India Ltd.**

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Anand Kumar'.

Anand Kumar
Vice President (Corporate Strategy)

PTC India Limited

(Formerly known as Power Trading Corporation of India Limited)

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Comments on Cross Border Amendment Regulations 2024

Clause No.	Clause/Description	Comments
3(2)(iii)	A new sub-clause (iv) shall be added after sub-clause (iii) in Clause (2) of Regulation 3 of the Principal Regulations, as under: “(iv) through Indian Power Exchange in terms of Regulation 6 of these regulations;”	(iv) through Indian Power Exchange (DAM/RTM) in terms of Regulation 6 of these regulations. (As per the CEA Designated Authority Procedure Neighboring Countries are allowed to participate in DAM & RTM market only. Hence, DAM/RTM should be included in the above. It is because Fuel source cannot be ascertained when Power supplied to cross border entities through PX mode. However, in case of bilateral transactions, fuel source is required to be imported coal/gas.
8(1)	“(1) A Participating Entity located in a neighboring country, for the purpose of injection into or drawl from the Indian grid, shall be required to seek connectivity or GNA or T-GNA, as the case may be, through separate applications:	Participating entity should be allowed to seek connectivity only and not GNA or T-GNA. Scope of GNA and T-GNA should be with electricity trader only. This will ensure secure payments towards GNA transmission charges and any other charges as per the regulation to the CTUIL, RLDC & RPC.
12(1)	“(1) The following entities shall be eligible as Applicants to apply for a grant of GNA or for enhancement of the quantum of GNA for injection into the Indian grid or drawl from the Indian grid: a) A Participating Entity located in the neighboring country; b) An Electricity Trading licensee of India	Participating entity should be allowed to seek connectivity only and not GNA or T-GNA. Scope of GNA and T-GNA should be with electricity trader only. This will ensure secure payments towards GNA transmission charges and any other charges as per the regulation.
12(4)	(4) Upon grant of GNA for cross border trade of electricity, the entity who has been granted GNA shall sign the GNA Agreement with CTU, which shall contain the date of commencement of GNA, the point of injection or drawl of power into/from the Indian grid.	As GNA Agreement with CTU is to be signed therefore only trader/applicant should be allowed to sign the said agreement.





ANNEXURE - A

13(2)	<p>The words “long-term access” shall be replaced with the word “GNA” in Clause (1) and Clause (2) of Regulation 13 of the Principal Regulations. Original 13(2) states that; (2) Long-term access applications where augmentation of transmission system is not required shall be processed within ninety (90) days from the last date of the Month in which application is made.</p>	<p>GNA Regulation (clause no 22.2, b,i) states that “Where GNA is granted on the existing system: by the end of the month subsequent to the month in which application complete in all respects has been received”.</p> <p>Hence, the above-mentioned timeline should be applicable for cross border GNA applications, where no argumentation is required.</p>
14(3)(a)	<p>(a) In case where augmentation has been taken up under ISTS for grant of such GNA for the purpose of injection into the Indian Grid, the Yearly transmission charges for such augmentation which has achieved COD proportionate to the quantum of GNA from the date of effectiveness of GNA till the generating station or unit thereof achieves COD.</p>	<p>In case of delay in achieving COD of generator and ISTS augmentation has been achieved, the liability to pay transmission charges should be applicable of that augmented capacity which has remain stranded, on account of relinquishment.</p>
14(3)(b)	<p>(b) In the case where GNA for the purpose of injection into the Indian Grid has been granted on existing ISTS with no identified augmentation to ISTS for such GNA, the transmission charges shall be payable till the generating station or unit thereof achieves COD at 2% of T-GNA rate for the State where injection point is located in Indian Grid (where T-GNA rate shall be as per the Sharing Regulations).”</p>	<p>No reason has been mentioned under the Explanatory Memorandum to explain the suggested penalty charges at the rate of 2% T-GNA charge. It is suggested that equal treatment shall be given to both domestic and cross border entities, hence it should be as per ISTS Sharing Regulations Amendment no. 2, which is as follows:-</p> <p>“(7) Where Connectivity is granted to a Connectivity grantee other than Renewable Power Park Developer, on margins of existing system or on the augmented system with no ATS, and if the COD of such Grantee is delayed beyond start date of connectivity, the Connectivity grantee shall, corresponding to the capacity that is delayed, pay transmission charges from the start date of such Connectivity at the rate of Rs. 3000/MW/month:</p>



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15(2)	(2) The words and numbers “valid for five (5) years” shall be deleted from Clause (2) of Regulation 15 of the Principal Regulations.	BG requires a validity period and therefore this validity period should be retained.
15(9)	(9) In case an electricity trading licensee of India is making an application for a grant of GNA, it may furnish the Access Bank Guarantee issued by the entity on whose behalf such trading licensee has sought GNA, subject to a condition that Access Bank guarantee shall be issued by any scheduled commercial bank in India recognized by Reserve Bank of India.	Access bank guarantee should be obtained from applicants only. Issuance of Access BG should be allowed to the applicant only and not for entity on whose behalf, BG will be provided. If it is allowed it may lead to legal complications in case of invocation of BG provided by third party who is not a party to the access agreement, and this may affect other prevailing regulation(s) & agreement.

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