

Presentation on

Connectivity and General Network Access

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Awdhesh Kumar Yadav

Chief Engineering
CERC

Transmission System synergises the two ends of the power system i.e.

i) different types of generation facilities and

ii) ever increasing demand.

Electricity Act 2003 provides for non- discriminatory open access to transmission system.

Open access to transmission system with increasing penetration of renewable energy projects having shorter gestation period and increasing number of players in the power sector, poses several challenges in development of optimum transmission infrastructure

Statutory provisions: Responsibilities of CTU / STU

- Inter-state / Intra-state transmission of electricity
- Planning and co-ordination relating to inter-state / Intra-state transmission system
- To provide non-discriminatory open access
- Ensure development of an efficient, coordinated and economical system of inter-State/Intra State transmission lines

Provisions in NEP

- Associated Transmission Capacity for a generation project to be developed simultaneously to avoid mismatch in capacities.
- National transmission tariff framework sensitive to distance ,direction and MW.
- Encourage private investment in transmission sector
- Network expansion should be planned keeping in view anticipated transmission needs. Prior agreement with beneficiaries would not be a precondition. CTU/STU to undertake network expansion in consultation with stakeholders and take up execution after regulatory approval.

Provisions in Tariff Policy

- Ensuring optimal development to promote efficient utilisation of generation and transmission assets.
- Attracting investments in transmission sector and providing adequate returns.
- Implementation of transmission projects through competitive bidding at appropriate time.

OA Related Regulations by CERC

Regulations on Open Access in inter-state transmission system in 2004.

Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Grant of Connectivity, Long-term Access and Medium term Open Access to the inter-State Transmission and related matters) Regulations, 2009 (in short, “the 2009Connectivity Regulations”).

Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Sharing of Inter-State Transmission Charges and Losses) Regulations, 2010

Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Sharing of Inter-State Transmission Charges and Losses) Regulations, 2020 (in short, “the Sharing Regulations”) in May 2020

Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Connectivity and General Network Access to the inter-State transmission System) Regulations, 2022 notified on 07.06.2022

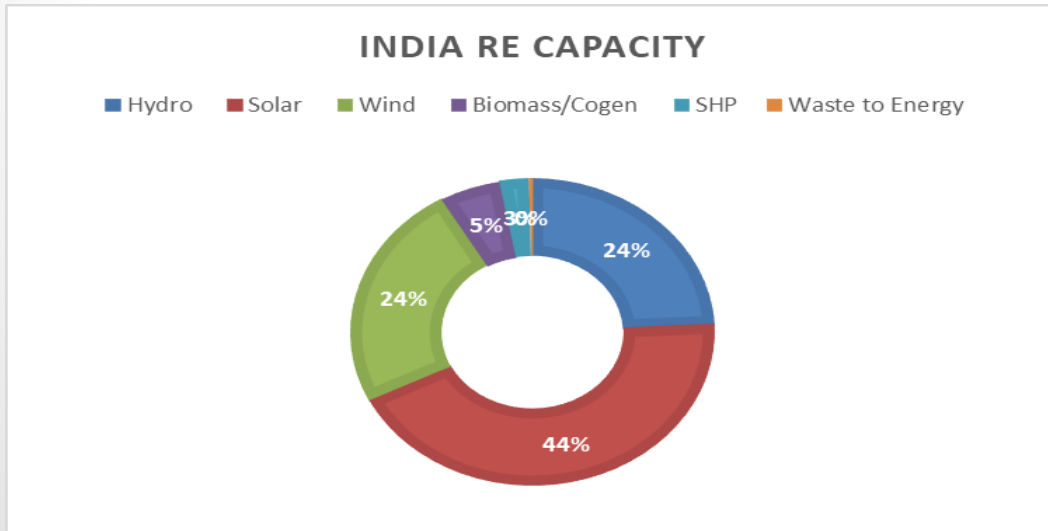
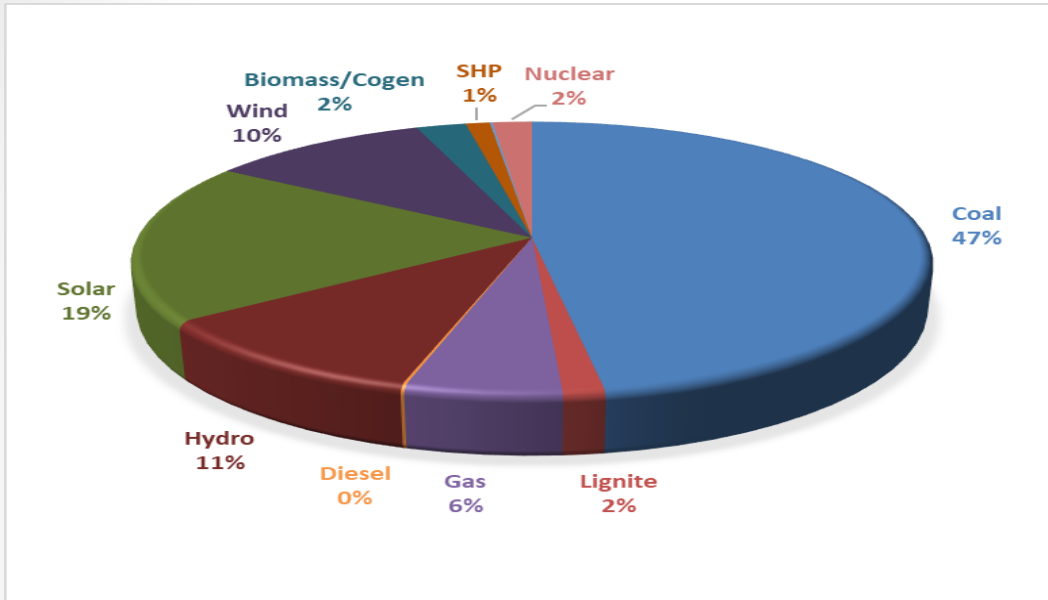
Transmission Access- Prior to GNA

- Transmission system booking
 - Long term Access (LTA)- 7 years and above
 - Medium term Open Access (MTOA)– 3 months to 5 years
 - Short term Open Access (STOA) - 1 time block to 1 month (up to 3 months in advance)
 - Each Access comprise of booking of system from injection point till drawl point
- Availing of the booked transmission system by scheduling
 - Scheduling of power is under contract between buyer and seller
 - LTA – PPA for duration more than one year
 - MTOA and STOA- PPA for the duration of Access to be furnished along with the application

Need for change:

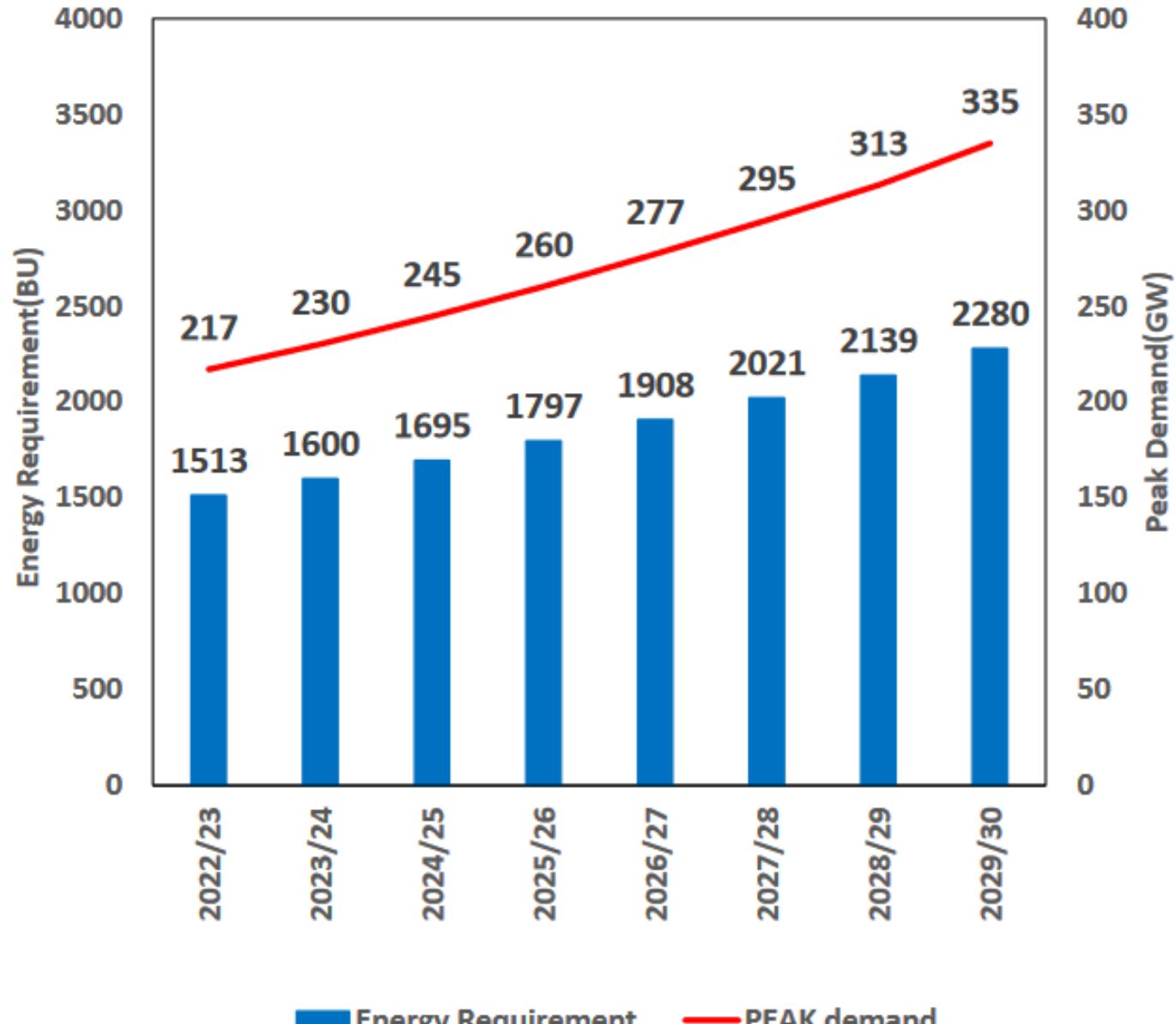
- Realities of procurement of cheaper power
- Requirement of delinking of access to transmission system with fixed contract.
- Schedules under STOA cannot change 2 days hence. -Need to review inflexibility raised by stakeholders.
- Streamline relinquishment charges.

INDIA'S INSTALLED CAPACITY STATUS (May, 2024)



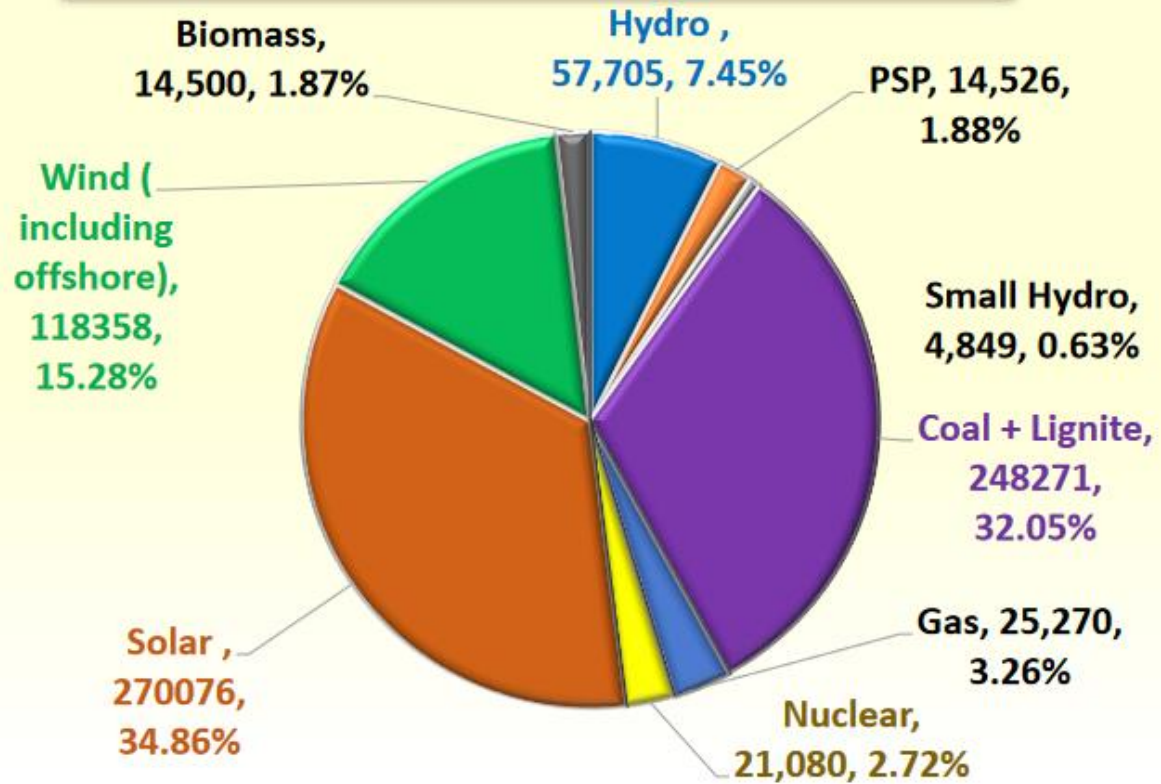
Category	Capacity (GW)	Non-Fossil Fuel	Capacity (GW)
Fossil Fuel		RES	
Coal	211	Hydro	46.9
Lignite	6.62	Solar	84.3
		Wind	46.4
Gas	24.82	Biomass/ Cogen	10.4
		SHP	5.0
		Waste to Energy	0.6
Diesel	0.589	Nuclear	8.2
Total Fossil Fuel	243	Non-Fossil Fuel	201.8
Total Installed Capacity (GW)		445	

Projected Rise in Electricity demand (2022-23 to 2029-30)(As per 20th EPS)



Likely Future capacity and gross Generation

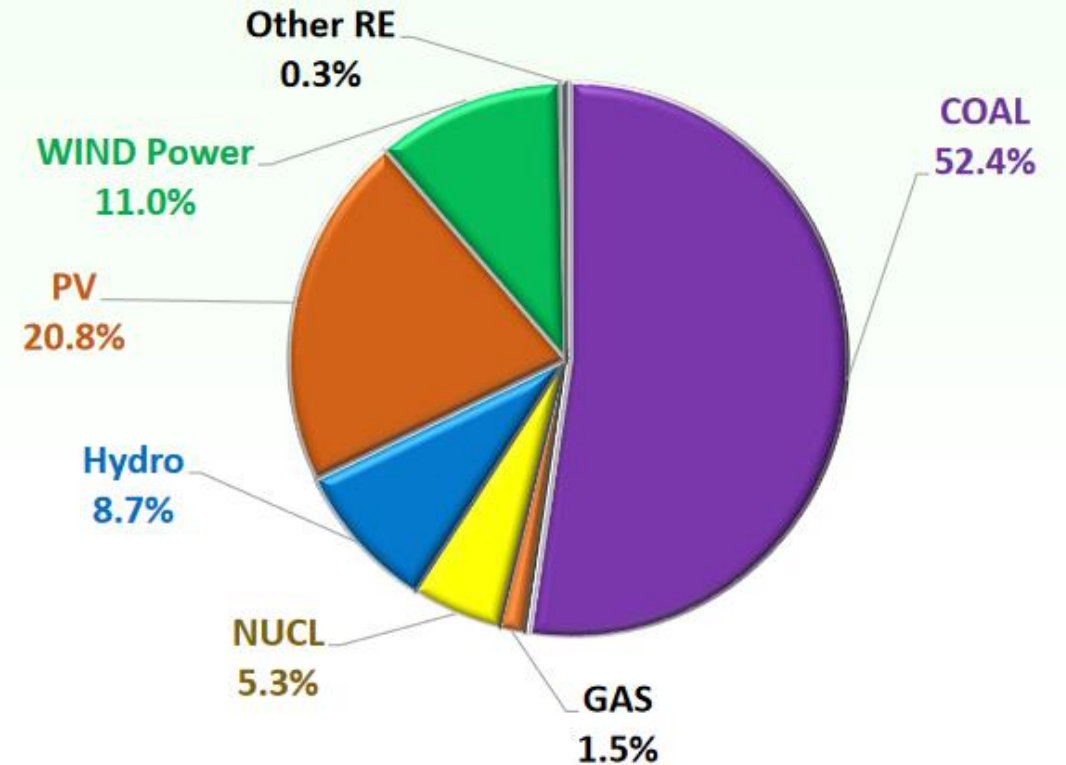
Projected Installed Capacity As on 31.3.2030



TOTAL – 774 GW

Battery Energy Storage System - 25 GW/125 GWh

Source wise Projected Gross Generation in 2029-30



TOTAL – 2373.85 BU

Existing Transmission Products

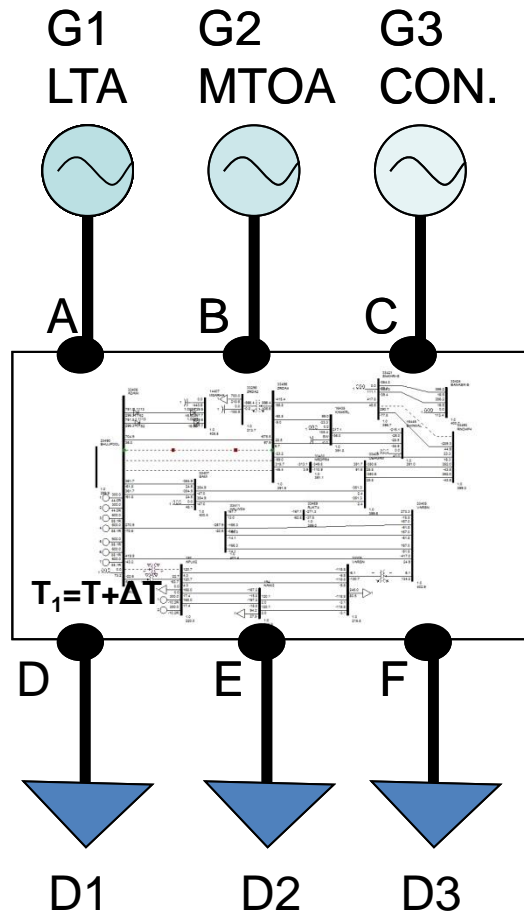
- Connectivity: No charges & no commitment to provide access – no strengthening
- LTA (Point to Point): CTU is the nodal agency. Ideal for planning. 25 years commitment to pay PoC injection and drawal charges. Charges to be recovered from the buyer. Application may be given by the generator.
- LTA (Target Region): CTU is the nodal agency. Buyer not identified. 25 year commitment by the IPP to pay PoC injection and drawal charges of the target region.
- MTOA: It is point to point service. CTU is the nodal agency. Tenure 3 months to 3 years.
- STOA: RLDC is the nodal agency. It is point to point service. It can be availed up to 3 months in advance and on the same day.
- Access for PX: NLDC is the nodal agency. Transmission clearance along with clearance of trade by NLDC.

Issues in existing approach

- CERC regulations allow system strengthening (fresh investment) on the basis of commitment to pay i.e. LTA. No system strengthening can be done against connectivity, MTOA or STOA.
- The existing philosophy is based on the premise that long term PPAs are predominant. Short term market shall be catered through available margins.
- There is no clear formulations on when drawal capacity for the states would be created. Historically, additional drawal capacity for the states was created whenever new central/ISGS power projects came up with know beneficiaries.
- New Drawal points/capacity for states is also created on request by the STU after agreement in the Standing Committee for power system planning.
- There is no concept of contracted import capacity other than LTA capacity for the states. The transmission rates are calculated based on LTA capacity.

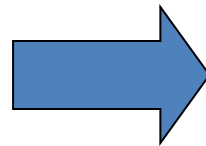
Issues in existing approach

- For LTA (target region) no scheduling of power as long term customer. Power can be scheduled as medium term/short term/PX customer. PoC drawal charge has to be paid again if sale outside the target region.
- While availing MTOA,STOA, PX access, holders of LTA (Target Region) do not get any preference over those having mere connectivity.
- LTA (target region) is an onerous financial liability without commensurate benefits to the generators.

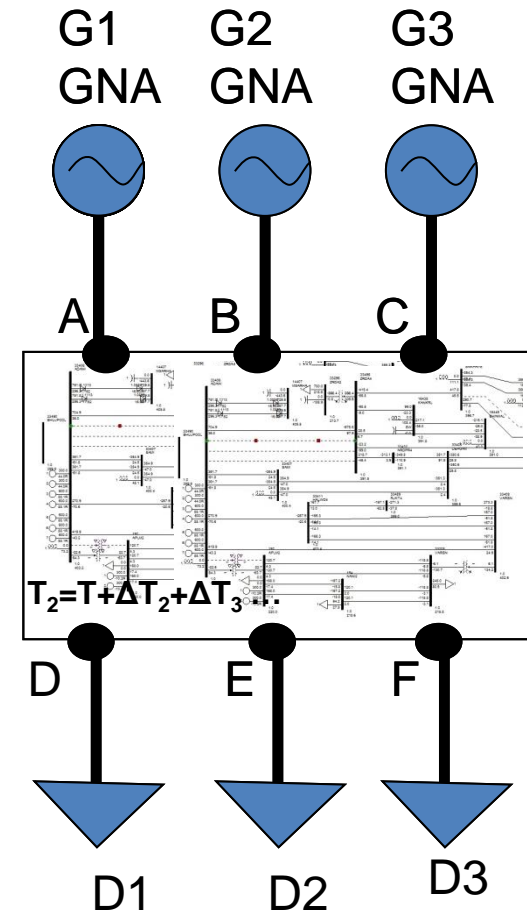


A,B,C,D,E,F – PoC rate for Injecting (G1,G2,G3) and Drawing (D1,D2,D3) entities

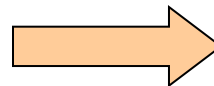
LTA
MTOA
CON.



GNA



Tr. Charges= PoC rate X **LTA**



Tr. Charges= PoC rate X **GNA**

Tr. System planned and implemented for **LTA quantum**
No system for MTOA/STOA etc

Tr. System planned and implemented for **GNA quantum**

Background

- GNA Regulations 2022 consists of broadly four sections:
 - (A) Connectivity
 - (B) General Network Access (GNA)
 - (C) Temporary GNA (T-GNA)
 - (D) Arrangement of Transition

Chapters in GNA

- Chapter 1 : Preliminary- Title , Definitions
- Chapter 2 : General Provisions
- Chapter 3 : Connectivity (4-16)
- Chapter 4 : GNA(17 – 23)
- Chapter 5 : Relinquishment of Connectivity and GNA(24- 25)
- Chapter 6: Temporary General Network Access (26-35)
- Chapter 7 : Allocation of Transmission Corridor under GNA and T-GNA (36)
- Chapter 8 : Miscellaneous (37- 44) Provisions

Chapters in GNA

- Regulation 23 : Use of GNA by other GNA grantees
- Regulation 24: Relinquishment of Connectivity
- Regulation 26 to 35 : T-GNA
- Regulation 26.4 to 26.6: Apply for T-GNAre
- Regulation 34: Transmission Charges for T-GNA
- Regulation 36 : Allocation of transmission corridor under GNA and T-GNA
- Regulation 37.9: Arrangement of Transition for Short Term Open Access
- Regulation 38, 40, and 43: Curtailment , Payment of Charges and Repeal and savings
- Regulation 40.2: one time GNA charges of 1 lakh per Mw
- Regulation 40.3: RLDC fees and charges as per GNA
- Regulation 40.4: Deviation charge as per DSM

Connectivity, LTA, LTOA, MTOA, STOA, GNA, Deemed GNA,
deemed T-GNA, T-GNA, GNAre, T-GNAre, GNAd

Few Definitions

- Associated Transmission system: Augmentation required for immediate evacuation of power of the applicant, excluding terminal bays shall be considered as ATS
- “Connectivity”: means the state of getting connected to the inter-State transmission system in accordance with these regulations
- “General Network Access” or “GNA” means open access to the ISTS granted under these regulations;
- “General Network Access Grantee” or “GNA Grantee” means a person who has been granted GNA or is deemed to have been granted GNA under these regulations;
- “Temporary GNA” or “T-GNA” means open access to the ISTS granted in terms of Chapter 6 of these regulations

Chapters

- Chapter 1 : Preliminary- Title , Definitions
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Connectivity

- **Application fees : Rs 5 lakh + taxes / application**
- **Eligible Entities:**
 - Injecting entities who are seeking connectivity to the ISTS
 - Connectivity grantees shall be deemed to have been granted GNA, equal to the quantum of Connectivity from the start date of Connectivity.
 - Minimum quantum to connect to ISTS- Installed capacity of 50 MW individually or collectively through lead generator.

Additional points

- Entities having Connectivity may apply for enhancement of Connectivity of less than 50 MW subject to available capacity in transmission system.
- At a terminal bay already allocated to another Connectivity grantee with an agreement for sharing the terminal bay.
- Through electrical system of a generating station having Connectivity to ISTS with an agreement for sharing.
- Two or more Applicants may apply for grant of Connectivity at a common terminal bay with an agreement for sharing the dedicated transmission lines and the terminal bay.

Grant of Connectivity

- In-principle grant of Connectivity
 - Preliminary intimation seeking to submit Connectivity Bank Guarantees.
 - within 30/60 days (where ATS is required)
- Final Grant of Connectivity
 - On submission of required Connectivity Bank Guarantees
- Grant of Connectivity may have following situations
 - Neither the ISTS bay at which Connectivity is proposed is to be constructed under ISTS, nor any augmentation is required to ISTS-
 - Only terminal ISTS bay is constructed under ISTS or to be constructed under ISTS. No further augmentation of ISTS required
 - Augmentation of ISTS is required along with terminal bay or without terminal bay.

Connectivity Bank Guarantee (Conn-BGs)

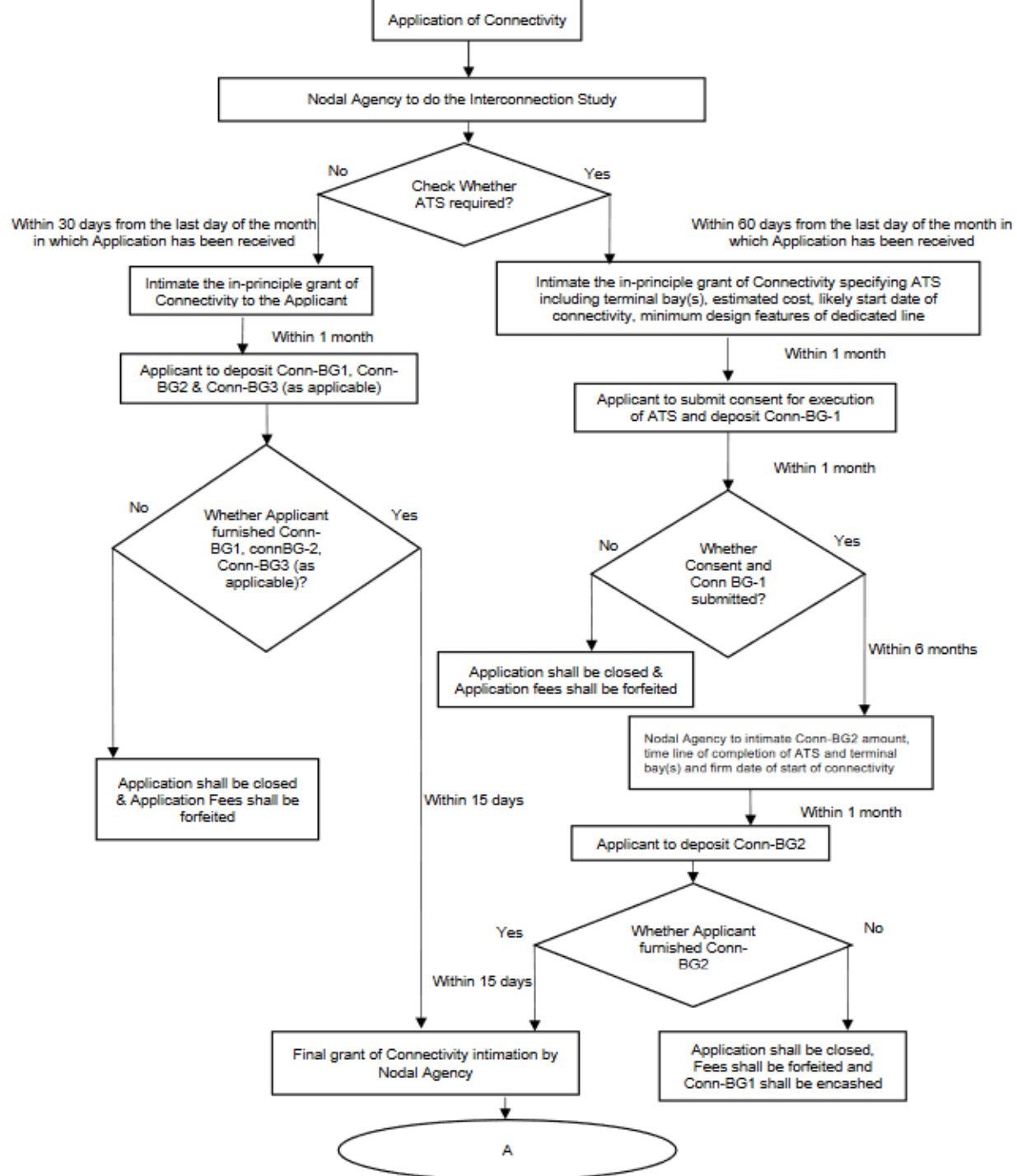
Connectivity Bank Guarantee	Amount	Purpose
Conn-BG1	Rs.50 lakh	Towards commitment for application
Conn-BG2	Rs.2 to Rs.12 crore/bay (Regulation 8.2(a))	Towards cost of terminal bay constructed or to be constructed
	Estimated cost of ATS plus terminal bay(s) (Regulation 8.3(b))	Towards cost of ATS and terminal bays to be constructed
Conn-BG3	Rs.2 lakh/MW	Towards allocation of surplus capacity in existing transmission system

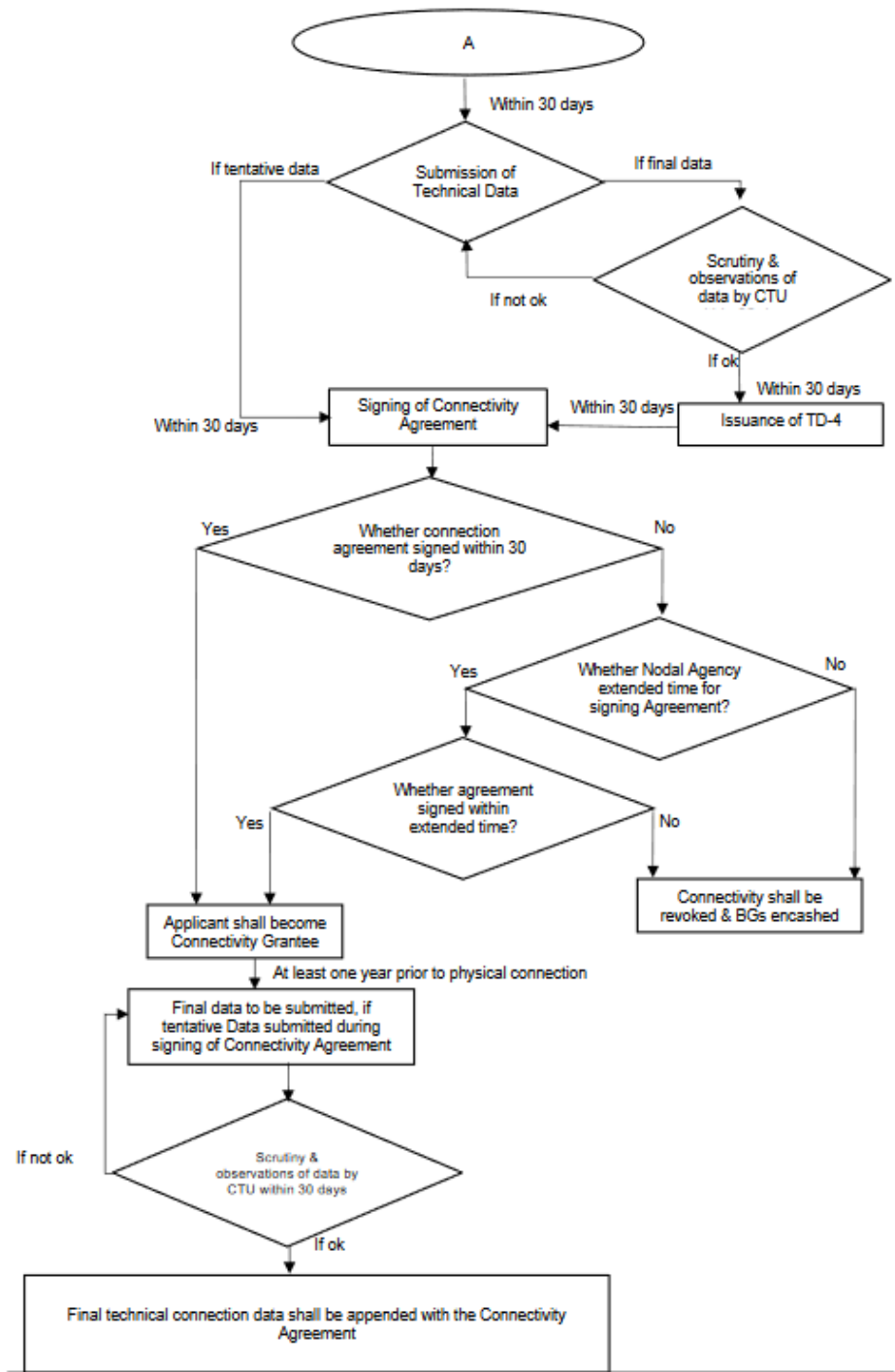
Connectivity Bank Guarantee (Conn-BGs):

- Three parts:
- Conn-BG1 amounting to Rs. 50 lakhs for all applicants.
- Conn-BG2: Towards Terminal Bay as follows (where no ATS)

Voltage level of allocated terminal bay	Conn-BG2 (per terminal bay)
132 kV	Rs. 2 crore
220/230 kV	Rs. 3 crore
400 kV	Rs. 6 crore
765 kV	Rs. 12 crore

- Conn-BG2: Not applicable In case entity (i) proposes to construct the terminal bay(s) on its own or (ii) seeks Connectivity at a terminal bay constructed or being constructed by another Connectivity grantee or (iii) seeks Connectivity through electrical system or switchyard of a generating station
- Conn-BG3: Applicable if Connectivity granted on existing system @ Rs 2 lakhs/MW





Treatment of Conn-BGs:

- Conn-BG1 i.e. Rs 50/Lakh shall be returned within 30 days of COD of full capacity.
 - In case part capacity is relinquished say 200 MW out of 500 MW is relinquished then Conn-BG1 shall be returned after COD of 300 MW.
- Conn-BG2 and Conn-BG3 shall be returned in five equal parts over five years corresponding to the generation capacity which has been declared under commercial operation.
- In case Connectivity is relinquished, subsisting Conn-BG2 shall be encashed corresponding to the ATS and terminal bay(s), construction of which has already been awarded for implementation.
- Non payment of Tx charges under Regulation 13 of sharing Regulation for more than 3 months such charges to be recovered encashing Con BGs
- The proceeds of encashed Conn-BG2 shall be used for reducing Monthly Transmission Charges under the Sharing Regulations

Monitoring by Nodal Agency:

- Connectivity grantee to update its status capacity / dedicated line.
- Nodal Agency to update ATS, terminal bays.
- Nodal Agency to take corrective action if any

Dedicated Transmission Line

- Generating station , captive , standalone ESS to establish , own and operate the dedicated transmission line.
- Terminal bays at ISTS sub-station under scope of licensee owning the sub-station. Connectivity grantee have the option of constructing on its own after signing the agreement.
- Bulk consume and Distribution Licensee: Line to connect such entity to the ISTS shall be constructed and maintained by a licensee at the cost of such entity.

Transfer of Connectivity :

- To 51% or more shareholder of the company
- Transfer allowed after COD of the project.
- Connectivity granted to a parent company may be utilized by its subsidiary and Connectivity granted to a subsidiary may be utilised by its parent company

Eligibility for GNA

- State Transmission Utility on behalf of distribution licensees connected to intra-State transmission system and other intra-State entities. No financial liability on STUs.
- A drawee entity connected to intra-State transmission system
- A distribution licensee or a Bulk consumer, seeking to connect to ISTS, directly, (50 MW & above)
- Trading licensees (engaged in cross border trade) for drawal and injection into the Grid
- Transmission licensee connected to ISTS for drawal of auxiliary power.
- An injecting entity which is granted Connectivity to intra-State transmission system and seeking GNA for purpose of injection into ISTS: Amendment

Deemed GNA for States:

- Each State shall have a General Network Access (GNA) to ISTS.
- To start with GNA for States shall be specified based on ISTS drawal for last 3 years.
- States shall be able to schedule power under long term or medium term or short term contracts based on its own assessment of merit order on day ahead basis within GNA quantum. This flexibility will help them optimise their overall procurement cost.
- Additional GNA may be sought by State as per their requirement.
- States shall pay transmission charges for GNA quantum in accordance with CERC(Sharing of inter-state transmission charges and losses) Regulations 2020.
- Any drawal beyond GNA shall be with additional charges.
- GNA once granted shall remain valid until relinquished.
- GNA granted to a State may be utilized by another State.
- GNA can be applied for by
 - STU on behalf of intra-state entities or
 - intra-state entity

Grant of GNA

- For the first year GNA for states shall be considered based on historical data of last 3 years for yearly maximum ISTS drawl and daily maximum ISTS drawal.

- GNA 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 shall be the entity to whom GNA shall be deemed to be granted as per above on behalf of intra state entities. Transmission charges liability shall be with intra-state entities as per prevailing regime.
- STUs within 3 months of coming into force of these regulations, on behalf of intra-state entities, may apply for additional GNA over and above the GNA deemed
- States may apply for additional GNA to be added in next 3 years, every year in September.

Grant of GNA – Concept of within region and outside region.

National Load Despatch Centre Total Transfer Capability for April 2022

Issue Date: 28th December, 2021

Issue Time: 1700 hrs

Revision No

Corridor	Date	Time Period (hrs)	Total Transfer Capability (TTC)	Reliability Margin	Available Transfer Capability (ATC)	Long Term Access (LTA)/ Medium Term Open Access (MTOA) #	Margin Available for Short Term Open Access (STOA)	Changes in TTC w.r.t. Last Revision
NR-WR*	1st April 2022 to 30th April 2022	00-06	2500	500	2000	628	1372	
		06-18				1856	144	
		18-24				628	1372	
WR-NR*	1st April 2022 to 30th April 2022	00-06	19500 18550**	1000	18500 17550**	11433 10483**	7067	
		06-18	19500 18550**	1000	18500 17550**	11822 10872*	6678	
		18-24	19500 18550**	1000	18500 17550**	11433 10483**	7067	
NR-ER*	1st April 2022 to 30th April 2022	00-06	2000	200	1800	93	1707	
		06-18				1800	492	
		18-24				1800	1707	
ER-NR*	1st April 2022 to 30th April 2022	00-24	5900	400	5500	4356	1144	

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		06-18				1800	1308	492
		18-24				1800	93	1707
ER-NR*	1st April 2022 to 30th April 2022	00-24	5900	400	5500	4356	1144	

Contracts in each region- for a sample month

	ER	NER	NR	SR	WR	Grand Total
Himachal Pradesh	22	0	1728	0	0	1750
Uttarakhand	26	0	1078	0	93	1197
J&K	137	0	2056	0	93	2286
Delhi	1042	0	3766	0	419	5226
Rajasthan	243	0	2711	0	1258	4212
Haryana	413	150	2764	0	1084	4410
Uttar Pradesh	625	54	8130	0	2243	11052
Punjab	869	0	2386	0	1033	4288
Chandigarh	3	0	331	0	0	334
			24950		6223	34756

Concept of 'within region' and 'outside region'.

Grant of additional GNA to STUs

- Deemed GNA computed for a STU 'A' is 4000 MW.
- 'A' applies for additional GNA for 800 MW within next 3 months which is granted to 'A' by CTU,
 - GNA for 'A' will become 4800 MW (4000 MW + 800 MW).
- 'A' may apply once in every financial year by the month of September for additional GNA for the next 3 financial years indicating the start date for such quantum.

Financial Year	Additional GNA granted in each FY from a specified date	Total GNA after grant of additional GNA
2023-24	200 MW w.e.f. 22.6.2023	5000 MW w.e.f. 22.6.2023
2024-25	100 MW w.e.f. 18.5.2024	5100 MW w.e.f. 18.5.2024
2025-26	300 MW w.e.f. 14.9.2025	5400 MW w.e.f. 14.9.2025

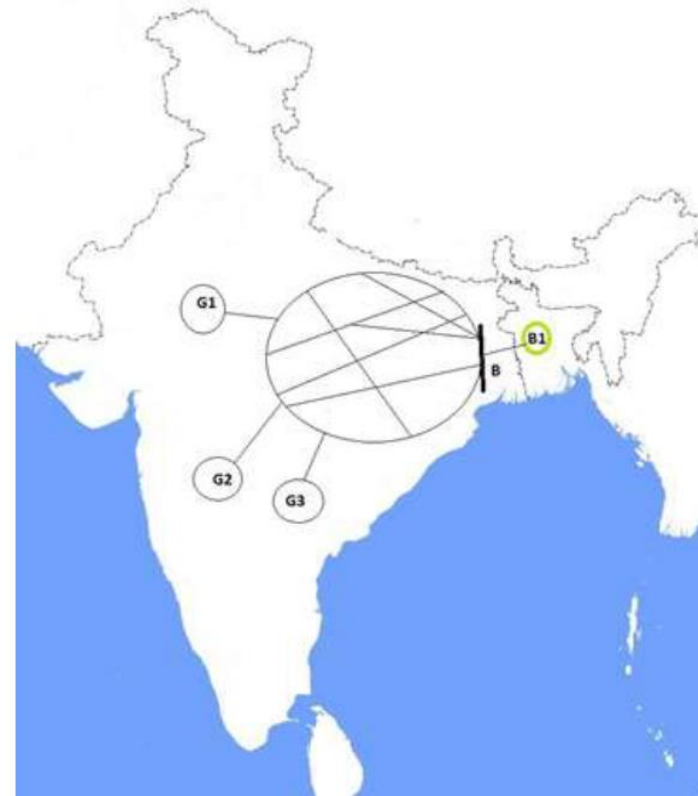
Grant of GNA to entities other than STU

- To 17.1 (ii) to (v) entities:
 - 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;
 - where augmentation of transmission system is required: within 180 days from the end of the month in which application complete in all respects has been received:
- To 17.1 (iv) , cross border trading licensee : GNA for Injection or GNA for Drawl or GNA for both injection and drawl
- Effective date of GNA:
 - For 4.1 entities start date of Connectivity or COD of ATS, whichever is later. Before effective if evacuation is possible then through deemed T-GNA for which no charges shall be payable.
 - For 17.1 entites COD of the augmentation identified. In case of change to be intimated in 3 months advance by Nodal agency

GNA for Trading Licensee...contd.



- G1 is a generating station located in other Country
- A is the border substation at which GNA is sought for purpose of injection into Indian grid
- B is the border substation at which GNA is sought for purpose of drawal from Indian grid
- B-1 is buying entity located in other Country.
- D is a distribution licensee in India



Use of GNA by another GNA grantee

- Any entity having surplus GNA for a period due to reduction in load or seasonal variation, can authorize part of its granted GNA to others with prior approval of CTU. (for period not exceeding 3 (proposed in amendment) year and on mutually agreed terms)
- Liability to pay GNA charges shall be with original GNA grantee
 - For example, Punjab may buy GNA capacity for a specific quantum from Delhi/Haryana in case there is diversity in their ISTS drawal requirement and optimise their transmission charges.
- Suppose UP has 10000 MW GNA and in a season, it may not need to draw for 800 MW from ISTS. Punjab may have ISTS drawal requirement additional to its GNA of 8000 MW in that season. Punjab can use GNA of UP as per mutually agreed terms.
- Subject to availability of drawal capacity of the State.
- For the purpose of calculation of transmission deviation charges, GNA of Uttar Pradesh and Punjab shall be considered as 9,200 MW and 8,800 MW respectively for that period.

Relinquishment and Revocation of connectivity

- Connectivity grantee may relinquish, in full or in part, the Connectivity with a notice of 30 days to the Nodal Agency. The Nodal Agency shall issue revised grant of Connectivity to such Grantee, in case the Connectivity has been relinquished in part. The corresponding BGs shall be encashed .
- In case of relinquishment of Connectivity, corresponding GNA shall be reduced. In case a Connectivity grantee relinquishes the Connectivity in full, it shall be disconnected from the ISTS from the date of relinquishment of Connectivity. On revocation, there shall be no more billing for the corresponding quantum, under Regulation 13 of the Sharing Regulations.
- Revocation in case entity not commissioned on SCOD unless it was extended for LOA / PPA route, after six months of SCOD for land route. The relevant BGs will be encashed.

Relinquishment of GNA

- STU may relinquish GNA on behalf of identified Intra-state entity and the concerned Intra-State entity shall pay relinquishment charges that shall be equal to 24 times the transmission charges paid by such intra-State entity for the last billing month, corresponding to the relinquished quantum.
- Intra-State entities granted GNA under the 2021 Draft GNA Regulations may relinquish full or part GNA and shall pay relinquishment charges corresponding to the relinquished quantum for 24 months or balance period of the GNA whichever is lower.
- In amendment it is proposed as
GNA once granted can be relinquished, in full or in parts, with a notice of one year to the Nodal Agency, along with a fee of fifty lac rupees (which will be adjusted from the relinquishment charges) with relinquishment charges equal to 18 times the transmission charges paid by such intra-State entity for the last billing month

Temporary GNA (T-GNA)

- Product akin to prevailing STOA.
- Can be availed over and above GNA.
- 1 time block to 11 months.
- Scheduling flexibility on day ahead basis.
- Priority to get corridor allocation after GNA grantees.
- Payment of transmission charges 1 month in advance.

T-GNA

- Applicants- buyers
 - Distribution licensee /bulk consumer/captive generating plant / ESS / generating station for auxiliary/startup
 - Trading license on behalf of buyers
 - Power exchanges
- Application fees- Rs 5000/application
- Bilateral transactions
 - Advance application for grant of T-GNA: For T-GNA starting on or after the (D+3) day- same month or next month starting
 - Exigency application for grant of T-GNA: Application made on (D) day for grant of T-GNA with scheduling for (S) day, which may be (D) day or (D+1) day or (D+2) day, with a minimum start time of 7 (seven) time blocks unless specified otherwise in the Grid Code:

Advance application category:

- Quantum of T-GNA in MW;
- Start time of T-GNA in terms of time-block and date;
- End time of T-GNA in terms of time-block and date;
- Point of injection, if available, or in the absence of the point of injection, the target injection region;
- Point of drawal;
- Standing Clearance of SLDC under whose jurisdiction the point of drawal is located, in case the buyer is an intra-State entity and;

Exigency application category:

- Contracted quantum of power (MW) to be scheduled at point of injection;
- Start time of T-GNA in terms of time-block and date;
- End time of T-GNA in terms of time-block and date;
- Point of injection;
- Point of drawal;
- Standing Clearance of SLDCs under whose jurisdiction the point of drawal and point of injection are located, in case the buyer or the supplier is an intra-State entity, as applicable.
- Copy of contract

Revision of T-GNA

- T-GNA granted under Exigency application category or under Advance application category for a period not exceeding one month cannot be revised.
- T-GNA granted under Advance application category for a period of more than one month may be reduced for the balance period with a prior notice of one (1) month by the T-GNA grantee:
- Provided that applicable T-GNA charges for the quantum of T-GNA granted shall be payable for the notice period of one (1) month.

Scheduling request for power under T-GNA

- Advance application category:

Scheduling request by T-GNA grantees under Advance application category shall be made on day ahead basis before the opening of bidding window for collective transactions under day ahead market, as per provisions of the Grid Code.

Advance application for grant of T-GNA of 200 MW made on	20.11.2021 ("D" day)
Application shall be considered on first-come-first-served basis and shall be processed by Nodal Agency latest by	2359 hrs of 21.11.2021 ("D+1" day)
Scheduling request by T-GNA grantee for scheduling of power up to 200 MW on 23.11.2021 ("S" day = "D+3" day) shall be made by	Specified time on 22.11.2021
Scheduling request for T-GNA grantee for scheduling of power up to 200 MW on 24.11.2021 ("S" day = "D+4" day) shall be made by	Specified time on 23.11.2021
Scheduling request for T-GNA grantee for scheduling of power up to 200 MW on 25.11.2021 ("S" day = "D+5" day) shall be made by	Specified time on 24.11.2021
.....and so on.....	

Scheduling request for power under T-GNA

- T-GNA granted under Exigency application category shall be considered as schedule, which cannot be revised.

Scheduling of 200 MW for 20.11.2021	
Applications received on 20.11.2021 (same as day of Scheduling)	processed within four time blocks on same day i.e. 20.11.2021, on first-come-first-served basis
Scheduling of 200 MW for 21.11.2021	
Applications received till 1300 hrs of 20.11.2021	processed after 1300 hrs on 20.11.2021 on first-come-first-served basis and shall be finalised by 1400 hrs of 20.11.2021.
Applications received after 1300 hrs of 20.11.2021 or in the day of scheduling i.e. 21.11.2021	processed within four time blocks on 20.11.2021 or 21.11.2021 as the case may be, on first-come-first-served basis

Transmission charges for T-GNA

- Transmission charge rate for T-GNA, in Rs./MW/time block, for a State shall be published for each month by the Implementing Agency in terms of the Sharing Regulations.
- Transmission charges for T-GNA, in case of bilateral and collective transactions, shall be payable only at point of drawal, as per the last published Transmission charge rate for T-GNA for the State where such point of drawal is located:
- Under collective transactions, transmission charges for T-GNA shall be payable for drawal schedules more than GNA quantum or T-GNA quantum or both, as applicable.
- In case any scheduling request under T-GNA is not approved by RLDC on day ahead basis or curtailed for the reasons of transmission constraints or grid security, the transmission charges for such quantum not scheduled or curtailed shall be refunded to the T-GNA grantee.

Allocation of Transmission Corridor

- State having GNA, can request scheduling from injection point of its choice as per its contract. The methodology of scheduling and priority of transmission corridor allocation shall be covered under the Grid Code.
- In case the scheduling request of the GNA Grantee cannot be accommodated by RLDC due to constrain in transmission corridor, RLDC shall allocate the available transmission corridor amongst the GNA grantees in proportion to their GNA within the region or from outside region and the GNA grantee shall be eligible to schedule power under any contract within such allocated transmission corridor. In case the revised schedule is not furnished by the GNA Grantee, RLDC shall finalise the schedule for such GNA Grantee by pro rata reduction of schedule under each contract for such constrained transmission corridor.
- Transmission corridor shall be allocated on day ahead basis to GNA grantees and TGNA grantees as per the priority and indicative time-line as indicated in following illustration:

Allocation of Transmission Corridor

Sr. No.	Activity	Time (By hours in S-1)*
1.	Generating stations to declare DC for “S day”	‘T’ hours
2.	RLDC to reflect respective share for each beneficiary	‘T+1’ hours
3.	GNA grantee to give scheduling request within GNA	‘T+2’ hours
	T-GNA grantee to give scheduling request within T-GNA	
4.	In case demand of corridors is more than availability, RLDC to intimate pro-rata corridor allocation to GNA grantee to enable it to place revised scheduling request	T+2.5 hours
5.	RLDC to confirm schedules for GNA grantees	T+3 hours
6.	RLDC to release balance corridor for scheduling T-GNA requests under Advance Application	T+3 hours
7.	RLDC to process T-GNA scheduling request and confirm schedule for T-GNA grantees	T+3.5 hours

8.	RLDC to release balance corridor for day ahead collective transactions	T+3.5 hours
9.	Bidding window for Day ahead collective transactions	T+4 - T+5.5 hours
10.	Application by Power Exchange(s) for allocation of corridors	T+6 hours
11.	RLDC to confirm scheduling based on corridor availability	T+6.5 hours
12.	RLDC to issue schedule for collective transactions based on final market clearing by exchanges	T+7 hours
13.	RLDC to release balance corridor for Exigency applications received till T+7 hours	T+7 hours
14.	RLDC to process Exigency applications received till T+7 hours	T+8 hours
15.	RLDC to release balance corridor for schedule revision by GNA grantees, Exigency Applications, RTM	T+8 hours

Curtailement

- For the reason of transmission constraints or in the interest of grid security, transactions already scheduled may be curtailed:
 - Transactions under T-GNA shall be curtailed first followed by transactions under GNA.
 - Within transactions under T-GNA, bilateral transactions shall be curtailed first followed by collective transactions under day ahead market followed by collective transactions under real time market.
 - Within bilateral transactions under T-GNA, curtailment shall be on pro rata basis based on T-GNA.
 - Within transactions under GNA, curtailment shall be on pro rata basis based on GNA.

Transmission Charges

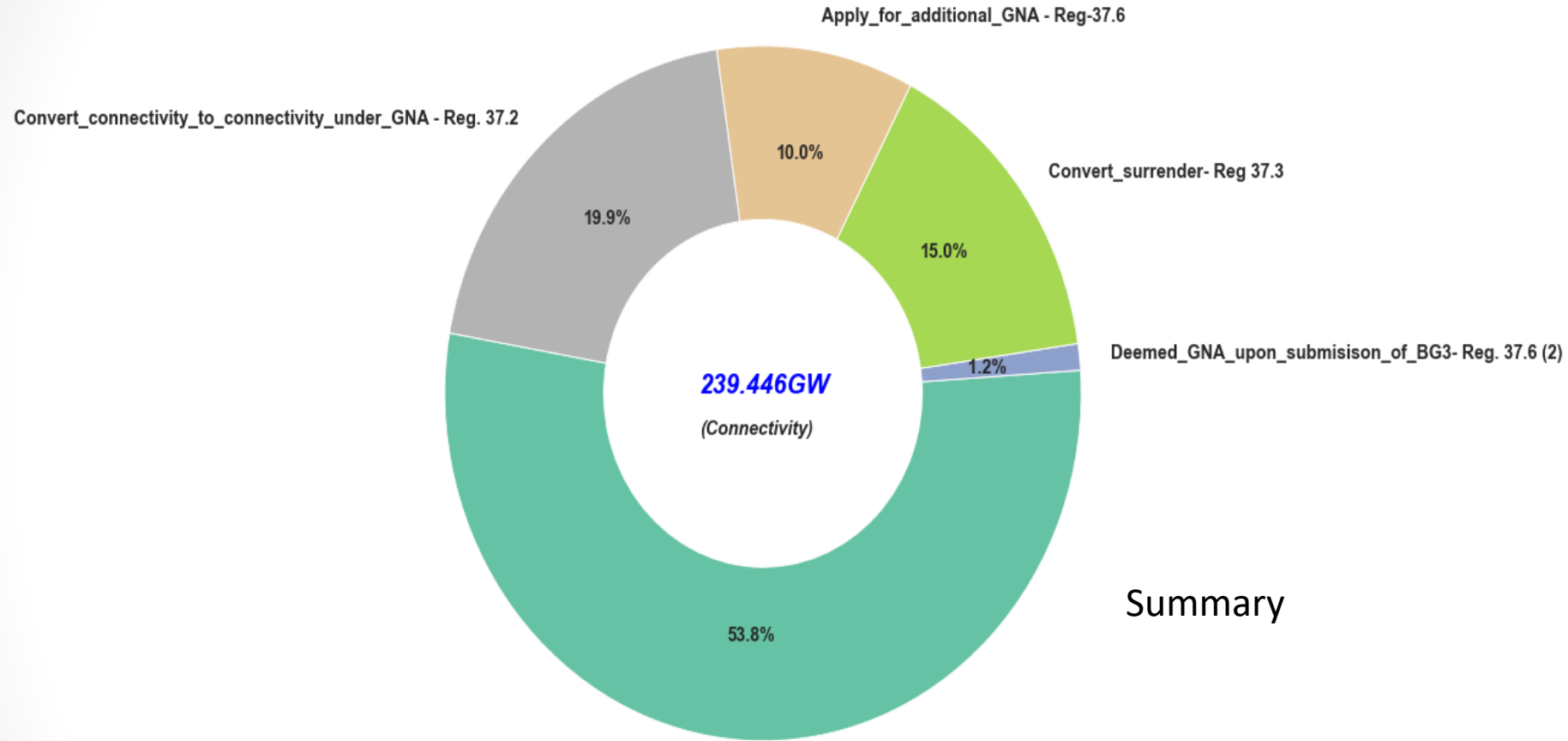
- Transmission charges towards ISTS -to be paid by the entities drawing power from ISTS.
- Under the prevailing arrangement, the buying entities pay the transmission charges either explicitly or implicitly by way of transmission charge being embedded in the sale price of the seller.
- Payment of transmission charges shall be as per CERC(Sharing of inter-state transmission charges and losses)Regulations,2020 as amended from time to time.

Arrangement for Transition

- Applicants, who have been granted Connectivity under Regulation 4.1 of the 2021 GNA Regulations, shall be granted GNA equal to their Connectivity. Such entities are not liable to pay monthly transmission charges for the capacity once they achieve commercial operation. However, they are required to open Connectivity Bank Guarantees which are proposed to be encashed or returned as provided in various provisions of the proposed Regulations.
- Buying entities shall have GNA based on historical ISTS drawal (to start with) and they may seek additional GNA as per their requirement. These entities shall be liable to pay monthly transmission charges under the Sharing Regulations.
- Different products under the 2009 Connectivity Regulations such as Connectivity, LTA, MTOA and STOA. The status of such products may be one of the followings:
 - (i) Application made but not yet granted;
 - (ii) Granted but not effective;
 - (iii) Effective

Transition Quantum(Treatment wise)

Generation (Connectivity) for consideration under GNA Regulation- Treatment Wise



Summary

MW

Deemed_GNA-Reg. 37.7+18.1	128913.93
Deemed_GNA_upon_submisison_of_BG3- Reg. 37.6 (2)	2951.68
Convert_surrender- Reg 37.3	36003.30
Apply_for_additional_GNA - Reg-37.6	23944.59
Convert_connectivity_to_connectivity_under_GNA - Reg. 37.2	47632.84

Thank You