A presentation on draft CERC (**Grant of Connectivity and General Network Access** to the inter-State transmission system and other related matters) Regulations, 2017

Commercial Circle, ERPC

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Challenges in Prevailing Regulations

- CERC (**Grant of Connectivity, Long-term Access and Medium-term Open Access in inter-State Transmission** and related matters) Regulations, 2009- effective from 1.1.2010

Challenges

- IPPs seek Connectivity for full quantum (approximately equal to IC) but LTA for less quantum- Payment liability is only for LTA quantum
- LTA for target region due to non- identification of beneficiaries: no scheduling priority.
- Transaction of power through STOA- No transmission planning for STOA, MTOA.-Problem of congestion in getting MTOA & STOA.
- For States no concept of contracted import capacity other than LTA capacity. The transmission rates are calculated based on LTA capacity.
- The generators are either abandoning their project or requesting for surrender of LTA or are rescheduling their projects or changing target region- Exit clause not defined properly.
- Merit Order not accounted for in planning.

Other Issues with prevailing Connectivity Regulations

- Upcoming realities of availability of cheaper power
- Issues related with upcoming renewables
- Provisions related with dedicated transmission line-sharing etc.
- Relinquishment provisions
- Application bank guarantee/ Access Bank Guarantee
- Treatment of non availability of upstream/ downstream system

Background

- Staff paper on Transmission Planning, Connectivity, Long Term Access, Medium Term Open Access and other related issues issued on September, 2014.
  - Constituted a Task Force for giving input for draft regulations on transmission planning on 20.02.2015
  - Formed a Committee to Review Transmission Planning, Connectivity, Long Term Access, Medium Term Open Access and other related issues on 08.12.2015.
- Draft CERC (Transmission Planning and other related matters) Regulations, 2017 issued on 26.04.2017.
- Draft CERC (Grant of Connectivity and General Network Access to the inter-State transmission system and other related matters) Regulations, 2017 issued on **14th Nov, 2017.**

Important definitions

- **Nodal Agency**: The nodal agency for grant of Connectivity and GNA to the inter-State transmission system (ISTS) shall be the Central Transmission Utility (CTU).
- **General Network Access or "GNA"**: It is the non-discriminatory access to the ISTS granted by the CTU to an Applicant for an estimated maximum injection/ drawal for a specified period
- **Central Repository**: A database maintained by Central Electricity Authority in case of conventional energy and by any other authority as notified by the Central Government in respect of renewable energy

Scope

These Regulations shall apply in

- All cases of grant of Connectivity and GNA to inter-State Transmission System (ISTS)
- Persons who are already connected to the State grid may be allowed to seek Connectivity and GNA to ISTS.
- Generating stations who are already connected to the ISTS grid for part of their installed capacity shall seek Connectivity and GNA to ISTS for balance capacity.
- For GNA to the ISTS-- Applicant must have Connectivity to inter-State transmission system or intra-State transmission system.
- An Applicant who is already connected to the grid can apply for GNA for the connected quantum without applying for Connectivity.
- An applicant may apply for Connectivity and GNA simultaneously.
- The existing Long Term customers of ISTS shall be deemed to be GNA customers.

Salient features

- Scheduling of power as per merit order- under long term, medium term or short term contracts.
- No requirement of specifying target region.
- GNA for installed capacity for generators- mitigate congestion, no free Connectivity, no part GNA.
- Relinquishment of GNA is not allowed except for closure of plant – modalities of exit clearly defined
- Downstream system issues- to be planned together
- Regulatory Oversight on planning
- Increase in transparency- Stakeholders involvement in planning
- Sale of surplus power from bus bar of generating station

Grant of Connectivity

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Applicant for Connectivity

I. Thermal generating station-- Installed capacity of 250 MW and above/ CGP of exportable capacity of 250 MW and above

II. A hydro or renewable energy generating station-- Installed capacity of 50 MW and above individually or with an aggregate installed capacity of 50 MW and above through a lead generator.

III. Any renewable energy generating station--- 5 MW capacity and above but less than 50 MW capacity.

IV. Any company authorised by the Central Government or the State Government as: (a) Solar Power Park Developer or (b) Wind Power Park Developer or (c) Wind-Solar Power Park Developer

V. Distribution Licensee who intends to avail supply for a minimum load of 250 MW from the inter-State transmission system

VI. Consumer who intends to avail supply for a minimum load of 250 MW from the inter-State transmission system

- Dedicated line by CTU with full cost to be borne by consumer.

Grant of Connectivity (other than Wind/ Solar/Solar-Wind Power Park Developer)

- Connectivity quantum-- Installed capacity of generating station less auxiliary power consumption.
- Captive power plant -- Connectivity for a quantum of maximum exportable capacity proposed to be connected to ISTS.
- The application for Connectivity shall contain details such as,
  - Registration no. of Central Repository,
  - proposed geographical location of the applicant,
  - maximum quantum of power to be interchanged with the ISTS
  - Status of Site identification, land acquisition, Environmental clearance, Forest Clearance, Water linkages, Fuel Arrangement, etc.

Grant of Connectivity- Renewable Energy Generating Station or Solar / Wind /Wind-Solar Power Park Developer

- Two Stage Connectivity
  - Stage-I and Stage-II Connectivity
- Documents required with Stage-I Connectivity Application:
  - A copy of Board Resolution, if Applicant is a company
  - Project Report regarding intended type of project, implementation plan
  - Site identification wherever undertaken
  - Environmental clearance
  - Forest Clearance for the land
  - Authorisation issued by Central Government or State Government, as applicable

Stage-II Connectivity

- Merchant power plant on achieving following milestones:
  - Financial closure of the project developer has been completed.
  - Applicant has completed at least 50% Tower Erection of dedicated Transmission Line to connect to ISTS and have installed switchgear and ICT at its pooling station
- Other than a merchant power plant on achieving following milestones:
  - Financial closure of the project developer has been completed.
  - Award of project through bidding for 50 MW and above; or
  - Execution of Long Term PPA/PSA for at least 50 MW.
- Stage-II application accompanied by a BG or LG of Rs. 5 Lakh/MW for the purpose of bay implementation

Grant of Connectivity-- Procedure

- All online applications received during the month shall be treated to have been made concurrently.
- Nodal Agency shall intimate deficiencies, if any, within one week of receipt of Application.
- Applicant shall rectify deficiencies within one week thereafter
  - Failing which application shall be closed and 20% of application fees shall be forfeited and balance be returned
- In case rectified application is received after last day of the month, the application shall be deemed to have been made in subsequent month and processed accordingly.

Grant of Connectivity– Change/Revision

- In case of any material change location or quantum after filing of application or grant of Connectivity:
  - If there is any requirement of modification in ISTS, then fresh application.
- If no modification in the planned ISTS is required then nodal agency shall issue revised grant incorporating the change.
- For Solar-- CTU shall indicate the firm location while granting Stage-II Connectivity.

Connectivity to both ISTS and intra-State Transmission System

- Applicant shall apply for Connectivity for demarcated quantum to CTU and STU such that total Connectivity quantum equals installed capacity less auxiliary consumption
- Applicant shall clearly indicate the quantum of Connectivity with inter and intra state transmission system.
- CTU shall take confirmation from concerned STU regarding connectivity to intra-state transmission system before grant of Connectivity to ISTS.

Physical Connection to Grid

- Applicant granted Connectivity shall be allowed physical connection with the grid only after filing the GNA application complete in all respects.
  - Else Connectivity granted shall be withdrawan and application fee shall be forfeited.
  - In case of deemed withdrawal of application, the Applicant may file a fresh application for Connectivity
- The Connection Agreement shall be signed amongst the Applicant, CTU and ISTS licensee.

Construction of Dedicated Transmission Line

- To be developed and owned by the concerned generating station.
- The dedicated line shall be operated by CTU.
- The specifications for dedicated transmission lines shall be indicated by CTU while granting Connectivity.
- Length of Dedicated line <=100 km
- The lines connecting the generator to intra-state transmission system shall be regulated as per Regulations of concerned State Commission.
- In case dedicated lines have already been constructed or under construction by ISTS Licensees,
  - Transmission charges for such lines from CoD shall be payable by the generator till opeationaliztion of GNA post which transmission charges shall be shared as per the Sharing regulations.

Status of Dedicated line

- After commissioning of dedicated line by the generator(s)
  - The dedicated line shall be handed over to CTU for the purpose of operation and maintenance.
  - CTU shall be entitled to normative operation and maintenance expenses as per CERC Tariff Regulations.
  - The line shall be under the operational control of CTU for all the purposes.

- More than one generator can use the dedicated line connecting their generating station to pooling station of ISTS

Infirm Power and Start-up Power

- Drawal of start-up power from the grid or injection of infirm power into the grid only through dedicated line after grant of Connectivity and GNA
  - except where LILO has been allowed as part of coordinated transmission planning
- Drawal of start-up shall not be allowed prior to 15 months from expected date of first synchronization and 6 months after the date of first synchronization.
- Start-up power shall not be allowed for construction activities
- Interchange of firm power with the grid will be allowed only after operationalization of its GNA.

Point of Commercial Metering

- Metering shall be done at the interface point of connection of the generator with transmission system of licensee as per CEA Metering Regulations.
- In case dedicated transmission Lines are owned/ constructed by a generator,
  - metering point shall be at the pooling sub-station of ISTS licensee.
- In case generator is connected to more than one pooling station,
  - metering shall be at the bus bar of the generating station

Grant of General Network Access (GNA)

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General Network Access (GNA) Applicants

- State Transmission Utility (STU) on behalf of intra-state entities (distribution licensee, consumers, embedded generator etc.);
- Consumer
- A generating station including a captive generating plant irrespective of installed capacity
- Distribution licensee
- Others

Application for GNA

- Generators to seek GNA for Installed capacity less auxiliary consumption

- Any intra-State entity may apply for GNA directly to CTU along with required No Objection Certificate (NOC) from STU or
- It may apply for the same to STU.
  - STU to consider application by intra-State entity while making application on behalf of intra-State entities for grant of GNA to CTU

Application for GNA

- Application seeking GNA shall be filed within two and half years from the date of intimation of grant of
  - Connectivity for Applicants other than renewable energy generating station or Solar or Wind or Wind-Solar Power Park Developer
  - Stage-I Connectivity for renewable energy generating station or Solar or Wind or Wind-Solar Power Park Developer by CTU

GNA by Generator

- New Generating station- 5 years prior to expected CoD of 1st unit
- Renewable energy generators including Solar /Wind/ Wind-Solar Power Park Developer - 2years prior to the expected COD
- For project under construction/projects seeking GNA for balance capacity for which there is no LTA, GNA can be applied earlier than specified above
- GNA may be sought in phased manner matching with commissioning schedule of its units

GNA by CGS whose allocation is by MoP/CEA, GOI

- The concerned generating company may apply for GNA on behalf of the allocatees.
- After grant of GNA the concerned generating company to facilitate signing of GNA Agreement by the allocatees with CTU.

GNA by Captive Power Plant

- In case of captive power plants (CPP) with co-located captive load,
  - Injection GNA = Installed Capacity less normative APC less the captive load estimated by the CPP
- Where CGP is not located at the same place as captive load,
  - Injection GNA corresponding to the captive load to be met and for any surplus power
- The captive user of CGP may seek drawal GNA if it intends to draw power through long or medium or short term agreement.
- The scheduling segregation among power sold by CGP and power purchased by captive user shall be done by concerned RLDC /SLDC as the case may be

Network Services for Transfer of Power

- GNA will not entitle any generating station to interchange any power with the grid
- Generating station will be required to sign PPA or PSA
- CTU shall develop an online portal for obtaining the information regarding PPA by a Generator or distribution licensee or trading licensee or consumer or any other entity.
- Scheduling priority
  - long term PPAs
  - medium term PPAs
  - short term PPA and
- Among PPAs of same category under pro-rata basis

GNA by State

- STU shall provide GNA for 5 year period starting 4 years hence the year when GNA application is made.

5	**Details of GNA (MW) (Year wise for 5 year)** (i) 2022 (ii) 2023 (iii) 2024 (iv) 2025 (v) 2026 (If STU is applying for GNA in January, 2018)	**Q1 GNA (MW)**	**Q2 GNA (MW)**	**Q3 GNA (MW)**	**Q4 GNA (MW)**

6	**Entity wise details for GNA**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**	**2026**
	Quantum (MW) for which GNA required in respect of (i) Entity-1 (ii) Entity-2 (iii) Entitiy-3	(Quarterly data)	(Quarterly data)	(Quarterly data)	(Quarterly data)	(Quarterly data)

GNA by State-Example

- In January 2019, STU shall provide its peak quarterly requirement from ISTS (Injection/ Withdrawal GNA) for years 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026 and 2027.
  - Such data should be provided on Annual rolling basis i.e. in January 2019, STU should provide its GNA for 2023- 2027.
  - STU should consider the anticipated demand figures from each DISCOM in the State, other intra state entities and likely generation from the generating companies in the State.
  - STU can revise its projected GNA for the year 2024 and beyond in the year 2020
  - STU would not be allowed to revise the same for the year 2023 keeping in view construction timeline for transmission
- STU should also provide quarterly Injection/Withdrawal data for immediate 4 years also i.e., for years 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022

GNA by State

- STUs to seek GNA at each of its interconnection point with ISTS to facilitate transmission planning
  - The planning of transmission system can only be effectively carried out if Drawl/ injection is known at each point.
  - In case if, node wise details are not furnished then it would lead into assumption of loads at different nodes by planner which can results into congestion in some corridors and underutilisation in some other corridors.
  - The nodal Load generation is also required for TTC computation and for computation used for sharing of transmission chargers and losses regulations

- Procedure for Transmission Planning:
  - The inputs regarding the generating stations which are likely to come up from the Central Repository of generation projects, applications for GNA and STUs.
  - The demand projections by the STUs estimated by them in coordination with the DISCOMs should form the baseline for transmission planning.

Draft Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Transmission Planning and other related matters) Regulations, 2017

- In case the projected import/export requirement is not provided by STU,
  - CTU in consultation with CEA and POSOCO should, assess the import/ export requirement of the State
  - Upload the same on CTU‟s website for comments from stakeholders.
  - The same shall be discussed at Regional study Committee level.
- The Central Study Committee shall validate the projected import/export requirement from ISTS provided by STUs / assessed by CTU.
- The Central Study Committee shall finally approve the projected import/ export requirement for each State which hall be used for planning.

System Study by the Nodal Agency

- Nodal agency i.e. CTU shall carry out the necessary system studies as expeditiously as possible so as to, ensure that the decision to grant GNA is arrived at.
- CTU shall carry out system studies in ISTS to examine the adequacy of the transmission system corresponding to the time frame of commencement of long-term access using the Available Transfer Capability (ATC).
- The CTU shall asses the TTC, ATC, and TRM of inter-regional links / Corridors.
- Based on the system studies, CTU shall specify the inter-State transmission system that would be required to grant GNA to the Applicants.

Regulatory Oversight

- For new Transmission Assets under ISTS–
  - CTU shall approach the Central Commission for regulatory approval along with system studies within a month of its approval by Standing Committee.
  - After the approval by the Central Commission, the system strengthening of ISTS shall be undertaken.

Treatment of Upstream/downstream system

- ISTS licensee, CTU, STU, associated State transmission licensee and distribution licensee shall ensure to commission systems in matching timeframe.
- In case of non-availability of identified downstream/ upstream system, the payment liability shall fall on entity due to which the element has not been put to regular use as certified by RLDC.
- CTU shall coordinate with STU to ensure that State lines are commissioned matching with ISTS lines.
- The ISTS system shall be included under POC calculations only after it is put to regular use.

Treatment of Delay in Transmission Project or Generation Project

- In case of delay of both generator and transmission licensee
  - the date of start of GNA may be postponed by CTU as per progress assessed by CTU and mutual agreement
- In case of failure in developing generating station/dedicated transmission system:
  - Liability of payment of transmission charges will start from the date of operationalization of GNA
- In case of adverse progress of generating station
  - CTU to endeavour to re-plan the system
- The transmission licensee should keep provision of foreclosure in the contract made by it with EPC contractor.
- In case of delay in transmission system
  - CTU to make alternate arrangement at the cost of transmission licensee
  - Alternate arrangement to be removed with commissioning of actual plan
  - In case alternate arrangement cannot be provided, trans. Licensee shall pay proportionate transmission charges to the generator

Transmission Corridor Allocation for power markets

- 5% of each corridor for which separate ATC is declared, shall be reserved for day ahead collective transactions at the power exchanges.
- In case of non-utilisation of the corridor by exchanges, NLDC shall release the capacity for contingency market.

Sale of surplus power by distribution licensee

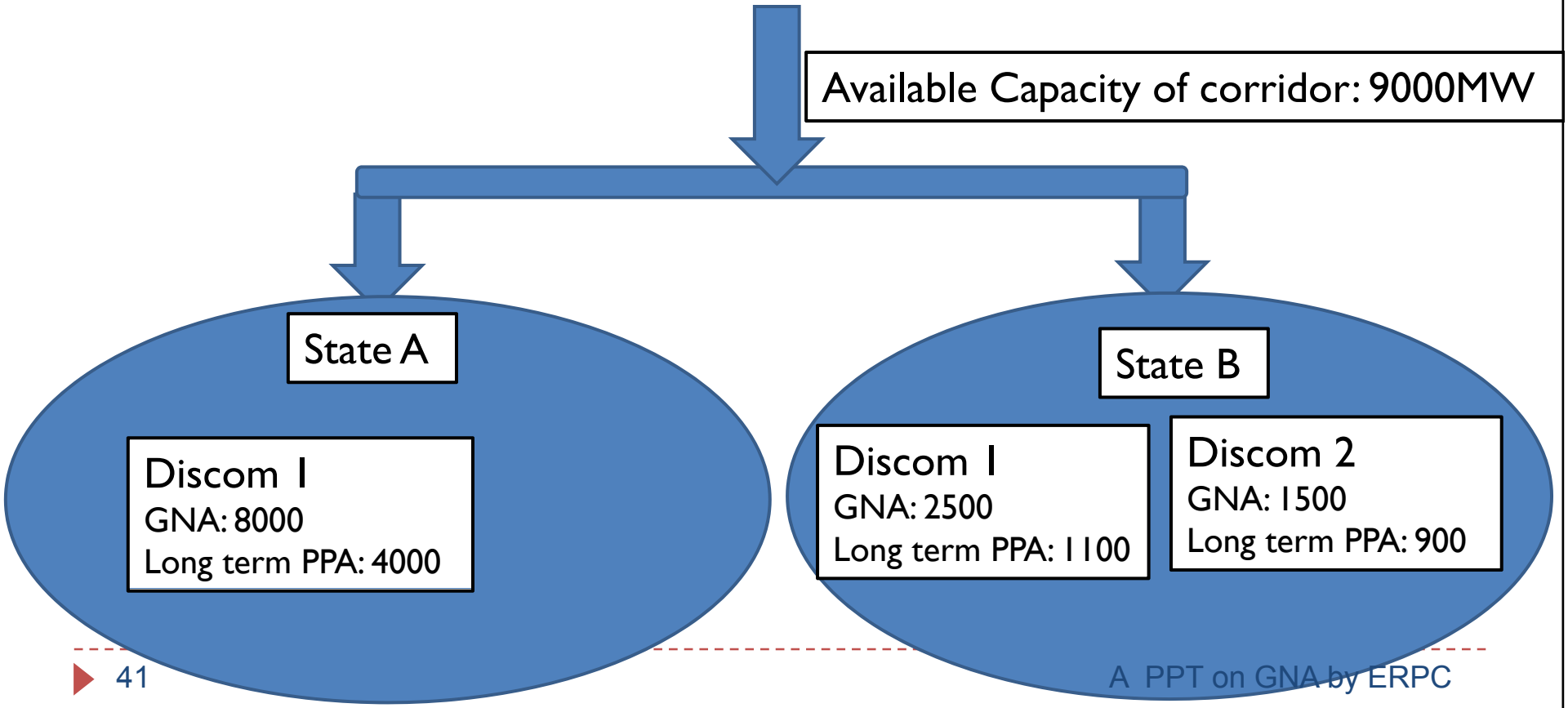
- In case a distribution licensee intends to sell surplus power available to it from its share in the generating stations located within the State,
  - it may seek injection GNA for the said quantum.
- In case a distribution licensee intends to sell its contracted power from an ISGS to any third party,
  - the distribution licensee shall be allowed to sell power at the injection point of that ISGS

Scheduling mechanism for States

- States shall be able to schedule its power under contract for any period (Long/medium/ short term) after operationalization of GNA
- However, on account of constraints in ISTS, it may not be possible to accommodate the quantum requested by State on day ahead basis under certain circumstances
- State shall be asked to provide its revised schedule and the State's entitlement through the constrained transmission corridor shall be intimated
- The State shall be given liberty to schedule from long term /medium term /short term contracts through the constrained corridor as per the relative economics of the transactions to the State
- In case of more than one state is availing power through the constraint corridor, POSOCO shall schedule the power in proportion to long term PPAs tied up on that corridor by each state

Scheduling mechanism for States: Case I

- When corridor capability requirement sought by two States is more than available corridor capacity for day ahead scheduling requiring curtailment among States and their DISCOMS.



Scheduling mechanism for States- Case-I

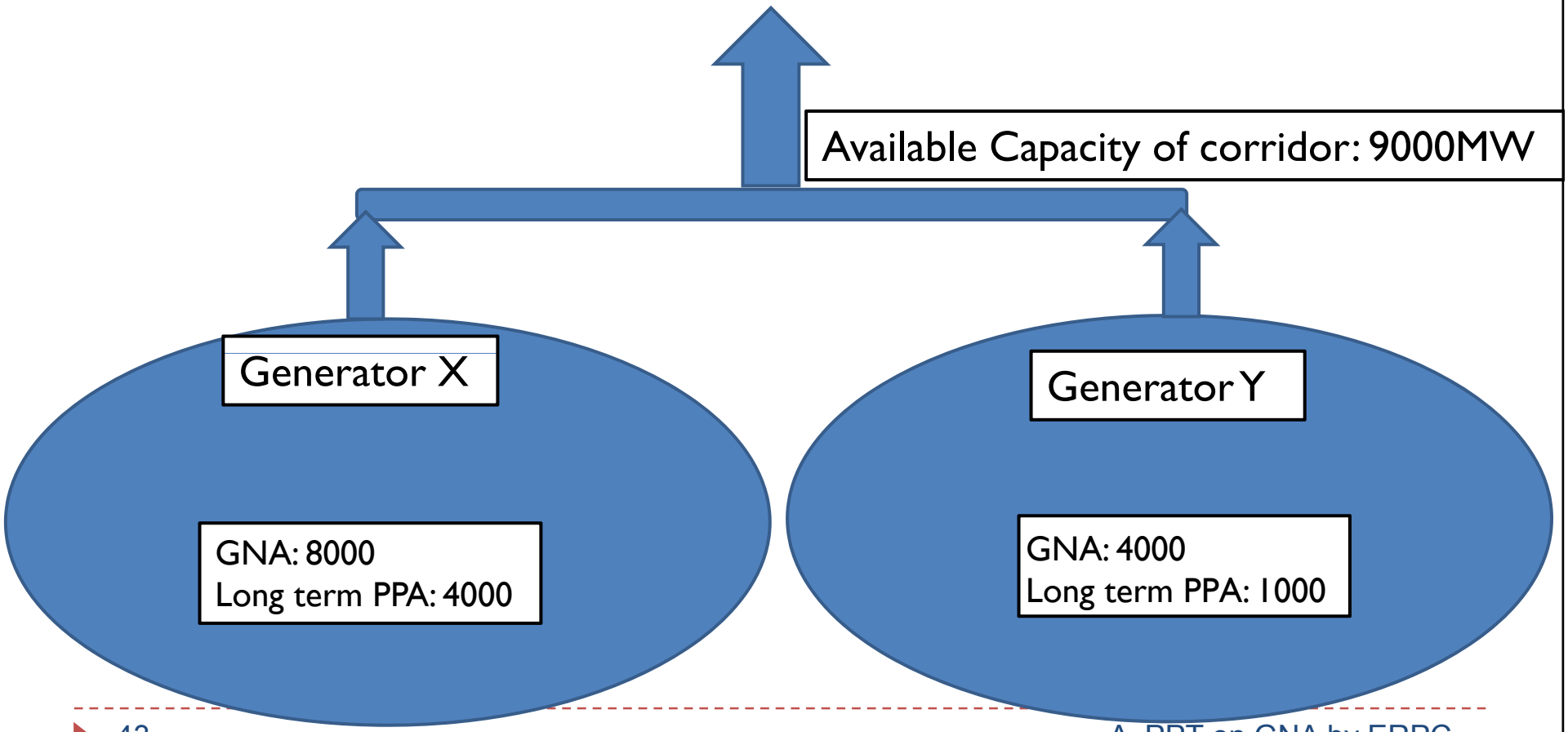
- The rescheduling would be carried out proportionate to the quantum of corridor allocated to each of the DISCOMs pursuant to their long term PPA.

State	Discom	GNA	LT PPA	Revised Schedule
State A	Discom 1	8000	**4000**	9000x4000/(4000+1100+900) = **6000 MW**
State B	Discom 1	2500	**1100**	9000x1100/(4000+1100+900) = **1650 MW**
	Discom 2	1500	**900**	9000x900/(4000+1100+900) = **1350 MW**

- DISCOMs can requisite power from any generator who is in upstream of the congested corridor subject to total requisition as above.
- It can be through any PPA under short, medium or long term based on economic operations

Scheduling mechanism for States: Case II

- When Export capability sought by two Generators is less than available capacity



Scheduling mechanism for States: Case II

- In case sum of schedules requested from both the generators through the corridor exceeds the available export capability due to any contingency.
- The scheduling would be carried out proportionate to the quantum of long term PPA entered by each Generator.

Generator	GNA	LT PPA	Revised Schedule
Generator X	8000	**4000**	9000x4000/(4000+1000) = **7200 MW**
Generator Y	4000	**1000**	9000x1000/(4000+1000) = **1800 MW**

- The beneficiary who wishes to avail power through this export corridor through Generator X would be able to schedule 7200 MW from Generator X and similarly 1800 MW from Generator Y through the said Corridor.

Case-II…

- In case out of 7200MW & 1800MW which can be scheduled from Generator X & Y through constrained corridor more than one benefciary seeks to schedule power.
- The scheduling would be carried out proportionate to the quantum of long term PPA entered by each beneficiary. with the respective generators.

Benefi ciary	PPA of Generator X			Rev. Sch. for Gen X	PPA of Generator Y			Rev. Sch. For Gen Y
PPA	Long	Mediu m	Short		Long	Medium	Short	
A	**2500**	1000	500	7200x2500/4000 = **4500 MW**	**400**	200	1500	1800x400/1000 = **720 MW**
B	**1500**	500	2000	7200x1500/4000 = **2700 MW**	**600**	800	500	1800x600/1000 = **1080 MW**

Curtailment after finalization of day ahead schedule

- The transactions already scheduled may be curtailed by the RLDC for the reason of transmission constraints after finalization of day ahead schedule and in real time.
- The transactions shall be curtailed on the basis of duration of transaction with short term transactions shall be curtailed first, followed by curtailment of medium term transactions and thereafter curtailment of long term customers.
- Amongst the customers of same category, curtailment shall be carried out on pro rata basis

Nodal Agency & Application Fee

- CTU is the Nodal Agency for grant of Connectivity and GNA to the ISTS.
- Application Fee

Sl. No.	Quantum of Power to be injected into/drawal from ISTS	Application fee (Rs. in lakh)	
		For Connectivity	GNA
1.	Up to 100 MW	4	4
2	More than 100 MW and up to 500 MW	6	6
3	More than 500 MW and up to 1000 MW	12	12
4	More than 1000 MW	18	18

- No application fee for STUs.
- Two Stage Connectivity for Renewable energy generating station or Solar / Wind / Wind-Solar Power Park Developer

Access Bank Guarantee

- Access Bank Gurantee – 20 lac/MW, 10 lac/MW for renewables
- No access BG by STU.
  - Access BG for intra-state entities through STU
- The Access Bank Guarantee shall be kept subsisting for 5 years from the date of operationalisation of GNA.
- After operationalisation of GNA, Access BG equivalent to 1/5th of amount shall be returned back to the Applicant till 4th year.
- The amount equivalent to 1/5th of Access BG shall be kept subsisting till the end of 12th year as security towards relinquishment charges.
- The Access Bank Guarantee may be encashed by the nodal agency if
  - the application is withdrawn by the applicant after 9 months of grant of GNA.
  - the applicant fails to submit the extension letter of the earlier furnished BG at least 30 days prior to its expiry.
  - the GNA is relinquished.

Timeframe for processing of application

Nature of Application	Time limit for processing beginning the last day of the month in which application was received by the nodal agency
Connectivity (for applicants other than renewable generating station, Solar ,Wind Power Park Developer and Wind-Solar power park developer)	60 days
Connectivity (for renewable generating station, Solar , Wind Power Park Developer and Wind-Solar power park developer) Application for Stage-I Application for Stage-II	 60 days 60 days
GNA	120 days where augmentation of transmission system is not required 180 days where augmentation of transmission system is required

- In case CTU is not able to process the application for Connectivity and GNA in Timeframe specified above, application fee shall be returned and application fee shall be processed free of cost

Application for GNA- Deficiency removal

- Any deficiency in the application shall be communicated within a week of receipt of application
- Applicant shall be required to rectify the deficiency within one week thereafter
  - Failing which application shall be closed, application fee shall be forfeited and Access BG shall be returned within 15 days
- If the rectified application is received after last day of the month, the application shall be deemed to have been in made in subsequent month.

Application for GNA- NOC from States

- Intra-State entity to get the concurrence of the STU in advance for GNA application.
- STU shall convey its decision to the applicant within thirty (30) working days.
- In case STU decides not to give concurrence, the same shall be communicated to the applicant in writing, giving the reason for refusal.
- In case STU has not communicated within the specified period, the application, concurrence or "No objection" as the case may be, shall be deemed to have been granted.

Relative priority

- Application for GNA shall be processed on following basis:
  - Applications received during the month shall be construed to have been received concurrently.
  - Applications received during a month shall have priority over applications received during subsequent month.
  - Applications for existing projects and projects under construction shall have priority over applications for new projects.
  - While processing applications for GNA due regard shall be given to date of start of GNA sought
- GNA applications shall be processed quarterly

Effective Date of General Network Access

- GNA to be operationalized from the date given in the GNA Agreement
- Part operationalization of GNA
  - If all the required transmission system has not been commissioned
  - Grid security should not be compromised
- CTU to match CoD of transmission system with date of start of GNA
- Transmission system shall be entitled to tariff only after corresponding GNA is operationalized
- Inability of a GNA Applicant to generate or supply electricity shall not absolve it from liability to pay transmission charges
- Payment security mechanism in the form of LC before operationalization of GNA
  - Establishment of payment of security mechanism shall not be a precondition
- Date of operationalization of GNA may be extended with approval of the Commission
  - Only in case of delay due to reasons beyond the control of transmission licensee or generator

Relinquishment of GNA

- In case of exit from GNA, GNA customer to be disconnected from the grid with following liability:

Case	Liability
In case GNA Customer exits after the grant of GNA but before operationalization of GNA	• Complete Access Bank Guarantee • Transmission charges for one year (average all India POC rate)
In case GNA Customer exits prior to completion of 5 years after GNA is operationalized	• Remaining Access Bank Guarantee • Transmission charges for one year as per prevailing PoC Rate (If rate is not available, average all India POC rate)
In case a GNA Customer exits after 5 years after GNA is operationalized	• Transmission charges for one year as per prevailing PoC Rate (If rate is not available, average all India POC rate)

Relinquishment of GNA.....contd...

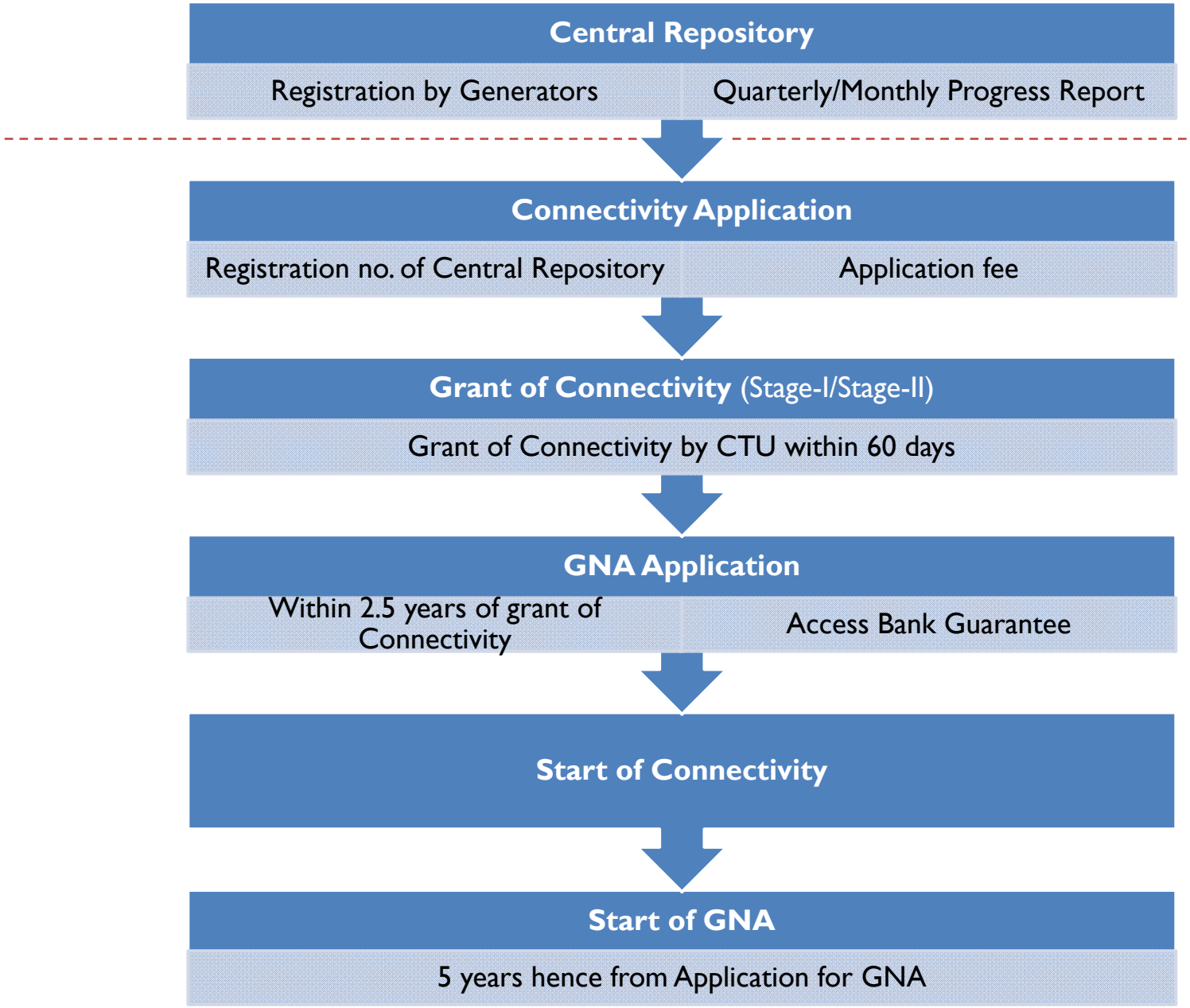
- IPP relinquishes its GNA on its conversion to CGP
  - Pay applicable relinquishment charges
- For CGP to IPP
  - Fresh application for additional GNA
- De-rating or up-rating of units is allowed due to technical reason
  - No relinquishment charges
  - Necessary certification is required from CEA
- Charges recovered from encashment of ABG or from relinquishment of GNA
  - To be used for reducing YTC for the next quarter
- For intra-State entity relinquishing GNA
  - Relinquishment charges shall be applicable
  - State GNA shall be adjusted accordingly

Transition Phase: Between the Connectivity Regulations and the proposed GNA mechanism

Generating Station	Treatment
Generating stations with full capacity tied up including CGS	• GNA= Installed Capacity-APC • Corresponding LTA quantum of beneficiaries = GNA of beneficiaries • A list of these generatinfg station to be published by CTU within one month
Generating stations having sought LTA (including target region) for part capacity and the same has already been operationalized or has not been operationalised	• Generating Station to apply for additional GNA within 3 months* • CTU to grant GNA from the date of availability if transmission system
For generating station applied LTA for full capacity but LTA is not yet operationalized	• CTU to consider same as GNA application for the full injectable capacity and operationalise GNA as per availability of transmission system

Transition Phase.....

Generating Station	Treatment
In case the existing LTA customer happens to be a trading licensee	• CTU to convert LTA into GNA of the concerned generating station/ DISCOM/ intra-State entity
Renewable Energy Generating Station or Solar Power Park Developer •Granted connectivity to ISTS but not physically connected to ISTS	• deemed to have been granted Stage-I Connectivity • They shall apply for Stage-II Connectivity


Central Repository
Registration by Generators
Quarterly/Monthly Progress Report
Connectivity Application
Registration no. of Central Repository
Application fee
Grant of Connectivity (Stage-I/Stage-II)
Grant of Connectivity by CTU within 60 days
GNA Application
Within 2.5 years of grant of Connectivity
Access Bank Guarantee
Start of Connectivity
Start of GNA
5 years hence from Application for GNA

Thank You