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Central Electricity Authority
Southern Regional Power Committee
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No. SRPC/SE-(C) /CCM-67/2026/ दिनांक/ Dated: 15th September 2026

सेवा में / To

प्रेषिती सूची के अनुसार / **As per the mailing list**

विषय : द.क्षे.वि.स की वाणिज्य उपसमिति की 67 वीं बैठक के संबंध मे ।

Subject: Minutes of the 67th Meeting of Commercial Sub- Committee held on 24.08.2026– Reg.

महोदय/ महोदया /**Sir/ Madam**,

कृपया 24 अगस्त, 2026 को पिन्नापुरम, कर्नूल, आंध्र प्रदेश में आयोजित द.क्षे.वि.स की वाणिज्यिक उपसमिति की 67वीं बैठक का कार्यवृत्त देखें। यह द.क्षे.वि.स की वेबसाइट (www.srpc.gov.in) पर भी उपलब्ध है।

Please find enclosed the Minutes of the 67th Meeting of Commercial Sub-Committee of SRPC held on 24th August, 2026 at Pinnapuram, Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh. Same is available on SRPC website (www.srpc.gov.in) also.

भवदीय/Yours faithfully

संलग्नक:यथोपरि /**Encl:** as above

15/9/2026

FOR अधीक्षक अभियन्ता(वा)/ Superintending Engineer (C)

प्रेषिती सूची/ **Mailing List (Commercial Sub-Committee)**

1. मुख्य अभियंता (वाणिज्य), एपीपीसीसी,विजयवाड़ा/ CE (Comml.), APPCC, Vijayawada.
2. मुख्य महाप्रबंधक (आर ए एवं पी पी), एपीईपीडीसीएल, विशाखापत्तनम/ Chief General Manager (RA & PP), APEPDCL, Visakhapatnam
3. लेखा नियंत्रक, एसएलडीसी-टीबीसी-केपीटीसीएल/CA, SLDC-TBC, KPTCL, Bengaluru.
4. अधीक्षक अभियंता, एसएलडीसी, केपीटीसीएल, बेंगलूरु/ SE, SLDC, KPTCL, Bengaluru.
5. उप महाप्रबंधक (वित्त), केपीसीएल, बेंगलूरु /Dy. GM (Finance), KPCL, Bengaluru.
6. अपर निदेशक (परियोजनाओं),पी सी के ल,बेंगलूर / Additional Director (Projects), PCKL, Bengaluru.
7. मुख्य अभियंता(प&प्रसं),एसएलडीसी, केएसईबीएल, कालामासेरी/CE (Tr.& SO), SLDC, KSEBL, Kalamassery.
8. कार्यकारी अभियंता(एलडी), एसएलडीसी, केएसईबीएल, कालामासेरी/EE (LD), SLDC, KSEBL, Kalamassery
9. अधीक्षक अभियंता (एलडी व जीओ) टैनट्रान्स्को, चेन्नै /SE (LD & GO), TANTRANSCO, Chennai.
10. कार्यकारी अभियंता (ग्रिड), टैनट्रान्स्को, चेन्नै /EE (Grid), TANTRANSCO, Chennai.
11. मुख्य अभियंता (नियामक सेल), टी एन पी जी सी एल,चेन्नै / CE (Regulatory Cell), TNPGCL, Chennai
12. मुख्य अभियंता (नियामक सेल), टी एन पी डी सी एल,चेन्नै / CE (Regulatory Cell), TNPDCL, Chennai
13. ई डी (वाणिज्य), टीजीपीपीसीसी, हैदराबाद/ ED (Comml.), TGPPCC, Hyderabad
14. मुख्य अभियंता (वाणिज्य), टी जी पी डी सी एल, हैदराबाद/ CE (Comml.), TGSPDCL, Hyderabad
15. कार्यकारी अभियंता/ एससीसी, विद्युत विभाग, पुदुचेरी /EE (S.C.C), Electricity Department, Puducherry.
16. महाप्रबंधक (वाणिज्य), निगम केंद्र, एनटीपीसी, नई दिल्ली / GM (Comml.), CC, NTPC, New Delhi.
17. महाप्रबंधक (वाणिज्य),द क्षे- प्र शि, एनटीपीसी, सिकंदराबाद/GM (Comml.), SR-HQ, NTPC, Secunderabad
18. महाप्रबंधक (वाणिज्य), निगम मुख्यालय, एनएलसी, नैवेली /GM (Comml.), Corporate Office, NLCIL, Neyveli.
19. केंद्र निदेशक, एमएपीएस, कल्पक्कम/ Station Director, MAPS, Kalpakkam.
20. केंद्र निदेशक, के जी एस, कैगा/ Station Director, KGS, Kaiga.
21. केंद्र निदेशक, केकेएनपीपी, कुडंकुलम/ Station Director, KKNPP, Kudanakulam
22. सहा महाप्रबंधक (वाणिज्य), एनटीईसीएल, वल्लूर एसटीपीएस/AGM (Comml.), NTECL, Vallur STPS.
23. उप महाप्रबंधक, एनटीपीएल, तूतुकुडी/ Dy.GM, NTPL, Tuticorin
24. वरिष्ठ निदेशक, सी टी यू आई एल, गुरुग्राम / Sr. General Manager, CTUIL, Gurugram
25. महाप्रबंधक (वाणिज्य), दक्षे-।, पावरग्रिड, सिकंदराबाद/GM (Comml.), SRTS-I, PGCIL, Secunderabad
26. महाप्रबंधक (वाणिज्य), दक्षे-।।, पावरग्रिड, बेंगलूरु/GM (Comml.), SRTS-II, PGCIL, Bengaluru
27. प्रमुख (ई आर सी जी), एपीएल (उडुपी), बेंगलूरु/ Head (ERCG), APL-Udupi, Bengaluru.
28. उप महाप्रबंधक, जेएसडब्ल्यूएल, बेंगलूरु/ Deputy General Manager, JSWEL, Bengaluru.
29. जी एम-पावर सेल, आइ एल & एफ एस टी एन पी सी एल,चेन्नै /GM- Power Sale, IL&FS TNPCL, Chennai.
30. उपाध्यक्ष (वाणिज्य), हिनदुजा नेशनल पावर कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, मुंबई /VP (Comml.), HNPCL, Mumbai.
31. महाप्रबंधक, सेम्बकॉर्प एनर्जी इंडिया लिमिटेड, नेल्लोर/GM, Sembcorp Energy India Limited, SPSR Nellore.
32. एस वी पी (वाणिज्यिक)/ SVP(Comml.), PTC India Limited, New Delhi.

33. उप महाप्रबंधक (विनियामक), इंडीग्रिड लिमिटेड, नोएडा / DGM Regulatory, IndiGrid Limited, Noida
34. M/s Adani Enterprises Limited, Ahmedabad
35. प्रमुख वाणिज्यिक, ग्रीनको ग्रुप / Head Commercial, Greenko Group
36. लीड, पावर सिस्टम अध्ययन, सुज़लॉन रिन्यूएबल डेवलपमेंट लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली/ Lead, Power System Studies, Suzlon Renewable Development Limited, New Delhi
37. ए. वी. पी., रिन्यू पावर, गुरुग्राम /AVP, Renew Power, Gurugram
38. बाजार प्रचालन प्रमुख, एसआरएलडीसी, पोसोको, बेंगलूरु/Head of MO, SRLDC, POSOCO, Bengaluru
39. निदेशक, जी एम प्रभाग, केविप्रा, नई दिल्ली/Director, GM Division, CEA, New Delhi.
40. निदेशक, एन पी सी प्रभाग, केविप्रा, नई दिल्ली/Director, NPC Division, CEA, New Delhi

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CONTENTS

SOUTHERN REGIONAL POWER COMMITTEE

BENGALURU

Minutes of the 67th Meeting of Commercial Sub-Committee of SRPC

Held on 24.08.2026 at Pinnapuram, Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh

1. Introduction

The 67th Meeting of the Commercial Sub-Committee of SRPC was held on **24th August 2026 at Pinnapuram, Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh** under the aegis of Greenko**.** List of participants is at **Annexure-1**.

Shri Srinivasa Rao, Project Director Greenko extended a cordial welcome to all the participants and highlighted the salient features of the Pinnapuram Integrated Renewable Energy Project (IREP). A pictorial overview of the Pumped Storage Project (PSP), including the water conductor system, lower reservoir, tail race channel (TRC), lower-to-upper intake system, gates, powerhouse, penstocks and upper reservoir, was presented.

He informed that the Pinnapuram Integrated Renewable Energy Project has been conceived as a one-of-its-kind and the world's first and largest gigawatt-scale integrated renewable energy project comprising solar, wind and pumped storage components. The project is designed to supply Schedulable Power On Demand (SPOD), thereby providing dispatchable and schedulable renewable energy to consumers across India.

The total capacity of the IREP is 6680 MW, comprising 1680 MW of PSP, 4000 MW of solar and 1000 MW of wind capacity. He also briefed the members on the connectivity details of the feeders. Details regarding excavation, embankment works, concrete works and structural steel involved in the project were also explained. Various awards and achievements received by the project/company were also showcased during the presentation.

Shri Adiseshu Gopalam, Director Projects, Greenko welcomed all the esteemed dignitaries to the meeting and thanked Member Secretary, SRPC, for providing the opportunity to host the 67th Commercial Sub-Committee meeting.

He stated that the Pinnapuram project is a flagship and prestigious project of Greenko, and the company is striving to complete the project in a record time. He informed that although the project was initiated in 2022, progress was affected due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The project was subsequently taken up on a full-scale basis in 2022, and the first unit of Pinnapuram project was commissioned in May/early June 2025. All the units of the project were commissioned by October 2025.

He further informed that a 1920 MW project is under execution in Madhya Pradesh, with the first two units likely to be commissioned by the end of 2026. Another 1600 MW project is being developed in Karnataka near Belagavi and is likely to be commissioned by the end of 2027.

He stated that Greenko has plans to develop several projects across various States, including another project in Andhra Pradesh and one project in Telangana. The largest project being planned is a 3600 MW project in Uttar Pradesh, for which DPR approval is at an advanced stage and the project is expected to be taken up during 2027. Greenko is also planning two projects in Rajasthan and one project in Maharashtra, besides projects in other States, including Tamil Nadu.

He further stated that Greenko has been focusing on hydroelectric projects, particularly in Himachal Pradesh and Sikkim. He informed that the company is also undertaking the renovation of the 1,200 MW Sikkim Urja Limited (formerly Teesta Urja Ltd), which was affected by the floods in October 2023. The renovation work is in progress and the project is likely to be recommissioned by September 2026.

Shri T. Srinivas, Executive Director, SRLDC, Grid-India, welcomed all the members and placed on record his appreciation for the arrangements made by the Greenko team. He thanked Member Secretary, SRPC for providing an opportunity to visit the plant.

He stated that, being a new technology, the PSP plant provided an excellent opportunity to gain first-hand experience and understand the technology, its operation and associated aspects. Further, it was stated that the deliberations during the meeting would facilitate a better understanding of the issues and challenges and help in finding appropriate solutions. The need for effective coordination and cooperation among all stakeholders was emphasized for addressing the issues and challenges. The members of the Commercial Sub-Committee were requested to actively deliberate upon the commercial issues and make concerted efforts towards their resolution, with suitable recommendations to be arrived at wherever required.

Shri Asit Singh, Member Secretary, SRPC welcomed all participants to the meeting being hosted by Greenko. The significant participation in the meeting was acknowledged, and it was observed that the large turnout reflected the interest generated by the Pinnapuram project, being a flagship project. Greenko's efforts was acknowledged for hosting the meeting and facilitating the members' visit to the project, providing an opportunity to gain first-hand insight into its facilities and operations.

It was stated that the country has set a target of 100 GW of Pumped Storage Projects (PSPs), and projects such as Pinnapuram would serve as important milestones towards achieving this target. It was noted that, while conventional PSPs have predominantly been developed in river basins, the integrated closed-loop PSP model represents an important development in the power sector.

The completion of the project in about three and a half years was particularly acknowledged as a significant achievement, considering the long gestation period generally associated with hydro projects. The dedicated efforts of the Greenko team in achieving the project within such a short timeframe were also commended.

It was mentioned that Greenko has become a member of SRPC from FY 2026–27, as entities having a capacity of 1000 MW and above are eligible for membership of SRPC. Sincere thanks were conveyed to the Greenko Group for readily agreeing to host the meeting and facilitating its smooth organisation and conduct.

The valuable support and cooperation extended by Shri Adiseshu Gopalam, Director – Projects; Shri Srinivasa Rao, Project Director; Shri Viswanath Attaluri, Chief Commercial Officer; and Shri Venkateswarlu Ande, Joint Senior Vice President, Greenko, were duly acknowledged and appreciated. The efforts and coordination extended by Shri Pratul Gupta, Shri Bhanu Prakash Ambati, Shri Srinivas Talari, Shri Saurabh Singla, and other coordinating officials were also acknowledged for their contribution towards the smooth organisation and conduct of the meeting.

It was stated that Greenko has set a target of achieving 50 GW of renewable energy capacity by 2030 and is among the leading renewable energy companies in the country.

He informed that the 55th Meeting of the TCC and 58th Meeting of SRPC were held on 24th and 28th August 2026, respectively, wherein several major commercial-related issues were deliberated. The matter regarding inclusion of all HVDC systems as part of the "National Component" was deliberated, wherein the Chairperson, SRPC, concurred with the recommendation of the TCC forum and stated that the matter would be taken up with the Ministry of Power (MoP) on behalf of the States regarding

(i) National Component status for the Raigarh–Pugalur–Thrissur HVDC System,

(ii) regional component-based allocation for future RE-linked HVDC systems, and

(iii) review of the ISTS Transmission Charge Waiver Framework.

The matter regarding formulation and implementation of a procedure for segregation and recovery of Deviation and Ancillary Services Deficit Charges pertaining to Embedded GNA/GNA-RE entities was also deliberated. The Chairperson, SRPC, stated that the matter would be taken up with the Chairperson, CERC, for formulation of a clear and uniform procedure for segregation and recovery of such charges, including appropriate provisions for their timely recovery and settlement.

The constraints in revising schedules under T-GNA were also deliberated. The Chairperson, SRPC, concurred with the recommendation of the TCC forum and stated that the matter would be taken up with the Chairperson, CERC, regarding revision of schedules under T-GNA for consented entities without affecting other applicable conditions/liabilities.

The matter regarding export capacity of the Raigarh–Pugalur HVDC Transmission System was also discussed. The Chairperson, SRPC, would take up the matter with the Chairperson, NCT, for expediting approval of the pending proposals relating to the upgradation of the Raigarh–Pugalur HVDC system for enhancement of reverse power-flow capability to 6000 MW, along with the associated shifting of generating stations in the Western Region. Further, the MW capacity certification of all HVDC systems by Grid-India was also discussed.

Twenty-three (23) metering schemes were included in the agenda for approval. Although the schemes are being approved provisionally at this stage, final approval will be accorded in this meeting.

The procedure for consideration of partial outage under the DSM account was circulated among the stakeholders for finalization. It was stated that, with a view to ensuring uniformity in accounting

procedures across all regions, a common approach is required to be followed. Accordingly, based on the mechanism being implemented in the Eastern Region (ER), a similar mechanism for consideration of partial outage under the DSM account has been formulated by the SRPC Secretariat.

It was also noted that several orders had been passed by the Hon'ble Karnataka and Madras High Courts regarding the DSM Regulations, 2024, wherein the operation of Regulations 6(2)(b) and 8(4) of the DSM Regulations, 2024, shall not be enforced against the petitioners to the extent of the revised formula and enhanced penalties, until the next date of hearing.

A special meeting of stakeholders to deliberate upon the Draft Guidelines for Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) was conducted in hybrid mode on 15.05.2026 at Moolamattom, Idukki. The 5th Meeting of the Renewable Energy (RE) Sub-Committee was held on 24.06.2026. Further, TNPDCL, vide communication dated 23.07.2026, convened a meeting to deliberate upon the matter of declaring all HVDC systems under the National Component. A special meeting was also held on 28.07.2026 to deliberate upon the scheduling aspects of KKNPP Units 3 & 4.

MS, SRPC also highlighted the following (draft/final) Bill/Regulations/Orders/ policy/guideline etc. notified:

⇒ Ministry of Power, vide letter dated 22.06.2026, sought comments on the draft National Electricity Data Sharing Framework.

⇒ CEA issued/published/conducted the following:

a. The Cyber Security in Power Sector Regulations, 2025 vide dated, 31st July 2026.
b. Draft Central Electricity Authority (Technical Standards for Connectivity to the Grid) Regulations, 2026
c. Published the National Generation Adequacy Plan (2026–27 to 2035–36) to assess the optimal generation mix required to meet the projected electricity demand over the next ten years, based on various technical and financial assumptions pertaining to different generation technologies.
d. notified Central Electricity Authority (Measures relating to Safety and Electric Supply) Amendment Regulations, 2026.
e. Invited comments on the DC Meter requirements for Solar & BESS projects circulated on 11.06.2026, with comments invited from the stakeholders.

⇒ Central Electricity Regulatory Commission notified the following:

a. Draft CERC (Deviation Settlement Mechanism and Related Matters) (Third Amendment) Regulations, 2026 vide notice dated 26.05.2026 for stakeholder consultation.
b. Draft CERC (Connectivity and General Network Access to the InterState Transmission System) (Fourth Amendment) Regulations, 2026 vide notices dated 20.05.2026 & 22.06.2026, inviting stakeholder comments.

c. Draft Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Sharing of interstate Transmission Charges and Losses) (Fifth Amendment) Regulations, 2026 and sought comments from Stakeholders.

⇒ NLDC invited comments on the Procedure for verification of captive status of a power plant where a captive power plant and its captive user(s) are located in more than one State circulated on 01.06.2026, with comments invited up to 30.06.2026.

The Agenda Items were taken up for deliberations.

2. Confirmation of Minutes of the Last Commercial Sub-Committee Meeting

Minutes of the 66th Meeting of the Commercial Sub-Committee of SRPC held on 08th May 2026 was issued vide letter No. SRPC/SE-(C)/CCM-66/2026/ dated 22nd May 2026.

SRLDC, vide letter dated 18.08.2026, furnished certain modifications with respect to Item No.23. MS SRPC sought clarification on whether upward revision of the TGNA schedule is permissible in this regard. SRLDC stated that unrequested quantum out of approved Advance TGNA transaction can be requested as per the applicable provisions of the IEGC and GNA Regulations.

The same may be corrected as follows:

23.2 SRLDC replied that TGNA transaction once scheduled cannot be downward revised in real time other than in case of unit forced/partial outage as per Regulation 49(4)(a) of IEGC 2023, along with its amendment, and is quoted below:

(4) Revision of schedules on request of buyers which are GNA grantees:

(a) SLDCs on behalf of intra-state entities, regional entity ESSs as drawee entities, beneficiaries, regional entity buyers or cross-border buying entities may revise their schedules under GNA as per sub-clauses (b) and (c) of this clause in accordance with their respective contracts:

Provided that scheduled transactions under T-GNA once scheduled cannot be revised other than in case of forced outage as per clause (7) of this Regulation or partial outage as per clause (7-a) of this Regulation.

➢ ***The Minutes of the 66th Meeting of the Commercial Sub-Committee of SRPC along with modification was confirmed.***

1 Items for Discussion

3. Items Proposed by KPTCL

KPTCL vide email dated 21.07.2026 & 24.07.2026 has furnished the following agenda for deliberation:

A. Review of Reactive Power Compensation Mechanism Mandatory Reactive Power Capability under CEA Connectivity Standards and CERC IEGC-2023

i. Regulation 39(2) of CERC IEGC Regulations, 2023 stipulates that:

> *"All generating stations shall be capable of supplying reactive power support so as to maintain power factor at the point of interconnection within the limits of 0.95 lagging to 0.95 leading as per the CEA Connectivity Standard Regulations."*

ii. Further, Clause 1(c) of Annexure-4 to the IEGC-2023 provides that all Inverter Based Resources (IBRs), including wind, solar and energy storage systems, shall ensure that they possess the necessary reactive power capability in accordance with the CEA Connectivity Standards at all times, including non-operating hours and night hours for solar generating stations.

iii. The above provisions establish reactive power capability as a mandatory technical requirement for grid connectivity and reliable system operation.

iv. **Present Commercial Framework:** Annexure-4 of the IEGC-2023 provides for commercial settlement of reactive energy exchanged with the ISTS based on the prevailing voltage at the interconnection point. Accordingly, generators and other regional entities receive or pay reactive energy charges depending upon system voltage conditions.

v. **Observations:** The existing commercial mechanism requires a review considering the following observations:

1. The CEA Connectivity Standards already mandate every generating station to maintain reactive power capability corresponding to operation within **0.95 lagging to 0.95 leading power factor** (approximately ±33% of rated active power capability) at the Point of Interconnection. This capability forms part of the mandatory technical obligation for grid connectivity.
2. The present reactive power settlement mechanism provides commercial compensation for reactive power exchange even when such reactive support falls within the mandatory capability (i.e., below 33% rated MW capacity) prescribed under the CEA Connectivity Standards.
3. Consequently, generators may receive commercial payments for providing reactive power support that is already required as a statutory grid connectivity obligation.
4. At the same time, there is no explicit commercial disincentive or penalty for generators that fail to maintain or demonstrate the mandatory reactive power capability required under the CEA Connectivity Standards.

5. It is also observed that despite reactive energy settlements, the desired improvement in system voltage profile is not consistently achieved, indicating that the present commercial framework may incentivizing without achieving the system voltage improvement.

Illustrative Example:

Consider a **100 MW generating station** connected to the ISTS/In-STS.

As per the **CEA Connectivity Standards**, the generating station shall be capable of operating within **0.95 lagging to 0.95 leading power factor** at the Point of Interconnection.

The corresponding mandatory reactive power capability is calculated as follows:

- Active Power, **P** = 100 MW
- Power Factor, **PF** = 0.95
- Phase Angle, $\theta = \cos^{-1}(0.95) = 18.19°$
- $\tan \theta = 0.3287$

Reactive Power, $Q = P \times \tan \theta$

$Q = 100 \times 0.3287 = 32.87$ MVAr ≈ 33 MVAr

Hence, a **100 MW generating station is mandatorily required to be capable of injecting or absorbing approximately ±33 MVAr** while maintaining the power factor limits of **0.95 lagging to 0.95 leading**, as specified under the CEA Connectivity Standards.

Existing Commercial Mechanism

Assume that, during system operation, the System Operator instructs the generator to inject **25 MVAr** to improve the system voltage.

Since: **25 MVAr < 33 MVAr**, the generator is merely operating **within its mandatory reactive power capability** prescribed under the CEA Connectivity Standards.

However, under the existing reactive power settlement mechanism provided in **Annexure-4 of the IEGC-2023**, the generator may receive reactive power compensation for supplying the 25 MVAr, even though it is discharging a statutory technical obligation required for grid connectivity.

Similarly, if the generator fails to provide the required **25 MVAr**, despite possessing the mandatory capability of **±33 MVAr**, there is presently no explicit commercial disincentive or penalty for such non-compliance.

Hence, the above example demonstrates that the existing commercial framework provides compensation for reactive power support that falls within the mandatory reactive power capability required under the CEA Connectivity Standards. At the same time, there is no corresponding commercial disincentive for failure to provide the mandatory reactive power support.

vi. Hence, it is requested to deliberate on the above issues and recommend suitable amendments as suggested below to the existing reactive power commercial settlement framework for onward submission to the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission.

1. Reactive power capability corresponding to operation within **0.95 lagging to 0.95 leading power factor**, as mandated under the CEA Connectivity Standards, shall be treated as a mandatory grid support obligation forming part of the generator's connectivity requirements.
2. Reactive energy compensation may be reviewed so that commercial payments are not made for reactive power support that falls within the mandatory capability required under the CEA Connectivity Standards.
3. Commercial compensation, if any, may be considered only for reactive support provided beyond the mandatory capability or under specific directions for maintaining grid security and voltage profile.
4. Suitable commercial disincentives may be evolved for generating stations failing to maintain the mandatory reactive power capability prescribed under the CEA Connectivity Standards and Regulation 39 of the IEGC-2023.
5. SRPC forum may recommend to the CERC to review Annexure-4 of the IEGC-2023 to align the commercial settlement mechanism with the mandatory technical obligations specified under the CEA Connectivity Standards. Further, the reactive power compensation rates may be suitably rationalized such that the rate payable from the reactive power pool is lower than the rate receivable by the reactive power pool.

vii. TNPDCL vide letter dated 13.08.2026 (**Annexure-3a**) suggested the following may be examined:

- ✓ Whether reactive energy supplied within the mandatory reactive power capability should continue to attract commercial payment under the existing mechanism.
- ✓ Whether a distinction should be made between mandatory reactive power support and any additional reactive power support provided beyond the prescribed capability.

- ✓ Whether the present payment mechanism is achieving the intended objective of improving the system voltage profile and encouraging effective local reactive power support.
- ✓ Whether compliance with the mandatory reactive power capability should be separately monitored and enforced.

The issue may be examined not with regard to the principle of voltage-based reactive energy settlement, which is already provided under Annexure-4, but specifically on whether generators should receive commercial compensation for reactive energy supplied within the reactive power capability that they are already mandatorily required to maintain. The matter may accordingly be taken up with CERC to determine whether the existing commercial mechanism requires rationalisation or differentiation between mandatory reactive power support and additional reactive power support.

Deliberations:

3.1.1 CE (SLDC), KPTCL informed that, as stipulated under Regulation 39(2) of the CERC (Indian Electricity Grid Code) Regulations, 2023 (IEGC-2023), all generating stations are required to comply with the prescribed requirements.

> *"All generating stations shall be capable of supplying reactive power support so as to maintain power factor at the point of interconnection within the limits of 0.95 lagging to 0.95 leading as per the CEA Connectivity Standard Regulations. "*

Further, Clause 1(c) of Annexure-4 to the IEGC, 2023 provides that all Inverter-Based Resources (IBRs), including wind, solar and energy storage systems, shall maintain the requisite reactive power capability in accordance with the CEA Connectivity Standards at all times, including during non-operating hours and night hours in the case of solar generating stations. These provisions establish reactive power capability as a mandatory technical requirement for grid connectivity and reliable grid operation.

CE, KPTCL, cited an example of a 100 MW generating station, wherein the station is mandatorily required to have the capability to inject or absorb approximately ±33 MVAr of reactive power, while maintaining the power factor within the range of 0.95 lagging to 0.95 leading, as specified under the CEA Connectivity Standards. He emphasized that the existing practice should be discontinued, and compensation should be considered only for the reactive power support provided over and above the mandatory capability of approximately ±33 MVAr.

The illustrative cases shown below indicate the percentage variation in voltage and the corresponding direction of reactive power injection/absorption stipulated under the IEGC Regulations.

Voltage / Generation	Stipulated Q (MVAr)	Actual Q / Direction	15-min settlement	Result
90% | 25 MW	+8.22	+6 Gen→Grid	₹30.53 penalty	Under-performance
90% | 25 MW	+8.22	5 Grid→Gen	₹181.78 penalty	Wrong direction
92% | 50 MW	+16.44	16.44 Gen→Grid	₹0	Compliant
92% | 50 MW	+16.44	5 Grid→Gen	₹294.80 penalty	Wrong direction
104% | 100 MW	26.24 absorption	26.24 Grid→Gen	₹0	Compliant
104% | 100 MW	26.24 absorption	5 Gen→Grid	₹429.55 penalty	Wrong direction
105% | 50 MW	16.44 absorption	20 Grid→Gen	₹48.95 received	Excess support
105% | 50 MW	16.44 absorption	10 Gen→Grid	₹363.55 penalty	Wrong direction

It was stated that, based on the calculations, penalties should be levied for underperformance or for the injection of reactive power in the wrong direction, as applicable.

It was again restated that the reactive power capability stipulated under the applicable regulations is a mandatory requirement for generating stations, and that generators should not be entitled to compensation for compliance with such mandatory requirements; in cases of non-compliance, appropriate penal provisions should be invoked.

The grid is experiencing low-voltage conditions at certain locations, particularly with the increasing penetration of inverter-based generating resources. In Karnataka, such low-voltage conditions have been observed at certain locations, which may be attributed, among other factors, to the inadequate injection of reactive power into the grid by generating stations.

He added that the existing metering system does not have an adequate mechanism to record and account for such reactive power performance. Under the existing system, the relevant SCADA data has to be downloaded and the required calculations have to be carried out manually for accounting purposes.

In this regard, it was requested that the above matter be deliberated upon and taken up with CERC, with a view to developing suitable guidelines and provisions for implementation in the metering and accounting system, thereby enabling the reactive power performance to be directly measured, recorded, and calculated. It was also pointed out that reliance on manual calculations may lead to discrepancies, disputes, and repeated discussions among the concerned entities.

3.1.2 TNPDCL concurred with the views of KAR SLDC and stated that Commercial mechanism should not be contrary to the regulatory mandate. In this context, the need to distinguish between mandatory reactive power support and additional support beyond

the prescribed capability was highlighted. It was further proposed to examine the effectiveness of the existing payment mechanism in improving voltage profile and encouraging local reactive power support, along with separate monitoring and enforcement of the mandatory reactive power capability.

3.1.3 CE, KPTCL further added that Chapter-2 of the Draft Central Electricity Authority (Technical Standards for Connectivity to the Grid) Regulations, 2026. also stipulates that the generating station shall be capable of supplying and absorbing dynamically varying reactive power at the PoI, corresponding to 61.97% (0.85 pf) of the summation of MCR capacity of the generating units in lagging (over-excited) condition and 32.87% (0.95 pf) in leading (under-excited) condition of the generating station.

It was further pointed out that RE generators are also required to absorb reactive power during non-generation hours**.** The mechanism for ensuring reactive power absorption during such periods may also be deliberated, particularly in view of the over-voltage conditions observed during non-generation periods**.** Accordingly, suitable provisions for reactive power absorption during non-generation hours may be incorporated.

3.1.4 GM, NTPC stated that mandatory reactive power capability and actual reactive power support are two distinct aspects. Under the existing regulatory framework, incentives or penalties for favourable or unfavourable reactive power injection/absorption are applicable only when the grid voltage is beyond ±3% of the rated voltage. Accordingly, no incentive or penalty is applicable when the grid voltage remains within this specified band. Further, it was observed that the mandatory reactive power capability does not eliminate the cost associated with the actual deployment of reactive power support. Reactive power support also results in increased apparent power loading and associated technical impacts, including additional reactive current and heating of transformers and other equipment. Therefore, a distinction may be maintained between the minimum mandatory reactive power capability of a generating station and the commercial settlement for actual reactive power support provided based on system requirements. While the prescribed capability is mandatory, reactive power support provided beyond the stipulated operating band may be considered for appropriate commercial settlement, with the objective of improving system performance and voltage profile. A prescribed band has been specified, and reactive power support provided beyond this band should be considered for appropriate commercial settlement, as such support is primarily intended for system improvement and voltage support.

3.1.5 CE, KPTCL intimated that Regulations specifies that reactive power injection/absorption shall be carried out as per the directions of the SLDC/RLDC, based on the prevailing voltage profile of the area. Accordingly, the SLDC/RLDC may determine the quantum of reactive power support required. The mandated reactive power capability shall be provided without compensation, while reactive power support provided over and above the mandatory requirement may be considered for appropriate commercial compensation.

Based on the analysis of data for the past three months, it was observed that major generating stations, particularly thermal and hydro generating stations, have been providing adequate reactive power support to the grid. However, the reactive power injection from RE generating stations has been comparatively low.

3.1.6 It was further observed that, while RE generating stations are mandated and technically capable of providing the required reactive power support, the actual reactive power injection has been relatively inadequate. This may result in penalties for RE generating stations and corresponding higher reactive power support from conventional thermal and hydro generating stations. The issue was therefore identified as a matter requiring further deliberation, particularly with regard to ensuring compliance by RE generating stations with the mandated reactive power requirements.

3.1.7 MS, SRPC, clarified that, with regard to the metering data output, the CEA Regulations and the approved Technical Specifications for SEMs clearly specify the required data parameters and resolution for recording and accounting purposes. One of the specified data parameters is the recording of **block-wise MVARH data**, as detailed below.

"The meters shall have a non-volatile memory capable of storing data for a period of at least last ten days and shall be able to measure following parameters in the manner specified, in addition to those specified in the relevant Indian Standards:

(i) average frequency for each successive time block upto 2 decimal truncation;

(ii) net Wh transmittal during each successive time block upto two decimal, with plus sign for active power sent out from station busbars and minus sign for active power received into the busbars;

(iii) cumulative Wh transmittal at each midnight, in eight digits including one decimal;

(iv) cumulative VArh transmittal for voltage high condition, at each midnight, in eight digits including one decimal;

(v) cumulative VArh transmittal for voltage low condition, at each midnight, in eight digits including one decimal; (vi) date and time blocks of failure of VT supply on any phase, as a star(*) mark and (Z) mark in case of complete voltage failure;

(vi) net VArh transmittal during each successive time block upto two decimal with plus sign for reactive power sent out from station busbars and minus sign for reactive power received into the busbars;

(vii) average voltage upto 2 decimal truncation:

Provided that the time block for recording of meter data by the meter shall be 15 minutes or as specified by the Central Commission.";

3.1.8 MS, SRPC informed that, as stated by NTPC, the technical capability requirements specified under the CEA Regulations and the commercial incentives/compensation mechanism are two distinct aspects. The prescribed technical limits indicate the capability that the generating station/equipment is required to possess and do not imply that the generating station has to operate continuously at those limits. For example, if a generating unit is technically required to be capable of operating within a specified frequency range, say 47.5 Hz to 52 Hz, it means that the equipment should possess the capability to operate within this range. However, this does not mean that the unit is required to operate continuously at 47.5 Hz or 52 Hz. The commercial incentives or compensation for actual operation may be determined separately by the Authority/Commission.

3.1.9 ED, SRLDC briefed that, with the increasing penetration of renewable energy (RE) generation, due importance needs to be given to voltage control and reactive power capability. Appreciated that Constituents are giving due importance to reactive power requirements, whereas previously the primary focus was on active power generation. It was observed that adequate reactive power support at the appropriate voltage level is essential for maintaining the voltage profile and ensuring reliable grid operation.

He further highlighted that voltage is a local phenomenon and reactive power support is most effective when provided at the lower voltage levels. Accordingly, States were requested to ensure that RE generating stations comply with the stipulated reactive power capability and voltage requirements at the time of connectivity and during operation, so as to minimise voltage-related issues.

3.1.10 MS, SRPC stated that reactive power billing for generating stations was not in place prior to October 2023. The present provision in the IEGC was introduced based on feedback received from SRPC and subsequently from NLDC. In view of the experience gained from its implementation, further constructive feedback may be provided to improve the existing mechanism.

3.1.11 TNPDCL informed that the development of the required reactive power capability entails additional investment by the generating station, which is accounted for through the applicable tariff mechanism.

3.1.12 Further, MS, SRPC stated that reactive power management is not the sole responsibility of generating stations, but involves coordinated support from generation, transmission and distribution systems. Although the grid voltage is not directly controlled by the generating stations, they are required to respond to prevailing grid conditions and provide the necessary reactive power support within their technical capability. It was also noted that the existing mechanism provides for incentive and penalty based on the prevailing voltage conditions, with the applicable bands specified under the regulations.

3.1.13 NLCIL stated that the generator OEM provides a Capability Curve indicating the reactive power capability of the generating unit; however, such capability is not

intended for continuous operation. The generating station may provide reactive power support temporarily, as required by system conditions, within its technical capability. It was further highlighted that, while the SLDC may require the generating station to inject or absorb reactive power based on system requirements, continuous operation at the maximum reactive power capability may not be technically feasible. Accordingly, the requirement for continuous reactive power support and the associated commercial compensation to the beneficiaries/load-serving entities may be appropriately considered.

3.1.14 ED, SRLDC stated that, under normal grid conditions, reactive power support requirements would generally remain within the prescribed voltage band. Accordingly, the responsibility for reactive power management should be shared among RE generators, conventional generators, transmission utilities, distribution utilities and loads. It was further noted that generators should provide the required reactive power support whenever necessary, while loads and ICTs should also minimise unnecessary reactive power consumption.

3.1.15 It was noted that a few generating units are continuously operating in reactive power absorption mode, despite having higher reactive power capability. Accordingly, the generating units should be capable of operating within their stipulated reactive power capability, and the corresponding capability requirements may be mandated.

3.1.16 MS, SRPC opined that constructive feedback could be provided based on the experience gained since implementation of the reactive power compensation mechanism from 1 October 2023. He stated that reactive power capability was a technical requirement, while commercial compensation was a separate matter for the Commission to decide.

3.1.17 ED, SRLDC observed that the effectiveness of the mechanism should be assessed primarily from the operational perspective, particularly its contribution to voltage improvement and adequacy of reactive power support.

3.1.18 NTPC stated that the mechanism was a positive step towards maintaining grid voltage within the stipulated limits and could be further refined based on operational experience. NLCIL pointed out that the Commission had already specified a ±3% voltage band, beyond which incentives or penalties were applicable, and that the mechanism could be reviewed based on implementation experience.

3.1.19 M/s Greenko suggested that, as per the generator Capability Curve, the generating station can provide reactive power support within the specified technical limits. Under a revenue-neutral mechanism, the generating station can provide reactive power support within its technical capability, even if such support entails a corresponding reduction in active power output.

3.1.20 ***After deliberations, it was decided that the matter may be put forth as an agenda item for discussion in the CERC Interactive Stakeholder Meeting.***

3.1.21 ***KAR SLDC was also requested to furnish as an agenda along with the proposal in this regard.***

- ***The matter may be placed as an agenda item for discussion in the CERC Interactive Stakeholder Meeting.***

B. Inclusion of Embedded GNA/GNA-RE Grantees in Deviation & Ancillary Services Deficit Recovery Statements – Review of Existing Billing Methodology

i. NLDC has been issuing Net Deviation & Ancillary Services Pool Account Deficit Recovery Statements with effect from 16.09.2024, in accordance with the procedure approved by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC). Legacy deficit recovery statements have also been issued for the period prior to 16.09.2024.

ii. The deficit recovery amount is presently apportioned based on 50% in proportion to actual drawal at the ISTS periphery; and 50% in proportion to the General Network Access (GNA).

iii. However, it has been observed that while calculating the GNA-based recovery for the State of Karnataka, the total State GNA considered by NLDC includes the GNA/GNA-RE quantum of embedded GNA and GNA-RE grantees (such as Railways, Open Access Consumers and other embedded entities). However, the corresponding deficit recovery liability is not separately apportioned to these embedded GNA grantees. Consequently, the entire deficit recovery amount is effectively billed to the Karnataka State Distribution Licensees (DISCOMs), although a portion of the GNA belongs to independent embedded GNA/GNA-RE entities.

iv. **Existing Billing Framework**: It is pertinent to note that the existing Regional Transmission Account (RTA) billing mechanism already recognizes each embedded GNA/GNA-RE grantee as an independent Designated ISTS Customer (DIC). Accordingly, ISTS Transmission Charges and RLDC Fees & Charges are separately billed to each embedded GNA grantee, including entities such as:

a) South Western Railways (Karnataka);
b) ACC Limited (Karnataka); and
c) Karnataka DISCOMs,

based on their respective approved GNA, in accordance with the CERC (Sharing of Inter-State Transmission Charges and Losses) Regulations, 2020, as amended. Thus, the transmission billing framework already treats embedded GNA grantees as separate commercial entities.

v. **Issue** is that while transmission charges are separately billed to embedded GNA/GNA-RE grantees, the same principle has not been adopted in the Deviation & Ancillary Services Pool Account Deficit Recovery Statements issued by NLDC.

vi. For example, as on November 2025:

- ✓ Total approved Karnataka DISCOM GNA: 5330 MW
- ✓ Total Karnataka GNA considered in NLDC Statement: 5483.45 MW

vii. The difference represents the GNA allocated to embedded GNA/GNA-RE grantees. However, separate deficit recovery liability has not been assigned to these embedded entities. As a result, Karnataka DISCOMs are effectively bearing the deficit recovery charges attributable to embedded GNA/GNA-RE grantees despite having neither operational control nor commercial responsibility over their scheduling, deviations or ancillary service obligations.

Illustration:

For the Net Deviation & Ancillary Services Pool Account Deficit Recovery Statement for the period 03.11.2025 to 16.11.2025, the total recovery amount for Karnataka was ₹15.54 Crore.

If the same methodology adopted in Regional Transmission Account (RTA) billing is applied, the deficit recovery would be apportioned among all Karnataka GNA grantees as illustrated below:

NLDC: Net Deviation & Ancillary Services Pool Account Deficit Recovery Statement from period 03.11.2025 to 16.11.2025						
A	Net shortfall Amount (Rs):(Only for Karnataka)					155358648
B	50% Recovery in proportion to the drawl at the ISTS periphery (Rs):					77679324
C	50% Recovery in proportion to the GNA (Rs):					77679324
Sl No	GNA Grantees	Actual ISTS drawal in MU (F)	GNA Quantam in MW (G)	50% in proportion to Actual Drawl (Rs.) (H=B*F/Σ F)	50% in proportion to GNA (Rs.) (I =C*G/Σ G)	Total Recovery (Rs.) (J=H+I)
1	Karnataka (BESCOM)	657.74	2,579	36338333	36529675	72868008
2	Karnataka (HESCOM)	227.70	893	12579658	12645897	25225554
3	Karnataka (GESCOM)	174.18	683	9622818	9673487	19296305
4	Karnataka (MESCOM)	121.18	475	6694627	6729878	13424504
5	Karnataka (CESCOM)	178.82	701	9879389	9931410	19810800
6	South Western Railways	41.81	113	2309977	1602332	3912309
7	ACC Limited	4.61	40	254523	566645	821168
	Total	**1,406**	**5,483**	**7,76,79,324**	**77679324**	**155358648**

Note: 1. The ISTS drawal for South Western Railways (Karnataka) has been considered based on its actual ISTS drawal, as its power requirement is met entirely through the ISTS (i.e., it is a single-source supply consumer).

2. ACC Limited (Karnataka) is a multi-source consumer, drawing power from multiple sources. Accordingly, for ACC Limited, the scheduled generation from power market/ISTS schedule has been considered for determining its ISTS drawal for the purpose of the above calculations.

viii. The above illustration clearly demonstrates that embedded GNA grantees also have an identifiable share of the deficit recovery liability. However, under the present billing methodology, such liability is not separately reflected, resulting in Karnataka DISCOMs effectively bearing charges attributable to other GNA grantees.

ix. Regulatory concern, there is presently no explicit provision under the CERC Deviation Settlement Mechanism Regulations, Ancillary Services Regulations or the approved NLDC Procedure prescribing that Karnataka DISCOMs shall bear the deficit recovery liability attributable to independent embedded GNA/GNA-RE grantees.

x. Further, Karnataka DISCOMs have no commercial obligation towards such entities; no scheduling control over such entities; no operational responsibility for their deviations or ancillary service liabilities. Accordingly, processing such claims without an explicit regulatory provision or approved apportionment methodology is likely to attract audit objections.

xi. It may be noted that a similar issue was earlier raised by Andhra Pradesh (APPCC) before the 65th CCM of SRPC forum; however, no final decision or regulatory clarification has been issued.

xii. The matter was deliberated in detail during the 66th Commercial Sub-Committee Meeting as well as the 55th TCC and 58th SRPC Meetings.

xiii. TNPDCL vide letter dated 13.08.2026 (*refer Annexure-3a*), it has been mentioned that the DSM liability should be determined based on the actual responsibility for the deviation and should not be loaded disproportionately on the State/DISCOM where the deviation is attributable to other entities or transactions. Further, the matter may also be examined in the light of the issues raised in W.P. No. 20912 of 2025 before the Hon'ble Madras High Court, particularly with regard to the treatment and allocation of DSM-related liabilities without prejudice to the legal proceedings. It is therefore suggested that the methodology adopted for assessment of DSM deficit may be reviewed by including all relevant GNA/GNA-RE entities and by clearly identifying the entity responsible for the deviation before assigning the corresponding commercial liability.

Deliberations:

3.2.1 It was informed that after detailed deliberation in 58th SRPC meeting, it was recommended that ***Chairperson, SRPC may take up the matter with Chairperson, CERC regarding the Procedure for Segregation and Recovery of Deviation and Ancillary Services Deficit Charges Pertaining to Embedded GNA/GNA-RE Entities.***

3.2.2 Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu were the States having embedded entities. CE, KPTCL informed that DISCOMs were facing difficulties in recovering charges from embedded customers due to the absence of direct contact and difficulty in obtaining the required data. He stated that, unlike the RTA statement, the charges were not being reflected separately.

3.2.3 APPCC informed that the amount was required to be disbursed within 10 days and, therefore, penalty provisions could not be imposed on the embedded customers. Further

stated that the embedded customers might also decline to pay the interest charges, as the same were not explicitly provided for in the Procedure.

3.2.4 DGM, SRLDC informed that, since the embedded entities are not DSM Pool Members, billing of such entities cannot be undertaken by RLDC. It was advised to bill the embedded entities as per the approved NLDC Procedure by the State itself. Further, it was suggested that the matter may be taken up with CERC for necessary action.

3.2.5 ED, SRLDC stated that the methodology for recovery of DSM charges from DISCOMs is already defined by the respective States. KAR SLDC clarified that the DSM charges are recovered indirectly from the embedded entities and are directly paid by the DISCOMs. The charges are not directly linked to the proportionate deficit pool amount. As per the NLDC Procedure, the amount is recovered from the GNA grantees; however, there is no provision specifying that the GNA grantees may further recover the charges from the embedded State GNA Grantees.

3.2.6 MS, SRPC stated that clarification may be provided by NLDC regarding the recovery of charges from embedded GNA grantees, as they are not members of the DSM Pool Account, while they are members of the Transmission Accounts.

3.2.7 ED, SRLDC stated that the matter would be checked with other Regions to ascertain the practice being followed and may thereafter be taken up with NLDC.

3.2.8 TNPDCL suggested that the methodology adopted for assessment of DSM deficit may be reviewed by including all relevant GNA/GNA-RE entities and by clearly identifying the entity responsible for the deviation before assigning the corresponding commercial liability. CTUIL informed that there were no entities having exclusive GNA-RE connectivity at the ISTS level.

3.2.9 Subsequently, Chairperson, SRPC vide letter dated 05.09.2026, the matter has been taken with Chairperson, CERC and requested Commission may consider prescribing a clear and uniform mechanism for segregation and direct/timely recovery of the deficit charges attributable to embedded GNA/GNA-RE entities.

➢ ***Forum may note the above.***

4. Items Proposed by APPCC

APPCC vide email dated 04.08.2026**(Annexure-4)**, has furnished the following agenda for deliberation:

4.1 Consideration of ISTS Developed for Renewable Energy Evacuation under the National Component

i. CERC, through the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Sharing of Inter-State Transmission Charges and Losses) Regulations, 2020, effective from 01.11.2020, has provided for recovery of transmission charges pertaining to Inter-State Transmission

System (ISTS) assets developed for evacuation of Renewable Energy (RE) under the National Component (NC-RE). At present, these transmission charges are being shared among Designated Inter-State Customers (DICs) in proportion to their GNA.

ii. However, the circumstances prevailing at the time of notification of the Regulations have undergone significant change. The renewable energy capacity in the country has witnessed substantial growth, with the installed RE capacity increasing to approximately 227 GW out of a total installed capacity of 476 GW (as on June 2025), accounting for nearly 50% of the country's installed generation capacity.

iii. Consequently, there has been a significant increase in the transmission charges attributable to NC-RE assets. These charges are being borne by all DICs based on their GNA, irrespective of the extent of utilization or the actual benefit derived from such transmission systems. This has resulted in an increasing transmission cost burden on the DISCOMs, particularly for entities with limited utilization of the transmission infrastructure developed for RE evacuation.

iv. In view of the above, the Commercial Sub-Committee may deliberate on the practicality and continued appropriateness of the existing methodology for sharing NC-RE transmission charges in the present scenario. The SR constituents, may also examine whether an alternative mechanism, including consideration of such transmission charges under the usage-based component or any other equitable cost-sharing methodology, may be recommended for further consideration by the Hon'ble CERC.

v. TNPDCL, vide letter dated 13.08.2026 (*refer Annexure-3a*), suggested to review of the existing methodology for sharing NC-RE transmission charges, considering the substantial increase in RE capacity and the corresponding growth in transmission investments. Accordingly, TNPDCL once again recommended to the Hon'ble CERC/MoP that the existing methodology for sharing NC-RE transmission charges be reviewed, with a view to developing a more equitable and cost-reflective mechanism. It was further suggested that, to the extent feasible, the transmission charges associated with RE evacuation systems may be appropriately linked to the actual beneficiaries, utilisation of the transmission system and/or RE procurement, thereby ensuring that the transmission cost burden is more commensurate with the benefits derived by the respective entities.

Deliberations:

4.1.1 APPCC briefed that a number of ISTS transmission lines are being established primarily for the evacuation of renewable energy (RE). Accordingly, ISTS transmission systems identified for RE evacuation are considered under the NC-RE component. The corresponding transmission charges for such ISTS assets are recovered from the beneficiaries through the CTUIL billing mechanism. It was requested that the transmission system be considered based on its actual usage.

4.1.2 MS, SRPC noted that, as a number of RE substations are being planned in Andhra Pradesh, adoption of the usage-based methodology may result in the corresponding transmission charges being loaded onto Andhra Pradesh. APPCC stated that the same shall be accounted based on the net drawal or actual usage methodology. A number of RE substations have been planned in NR and however the recovery shall be within the Region itself.

4.1.3 TNPDCL stated that, under the present methodology, the sharing of NC-RE transmission charges is based on GNA. TNPDCL suggested that the ultimate objective should be to revise the transmission charge-sharing methodology itself.

4.1.4 ED, SRLDC suggested that, if any region-wise methodology is proposed, the same may be discussed in detail and an appropriate group may be constituted to deliberate on the methodology and suggest a suitable way forward. He further observed that, under the existing arrangement, the States/beneficiaries are, by and large, deriving benefits from the development of RE evacuation infrastructure and associated transmission systems. He stated that the development of transmission corridors facilitates the transfer of power across regions and provides greater flexibility in meeting varying demand patterns. He emphasized that, with increasing RE development in Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and other States, along with emerging loads such as data centres and green hydrogen projects, adequate transmission network planning and execution would be essential. He suggested that the transmission network should be planned in a holistic manner to facilitate RE integration and emerging demand while ensuring grid security and avoiding constraints in the transmission system.

4.1.5 MS, SRPC observed that there may not be a universally optimal solution in this regard, as the overall transmission charge pool would remain the same and the change in methodology would primarily result in a redistribution of the charges among the beneficiaries.

4.1.6 TNPDCL clarified that its submission was not against the development of the transmission network or the development of RE projects. However, it was emphasized that the sharing of transmission charges should be carried out on an equitable basis. TNPDCL further stated that, under the present methodology, the NC-RE component is determined based on the GNA quantum, whereas the AC component is shared based on actual usage. It was observed that, as reflected in the transmission charge bills, around 40–50% of the charges are being recovered under the AC balance/Usage based component. This indicates that a significant portion of the transmission assets may not be fully utilized. It was submitted that, where utilities have a tie-up with RE generating stations and draw power from such RE sources, the corresponding transmission charges may be borne by the concerned utilities in proportion to their actual usage/drawal. It was clarified that this approach would not adversely affect either the RE generators or the transmission licensees, and would instead ensure a more equitable allocation of transmission charges among the beneficiaries. Finally, the sharing methodology has to be revisited.

4.1.7 ED, SRLDC stated that, if TNPDCL proposes to revisit the existing transmission charge-sharing methodology, a suitable new methodology may be proposed. The proposal may be submitted through a concept paper and thereafter deliberated upon among the various stakeholders before arriving at an appropriate methodology.

4.1.8 TNPDCL proposed that the transmission charge-sharing methodology should be based on actual usage, in line with the Tariff Policy. In this regard, it was suggested that the existing PoC methodology may be further improved by incorporating a power-tracing-based approach. TNPDCL also referred to location-based marginal pricing as an advanced methodology being adopted by utilities in the United States and suggested that a similar approach could be explored for the Indian power sector.

4.1.9 MS, SRPC stated that different States may have different perspectives on the adoption of a usage-based transmission charge-sharing methodology, depending on their respective system characteristics and power flow patterns.

4.1.10 TNPDCL highlighted the significant implications arising from the definition and segregation of Associated Transmission System and Common Transmission System. It was observed that such segregation creates complexities in the allocation and sharing of transmission charges among beneficiaries, particularly where the commissioning of the generating station and associated transmission assets are not synchronized. TNPDCL further stated that, once the transmission assets are commissioned, the common transmission system is pooled and its development becomes delinked from the commissioning status of the associated generating stations.

The matter has been brought to the notice of the Ministry of Power on several occasions. The issue was also deliberated in the 58th SRPC Meeting held on 28.07.2026, wherein it was decided to take up the matter again with the Ministry of Power and recommend the constitution of a Committee to comprehensively examine the issues relating to the transmission charge waiver framework, cost allocation methodology for future RE-linked HVDC systems, and classification of the RPT HVDC system under the National Component.

4.1.11 CTUIL informed that NLDC is already publishing the list of assets covered under the NCRE component.

4.1.12 It was suggested that the assets pertaining to the Southern Region and other regions may be segregated from the said list and a comparative assessment of the commercial implications may be carried out. Based on such an assessment, the suitability of considering the identified assets under the National Component may be examined and the matter may thereafter be taken up with the Commission, as appropriate. It was further emphasized that the commercial implications should be examined before arriving at a conclusion, and that the assets should not be outrightly excluded from consideration under the National Component without such an assessment.

4.1.13 KAR SLDC raised concern that linking GNA with other regulatory mechanisms, particularly DSM, may result in unintended commercial implications. It was observed that any increase in the GNA quantum could consequently impact the DSM deficit amount liability. SRLDC informed that the existing arrangement is expected to be discontinued and that the methodology in future would be based on reserves.

4.1.14 MS, SRPC opined that the proposed reserve-based approach may also not address the issue adequately.

4.1.15 ED, SRLDC emphasized that, rather than only highlighting the issue, stakeholders should come forward with suitable alternative solutions and proposals for consideration by the Commission.

4.1.16 KPTCL suggested that the methodology may be based on over-drawl and under-drawl. APPCC added that, in each time block, the entity causing the deviation should be liable to pay the corresponding DSM deficit. It was observed that, under the present arrangement, even entities that have not contributed to the deviation may ultimately bear the DSM impact. TNPDCL stated that the DSM liability should be determined based on the deviation caused by all entities embedded in and connected to the grid.

4.1.17 ***Finally, it was decided that the following matters may be placed as agenda items for the CERC stakeholder interaction meeting:***

(i) Reactive Power Compensation Mechanism and mandatory reactive power capability under the CEA Connectivity Standards and CERC IEGC, 2023; and

(ii) Review of the existing billing methodology for the Deviation and Ancillary Services Deficit Recovery Statements, including revisiting the GNA component and the inclusion of Embedded GNA/GNA-RE grantees.

4.1.18 KPTCL agreed to furnish the agenda in this regard.

4.1.19 ***After deliberation on APPCC agenda , it was concluded that, as decided in the 58th SRPC Meeting, the Chairperson, SRPC may take up the matter again with Ministry of Power and recommend the constitution of a Committee by the Ministry of Power to comprehensively examine the issues relating to the classification and cost allocation of future RE-linked HVDC systems, including their consideration under the Regional or National Component based on the principles of cost causation and beneficiary pays, the waiver of transmission charges for RE-based projects considering its significant financial implications for Distribution Licensees, and the classification of the RPT HVDC system as a strategic National Asset under the National Component.***

It was also felt that a coordinated approach by all the States and possible alternatives could be worked out and suggested to CERC/MoP.

➢ ***Forum noted the above.***

4.2 Socialization of Waived-off ISTS Transmission Charges on Account of GNA-RE

i. Central Electricity Regulatory Commission has notified the CERC (Connectivity and General Network Access to the Inter-State Transmission System) Regulations, which came into full effect from 2023. Under these Regulations, certain eligible entities are permitted to obtain General Network Access for Renewable Energy (GNA-RE) for scheduling renewable energy through the ISTS.

ii. However, the Regulations do not extend the benefit of GNA-RE to State Distribution Licensees, as they have already been granted General Network Access (GNA). Consequently, while State DISCOMs continue to bear the applicable ISTS transmission charges under the existing framework, several other eligible entities are able to avail substantial waivers of such charges through GNA-RE.

iii. It is observed that the entities availing GNA-RE are predominantly embedded consumers connected to the State Transmission Utility (STU) or Distribution Licensee network, many of whom are commercial and industrial entities. Further, under the prevailing waiver framework, an entity can avail up to 100% waiver of ISTS transmission charges by meeting the prescribed minimum Renewable Energy scheduling criteria. The transmission charges so waived are subsequently socialized among other GNA holders, including State utilities and DISCOMs, thereby increasing their overall transmission charge liability.

iv. It is further observed that a significant number of GNA-RE entities predominantly schedule renewable energy, particularly solar power, during solar generation hours, while meeting their remaining power requirement during non-solar hours through the State network. Since no corresponding GNA-RE mechanism exists for such non-renewable or round-the-clock power drawl, the associated ISTS transmission charges are effectively borne by the State utilities through the existing socialization mechanism. As a result, commercial entities derive the benefit of transmission charge waivers, whereas the corresponding financial burden is shifted to State-owned utilities, which are primarily public service organizations.

v. The present mechanism, therefore, results in a disproportionate transfer of ISTS transmission charges from beneficiaries of the waiver to other GNA holders, particularly State DISCOMs. This has led to a significant increase in the ISTS transmission charge burden on State utilities without any corresponding benefit.

vi. Further, the Draft Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2025 emphasizes the need for cost-reflective tariffs to ensure the financial sustainability and operational viability of power sector utilities. The existing framework for waiver and socialization of ISTS transmission charges under GNA-RE, however, appears inconsistent with this objective, as the costs incurred on account of transmission charge waivers are ultimately borne by entities that do not receive the corresponding benefit.

vii. In view of the above, the matter is placed before the SRPC Commercial Sub-Committee for deliberation. SR constituents are requested to offer their remarks/views on the issues

brought out above. Based on the deliberations and consensus arrived at, the Committee may decide the further course of action, including making appropriate recommendations to the Ministry of Power and the CERC for suitable review of the existing GNA-RE transmission charge waiver mechanism to ensure equitable allocation of transmission charges among all stakeholders.

viii. TNPDCL, vide letter dated 13.08.2026 (*refer Annexure-3a*), suggested that the existing GNA-RE transmission-charge waiver and socialisation mechanism may be reviewed to ensure equitable allocation of the resultant transmission costs. It was proposed that, wherever the benefit of the ISTS waiver accrues to an identifiable beneficiary, the corresponding transmission cost may, as far as practicable, be linked to such beneficiary or actual usage, rather than being socialised among other GNA holders, particularly State DISCOMs. In view of the matter having already been deliberated in SRPC and taken up with the Ministry of Power, the Sub-Committee may take up the matter again through SRPC with the Ministry of Power/CERC for evolving a more equitable and transparent methodology for allocation of the transmission cost arising from such waivers.

Deliberations:

4.2.1. APPCC suggested that, instead of providing a 100% waiver to GNA-RE entities, an alternative methodology may be considered for accounting for the corresponding transmission charges. MS, SRPC observed that the existing treatment is as per the applicable regulations and, once the waiver benefit has been provided, the same quantum cannot be billed again.

4.2.2. CTUIL clarified that the 100% waiver, subject to the prescribed maximum limit, was provided considering that GNA-RE entities could draw power during the period of RE generation, particularly during solar hours. Any drawal beyond the solar hours was treated as deviation and accordingly attracted the applicable deviation charges. It was also added that, in cases where an entity had TGNA as well as GNA-RE and the generating station was exclusively solar-based, transmission charges were applicable under TGNA. Thus, the entity was required to pay transmission charges during non-solar hours, while availing the waiver during solar hours.

4.2.3. APPCC commented that, if the transmission charges are to be socialized, the same should be done uniformly among the beneficiaries. It was observed that the charges are presently being socialized based on the GNA/payable charges. APPCC suggested that T-GNA should also be appropriately considered in the overall socialization mechanism. It was also noted that GNA-RE entities draw power from the STU system within the territorial State, and the associated deviations also impact the respective State systems.

4.2.4. It was concluded that the matter required further deliberation and that the issue regarding socialization of the waiver of transmission charges would be taken up with the Ministry of Power by the Chairperson, SRPC, as decided in the 58th SRPC Meeting. Further, it

was opined that the matter may be placed before the CERC stakeholder interaction meeting, and APPCC was requested to furnish the agenda in this regard. APPCC agreed to furnish the same to CERC.

➢ ***Forum noted the above.***

4.3 Timelines for Freezing Schedules and Revision of Regional Energy Accounts (REA)

APPCC requested to deliberate and evolve suitable timelines and procedures for freezing schedule revisions and limiting subsequent revisions to Commercial Statements, to ensure timely billing, commercial certainty, ease of accounting, and efficient settlement of payments for all regional constituents.

Deliberations:

4.3.1 Regarding the timeline for freezing the schedules and revision of the REA, it was observed that the commercial settlements need to be finalized based on the schedules applicable for the respective period.

4.3.2 SRLDC commented that revisions may arise in respect of inter-regional as well as other transactions. It was further observed that, once the REA is revised by one RPC, the corresponding REA of the other RPCs also needs to be revised to avoid any mismatch.

4.3.3 APPCC requested that a timeline of three years may be considered for freezing the schedules. KSEB added that the frequency of schedule revisions may be reduced further; however, a timeline of three years may be considered for REA revisions.

4.3.4 ED, SRLDC informed that the matter may be communicated to the other Regions regarding the implementation of the said mechanism.

Finally, all the Constituents agreed that a timeline of three years may be considered for freezing the schedules and REA. No revision shall be undertaken after the three-year period, except were necessitated by any Order, Petition, Regulation, or directions issued by a judicial or constitutional body, in which case the necessary revision shall be carried out.

➢ ***All the Constituents agreed to a three-year timeline for freezing the schedules and REA, with revisions thereafter only if necessitated by an Order, Regulation, or directions of a judicial or constitutional body.***

5. Items Proposed by NPCIL KKNPP

KKNPP vide letter dated 27.07.2026 furnished the following agenda for deliberation:

a) APPCC (Andhra Pradesh Power Co-Ordination Committee):

For APPCC an outstanding balance of Rs. 30 Lakhs & Delay Payment Charges of total Rs.1.39 Crores is pending. KKNPP Officials visited M/s. APTRANSCO (APDISCOMS) on 03.02.2026 & 04.02.2026; however, the reconciliation statement is not yet signed.

b) TGPCC (Telangana Power Co Ordination Committee):

An outstanding balance of Rs 28 Lakhs & LPS (delayed payment charge) of Rs.2.05 Crores is pending for payment.

c) GESCOM (Karnataka):

Revised Letter of Credit value required for GESCOM is Rs. 14.68 Crores. LC value available for GESCOM is Rs. 12.99 Crores. Kindly provide LC for the shortage value. LPS instalments are not received from April'2026. Reconciliation details with respect to the payments made are not matching with the books of KKNPP. Outstanding due of Rs. 55 Lakhs is to be paid immediately with late payment surcharge of the Rs. 40.90Lakhs.

CCM-66:

Entity	Updates
APPCC	High level meeting was held and subsequently a letter was issued on 11.03.2026. It was informed that the matter was under consideration and would be settled.
TGPPCC	Detailed computation had been shared with KKNPP with respect to the LPS amount, explaining how TGPPCC arrived at the said amount. The matter was under verification, and KKNPP was requested to furnish the details of the computation. Reply was awaited from KKNPP. NPCIL(KGS) informed that the matter would be studied by KKNPP and a response would be provided thereafter.

Deliberation:

5.1 APPCC informed that the matter regarding the rebate is under discussion between the AP Management and NPCIL Management and the same is expected to be resolved shortly. Further, JMD, APTRANSCO, vide letter dated 07.08.2026 (**Annexure-5a**), requested the Director (Finance), NPCIL, to resolve and close the long-pending issue relating to the disputed rebate. The amount of surcharge paid till to date is Rs 1.13 crores though there is no specific PPA. MS, SRPC opined to bilaterally settle the matter and resolve the issue.

5.2 TGPPCC informed that discussions were being held with NPCIL for reconciliation of the outstanding dues and that the matter was being pursued for settlement. It was noted that, although all dues had been settled previously, certain dues had arisen again. SRPC pointed out that the matter had also been discussed in the previous Commercial Meeting and suggested that, considering the relatively small amount involved, the outstanding dues may be settled to resolve the issue.

5.3 Additional Director, PCKL replied that the LC shortfall had been settled. It was informed that several correspondences had taken place among the concerned officials,

and GESCOM was in contact with NPCIL for reconciliation of the payments/dues and settlement of the outstanding amount.

- ***It was concluded that KKNPP/NPCIL and Constituent States to resolve the pending issues.***

6. Items Proposed by NPCIL KGS

KGS vide letter dated 30.07.2026 furnished the following agenda for deliberation:

a) M/s. KSEBL: Non-payment of Dues

The old outstanding due of Rs.8.33 Cr. is yet to be settled by M/s KSEBL. Out of this, Rs.6.78 Cr. pertains to Income Tax (MAT) claim related to the period FY 2006-07 to FY 2010-11 & balance towards incorrect claim of rebate. The matter was regularly taken up in 61st, 62nd & 66th CCMs.

The queries raised subsequently by M/s KSEBL related to Income Tax MAT claim was clarified by NPCIL on 08th June 2026, as per the discussion had in the 66th CCM. The matter is required to be settled at the earliest which is pending for more than 15 years. M/s KSEBL is requested to intimate a timeline by which the payment can be released.

b) Telangana (TGPPCC/ TSPCC): Reconciliation of Old Dues

An amount of Rs.3.60 Cr. towards energy dues was not included while settling the old outstanding dues through instalments under Electricity (Late Payment Surcharge and Related Matters) Rules, 2022. It happened due to in-complete reconciliation of old dues. The matter was taken up with the DISCOM and reconciliation was proposed. All the relevant details have been shared with the DISCOM. M/s TGPPCC is requested to complete the reconciliation and settle the dues along with applicable DPC/LPS at the earliest.

c) Andhra Pradesh (APPCC/APTRANSCO): Reconciliation of Old Dues

Late payment Surcharge / DPC amounting to Rs.19.87 Cr. as on 30.06.2026 is pending for more than 5 years. APTRANSCO is requested to reconcile & settle the dues without any further delay.

d) GESCOM: Non-payment of Dues:

GESCOM had made short payments during Feb-2016 to Aug-2018 and the total outstanding amount comes to Rs.5.20 Cr. DISCOM had claimed rebate during the said period, though the payments were not made in time. NPCIL disallowed the rebate. Short payments were also observed in some of the bills. The issue was taken up many times in SRPC-CCM (CCMs 62, 63, 64, 65, 66 etc.) and every time it was communicated by GESCOM in the previous CCMs that the payment will be released in one-month time. However, the payment is still pending.

CCM-66:

Entity	Updates
KSEBL	KSEBL informed that the details submitted by NPCIL had been forwarded to the Finance Division. A few additional documents were required. KSEBL stated that, in this regard, an email had already been sent. NPCIL KGS requested that all queries be communicated in the form of a formal letter so that the same could be forwarded to NPCIL Headquarters for further necessary action.
GESCOM	PCKL replied that the status remained unchanged and that the matter would be taken up with GESCOM to sort out the issues.

Deliberations:

6.1 KSEBL informed that NPCIL had submitted the details sought by KSEBL. KSEBL had sought certain clarifications from NPCIL; however, the dispute was yet to be resolved. It was noted that the issue related to dues pending for nearly 15 years and required bilateral discussions for resolution. The observations of the Finance Wing would be placed before the Board.

6.2 TGPPCC informed that a meeting with NPCIL was planned in the first week of September, 2026 for reconciliation of the outstanding dues. TGPPCC raised concern that bilateral meetings were being held repeatedly to resolve the outstanding issues. However, after a period of one or more years, certain dues were again being raised, necessitating further reconciliation and resolution.

6.3 APPCC informed that reconciliation was being planned and that the issue would be resolved upon completion of the reconciliation.

6.4 Additional Director, PCKL informed that the payment by GESCOM would be made within 1–2 days.

➢ ***It was concluded that KGS/NPCIL and Constituent States to resolve the pending issues.***

7. DOCO of Partial Assets and Recovery of Transmission Charges by WRSR Power Transmission Limited

a) WRSR Power Transmission Limited of M/s Adani Energy Solutions vide letter dated 13.07.2026 (**Annexure-7)** had requested SRPC to recommend that WPTL may declare part COD / DOCO of the commissioned scope from the date of successful trial run in compliance with the provisions of Regulation 27(1)(c)(ii) of the IEGC, 2023; and to facilitate proportionate recovery of transmission charges for the commissioned elements, in line with Schedule 2 of the TSA and the applicable CERC Sharing Regulations, 2020.

b) Regulation 27(1)(c)(ii) of the CERC (Indian Electricity Grid Code) Regulations, 2023 states

(ii) The COD of a transmission element of the transmission system under Tariff where found Based Competitive Bidding shall be declared only after the declaration of the COD of all the pre-required transmission elements as per the Transmission Services Agreement:
Provided that in case any transmission element is required in the interest of the power system as certified by the concerned RPC(s), the COD of the said transmission element may be declared prior to the declaration of the COD of its prerequired transmission elements.

c) NLDC/SRLDC/CTUIL may apprise the forum.

d) TNPDCL, vide letter dated 13.08.2026 (*refer Annexure-3a*), suggested that the eligibility for part COD/DOCO may be examined with reference to the complete transmission scheme and the pre-required elements, beneficial use of the individual asset may be established before considering recovery of transmission charges, back-charging of associated elements prior to commissioning of the main transmission corridor may be avoided where such elements cannot be put to intended use independently and the issue of abnormal delay in completion of the Kudgi–Pune 765 kV D/c line and its consequential commercial implications may be appropriately flagged for consideration at the CERC level.

Deliberations:

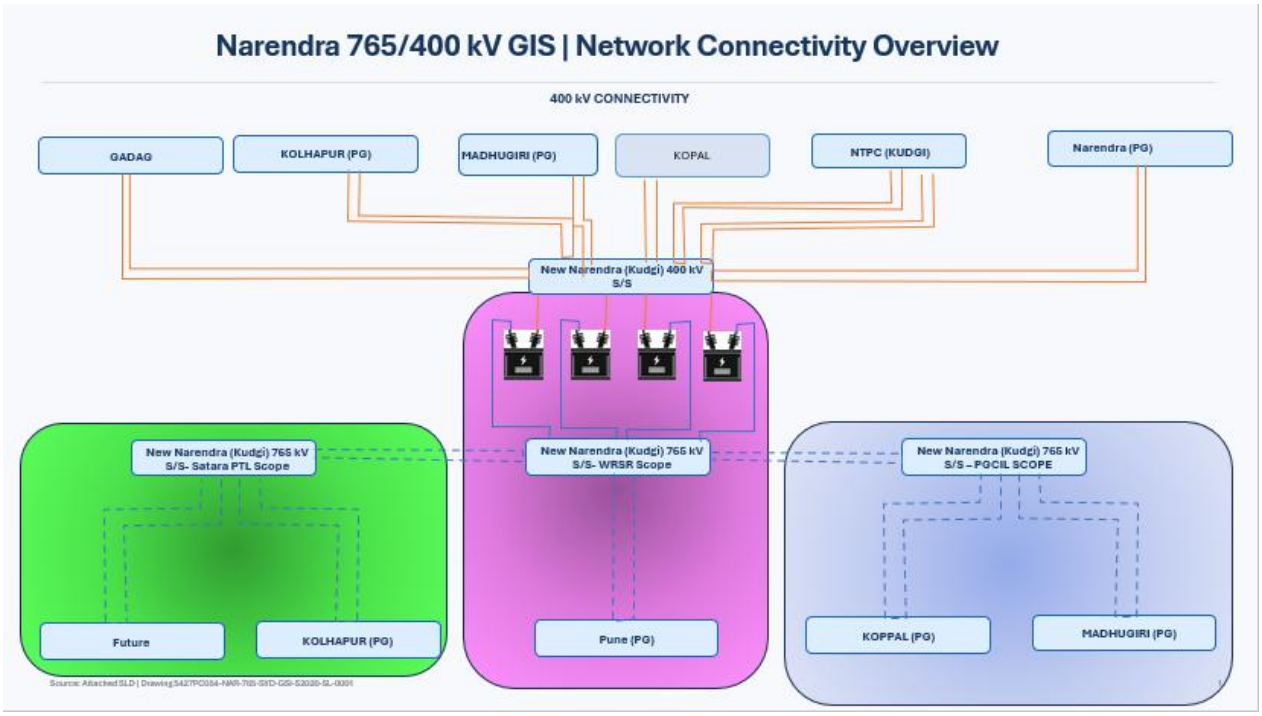
7.1 It was noted that SRLDC and CTUIL may provide their views on the usefulness of the proposed arrangement, wherein bay charging had been proposed. SRLDC informed that the bay would be beneficial upon commissioning of the 765 kV Narendra–Pune transmission line.

7.2 CTUIL clarified that, under the TSA, two elements were involved, namely augmentation of Narendra New Substation and the 765 kV Narendra–Pune transmission line. It was further informed that all 1500 MVA ICTs were being charged at no load and that the actual benefit could be ascertained only after commissioning of the transmission line.

SRLDC also stated that the views of NLDC remained the same in this regard. All the Beneficiaries concurred with the views expressed by SRLDC and CTUIL

7.3 M/s Adani Energy Solutions informed that the 400 kV side was already charged and that one of the PGCIL assets would remain uncharged if the proposed arrangement was not implemented. M/s Adani Energy Solutions added that, as per the instructions received from CEA, M/s Adani Energy Solutions was required to expedite the COD of the assets, while the associated transmission line could be commissioned subsequently. MS, SRPC stated that the operational benefit arising from the energisation of the equipment needs to be substantiated, based on which the same may be certified.

7.4 M/s Adani Energy Solutions depicted the Connectivity as below:



7.5 As per the diagram above, the area falling within the scope of WRSR is indicated in pink, with the Power Grid substation located on the right side. The existing 400 kV transmission lines are also shown above the substation. The renewable energy generators from Koppal-II are proposed to be connected to WRSR substation, and the power so evacuated would flow through the ICTs at WRSR towards the 400 kV system. Thus, the transmission system under WRSR would be utilised for the evacuation of renewable power from the Koppal Wind Energy Zone in Karnataka.

7.6 It was further stated that, at the time of planning and design of the system, the scheme itself envisaged the utilization of the WRSR system for evacuation of 2500 MW of renewable energy from the Koppal Wind Energy Zone, Karnataka.

7.7 Accordingly, it was highlighted that the proposed utilisation of the WRSR system for evacuation of renewable energy from Koppal-II is already covered under the approved scope of work of the Transmission System Augmentation (TSA) for WRSR. It was explained that, initially, the transmission line and substation were envisaged as interdependent prerequisites, wherein the availability of both was considered essential for utilisation of the transmission system. In other words, in the absence of either of the two elements, the intended utilisation of the system could not be achieved.

7.8 It was further stated that the same provision in the TSA subsequently envisaged utilisation of the transmission system through the Koppal-II Substation for evacuation of 2500 MW of renewable energy from the Koppal Wind Energy Zone. Thus, the utilisation of the WRSR system for evacuation of power from the Koppal Wind Energy Zone was already contemplated in the original scheme.

7.9 MS, SRPC opined that the 765 kV substations and associated lines were also yet to be charged and questioned how the proposed arrangement would be beneficial without their commissioning.

7.10 PGCIL SR-I explained that it is developing a 765 kV transmission line from Koppal-II to New Narendra (Kudgi) under the TBCB route. New Narendra (Kudgi) substation is a 765/400 kV substation, with the 765 kV & 400kV ICT bay system augmentation being undertaken by M/s Adani. The New Narendra (Kudgi) system is further connected towards Kolhapur and Gadag. PGCIL further explained that, for effective utilisation of 765 kV Koppal-II–New Narendra (Kudgi) line, the COD of the associated 400 kV system at New Narendra (Kudgi) is required. At present, the Koppal-II–New Narendra (Kudgi) 765 kV line is still under construction and is expected to be commissioned by the first/second week of October. It was suggested that the matter may therefore be taken up for further discussion after commissioning of the 765kV Koppal-II–New Narendra (Kudgi) line and the associated 765 kV and 400 kV ICT bay system.

7.11 M/s Adani Energy Solutions informed that, currently, they were seeking charging of Element-2, comprising all 765/400 kV ICTs along with the associated bays required for interconnection with the PGCIL substation.

7.12 765kV Koppal-II–New Narendra (Kudgi) line is the relevant transmission element under consideration. Koppal-II is also a generation-associated project. Accordingly, once the transmission line is commissioned and the generation at Koppal-II is ready, the power would flow through the 1500 MVA ICTs at Koppal-II and thereafter be transferred through the two associated 400 kV transmission lines, namely 400kV Kudgi (New)–Madhugiri and 400kV Kudgi–Kolhapur lines.

It was further described explained that the said ICTs would be effectively utilised once the 765kV Koppal-II–New Narendra (Kudgi) line is charged and commissioned. Accordingly, from the date on which the transmission line is declared under COD, the associated power flow/deemed availability has been sought in accordance with Regulation 27.1(c)(ii) by M/s Adani Energy Solutions.

7.13 CTUIL stated that the generation-associated transmission system at Koppal-II could be operationalised only upon commissioning of the 765 kV Narendra–Pune transmission line. It was further informed that the 765kV Narendra–Pune line was essential for effective utilisation of the transmission system and, accordingly, the GNA at Koppal could not be operationalised until the Commercial Operation of the 765 kV Narendra–Pune line.

7.14 M/s Greenko enquired about the commissioning schedule of the 765 kV Narendra–Pune line. M/s Adani Energy Solutions informed that the line is expected to be commissioned by November 2026, subject to resolution of Right of Way (RoW) issues, particularly in Maharashtra. It was further informed by CTUIL that a meeting on critical transmission lines was convened by CTUIL on 18th August 2026, wherein Adani indicated an anticipated COD of the 765kV Narendra–Pune line in December 2026.

7.15 MS, SRPC suggested that CTUIL would carry out the necessary study and furnish the requisite inputs. Based on the inputs furnished, SRLDC would examine the matter and subsequently place it before the OCC forum for further deliberation.

7.16 M/s Adani Energy Solutions referred to the 56th Meeting of WRPC held on 27th September 2025, wherein WRPC had permitted the claiming of tariff for partially commissioned assets due to force majeure conditions affecting other elements of the same scheme, considering that the KPS-2 Substation was facilitating power evacuation from the Khavda region.

7.17 It was also observed that, at present, no generation is ready for evacuation from Koppal-II.

7.18 Additionally, the possibility of utilising the available transmission system for TGNA transactions may be examined when the Generation is ready and 765kV Koppal-II–New Narendra (Kudgi) line has been commissioned. It was also highlighted that the prevailing system constraints and loading of the Kudgi–Kolhapur corridor would need to be assessed before taking any further decision.

7.19 After deliberations, ***it was recommended that M/s Adani Energy Solutions take up the matter with CTUIL, which would carry out the necessary study and recommend whether the proposed arrangement would be beneficial. Based on the recommendations of CTUIL, the adequacy of the transmission system and associated constraints may be examined in coordination with SRLDC. The matter may thereafter be placed before the OCC for further deliberation.***

- ***M/s Adani Energy Solutions to take up the matter with CTUIL for a study on the benefits of the proposed arrangement.***

8. Metering Schemes for Approval

8.1 Manikaran Analytics Limited (MAL), QCA at NP Kunta, Andhra Pradesh:

Agenda:

a) M/s. Manikaran Analytics Limited (MAL), QCA at NP Kunta, has submitted a revised metering scheme for approval vide e-mail dated 08.07.2026(**Annexure-8a**), consequent to the addition of 150 MW of solar generation capacity comprising M/s. Athena Bhiwadi Solar Power Pvt. Ltd., M/s. Athena Hisar Solar Power Pvt. Ltd., and M/s. Athena Karnal Solar Power Pvt. Ltd., each having an installed capacity of 50 MW. With this addition, the cumulative capacity under the QCA is proposed to increase from 1200 MW to 1350 MW.

b) An online meeting was held on 17.07.2026, wherein M/s. Athena was advised to rectify the long-pending metering issues by replacing the existing meters. M/s. Athena informed that the meters were functioning properly and that the issue was attributable to the CT readings. However, it was further requested additional time to rectify the issue by changing the CT ratio.

c) M/s. Athena, vide email dated 24.07.2026, informed that the CT ratio settings of all six standby meters were changed in a phased manner between 18.07.2026 and 21.07.2026. Following these

changes, all six meters started recording auxiliary consumption. The results were reviewed and validated by their technical team. Accordingly, M/s. Athena requested SRLDC to review the observations and accord approval for implementing the corresponding CT ratio setting changes in the Main and Check meters.

d) SRLDC, vide email dated 28.07.2026, examined the SEM data and observed that the following meters were not recording data during non-solar hours:

Meter Serial No	Date	Time Block
AT-0497-A	20-07-2026	19:15 to 22:00 Hrs
	21-07-2026	19:00 to 21:45 Hrs
AT-0503-A	23-07-2026	19:15 to 23:45 Hrs
	25-07-2026	22:45 to 23:45 Hrs
	26-07-2026	00:00 to 01:30 Hrs
AT-0506-A	24-07-2026	19:15 to 20:15 Hrs

Deliberations:

a) Metering scheme of M/s. Manikaran Analytics Limited (MAL), QCA at NP Kunta was discussed in the meeting.

b) A long-pending metering issue pertaining to M/s Athena was deliberated, and the entity was requested to replace the existing meters. M/s Athena informed that the meters were functioning properly and that the issue was attributable to the CT readings. The matter was deliberated in several meetings. Finally, vide email dated 13.08.2026, M/s Athena clarified that the auxiliary load is connected to only one of the two feeders in each of the three Athena entities. Accordingly, the ABT meters (Main, Check and Stand-by) connected to the feeder having the auxiliary load would record the auxiliary consumption, whereas the ABT meters connected to the feeder without auxiliary load would record zero values. It was further informed that during plant shutdown/maintenance hours, the ABT meters record zero values.

c) The matter was further discussed in the meeting held on 14.08.2026, wherein the above clarification furnished by M/s Athena was noted.

d) Subsequently, SRLDC monitored the metering data for the period from 10th August to 23rd August 2026, during which a few instances of non-recording were still observed. M/s Athena clarified that the non-recording of the meters during the said period was due to plant shutdown on account of maintenance activities.

e) SRPC informed that, M/s. Athena Bhiwadi Solar Power Pvt. Ltd., M/s. Athena Hisar Solar Power Pvt. Ltd., and M/s. Athena Karnal Solar Power Pvt. Ltd., each having an installed capacity of 50 MW is being added into M/s. Manikaran Analytics Limited (MAL), QCA at NP Kunta and also highlighted the meter issues of M/s.Athena and stated that in an online meeting held on 14.08.2026, M/s.Athena informed that, the meters started recording from 10.08.2026. SRPC requested SRLDC to confirm the same and give feedback on this issue.

f) SRLDC confirmed that, the meter recordings were checked and most of the meters are

recording the night drawl except for M/s. Athena Karnal Solar Power Pvt. Ltd for which during few blocks (7-8 blocks), the data is not getting recorded.

g) MS, SRPC enquired SRLDC about their software whether is it taking care of blocks in which night drawl is not being recorded by using the computational methodology where in for those corresponding blocks where the night drawl is not getting recorded, the maximum values recorded among all the lines/entities that are connected to the NP Kunta Pooling Station. SRLDC replied that the output data of the software is currently not getting matched with the SRPC computation output by citing small differences and stated that, this software issue would be resolved at earliest by coordinating with SRPC. MS, SRPC requested SRLDC to reconcile the issue soon.

h) The following were approved for metering and accounting of MAL_NP Kunta_QCA:

- **Active Energy of MAL_NP Kunta_QCA**=

  Adani Solar Energy Active + Ayana Active + Tata Active + IGS-I Active + IGS-II Active + NTPC Active + Sprng Agnita Active + **Athena Bhiwadi Active + Athena Hissar Active + Athena Karnal Active**.

- **Reactive Energy of MAL_NP Kunta_QCA** = Adani Solar Energy Reactive + Ayana Reactive + Tata Reactive + IGS-I Reactive + IGS-II Reactive + NTPC Reactive + Sprng Agnita Reactive + **Athena Bhiwadi Reactive + Athena Hissar Reactive + Athena Karnal Reactive**.

Meter details:

	SEMs to be used
Main Meter	SEMs (M1a,M1b,M2a, M2b, M3a,M3b, M4a,M4b, M5a,M6a,M7a,M8a,M9a and M10a) at 220kV Bus at 400/220kV NP Kunta PS.
Check Meter	SEMs (C1a,C1b,C2a, C2b, C3a,C3b, C4a,C4b, C5a,C6a,C7a,C8a,C9a and C10a) at 220kV Bus at 400/220kV NP Kunta PS.
Standby Meter	SEMs(S1a,S1b,S2a, S2b, S3a,S3b, S4a,S4b, S5a,S6a,S7a,S8a,S9a and S10a) at 220kV Bus at RE SS ends

Accounting Methodology:

	SEMs to be Used
Active Energy	SEMs at 220kV Bus at 400/220kV NP Kunta GIS
Reactive Energy	SEMs at 220kV Bus at 400/220kV NP Kunta GIS

i) QCA will be treated as a **Solar Category** seller since all entities connected under QCA are solar generators. Injection / drawal consideration would be the net QCA schedules; and not on individual generator schedules.

j) RE developers shall ensure sufficient SEMs as mandated by CERC DSM Regulation 2024

clause 8 (6), which is reproduced below:

"Each generator and ESS shall be metered with Special Energy Meter (SEM) so that individual actual injection/drawal can be captured".

k) **Single DSM and Reactive energy accounting** would be carried out and the accounts would be classified under the **Solar** category. The metering scheme is subject to variation based on Regulatory Requirements.

l) It was also decided that, a dedicated auxiliary metering CT with an appropriate CT ratio, or alternatively, an additional metering core with a suitable CT ratio, may be provided separately for measurement of the plant's auxiliary consumption during non-generation hours.

m) In cases where the entity fails to provide the dedicated auxiliary metering arrangement, and the recorded drawal is shown as zero during non-generation hours, the zero value may be replaced by the maximum drawal recorded during the corresponding time block. This approach would ensure that such periods are not treated as having zero drawal when auxiliary consumption has actually occurred, and would provide a reasonable basis for accounting for the unrecorded auxiliary consumption.

n) Further, with a view to progressively encouraging entities to install the required auxiliary metering arrangement, the replacement value shall be enhanced by **5%** for each successive month until the entity provides the dedicated auxiliary metering arrangement and auxiliary consumption is recorded through the appropriate metering arrangement.

o) ***The metering scheme of M/s. Manikaran Analytics Limited (MAL), QCA at NP Kunta was approved by the forum. It would be treated as single entity under Solar Category.***

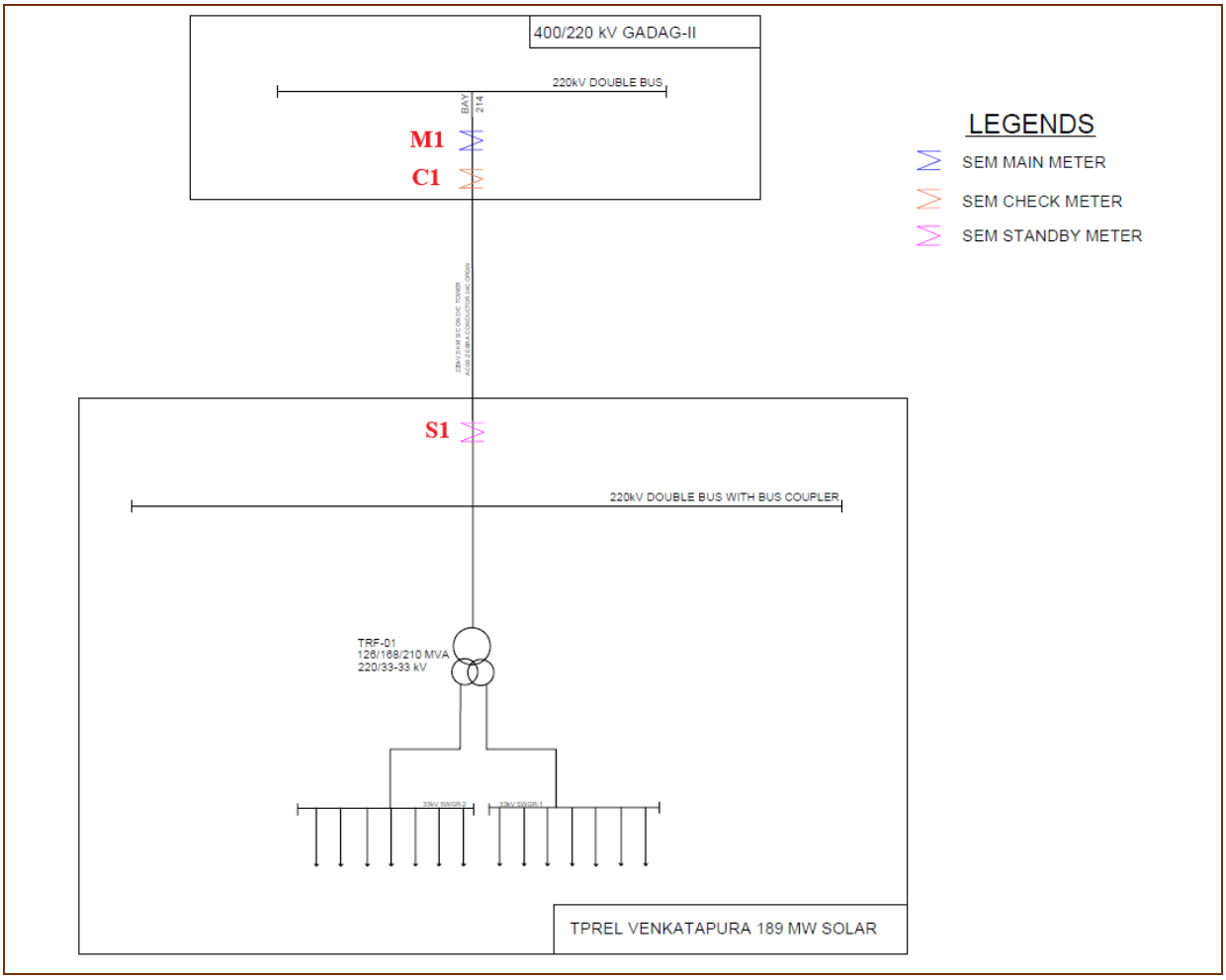
8.2 M/s. Tata Power Renewable Energy Ltd. at Venkatapura, Karnataka:

Agenda:

a) M/s. Tata Power Renewable Energy Ltd. is developing a Solar Power Park of 189 MW at Venkatapura, Karnataka which is proposed to be connected to the Bay No. 214 at 400/220 KV Gadag-II PS. Final grant of connectivity have been obtained from CTUIL, vide letter dated 20.07.2026.

b) They have submitted Metering Scheme for approval, vide mail dated 23.07.2026 (**Annexure-8b**).

c) The sketch of proposed metering scheme is given below.



d) The following meters will be the part of metering scheme.

Meter details:

	SEMs to be used
Main meter	SEM (M1) at 220kV Bus at Bay-214 of 400/220 KV Gadag-II PS.
Check meter	SEM (C1) at 220kV Bus at Bay-214 of 400/220 KV Gadag-II PS.
Standby meter	SEM (S1) at 220kV Bus at TPREL Station's end.

Accounting Methodology:

SEMs to be Used	
Active Energy	SEM at 220kV Bus at Bay-214 of 400/220 KV Gadag-II PS.
Reactive Energy	SEM at 220kV Bus at Bay-214 of 400/220 KV Gadag-II PS.

e) RE developers shall ensure sufficient SEMs as mandated by CERC DSM Regulation 2024 clause 8 (6) as follows:

"Each generator and ESS shall be metered with Special Energy Meter (SEM) so that individual actual injection/drawal can be captured".

f) It may be noted that single DSM and reactive energy accounting will be undertaken for the project, which will be classified under the **Solar** category.

g) The metering scheme is subject to variation based on Regulatory Requirements.

Deliberations:

a) Metering scheme of M/s. Tata Power Renewable Energy Ltd. connecting at the Gadag-II ISTS Pooling Station (400/220kV) was discussed in the meeting.

b) Following meters were approved as part of the metering scheme:

Meter details:

SEMs to be used	
Main meter	SEM (M1) at 220kV Bus at Bay-214 of 400/220 KV Gadag-II PS.
Check meter	SEM (C1) at 220kV Bus at Bay-214 of 400/220 KV Gadag-II PS.
Standby meter	SEM (S1) at 220kV Bus at TPREL Station's end.

Accounting Methodology:

SEMs to be Used	
Active Energy	SEM at 220kV Bus at Bay-214 of 400/220 KV Gadag-II PS.
Reactive Energy	SEM at 220kV Bus at Bay-214 of 400/220 KV Gadag-II PS.

c) RE developers shall ensure sufficient SEMs as mandated by CERC DSM Regulation 2024 clause 8 (6) as follows:

"Each generator and ESS shall be metered with Special Energy Meter (SEM) so that individual actual injection/drawal can be captured".

d) Single DSM and reactive energy accounting would be undertaken for the project, and classified under the **Solar** category. The metering scheme is subject to variation based on Regulatory Requirements.

e) ***The metering scheme of M/s. Tata Power Renewable Energy Ltd. at Venkatapura, Karnataka connecting at Gadag-II PS was approved by the forum. It would be treated as single entity under Solar Category.***

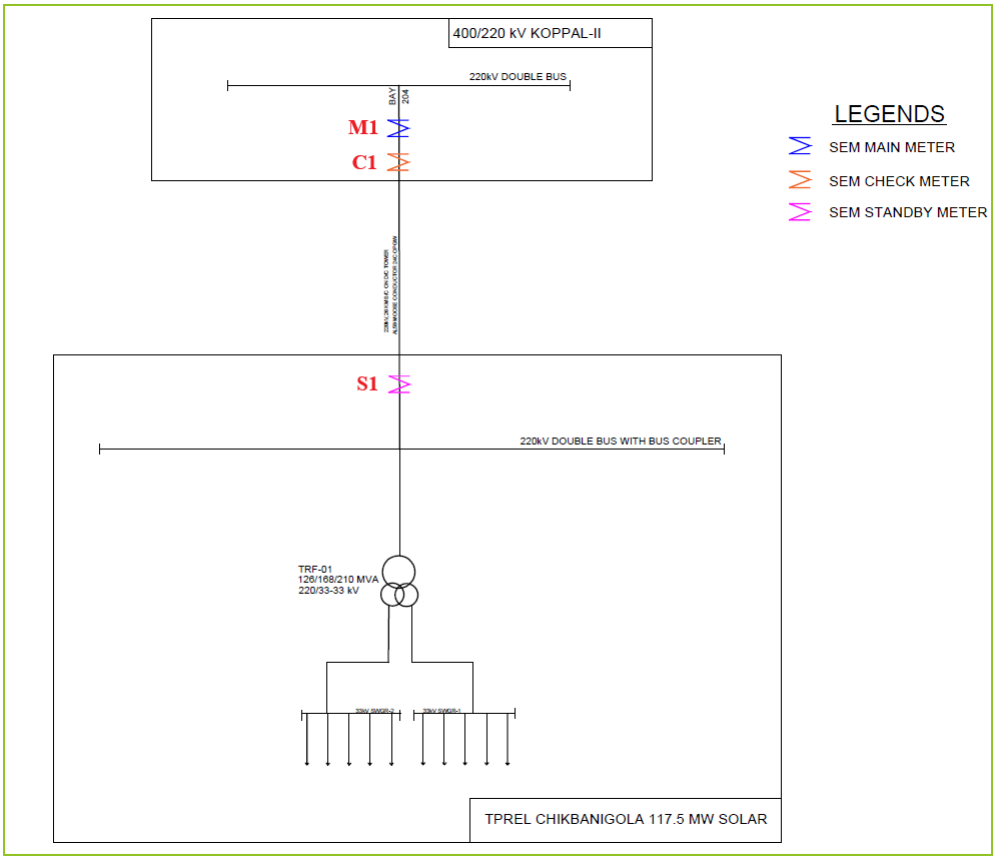
8.3 M/s. Tata Power Renewable Energy Ltd. at Chikbanigola, Karnataka:

Agenda:

a) M/s. Tata Power Renewable Energy Ltd. is developing a Solar Power Park of 117.5MW at Chikbanigola, Karnataka which is proposed to be connected to the Bay No. 204 at 400/220 KV Koppal-II PS. Final grant of connectivity have been obtained from CTUIL, vide letter dated 20.07.2026.

b) They have submitted Metering Scheme for approval, vide mail dated 23.07.2026 (**Annexure-8c**).

c) The sketch of proposed metering scheme is given below.



d) The following meters will be the part of metering scheme.

Meter details:

	SEMs to be used
Main meter	SEM (M1) at 220kV Bus at Bay-204 of 400/220 KV Koppal-II PS.
Check meter	SEM (C1) at 220kV Bus at Bay-204 of 400/220 KV Koppal -II PS.
Standby meter	SEM (S1) at 220kV Bus at TPREL Station's end.

Accounting Methodology:

SEMs to be Used	
Active Energy	SEM at 220kV Bus at Bay-204 of 400/220 KV Koppal -II PS.
Reactive Energy	SEM at 220kV Bus at Bay-204 of 400/220 KV Koppal -II PS.

e) RE developers shall ensure sufficient SEMs as mandated by CERC DSM Regulation 2024 clause 8 (6) as follows:

"Each generator and ESS shall be metered with Special Energy Meter (SEM) so that individual actual injection/drawal can be captured".

f) It may be noted that single DSM and reactive energy accounting will be undertaken for the project, which will be classified under the **Solar** category.

g) The metering scheme is subject to variation based on Regulatory Requirements.

Deliberations:

a) Metering scheme of M/s. Tata Power Renewable Energy Ltd. connecting at the Koppal-II ISTS Pooling Station (400/220kV) was discussed in the meeting.

b) Following meters were approved as part of the metering scheme:

Meter details:

SEMs to be used	
Main meter	SEM (M1) at 220kV Bus at Bay-204 of 400/220 KV Koppal-II PS.
Check meter	SEM (C1) at 220kV Bus at Bay-204 of 400/220 KV Koppal -II PS.
Standby meter	SEM (S1) at 220kV Bus at TPREL Station's end.

Accounting Methodology:

SEMs to be Used	
Active Energy	SEM at 220kV Bus at Bay-204 of 400/220 KV Koppal -II PS.
Reactive Energy	SEM at 220kV Bus at Bay-204 of 400/220 KV Koppal -II PS.

c) RE developers shall ensure sufficient SEMs as mandated by CERC DSM Regulation 2024 clause 8 (6) as follows:

"Each generator and ESS shall be metered with Special Energy Meter (SEM) so that individual actual injection/drawal can be captured".

d) Single DSM and reactive energy accounting would be undertaken for the project, and classified under the **Solar** category. The metering scheme is subject to variation based on Regulatory Requirements.

e) ***The metering scheme of M/s. Tata Power Renewable Energy Ltd. at Chikbanigola, Karnataka connecting at Koppal-II PS was approved by the forum. It would be treated as single entity under Solar Category.***

8.4 M/s. Green Infra Renewable Projects Ltd. at Gadag, Karnataka:

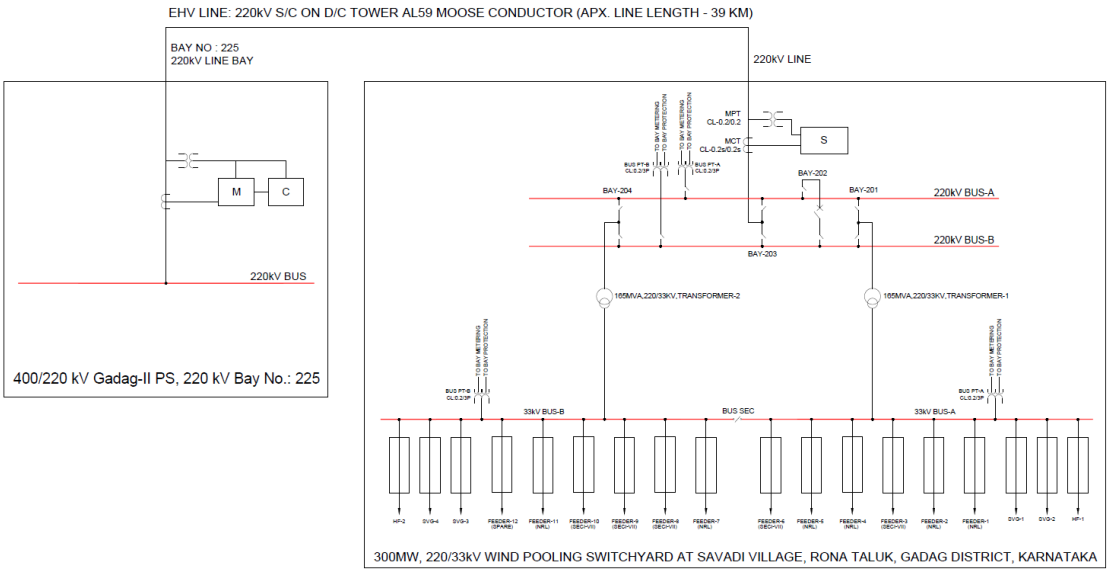
Agenda:

a) M/s. Green Infra Renewable Projects Ltd. is developing a Wind Power Park of 300MW at Savadi Village, Rona Taluk, Gadag,Karnataka which is proposed to be connected to the Bay No. 225 at 400/220 KV Gadag-II PS. Final grant of connectivity have been obtained from CTUIL, vide letter dated 01.03.2024.

b) They have submitted Metering Scheme for approval, vide mail dated 29.07.2026 (**Annexure-**

8d).

c) The sketch of proposed metering scheme is given below.



d) The following meters will be the part of metering scheme.

Meter details:

	SEMs to be used
Main meter	SEM (M) at 220kV Bus at Bay-225 of 400/220 KV Gadag-II PS.
Check meter	SEM (C) at 220kV Bus at Bay-225 of 400/220 KV Gadag -II PS.
Standby meter	SEM (S) at 220kV Bus at Green Infra Renewable Projects Ltd. Station's end.

Accounting Methodology:

SEMs to be Used	
Active Energy	SEM at 220kV Bus at Bay-225 of 400/220 KV Gadag -II PS.
Reactive Energy	SEM at 220kV Bus at Bay-225 of 400/220 KV Gadag -II PS.

e) RE developers shall ensure sufficient SEMs as mandated by CERC DSM Regulation 2024 clause 8 (6) as follows:

"Each generator and ESS shall be metered with Special Energy Meter (SEM) so that individual actual injection/drawal can be captured".

f) **It may be noted that single DSM and reactive energy accounting** will be undertaken for the project, which will be classified under the **Wind** category.

g) The metering scheme is subject to variation based on Regulatory Requirements.

Deliberations:

a) Metering scheme of M/s. Green Infra Renewable Projects Ltd. connecting at the Gadag-II ISTS Pooling Station (400/220kV) was discussed in the meeting.

b) Following meters were approved as part of the metering scheme:

Meter details:

SEMs to be used	
Main meter	SEM (M) at 220kV Bus at Bay-225 of 400/220 KV Gadag-II PS.
Check meter	SEM (C) at 220kV Bus at Bay-225 of 400/220 KV Gadag -II PS.
Standby meter	SEM (S) at 220kV Bus at Green Infra Renewable Projects Ltd. Station's end.

Accounting Methodology:

SEMs to be Used	
Active Energy	SEM at 220kV Bus at Bay-225 of 400/220 KV Gadag -II PS.
Reactive Energy	SEM at 220kV Bus at Bay-225 of 400/220 KV Gadag -II PS.

c) M/s. Green Infra Renewable Projects Ltd. informed that 300 MW of connectivity had been granted in the name of M/s. Green Infra Renewable Projects Ltd. The project comprised SECI7 with a capacity of 152 MW and NRL with a capacity of 148 MW. It was further informed that the connectivity holder would act as the lead generator and would be responsible for scheduling.

d) M/s. Green Infra Renewable Projects Ltd. further enquired about the requirement of meters for captive verification of the above-mentioned SECI7 (152 MW) and NRL (148 MW) projects. In response, MS, SRPC clarified that the meters required for captive verification would not form part of the present metering scheme and would not be considered for DSM computation. However, for captive verification, meters would be required at all 33 kV feeders through which the two SPVs, SECI7 and NRL, were connected.

e) It was further noted that the captive verification requirement had been notified by the Ministry of Power and that Grid-India was required to verify captive transactions for ISTS-connected entities. The entity was required to distinguish between captive and non-captive generation for determining the requirement of meters for capturing captive generation. The entity was advised to contact SRLDC in this regard.

f) RE developers shall ensure sufficient SEMs as mandated by CERC DSM Regulation 2024 clause 8 (6) as follows:

"Each generator and ESS shall be metered with Special Energy Meter (SEM) so that individual actual injection/drawal can be captured".

g) Single DSM and reactive energy accounting would be undertaken for the project, and classified under the **Wind** category. The metering scheme is subject to variation based on Regulatory Requirements.

h) ***The metering scheme of M/s. Green Infra Renewable Projects Ltd. at Savadi Village, Rona Taluk, Gadag, Karnataka connecting at 400/220kV Gadag-II PS was approved by the forum. It would be treated as single entity under Wind Category.***

8.5 M/s. Aditya Birla Renewables Ltd. at Gadag, Karnataka:

Agenda:

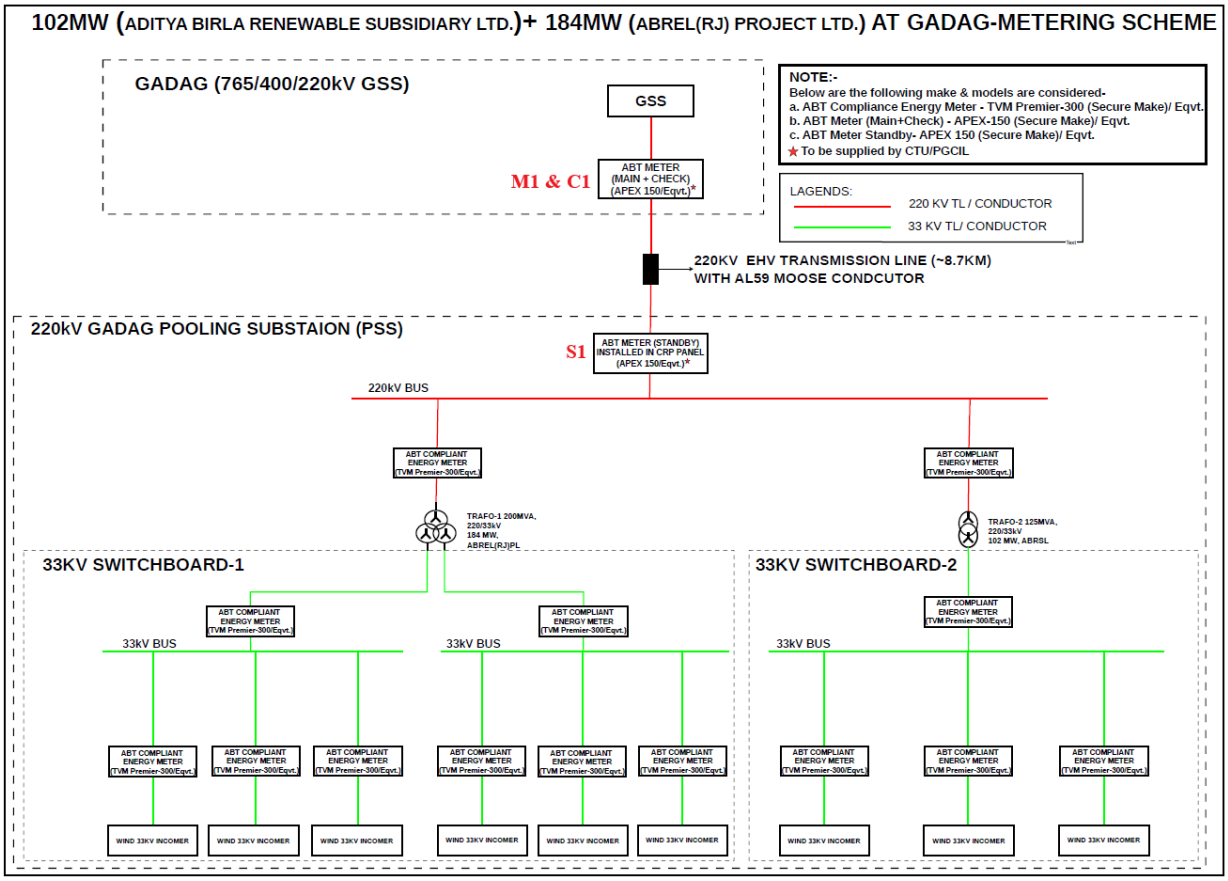
a) M/s. Aditya Birla Renewables Ltd. is developing a Wind Power Park of 286 MW at Gadag, Karnataka which is proposed to be connected to the 400/220 KV Gadag-II PS. Final grant of connectivity have been obtained from CTUIL, vide letters dated 20.10.2023 & 30.11.2023.

b) 286MW Wind Power Park is made up of 2Nos. SPV's and the connectivity for the project has been granted at Gadag-II ISTS Substation as shown below.

Sl.No.	SPV Name	Connectivity Quantum
1	ABREL(RJ) Projects Limited	184MW
2	Aditya Birla Renewables Subsidiary Limited	102MW

c) They have submitted Metering Scheme for approval, vide mail dated 04.06.2026 (**Annexure-8e**).

d) The sketch of proposed metering scheme is given below.



e) The following meters will be the part of metering scheme.

Meter details:

	SEMs to be used
Main meter	SEM (M1) at 220kV Bus of 400/220 KV Gadag-II PS.
Check meter	SEM (C1) at 220kV Bus of 400/220 KV Gadag -II PS.
Standby meter	SEM (S1) at 220kV Bus at ABREL's Pooling Station's end.

Accounting Methodology:

	SEMs to be Used
Active Energy	SEM at 220kV Bus of 400/220 KV Gadag -II PS.
Reactive Energy	SEM at 220kV Bus of 400/220 KV Gadag -II PS.

f) RE developers shall ensure sufficient SEMs as mandated by CERC DSM Regulation 2024 clause 8 (6) as follows:

"Each generator and ESS shall be metered with Special Energy Meter (SEM) so that individual actual injection/drawal can be captured".

g) **It may be noted that single DSM and reactive energy accounting** will be undertaken for the project, which will be classified under the **Wind** category.

h) The metering scheme is subject to variation based on Regulatory Requirements.

Deliberations:

a) Metering scheme of M/s. Aditya Birla Renewables Ltd. connecting at the Gadag-II ISTS Pooling Station (400/220kV) was discussed in the meeting.

b) Following meters were approved as part of the metering scheme:

Meter details:

SEMs to be used	
Main meter	SEM (M1) at 220kV Bus of 400/220 KV Gadag-II PS.
Check meter	SEM (C1) at 220kV Bus of 400/220 KV Gadag -II PS.
Standby meter	SEM (S1) at 220kV Bus at ABREL's Pooling Station's end.

Accounting Methodology:

SEMs to be Used	
Active Energy	SEM at 220kV Bus of 400/220 KV Gadag -II PS.
Reactive Energy	SEM at 220kV Bus of 400/220 KV Gadag -II PS.

c) RE developers shall ensure sufficient SEMs as mandated by CERC DSM Regulation 2024 clause 8 (6) as follows:

"Each generator and ESS shall be metered with Special Energy Meter (SEM) so that individual actual injection/drawal can be captured".

d) Single DSM and reactive energy accounting would be undertaken for the project, and classified under the **Wind** category. The metering scheme is subject to variation based on Regulatory Requirements.

e) ***The metering scheme of M/s. Aditya Birla Renewables Ltd. at Gadag, Karnataka connecting at 400/220kV Gadag-II PS was approved by the forum. It would be treated as single entity under Wind Category.***

ADDITIONAL AGENDA

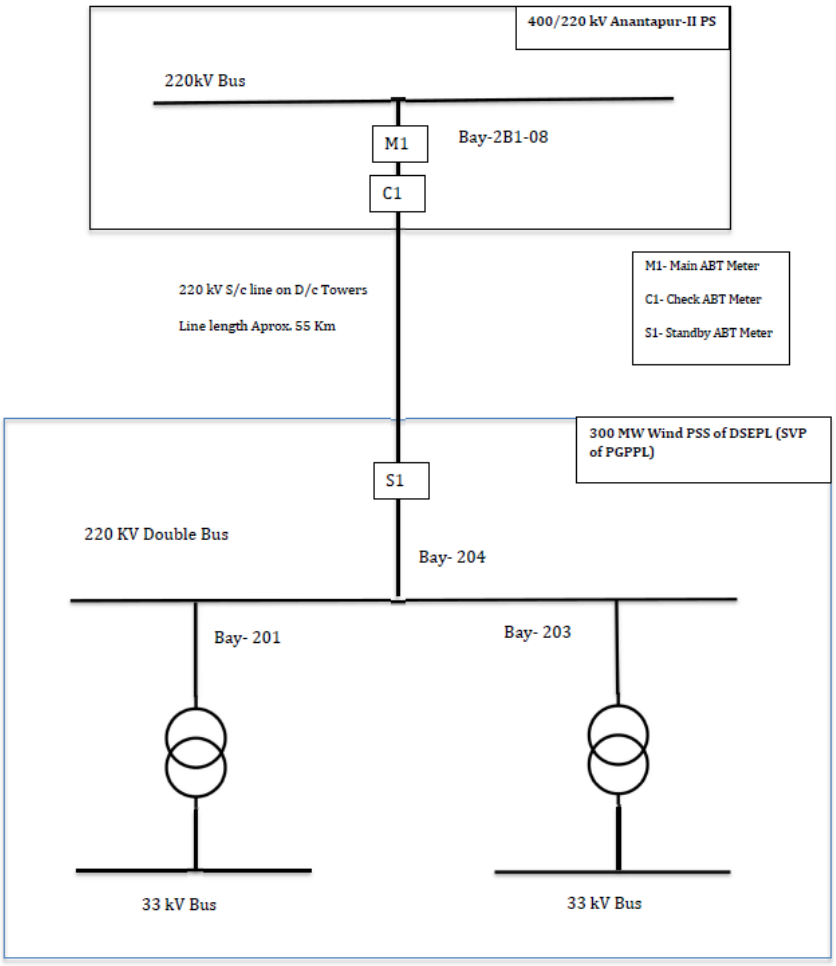
8.6 M/s. Purvah Green Power Private Limited (PGPPL), Ananthapuram, Andhra Pradesh:

Agenda:

a) M/s. Purvah Green Power Private Limited (PGPPL) is developing a Wind Power Project of 300MW at Ananthapuram, Andhra Pradesh which is proposed to be connected to the Bay No. 2B1-08 at 400/220 KV Ananthapuram-II PS. Final grant of connectivity have been obtained from CTUIL, vide letter dated 24.02.2026.

b) They have submitted Metering Scheme for approval, vide mail dated 12.08.2026 (**Annexure-8f**).

c) The sketch of proposed metering scheme is given below.



d) The following meters will be the part of metering scheme.

Meter details:

	SEMs to be used
Main meter	SEM (M1) at 220kV Bus at Bay-2B1-08 at 400/220 KV Ananthapuram-II PS.
Check meter	SEM (C1) at 220kV Bus at Bay-2B1-08 at 400/220 KV Ananthapuram-II PS.
Standby meter	SEM (S1) at 220kV Bus at PGPPL Station's end.

Accounting Methodology:

SEMs to be Used	
Active Energy	SEM at 220kV Bus at Bay-2B1-08 at 400/220 KV Ananthapuram-II PS.

Reactive Energy	SEM at 220kV Bus at Bay-2B1-08 at 400/220 KV Ananthapuram-II PS.

e) RE developers shall ensure sufficient SEMs as mandated by CERC DSM Regulation 2024 clause 8 (6) as follows:

"Each generator and ESS shall be metered with Special Energy Meter (SEM) so that individual actual injection/drawal can be captured".

f) It may be noted that single DSM and reactive energy accounting will be undertaken for the project, which will be classified under the **Wind** category.

g) The metering scheme is subject to variation based on Regulatory Requirements.

Deliberations:

a) Metering scheme of M/s. Purvah Green Power Private Limited (PGPPL) connecting at the Ananthapuram-II ISTS Pooling Station (400/220kV) was discussed in the meeting.

b) Following meters were approved as part of the metering scheme:

Meter details:

SEMs to be used	
Main meter	SEM (M1) at 220kV Bus at Bay-2B1-08 at 400/220 kV Ananthapuram-II PS.
Check meter	SEM (C1) at 220kV Bus at Bay-2B1-08 at 400/220 kV Ananthapuram-II PS.
Standby meter	SEM (S1) at 220kV Bus at PGPPL Station's end.

Accounting Methodology:

SEMs to be Used	
Active Energy	SEM at 220kV Bus at Bay-2B1-08 at 400/220 kV Ananthapuram-II PS.
Reactive Energy	SEM at 220kV Bus at Bay-2B1-08 at 400/220 kV Ananthapuram-II PS.

c) RE developers shall ensure sufficient SEMs as mandated by CERC DSM Regulation 2024 clause 8 (6) as follows:

"Each generator and ESS shall be metered with Special Energy Meter (SEM) so that individual actual injection/drawal can be captured".

d) Single DSM and reactive energy accounting would be undertaken for the project, and classified under the **Wind** category. The metering scheme is subject to variation based on Regulatory Requirements.

e) ***The metering scheme of M/s. Purvah Green Power Private Limited (PGPPL) at Ananthapuram, Andhra Pradesh connecting to the 400/220 KV Ananthapuram-II PS was approved by the forum. It would be treated as single entity under Wind Category.***

8.7 M/s. Sunsure Solarpark RJ One Private Limited at Karnataka:

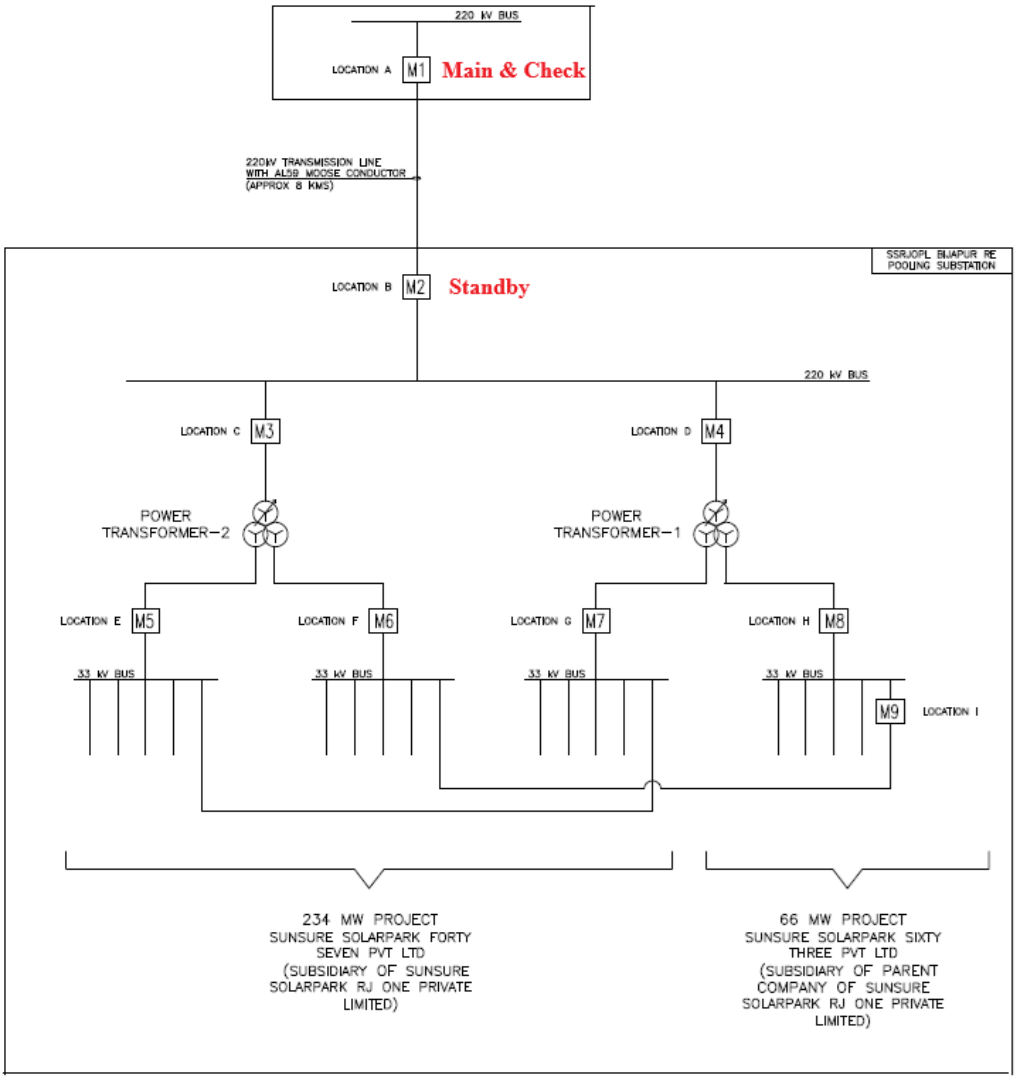
Agenda:

a) M/s. Sunsure Solarpark RJ One Private Limited (SSRJOPL) is developing a Wind Power Project of 300MW in the Korwara Village, Devara Hipparagi Taluka, Vijaypura District, Karnataka which is proposed to be connected to 400/220kV Bijapur ISTS Substation. Final grant of connectivity has been obtained from CTUIL, vide letter dated 01.04.2025.

b) They have submitted Metering Scheme for approval, vide mail dated 12.08.2026 (**Annexure-8g**).

c) Further they have submitted that, the 300MW Wind Power Project which is made of 2 separate Project SPVs namely, M/s Sunsure Solarpark Forty Seven Private Limited (234MW) & M/s Sunsure Solarpark Sixty Three Private Limited (66MW), which together will be connected to the common 220kV Generating pooling substation for further evacuation through common 220kV transmission line up to 400/220kV Bijapur ISTS Substation, Karnataka.

d) The sketch of proposed metering scheme is given below.



e) The following meters will be the part of metering scheme.

Meter details:

SEMs to be used	
Main meter	SEM (M1) at 220kV Bus at 400/220kV Bijapur ISTS Substation.
Check meter	SEM (M1) at 220kV Bus at 400/220kV Bijapur ISTS Substation.
Standby meter	SEM (M2) at 220kV Bus at SSRJOPL Pooling Station's end.

Accounting Methodology:

SEMs to be Used

Active Energy	SEM at 220kV Bus at 220kV Bus at 400/220kV Bijapur ISTS Substation.
Reactive Energy	SEM at 220kV Bus at 220kV Bus at 400/220kV Bijapur ISTS Substation.

f) RE developers shall ensure sufficient SEMs as mandated by CERC DSM Regulation 2024 clause 8 (6) as follows:

"Each generator and ESS shall be metered with Special Energy Meter (SEM) so that individual actual injection/drawal can be captured".

g) It may be noted that single DSM and reactive energy accounting will be undertaken for the project, which will be classified under the **Wind** category.

h) The metering scheme is subject to variation based on Regulatory Requirements.

Deliberations:

a) Metering scheme of M/s. Sunsure Solarpark RJ One Private Limited (SSRJOPL) connecting at the 400/220kV Bijapur ISTS Substation was discussed in the meeting.

b) Following meters were approved as part of the metering scheme:

Meter details:

SEMs to be used	
Main meter	SEM (M1) at 220kV Bus at 400/220KV Bijapur PS.
Check meter	SEM (C1) at 220kV Bus at 400/220KV Bijapur PS.
Standby meter	SEM (S1) at 220KV bus at SSRJOPL Pooling Station's end.

Accounting Methodology:

SEMs to be Used	
Active Energy	SEM at 220kV Bus at 220kV Bus at 400/220kV Bijapur ISTS Substation.
Reactive Energy	SEM at 220kV Bus at 220kV Bus at 400/220kV Bijapur ISTS Substation.

c) RE developers shall ensure sufficient SEMs as mandated by CERC DSM Regulation 2024 clause 8 (6) as follows:

"Each generator and ESS shall be metered with Special Energy Meter (SEM) so that individual actual injection/drawal can be captured".

d) **Single DSM and Reactive energy accounting** will be undertaken for the project, which will be classified under the **Wind category**.

e) The metering scheme is subject to variation based on Regulatory Requirements.

f) The metering scheme of M/s. Sunsure Solarpark RJ One Private Limited (SSRJOPL) at Korwara Village, Devara Hipparagi Taluka, Vijaypura District, Karnataka connecting to

the 400/220kV Bijapur ISTS Substation was approved by the forum. It would be treated as single entity under Wind Category.

PROVISIONALLY APPROVED METERING SCHEMES

8.8 M/s HPCL Renewable and Green Energy Limited at Galiveedu, Andhra Pradesh:

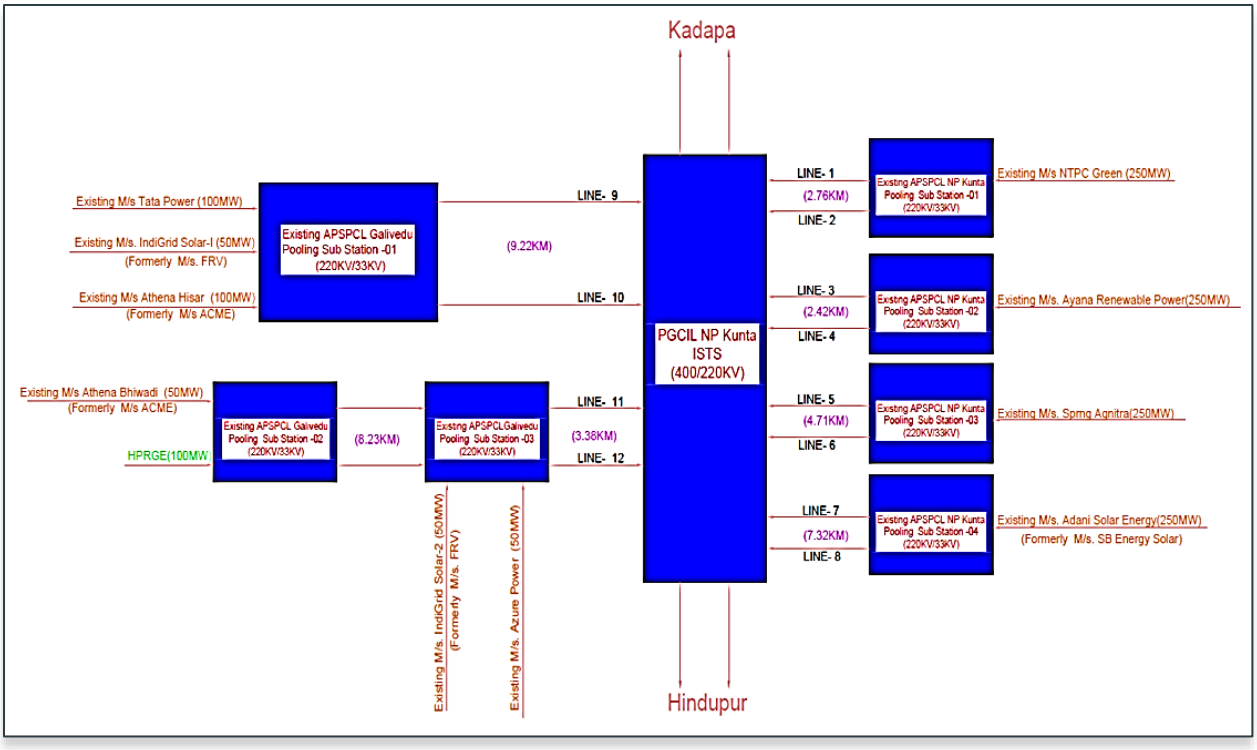
Agenda:

a) M/s HPCL Renewable and Green Energy Limited,Galiveedu is developing a Solar Project of 100MW capacity at Galiveedu,Andhra Pradesh which is a part of 500MW Gaaliveedu Solar Power Park in 1500MW Ananthapuram Ultra Mega Solar Park.

b) APSPCL vide mail dated 15.05.2026 (**Annexure-8h1**), have forwarded the metering scheme proposal of HPCL Renewable and Green Energy Limited's (HPRGE) 100MW Solar Power Plant at Galiveedu. HPCL Renewable and Green Energy Limited vide mail dated 19.05.2026 have submitted the metering scheme proposal along with metering SLD's.

c) Subsequently, an online meeting was conducted on 21.05.2026 with the participation from APSPCL, HPRGE, SRLDC and SRPC to discuss the metering scheme of HPRGE 100MW Solar Plant. APSPCL was requested to submit the revised metering SLD of entire 500MW Gaaliveedu Solar Power Park for which APSPCL have submitted the metering scheme vide mail dated 22.05.2026.

d) It has been observed that, HPRGE 100MW Solar Plant is getting connected to APSPCL 220/33KV Pooling Sub-Station-02 and there is a connectivity from APSPCL 220/33KV Pooling Sub-Station-02 to APSPCL 220/33KV Pooling Sub-Station-03. Hence, APSPCL 220/33KV Pooling Sub-Station-02 is not directly connected to Galiveedu PS-2 i.e. NP Kunta Pooling Station as in below shown SLDs,



e) Hence, the loss apportionment & actual computation for HPRGE 100MW Solar Plant will be carried out as per the method mentioned in **Annexure-8h2**.

f) HPRGE shall install SEMs (Main,Check and Standby Meters) on all 4Nos. 33KV feeders (each of capacity 25MW) conforming to the JC technical specifications approved by the NPC and the data shall be compatible with the RLDC format.

g) **Single DSM & Reactive energy accounting** will be undertaken for the project, which will be classified under the **Solar category**.

h) RE developers shall ensure sufficient SEMs as mandated by CERC DSM Regulation 2024 clause 8 (6) as follows:

"Each generator and ESS shall be metered with Special Energy Meter (SEM) so that individual actual injection/drawal can be captured".

i) The metering scheme is subject to variation based on Regulatory Requirements.

j) The scheme was discussed during the meeting held on 21.05.2026 and provisionally approved.

Deliberations:

a) Metering scheme of M/s. HPCL Renewable and Green Energy Limited,Galiveedu connecting to APSPCL 220/33KV Pooling Sub-Station-02 (which is a part of 500MW Gaaliveedu Solar Power Park in 1500MW Ananthapuram Ultra Mega Solar Park) was discussed in the meeting.

b) It has been observed that, HPRGE 100MW Solar Plant is getting connected to APSPCL 220/33KV Pooling Sub-Station-02 and there is a connectivity from APSPCL 220/33KV

Pooling Sub-Station-02 to APSPCL 220/33KV Pooling Sub-Station-03. Hence, APSPCL 220/33KV Pooling Sub-Station-02 is not directly connected to Galiveedu PS-2 i.e. NP Kunta Pooling Station.

c) HPRGE shall install SEMs (Main,Check and Standby Meters) on all 4Nos. 33KV feeders (each of capacity 25MW) conforming to the JC technical specifications approved by the NPC and the data shall be compatible with the RLDC format.

d) Loss apportionment & actual computation for HPRGE 100MW Solar Plant would be carried out as per the method mentioned in *refer Annexure-7g2*.

e) RE developers shall ensure sufficient SEMs as mandated by CERC DSM Regulation 2024 clause 8 (6) as follows:

"Each generator and ESS shall be metered with Special Energy Meter (SEM) so that individual actual injection/drawal can be captured".

f) Single DSM and reactive energy accounting would be undertaken for the project, and classified under the **Solar** category. The metering scheme is subject to variation based on Regulatory Requirements.

g) ***The metering scheme of M/s. HPCL Renewable and Green Energy Limited at NP Kunta PS was approved by the forum. It would be treated as single entity under Solar Category.***

8.9 M/s. Serentica Renewables India 6 Private Limited (SRI6PL) at Gadag, Karnataka:

Agenda:

a) M/s. Serentica Renewables India Private Limited (SRIPL), vide e-mail dated 18.06.2026(**Annexure-8i**), submitted the revised metering scheme of the existing project, Serentica Renewables India 3 Private Limited (SRI3PL) (Phase-I), consequent to the addition of Serentica Renewables India 6 Private Limited (SRI6PL) as Phase-II of the project at Gadag, Karnataka.

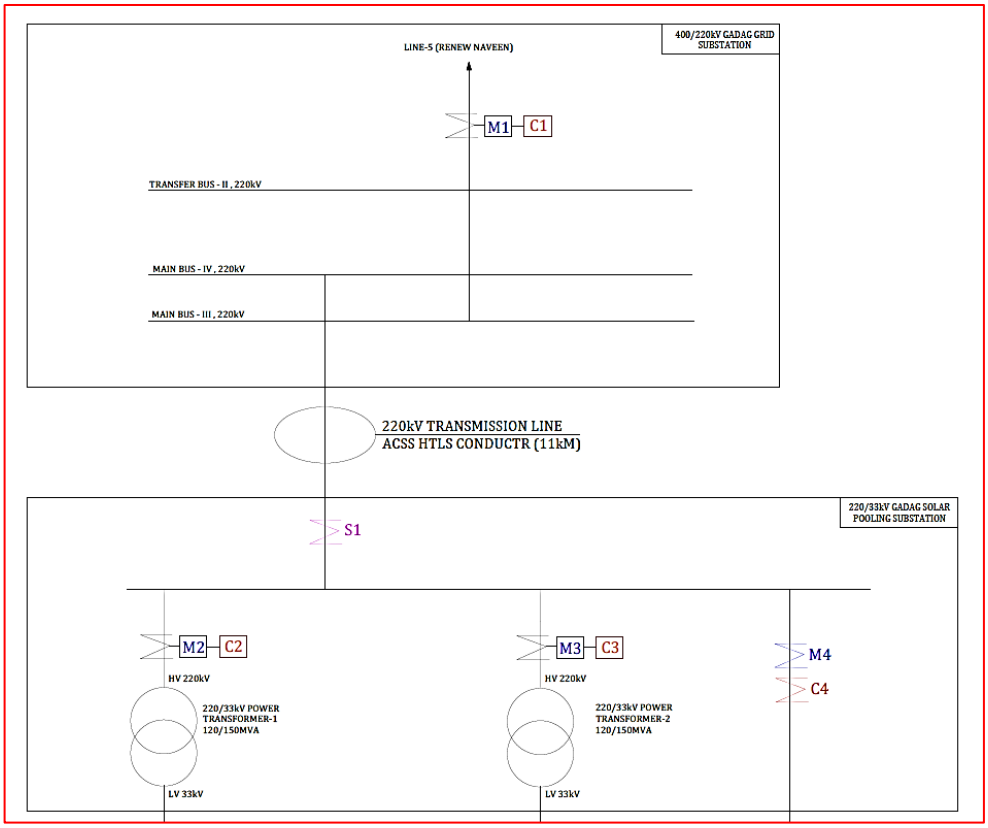
b) The metering scheme of Serentica Renewables India 3 Private Limited (SRI3PL) (Phase-I), which is of installed capacity of 470MW(Solar-200MW,Wind-270MW) was deliberated in **57th CCM** and approved vide Minutes dated 22.11.2023.

c) Subsequently, Serentica Renewables India 6 Private Limited (SRI6PL), which is of installed capacity of 107MW(Solar-37MW,Wind-60MW & BESS-10MW/20MWHr) is proposed to be integrated as Phase-II of the project, necessitating the revision of the approved metering scheme.

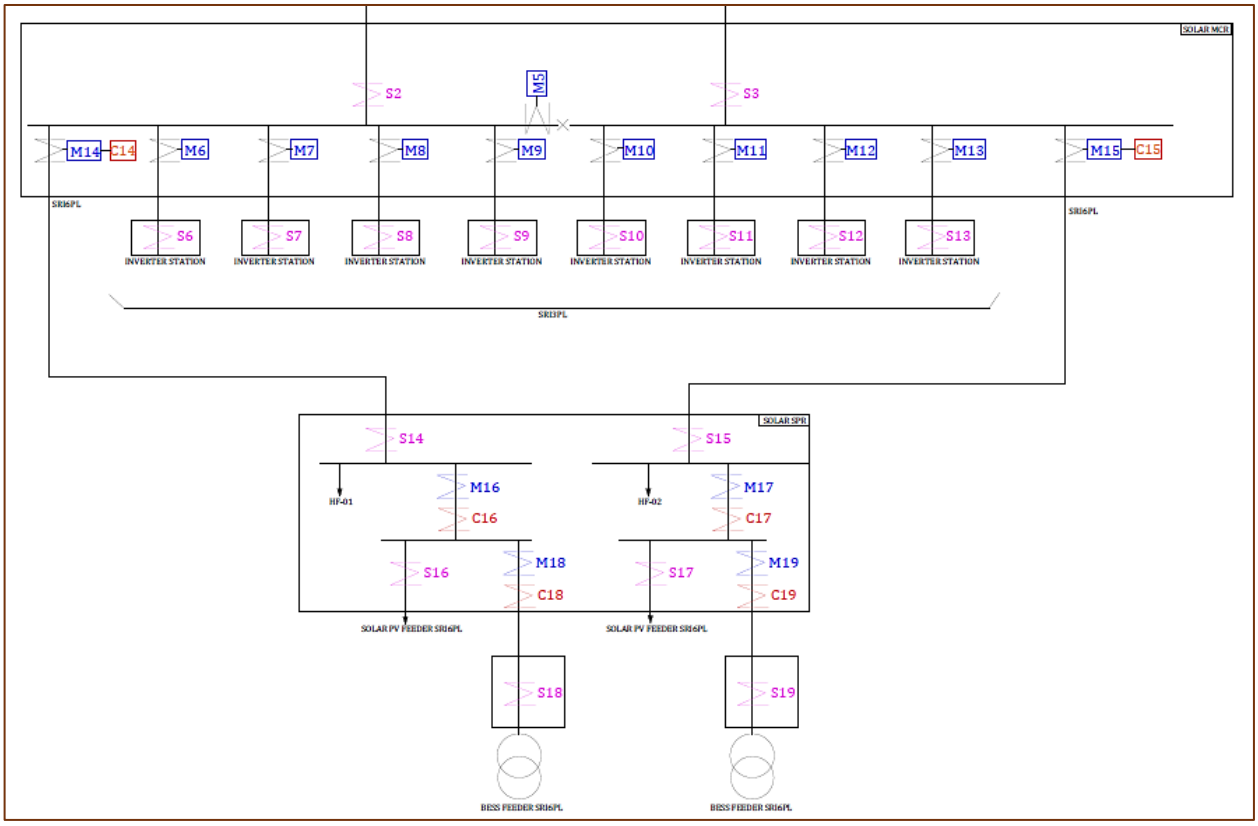
d) The connectivity at Gadag for M/s. Serentica Renewables India Private Limited (SRIPL) is 285MW.

e) The sketch of proposed metering scheme is given below:

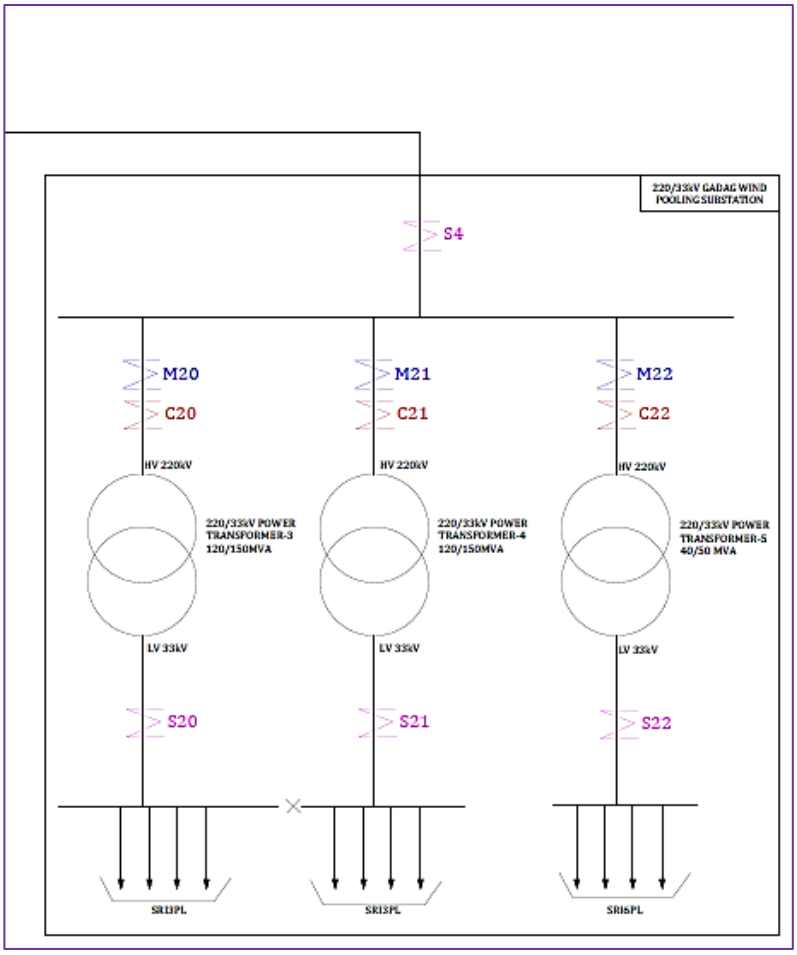
ISTS Connectivity:



Solar Connectivity:



Wind Connectivity:



f) The accounting methodology shall remain unchanged as approved in the 57th CCM. The approved methodology is reproduced below for ready reference.

Meter details:

	SEMs to be used
Main meter	SEM (M1) at 220kV Bus of 400/220kV Gadag,ISTS SS.
Check meter	SEM (C1) at 220kV Bus of 400/220kV Gadag,ISTS SS.
Standby meter	SEM (S1) at 220kV Bus at 220KV Bus of 220/33KV Gadag Solar Pooling Station of SRIPL.

Accounting Methodology:

	SEMs to be Used
Active Energy	SEM at 220kV Bus of 400/220kV Gadag,ISTS SS.
Reactive Energy	SEM at 220kV Bus of 400/220kV Gadag,ISTS SS.

g) The revised metering scheme was deliberated during the special meetings held on 14.05.2026 and 17.06.2026, with participation from M/s. Serentica Renewables India Private Limited (SRIPL), SRLDC, and SRPC. Pursuant to these discussions, M/s. Serentica Renewables India Private Limited (SRIPL) conveyed its decision to adopt a single DSM and Reactive Energy

accounting arrangement for both Serentica Renewables India 3 Private Limited (SRI3PL) and Serentica Renewables India 6 Private Limited (SRI6PL), instead of maintaining separate DSM and Reactive Energy accounting for each SPV.

h) **It may be noted that single DSM** & **Reactive energy accounting** will be undertaken for both Serentica Renewables India 3 Private Limited(SRI3PL) & Serentica Renewables India 6 Private Limited(SRI6PL) in the name of **M/s. Serentica Renewables India 3 Private Limited(SRI3PL),** which will be classified under **Solar/Hybrid** Category.

i) M/s. Serentica Renewables India Private Limited (SRIPL) shall install SEMs (Main, Check, and Standby Meters), as discussed, to facilitate source-wise segregation of power. The metering arrangement shall conform to the Joint Committee (JC) Technical Specifications approved by NPC, and the meter data shall be compatible with the RLDC format.

j) RE developers shall ensure sufficient SEMs as mandated by CERC DSM Regulation 2024 clause 8 (6) as follows:

"Each generator and ESS shall be metered with Special Energy Meter (SEM) so that individual actual injection/drawal can be captured".

k) The metering scheme is subject to variation based on Regulatory Requirements. The scheme was discussed during the meetings held on 14.05.2026 & 17.06.2026 and provisionally approved.

Deliberations:

a) Metering scheme of M/s. Serentica Renewable India Private Limited connecting at the Gadag ISTS Pooling Station (400/220kV) was discussed in the meeting.

b) The metering scheme of Serentica Renewables India 3 Private Limited (SRI3PL) (Phase-I), which is of installed capacity of 470MW(Solar-200MW,Wind-270MW) was deliberated in **57th CCM** and approved vide Minutes dated 22.11.2023.

c) Subsequently, Serentica Renewables India 6 Private Limited (SRI6PL), which is of installed capacity of 107MW(Solar-37MW,Wind-60MW & BESS-10MW/20MWHr) is proposed to be integrated as Phase-II of the project, necessitating the revision of the approved metering scheme.

d) The accounting methodology shall remain unchanged as approved in the 57th CCM. The approved methodology is reproduced below for ready reference.

e) Following meters were approved as part of the metering scheme:

Meter details:

SEMs to be used	
Main meter	SEM (M1) at 220kV Bus of 400/220kV Gadag,ISTS SS.
Check meter	SEM (C1) at 220kV Bus of 400/220kV Gadag,ISTS SS.
Standby meter	SEM (S1) at 220kV Bus at 220KV Bus of 220/33KV Gadag Solar Pooling Station of SRIPL.

Accounting Methodology:

SEMs to be Used	
Active Energy	SEM at 220kV Bus of 400/220kV Gadag,ISTS SS.
Reactive Energy	SEM at 220kV Bus of 400/220kV Gadag,ISTS SS.

	Internal SEMs to be Used for bifurcation of Source Wise feeders
Main and Check Meters	**M2 to M22 and C2 to C22**
Standby Meters	**S2 to S22**

f) RE developers shall ensure sufficient SEMs as mandated by CERC DSM Regulation 2024 clause 8 (6) as follows:

"Each generator and ESS shall be metered with Special Energy Meter (SEM) so that individual actual injection/drawal can be captured".

g) The metering scheme is subject to variation based on Regulatory Requirements. **Single DSM & Reactive energy accounting** would be undertaken for both Serentica Renewables India 3 Private Limited(SRI3PL) & Serentica Renewables India 6 Private Limited(SRI6PL) in the name of **M/s. Serentica Renewables India 3 Private Limited(SRI3PL),** which would be classified under **Solar/Hybrid** Category.

h) M/s. Serentica Renewables India Private Limited (SRIPL) shall install SEMs (Main, Check, and Standby Meters), as discussed, to facilitate source-wise segregation of power. The metering arrangement shall conform to the Joint Committee (JC) Technical Specifications approved by NPC, and the meter data shall be compatible with the RLDC format.

i) ***The metering scheme of M/s. Serentica Renewables India 6 Private Limited (SRI6PL) at Gadag was approved by the forum with DSM & Reactive energy accounting in the name of M/s. Serentica Renewables India 3 Private Limited (SRI3PL). It would be treated as single entity under Hybrid/Solar Category.***

8.10 M/s. Serentica Renewables India 7 Private Limited (SRI7PL) at Koppal, Karnataka:

Agenda:

a) M/s. Serentica Renewables India Private Limited (SRIPL), vide e-mail dated 18.06.2026(**Annexure-8j**), has submitted the revised metering scheme of the existing project,

Serentica Renewables India 1 Private Limited (SRI1PL) (Phase-I), consequent to the addition of Serentica Renewables India 7 Private Limited (SRI7PL) as Phase-II of the project connecting at Koppal Narendra Transmission Limited(KNTL) SS, Karnataka.

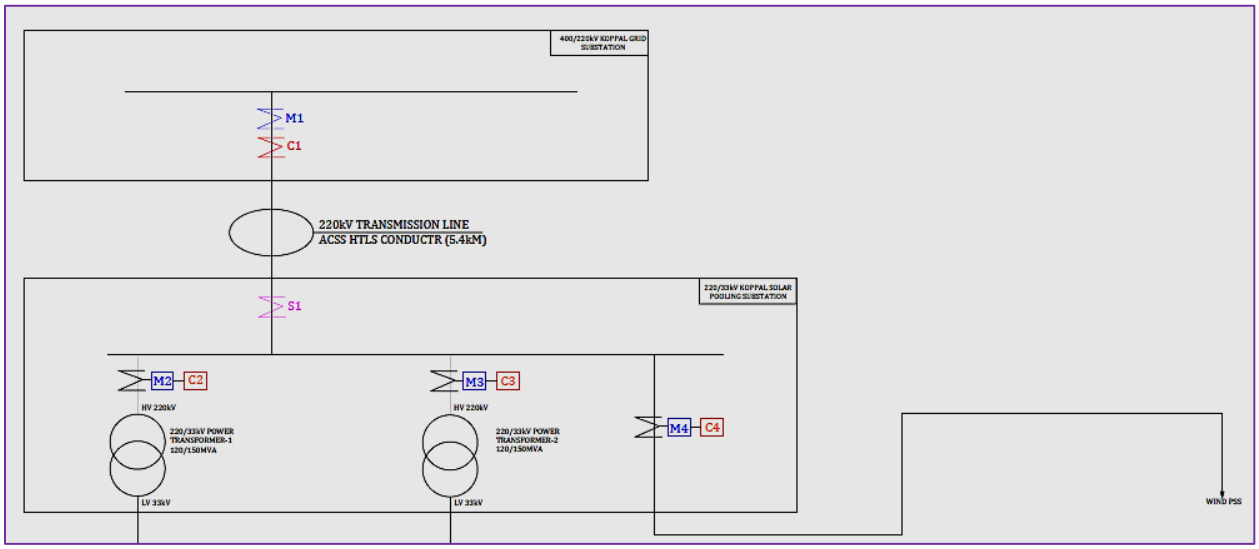
b) The metering scheme of Serentica Renewables India 1 Private Limited (SRI1PL) (Phase-I), which is of installed capacity of 399.8MW(Solar-195.8MW,Wind-204MW) was deliberated in **57th CCM** and approved vide Minutes dated 22.11.2023. Subsequently, Serentica Renewables India 7 Private Limited (SRI7PL),which is of installed capacity of 204MW(Solar-73MW,Wind-106MW & BESS-25MW/50MWHr) is proposed to be integrated as Phase-II of the project, necessitating the revision of the approved metering scheme.

c) The connectivity at Koppal for M/s. Serentica Renewables India Private Limited (SRIPL) is 300MW.

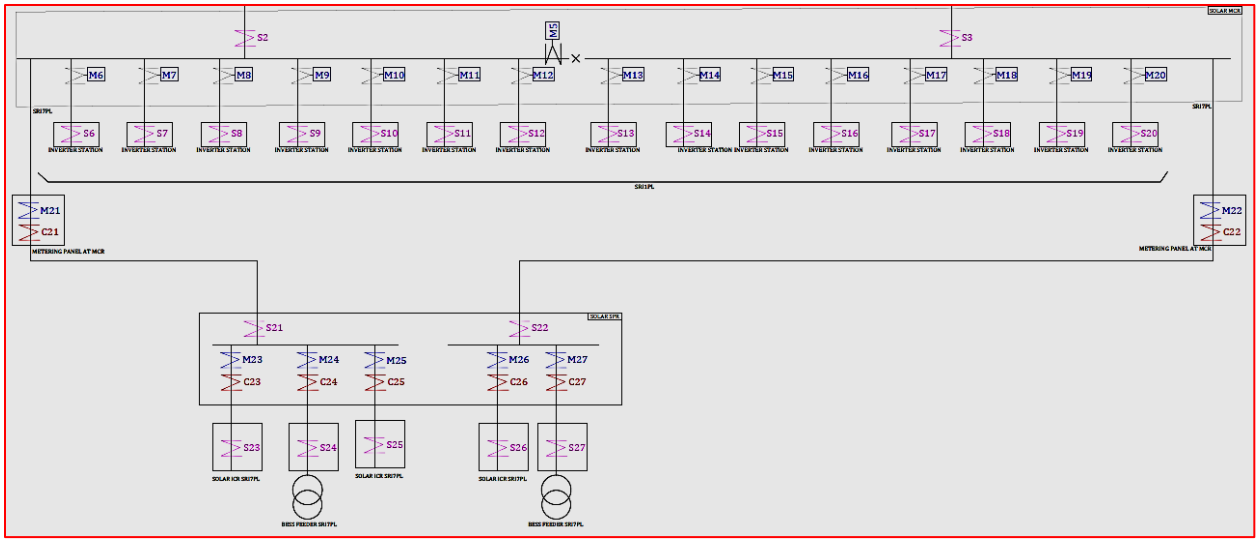
d) Also, currently Serentica Renewables India 1 Private Limited (SRI1PL) is aggregated under QCA M/s.Manikaran Analytics Limited(MAL) at Koppal.

e) The sketch of proposed metering scheme is given below:

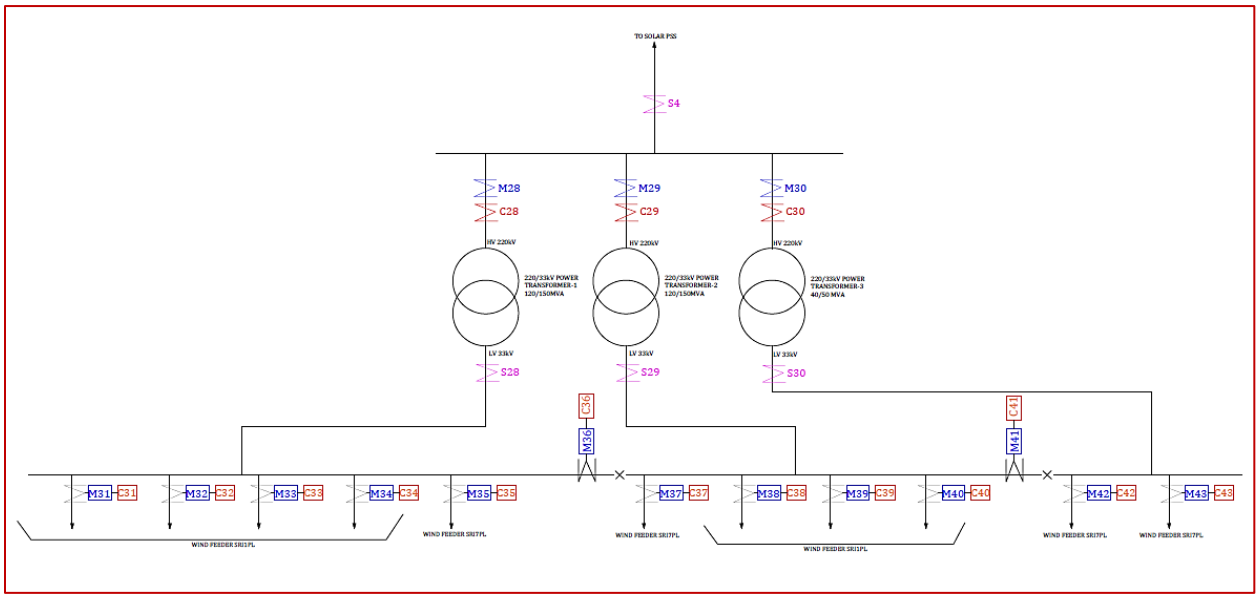
ISTS connectivity:



Solar connectivity:



Wind Connectivty:



f) The accounting methodology shall remain unchanged as approved in the 57th CCM. The approved methodology is reproduced below for ready reference.

Meter details:

	SEMs to be used
Main meter	SEM (M1) at 220kV Bus of 400/220kV Koppal,ISTS SS.
Check meter	SEM (C1) at 220kV Bus of 400/220kV Koppal,ISTS SS.
Standby meter	SEM (S1) at 220kV Bus at 220KV Bus of 220/33KV Koppal Solar Pooling Station of SRIPL.

Accounting Methodology:

SEMs to be Used

Active Energy	SEM at 220kV Bus of 400/220kV Koppal,ISTS SS.
Reactive Energy	SEM at 220kV Bus of 400/220kV Koppal,ISTS SS.

g) The revised metering scheme was deliberated during the special meetings held on 14.05.2026 and 17.06.2026, with participation from M/s. Serentica Renewables India Private Limited (SRIPL), SRLDC, and SRPC. Pursuant to these discussions, M/s. Serentica Renewables India Private Limited (SRIPL) conveyed its decision to adopt a single DSM and Reactive Energy accounting arrangement for both Serentica Renewables India 1 Private Limited (SRI1PL) and Serentica Renewables India 7 Private Limited (SRI7PL), instead of maintaining separate DSM and Reactive Energy accounting for each SPV.

h) **Single DSM & Reactive energy accounting** will be undertaken for both Serentica Renewables India 1 Private Limited(SRI1PL) & Serentica Renewables India 7 Private Limited(SRI7PL) in the name of **M/s. Serentica Renewables India 1 Private Limited(SRI1PL),** which will be classified under **Solar/Hybrid** Category.

i) M/s. Serentica Renewables India Private Limited (SRIPL) shall install SEMs (Main, Check, and Standby Meters), as discussed, to facilitate source-wise segregation of power. The metering arrangement shall conform to the Joint Committee (JC) Technical Specifications approved by NPC, and the meter data shall be compatible with the RLDC format.

j) RE developers shall ensure sufficient SEMs as mandated by CERC DSM Regulation 2024 clause 8 (6) as follows:

"Each generator and ESS shall be metered with Special Energy Meter (SEM) so that individual actual injection/drawal can be captured".

k) The metering scheme is subject to variation based on Regulatory Requirements.

l) The scheme was discussed during the meetings held on 14.05.2026 & 17.06.2026 and provisionally approved.

Deliberations:

a) Metering scheme of M/s. Serentica Renewable India Private Limited connecting at the Koppal ISTS Pooling Station (400/220kV) was discussed in the meeting.

b) The metering scheme of Serentica Renewables India 1 Private Limited (SRI1PL) (Phase-I), which is of installed capacity of 399.8MW (Solar-195.8MW, Wind-204MW) was deliberated in 57th CCM and approved vide Minutes dated 22.11.2023. Subsequently, Serentica Renewables India 7 Private Limited (SRI7PL), which is of installed capacity of 204MW (Solar-73MW, Wind-106MW & BESS-25MW/50MWHr) is proposed to be integrated as Phase-II of the project, necessitating the revision of the approved metering scheme.

c) The accounting methodology shall remain unchanged as approved in the 57th CCM. The approved methodology is reproduced below for ready reference.

d) Following meters were approved as part of the metering scheme:

Meter details:

SEMs to be used	
Main meter	SEM (M1) at 220kV Bus of 400/220kV Koppal,ISTS SS.
Check meter	SEM (C1) at 220kV Bus of 400/220kV Koppal,ISTS SS.
Standby meter	SEM (S1) at 220kV Bus at 220KV Bus of 220/33KV Koppal Solar Pooling Station of SRIPL.

Accounting Methodology:

SEMs to be Used	
Active Energy	SEM at 220kV Bus of 400/220kV Koppal,ISTS SS.
Reactive Energy	SEM at 220kV Bus of 400/220kV Koppal,ISTS SS.

	Internal SEMs to be Used for bifurcation of Source Wise feeders
Main and Check Meters	**M2 to M30 and C2 to C30**
Standby Meters	**S2 to S30**

e) RE developers shall ensure sufficient SEMs as mandated by CERC DSM Regulation 2024 clause 8 (6) as follows:

"Each generator and ESS shall be metered with Special Energy Meter (SEM) so that individual actual injection/drawal can be captured".

h) M/s. Serentica Renewables India Private Limited (SRIPL) shall install SEMs (Main, Check, and Standby Meters), as discussed, to facilitate source-wise segregation of power. The metering arrangement shall conform to the Joint Committee (JC) Technical Specifications approved by NPC, and the meter data shall be compatible with the RLDC format.

i) The metering scheme is subject to variation based on Regulatory Requirements. **Single DSM & Reactive energy accounting** would be undertaken for both Serentica Renewables India 1 Private Limited(SRI1PL) & Serentica Renewables India 7 Private Limited(SRI7PL) in the name of M/s. Serentica Renewables India 1 Private Limited(SRI1PL), which would be classified under **Solar/Hybrid Category.**

f) ***The metering scheme of M/s. Serentica Renewables India 7 Private Limited (SRI7PL) was approved by the forum with DSM & Reactive energy accounting in the name of M/s. Serentica Renewables India 1 Private Limited(SRI1PL). It would be treated as single entity under Hybrid/Solar Category.***

8.11 M/s. Reconnect Energy Solutions Limited (RESL), QCA at Pavagada, Andhra Pradesh:

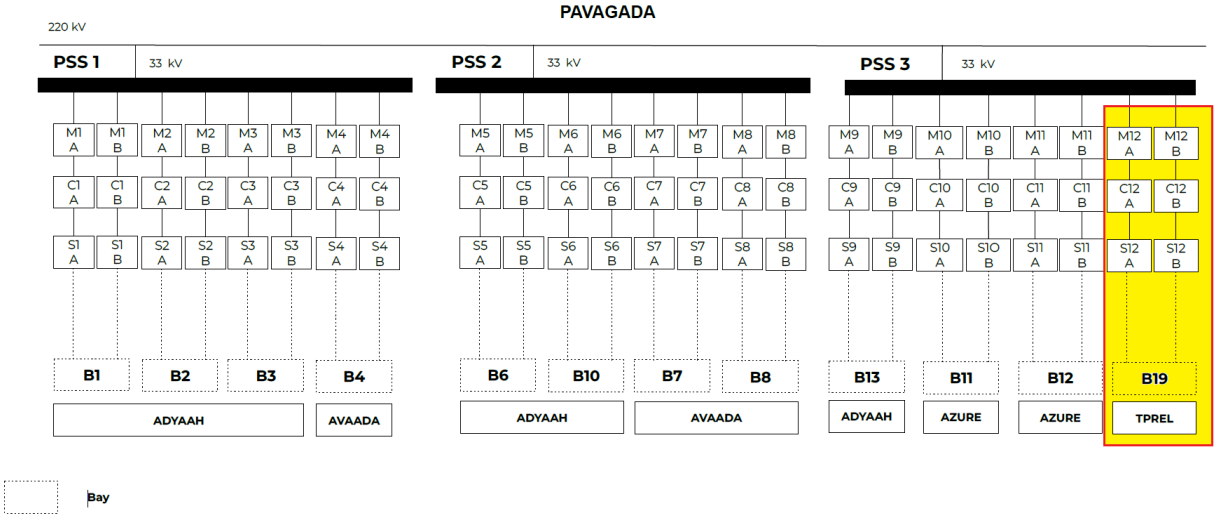
Agenda:

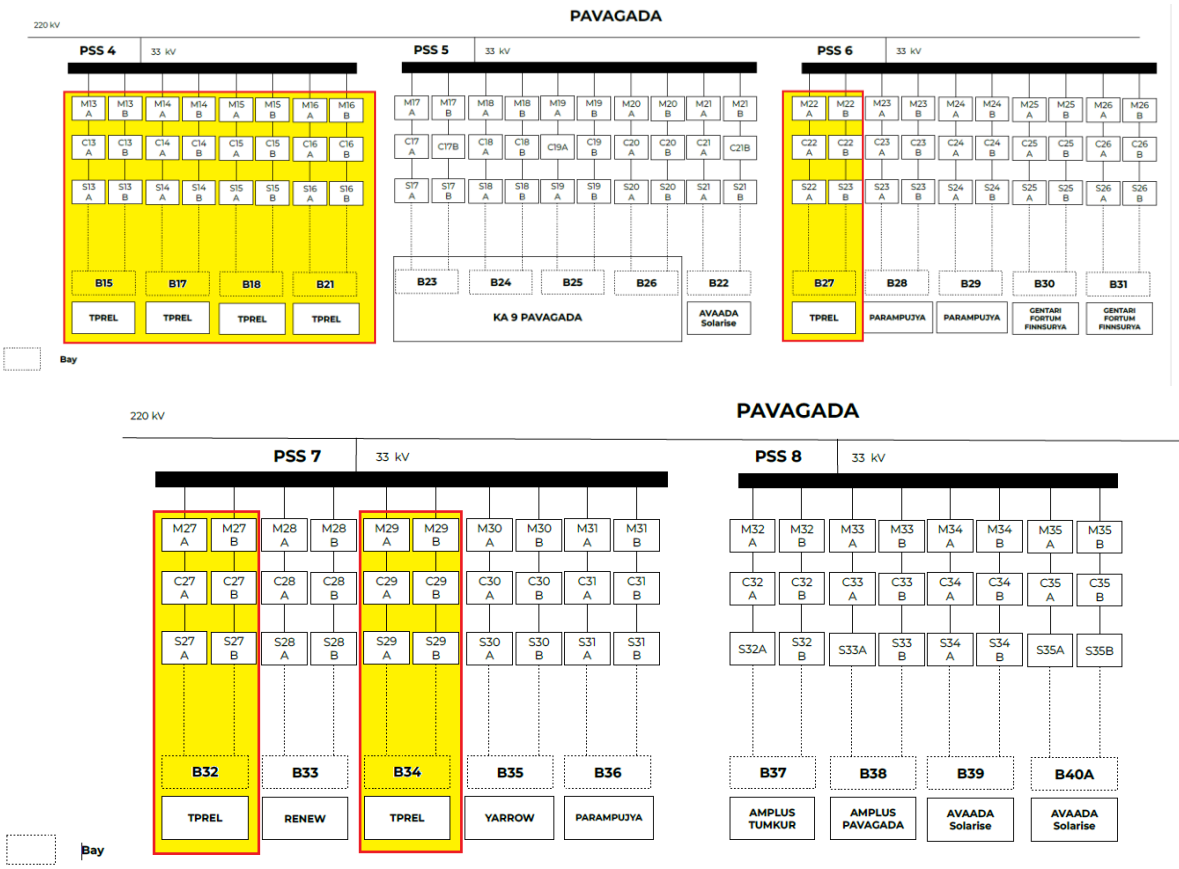
a) M/s. Reconnect Energy Solutions Limited (RESL), QCA has submitted revised metering scheme for approval vide mail dated 15.05.2026**(Annexure-8k)**, for the addition of 400MW Solar Capacity pertaining to Tata Power Renewable Energy Limited, Pavagada making the cumulative capacity of QCA to 1750MW.

b) M/s RE Connect Energy Solutions Limited is aggregating the following generators at Pavagada Pooling Station.

Generator Name	Capacity	Substation/(s)	Block Numbers	Meters
Yarrow Infrastructure Private Limited	50	7	35	M30A+M30B
PARAMPUJYA Solar Energy Private Limited	150	6,7	28,29,36	M23A+M23B+M24A+M24B+M31A+M31B
Adani Solar Energy KA Nine Private Limited	200	5	23,24,25,26	M17A+M17B+M18A+M18B+M19A+M19B+M20A+M20B
AVAADA Solar Energy Private Limited	150	1,2	4,7,8	M4A+M4B+M7A+M7B+M8A+M8B
Adyah Solar Energy Private Limited	300	1,2,3	1,2,3,6,10,13	M1A+M1B+M2A+M2B+M3A+M3B+M5A+M5B+M6A+M6B+M9A+M9B
AMPLUS Tumkur Solar Energy One Private Limited	50	8	37	M32A+M32B
AMPLUS Pavagada Solar Energy two Private Limited	50	8	38	M33A+M33B
Avaada Solarise Energy Private Limited	150	5,8	22,39,40A	M21A+M21B+M34A+M34B+M35A+M35B
ReNew Wind Energy TN2 Private Limited	50	7	33	M28A+M28B
Azure Power Earth Private Limited	100	3	11,12	M10A+M10B+M11A+M11B
Gentari Renewables Finnsurya Energy Private Limited(*Fortum Finnsurya Energy Pvt.Ltd* .)	100	6	30,31	M25A+M25B+M26A+M26B
Tata Power Renewable Energy Limited	**400**	**3,4,6,7**	**19,15,17,18,21,27,32,34**	**M12A+M12B+M13A+M13B+ M14A+M14B+ M15A+M15B+M16A+M16B+ M22A+M22B+M27A+M27B+ M29A+M29B**

c) The sketch of proposed metering scheme is given below:





d) The following will be used for metering and accounting of RESL:

- **Active Energy of RESL_QCA** =
  Yarrow_Active + Parampujya_Active + Adani solar KA 9_Active + Avaada Solar_Active + Adyah Solar_Active + Amplus Tumkur Solar_Active + Amplus Pavagada_Active + Avaada Solarise_Active + ReNew Wind_Active + Azure Power Earth_Active+ Gentari Renewable Finnsurya_Active+ **Tata Power_Active**

- **Reactive Energy of RESL_QCA** =
  Yarrow_Reactive + Parampujya_Reactive + Adani solar KA 9_Reactive + Avaada Solar_Reactive + Adyah Solar_Reactive + Amplus Tumkur Solar_Reactive + Amplus Pavagada_Reactive + Avaada Solarise_Reactive + ReNew Wind_Reactive + Azure Power Earth_Reactive+ Gentari Renewable Finnsurya_Reactive+ **Tata Power_Reactive**

e) The following meters will be the part of the metering scheme.

Meter details:

	SEMs to be used
Main meter	SEMs(M1A,M1B,M2A,M2B,M3A,M3B,M4A,M4B,M5A,M5B,M6A,M6B ,M7A,M7B,M8A,M8B,M9A,M9B,M10A,M10B,M11A,M11B,M12A,M12

	B,M13A,M13B,M14A,M14B,M15A,M15B,M16A,M16B,M17A,M17B,M18A,M18B,M19A,M19B,M20A,M20B,M21A,M21B,M22A,M22B,M23A,M23B,M24A,M24B,M25A,M25B,M26A,M26B,M27A,M27B,M28A,M28B,M29A,M29B,M30A,M30B,M31A,M31B,M32A,M32B,M33A,M33B,M34A,M34B,M35A and M35B) at 220kV Bus at 400/220kV Pavagada SS
Check meter	SECs(C1A,C1B,C2A,C2B,C3A,C3B,C4A,C4B,C5A,C5B,C6A,C6B,C7A,C7B,C8A,C8B,C9A,C9B,C10A,C10B,C11A,C11B,C12A,C12B,C13A,C13B,C14A,C14B,C15A,C15B,C16A,C16B,C17A,C17B,C18A,C18B,C19A,C19B,C20A,C20B,C21A,C21B,C22A,C22B,C23A,C23B,C24A,C24B,C25A,C25B,C26A,C26B,C27A,C27B,C28A,C28B,C29A,C29B,C30A,C30B,C31A,C31B,C32A,C32B,C33A,C33B,C34A,C34B,C35A and C35B) at 220kV Bus at 400/220kV Pavagada SS
Standby Meter	SESs(S1A,S1B,S2A,S2B,S3A,S3B,S4A,S4B,S5A,S5B,S6A,S6B,S7A,S7B,S8A,S8B,S9A,S9B,S10A,S10B,S11A,S11B,S12A,S12B,S13A,S13B,S14A,S14B,S15A,S15B,S16A,S16B,S17A,S17B,S18A,S18B,S19A,S19B,S20A,S20B,S21A,S21B,S22A,S22B,S23A,S23B,S24A,S24B,S25A,S25B,S26A,S26B,S27A,S27B,S28A,S28B,S29A,S29B,S30A,S30B,S31A,S31B,S32A,S32B,S33A,S33B,S34A,S34B,S35A and S35B) at 220kV Bus at RE SS ends

Accounting Methodology:

SEMs to be Used	
Active Energy	SEMs at 220kV Bus at 400/220kV Pavagada SS
Reactive Energy	SEMs at 220kV Bus at 400/220kV Pavagada SS

f) QCA will be treated as a **Solar** Category seller since all entities connected under QCA are solar generators.

g) Injection / drawal consideration would be the net QCA schedules; and not on individual generator schedules.

h) It may be noted that single DSM and reactive energy account would be published in the name of QCA, however details would be made available as part of data files.

i) RE developers shall ensure sufficient SEMs as mandated by CERC DSM Regulation 2024 clause 8 (6) as follows:

"Each generator and ESS shall be metered with Special Energy Meter (SEM) so that individual actual injection/drawal can be captured".

j) The metering scheme is subject to variation based on Regulatory Requirements.

k) The scheme was discussed during the meeting held on 11.06.2026 and provisionally approved.

Deliberations:

a) Metering scheme of M/s. Reconnect Energy Solutions Limited (RESL), QCA connecting at the Pavagada ISTS Pooling Station (400/220kV) was discussed in the meeting.

b) The meters mentioned above were approved as part of the metering scheme. The following would be used for metering and accounting of RESL:

Active Energy of RESL_QCA =
Yarrow_Active + Parampujya_Active + Adani solar KA 9_Active + Avaada Solar_Active + Adyah Solar_Active + Amplus Tumkur Solar_Active + Amplus Pavagada_Active + Avaada Solarise_Active + ReNew Wind_Active + Azure Power Earth_Active+ Gentari Renewable Finnsurya_Active+ **Tata Power_Active**

Reactive Energy of RESL_QCA =
Yarrow_Reactive + Parampujya_Reactive + Adani solar KA 9_Reactive + Avaada Solar_Reactive + Adyah Solar_Reactive + Amplus Tumkur Solar_Reactive + Amplus Pavagada_Reactive + Avaada Solarise_Reactive + ReNew Wind_Reactive + Azure Power Earth_Reactive+ Gentari Renewable Finnsurya_Reactive+ **Tata Power_Reactive**

Active and Reactive Energy computed using all Main, Check, and Standby Meter readings, as highlighted in the above SLD.

Accounting Methodology:

SEMs to be Used	
Active Energy	SEMs at 220kV Bus at 400/220kV Pavagada SS
Reactive Energy	SEMs at 220kV Bus at 400/220kV Pavagada SS

c) RE developers shall ensure sufficient SEMs as mandated by CERC DSM Regulation 2024 clause 8 (6) as follows:

"Each generator and ESS shall be metered with Special Energy Meter (SEM) so that individual actual injection/drawal can be captured".

d) QCA would be treated as a **Solar** Category seller since all entities connected under QCA are solar generators. Injection / drawal consideration would be the net QCA schedules; and not on individual generator schedules. It may be noted that **single DSM and reactive energy account** would be published in the name of QCA, however details would be made available as part of data files.

e) The metering scheme is subject to variation based on Regulatory Requirements.

f) ***The metering scheme of M/s. Reconnect Energy Solutions Limited (RESL), QCA at Pavagada PS was approved by the forum. It would be treated as single entity under Solar Category.***

8.12 M/s. Manikaran Analytics Limited (MAL), QCA at Koppal:

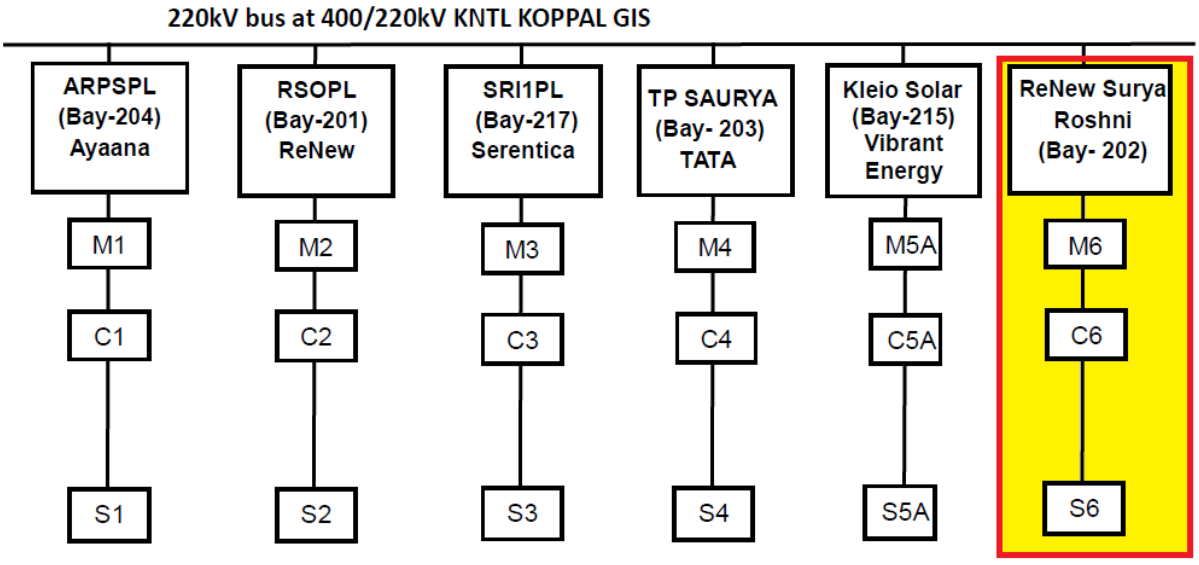
Agenda:

a) M/s. Manikaran Analytics Limited (MAL), QCA at Koppal, submitted a revised metering scheme for approval vide e-mail dated 24.06.2026(**Annexure-8l)**, consequent to the addition of 300 MW Wind Capacity pertaining to M/s. ReNew Surya Roshni Pvt. Ltd., Koppal. With this addition, the cumulative capacity under the QCA is proposed to increase from 1277.06 MW to **1577.06** MW.

b) M/s. Manikaran Analytics Limited (MAL) is aggregating the following generating stations connected to the 400/220 KV KNTL Koppal ISTS Pooling Station, located in Karnataka.

Generator Name	Operational Capacity	Meters
Ayana Renewable Power Six Private Limited(ARPSPL)	285	M1
Renew Surya Ojas Private Limited(RSOPL)	300	M2
Serentica Renewable India 1 Private Limited(SRI1PL)	300	M3
TP Saurya Limited,Karur(TPSL)(Solar)	238.46	M4
Kleio Solar Power Private Limited(Solar)	153.6	M5A
ReNew Surya Roshni Pvt. Ltd.	**300**	**M6**

c) The proposed metering arrangement is as given below.



Note: Bay-215 is shared by two entities. One is the Kleio Solar Vibrant Energy entity, while the other entity is yet to be commissioned.

d) The following will be used for metering and accounting of MAL_Koppal_QCA:

- **Active Energy of MAL_Koppal_QCA =**
  ARPSPL _Active + RSOPL _Active + SRI1PL _Active + TPSL_Active + Kleio Solar _Active+ **RSRPL _Active**

- **Reactive Energy of MAL_Koppal_QCA =**
  ARPSPL _Reactive + RSOPL _Reactive + SRI1PL _Reactive + TPSL_Reactive + Kleio Solar _Reactive+ **RSRPL _Reactive**

e) The following meters will be the part of the metering scheme.

Meter details:

	SEMs to be used
Main meter	SEMs (M1, M2, M3, M4, M5A and M6) at 220kV Bus at 400/220kV Koppal GIS
Check meter	SEMs (C1, C2, C3, C4, C5A and C6) at 220kV Bus at 400/220kV Koppal GIS
Standby Meter	SEMs (S1, S2, S3, S4, S5A and S6) at 220kV Bus at RE SS ends

Accounting Methodology:

SEMs to be Used	
Active Energy	SEMs at 220kV Bus at 400/220kV Koppal GIS
Reactive Energy	SEMs at 220kV Bus at 400/220kV Koppal GIS

f) QCA will be treated as a **Solar/Hybrid** Category seller since all entities connected under QCA comprises of both solar & wind generators.

g) Injection / drawal consideration would be the net QCA schedules; and not on individual generator schedules.

h) It may be noted that single DSM and reactive energy accounting would be published in the name of QCA, however details would be made available as part of data files.

i) RE developers shall ensure sufficient SEMs as mandated by CERC DSM Regulation 2024 clause 8 (6) as follows:

"Each generator and ESS shall be metered with Special Energy Meter (SEM) so that individual actual injection/drawal can be captured".

j) The metering scheme is subject to variation based on Regulatory Requirements.

k) The scheme was discussed during the meeting held on 03.07.2026 and provisionally approved.

Deliberations:

a) Metering scheme of M/s. Manikaran Analytics Limited (MAL), QCA connecting at the Koppal ISTS Pooling Station (400/220kV) was discussed in the meeting.

g) The meters mentioned above were approved as part of the metering scheme. The following would be used for metering and accounting of MAL:

Active Energy of MAL_Koppal_QCA =
ARPSPL _Active + RSOPL _Active + SRI1PL _Active + TPSL_Active + Kleio Solar _Active+ **RSRPL _Active**

Reactive Energy of MAL_Koppal_QCA =
ARPSPL _Reactive + RSOPL _Reactive + SRI1PL _Reactive + TPSL_Reactive + Kleio Solar _Reactive+ **RSRPL _Reactive**

Active and Reactive Energy computed using all Main, Check, and Standby Meter readings, as highlighted in the above SLD.

Accounting Methodology:

SEMs to be Used	
Active Energy	SEMs at 220kV Bus at 400/220kV Koppal GIS
Reactive Energy	SEMs at 220kV Bus at 400/220kV Koppal GIS

b) RE developers shall ensure sufficient SEMs as mandated by CERC DSM Regulation 2024 clause 8 (6) as follows:

"Each generator and ESS shall be metered with Special Energy Meter (SEM) so that individual actual injection/drawal can be captured".

c) QCA would be treated as a **Solar/Hybrid** Category seller since all entities connected under QCA are solar generators. Injection / drawal consideration would be the net QCA schedules; and not on individual generator schedules. It may be noted that **single DSM and reactive energy account** would be published in the name of QCA, however details would be made available as part of data files.

d) The metering scheme is subject to variation based on Regulatory Requirements.

e) ***The metering scheme of M/s. Manikaran Analytics Limited (MAL), QCA at Koppal PS was approved by the forum. It would be treated as single entity under Solar/Hybrid Category.***

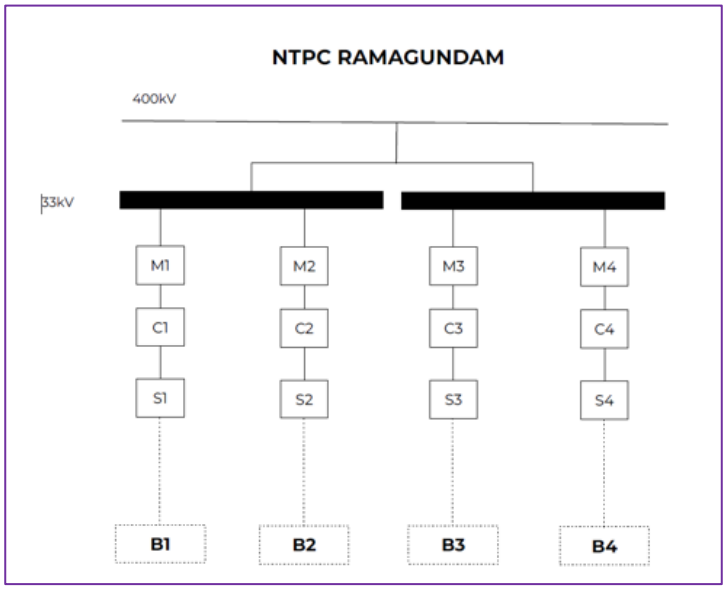
8.13 M/s. REConnect Energy Solutions Limited (RESL), QCA at Ramagundam, Telangana:

Agenda:

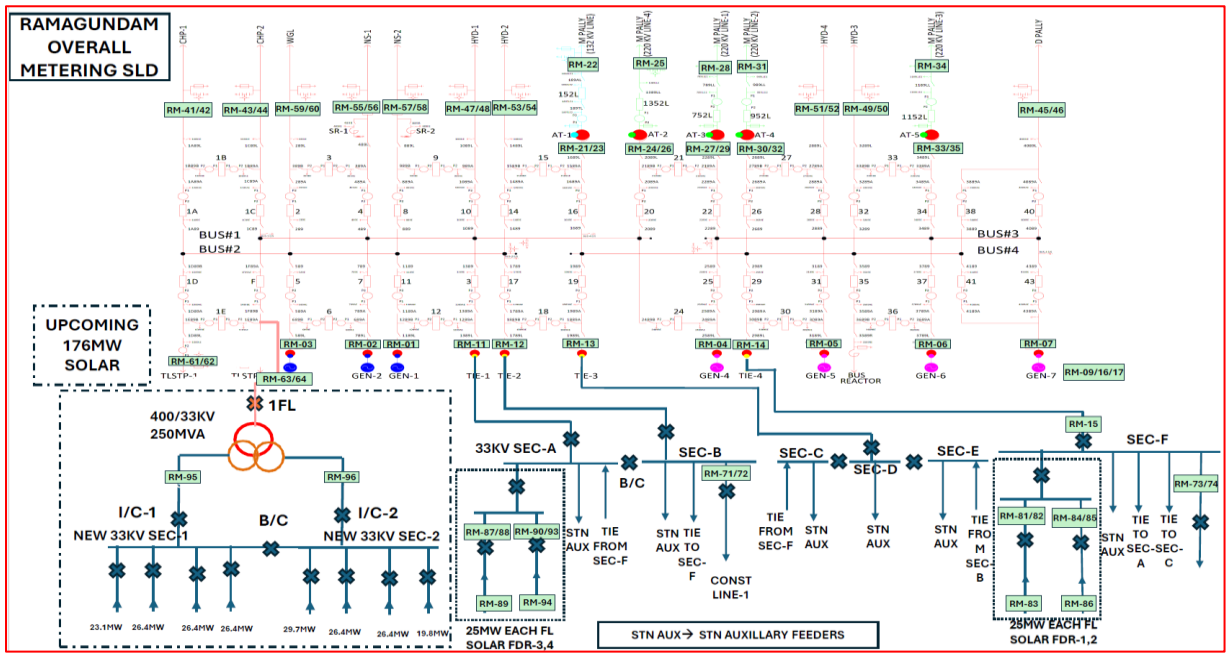
a) M/s. REConnect Energy Solutions Limited (RESL), vide e-mail dated 30.06.2026(**Annexure-8m**), informed that it has been appointed as the QCA by M/s.NTPC Ltd. for the 100 MW

Floating Solar Plant at NTPC Ramagundam. Consequently, the cumulative capacity under the QCA stands at 100 MW, which is connected to and being aggregated at the 400 kV Switchyard of NTPC Ramagundam, Telangana.

b) The proposed metering scheme submitted by M/s. REConnect Energy Solutions Limited (RESL) is as given below.



c) The accounting methodology and the list of meters for the entire NTPC Ramagundam Station were discussed and approved in 66th CCM held on 08.05.2026. Minutes issued vide dated 22.05.2026. The approved details are reproduced below:



Note: Sign Convention to be taken accordingly

Total of Outgoing Feeders, excluding 176 MW Solar injection feeder:

T = [(RM-41) +(RM-43) +(RM-55) +(RM-57) +(RM-47) +(RM-53) +(RM-59) +(RM- 49)+(RM-51) +(RM-45)+(RM-21) +(RM-24) +(RM-27) +(RM-30) +(RM-33)+ (RM-75)]

Generator summation for Stage-I &II:

G1 = RM-01+RM-02+RM-03+RM-04+RM-05+RM-06-(RM-11)-(RM-12)-(RM-13) + (RM-71) - [(RM-81) + (RM-84)]

Generator Sum for Stage-III:

G2 = (RM-07)-(RM-14) + (RM-73) - [(RM-90) + (RM-87)]

Ramagundam STPS 100MW FSP Injection:

G3 = (RM-87+RM-90+RM-81+RM-84)

Ramagundam 176 MW injection:

G4 = RM-63

Losses, L $= T - [G1+G2+G3+G4]$

Loss for Stage-I & II, L_{stg12} $= L * \frac{|G1|}{|G1|+|G2|+|G3|+|G4|}$

Loss for Stage-I & II, L_{stg3} $= L * \frac{|G2|}{|G1|+|G2|+|G3|+|G4|}$

Loss for FSP, 100 MW solar, L_{fsp} $= L * \frac{|G3|}{|G1|+|G2|+|G3|+|G4|}$

Loss for, 176 MW solar, L_{176} $= L * \frac{|G4|}{|G1|+|G2|+|G3|+|G4|}$

Net ex-bus injection of RSTPS Stage- I & II = G1 + L_{stg12}

Net ex-bus injection of RSTPS Stage- III = G2 + L_{stg12}

Net ex-bus injection of RSTPS FSP, 100 MW = G3 + L_{fsp}

Net ex-bus injection of RSTPS FSP, 176 MW = G4+ L_{176}

d) Accordingly, as per the above accounting methodology, the Net Ex-Bus Injection of the 100 MW RSTPS Floating Solar Plant (FSP) has been computed, and the same shall be considered for M/s REConnect Energy Solutions Limited, QCA at Ramagundam.

e) The following will be used for metering and accounting of REConnect Ramagundam QCA:

- *Active Energy of REConnect_Ramagundam_QCA = NTPC Ramagundam 100 MW FSP _Active*
- *Reactive energy corresponding to the 100 MW FSP shall be issued under the thermal generating station of NTPC Ramagundam (Stages I, II & III).*

f) QCA will be treated as a Solar Category seller since the entity connected under QCA is a solar generator. Injection / drawal consideration would be the net QCA schedules; and not on individual generator schedules.

g) RE developers shall ensure sufficient SEMs as mandated by CERC DSM Regulation 2024 clause 8 (6), which is reproduced below:

"Each generator and ESS shall be metered with Special Energy Meter (SEM) so that individual actual injection/drawal can be captured".

h) It may kindly note that single DSM account will be undertaken in the name of QCA, however details would be made available as part of data files.

i) It was informed by NTPC that upon scheduling of 100 MW under the Flexibility Scheme, the same would be intimated to SRPC and SRLDC, and it would no longer remain under the control of the QCA.

j) The metering scheme is subject to variation based on Regulatory Requirements.

k) The scheme was discussed during the meeting held on 03.07.2026 and provisionally approved.

Deliberations:

a) Metering scheme of M/s. REConnect Energy Solutions Limited (RESL), QCA connecting at the NTPC Ramagundam (400/220kV) was discussed and approved in the meeting. The accounting methodology and the list of meters for the entire NTPC Ramagundam Station were discussed and approved in 66th CCM held on 08.05.2026. Minutes issued vide dated 22.05.2026.

b) The meters mentioned above were approved as part of the metering scheme. The following would be used for metering and accounting of RESL:

Active Energy of REConnect_Ramagundam_QCA = NTPC Ramagundam 100 MW FSP _Active

Reactive energy corresponding to the 100 MW FSP shall be issued under the thermal generating station of NTPC Ramagundam (Stages I, II & III).

Active and Reactive Energy computed using all Main, Check, and Standby Meter readings, as highlighted in the above SLD. The accounting methodology based on the above formulae was also approved.

c) RE developers shall ensure sufficient SEMs as mandated by CERC DSM Regulation 2024 clause 8 (6) as follows:

"Each generator and ESS shall be metered with Special Energy Meter (SEM) so that individual actual injection/drawal can be captured".

d) QCA would be treated as a **Solar** Category seller since all entities connected under QCA are solar generators. Injection / drawal consideration would be the net QCA schedules; and not on individual generator schedules. It may be noted that **single DSM and reactive energy account** would be published in the name of QCA, however details would be made available as part of data files.

e) It was noted that NTPC that upon scheduling of 100 MW under the Flexibility Scheme, the same would be intimated to SRPC and SRLDC, and it would no longer remain under the control of the QCA.

f) The metering scheme is subject to variation based on Regulatory Requirements.

g) ***The metering scheme of M/s. REConnect Energy Solutions Limited (RESL), QCA at NTPC Ramagundam was approved by the forum. It would be treated as single entity under Solar Category.***

8.14 400/220/66KV Huliyurudurga (NEW) Sub Station by LILOing the existing 400KV Nelamangala – Basthipura (Mysore) DC TWIN Moose line:

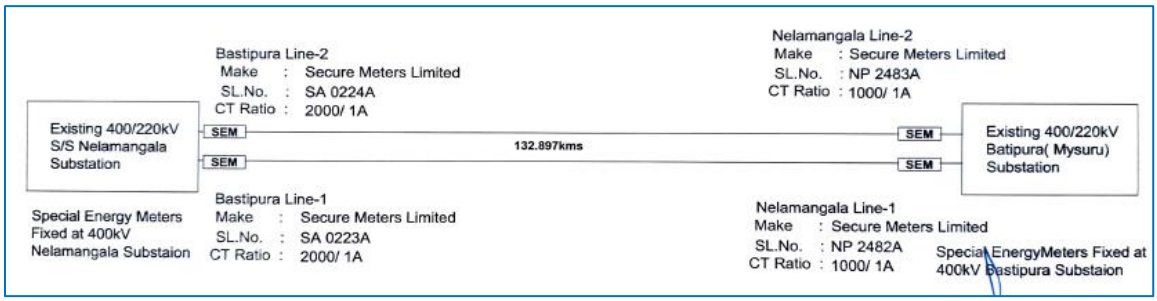
Agenda:

a) KPTCL vide e-mail dated 22.07.2026(**Annexure-8n**) submitted a metering scheme for approval, stating that, the work of establishing 2x500MVA and 2X100MVA, 400/220/66KV Sub Station at Huliyurudurga Kunigal Taluk, Tumakuru District along with construction of associated 400kV, 220kV and 66kV lines have been completed and the substation is proposed to be commissioned on or before 27.07.2026.

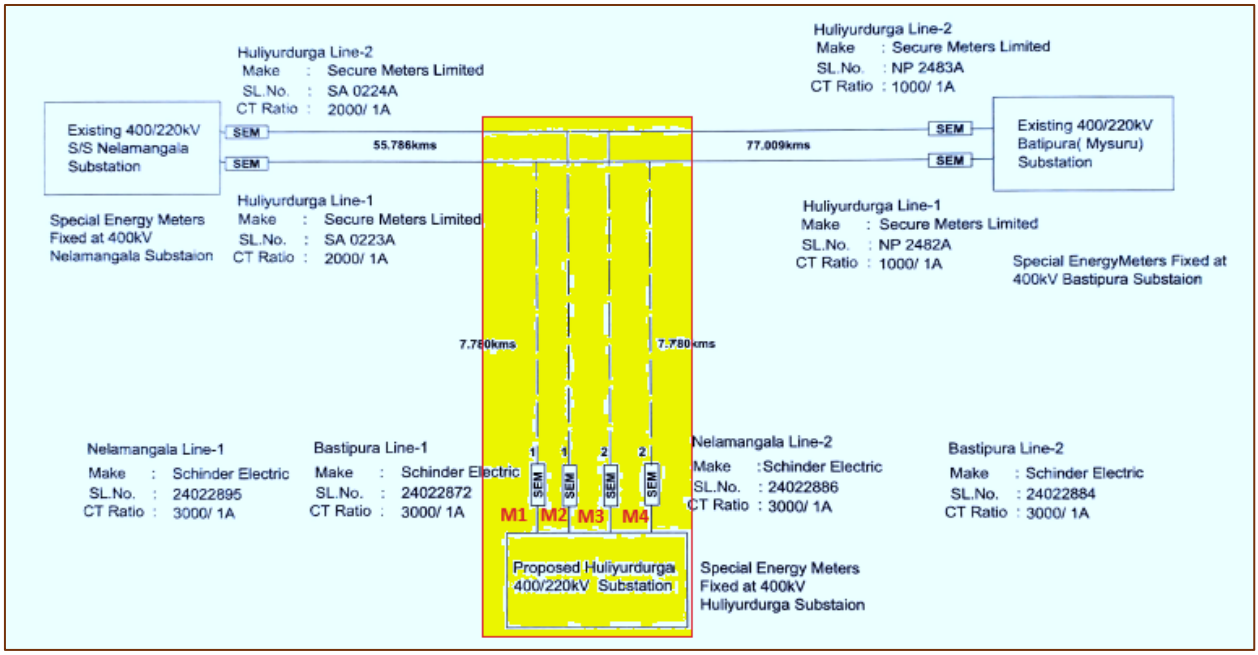
b) It is also intimated that, proposed 400kV Huliyurudurga sub station will be commissioned by LILOing the existing 400KV Nelamangala – Basthipura (Mysore) DC TWIN Moose line which has a special energy meters at 400KV Nelamangala S/s and 400KV Basthipura (Mysore) S/s respectively.

c) Now, the proposed 400/220/66KV Huliyurudurga sub station will be commissioned by LILOing the existing 400KV Nelamangala – Basthipura (Mysore) DC TWIN Moose line.

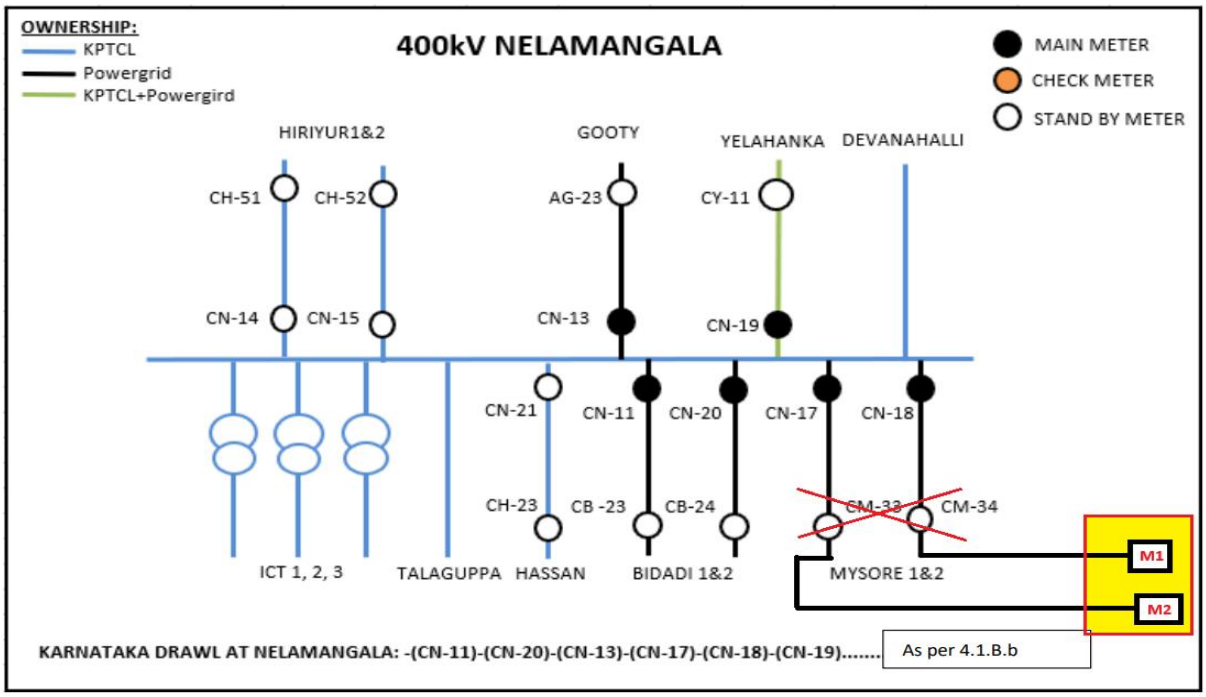
d) The block diagram of 400KV Nelamangala to Bastipura(Mysuru) Line before construction of 400/220KV Huliyurdurga Substation is as given below.



The block diagram of 400KV Nelamangala to Bastipura(Mysuru) Line after construction of 400/220KV Huliyurdurga Substation is as given below.



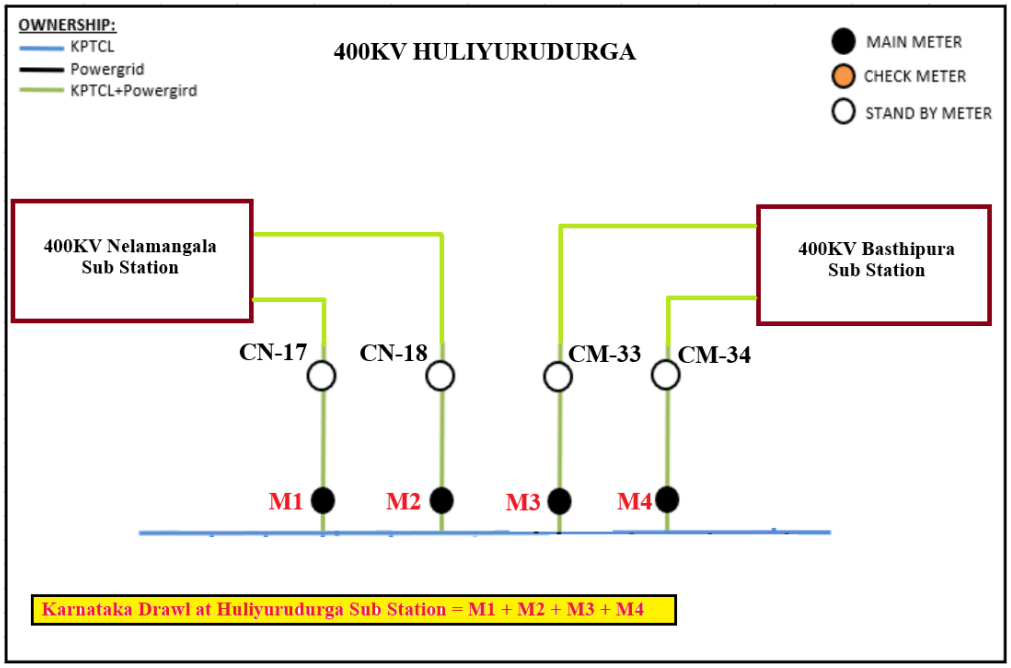
e) Currently, at 400/220KV Nelamangala Substation, pertaining to the Mysore (Basthipura) 1 & 2 lines, as of now, CN-17 & CN-18 are considered as main meters with CM-33 & CM-34 as standby meters. Now with this rearrangement, the existing 400kV Nelamangala – Basthipura (Mysore) DC TWIN Moose line, **meters M1 & M2 (as shown in above block diagram) will be considered as standby meters instead of CM-33 & CM-34**.



f) As decided in the 37th Commercial Sub-Committee Meeting held on 16.03.2018, under "**Amendment to the Methodology of Determination of Nodal and Touch Points for Drawal Computation**", Item 10(I)(1) stipulates the following:

"All the substations within the jurisdiction of the control area where ISTS, non-ISTS lines certified by RPC, inter-State lines owned by States, ***or lines partly owned by the State and CTU*** *are terminating shall be considered as nodal points."*

g) In accordance with the above provisions, the 400 kV Huliyurudurga Substation qualifies to be treated as a nodal point, as all four transmission lines terminating at the substation are partly owned by the State and CTU. Accordingly, the meters designated as M1, M2, M3, and M4, as depicted in the diagram below, shall be utilized for computation of State drawal and are hereby approved.



h) The metering scheme is subject to variation based on Regulatory Requirements.

i) The scheme was provisionally approved on 23.07.2026.

Deliberations:

a) Metering scheme proposed by KPTCL, establishment of 400/220/66KV Huliyurudurga (NEW) Sub Station by LILOing the existing 400KV Nelamangala – Basthipura (Mysore) DC TWIN Moose line, was discussed and approved in the meeting.

b) As decided in the 37th Commercial Sub-Committee Meeting held on 16.03.2018, under "**Amendment to the Methodology of Determination of Nodal and Touch Points for Drawal Computation**", Item 10(I)(1) stipulates the following:

"All the substations within the jurisdiction of the control area where ISTS, non-ISTS lines certified by RPC, inter-State lines owned by States, ***or lines partly owned by the State and CTU*** *are terminating shall be considered as nodal points."*

c) In accordance with the above provisions, the ***400 kV Huliyurudurga Substation qualifies to be treated as a nodal point, as all four transmission lines terminating at the substation are partly owned by the State and CTU. Accordingly, the meters designated as M1, M2, M3, and M4, as depicted in the diagram below, shall be utilized for computation of State drawal*** and are hereby approved.

d) The metering scheme is subject to variation based on Regulatory Requirements.

e) ***M1, M2, M3 & M4 shall be accounted for arriving Karnataka State Drawl.***

f) ***The metering scheme of establishment of 400/220/66KV Huliyurudurga (NEW) Sub Station by LILOing the existing 400KV Nelamangala – Basthipura (Mysore) D/C Twin Moose line was approved by the forum.***

ADDITIONAL AGENDA

8.15 M/s. Reconnect Energy Solutions Limited (RESL), QCA at Pavagada, Andhra Pradesh:

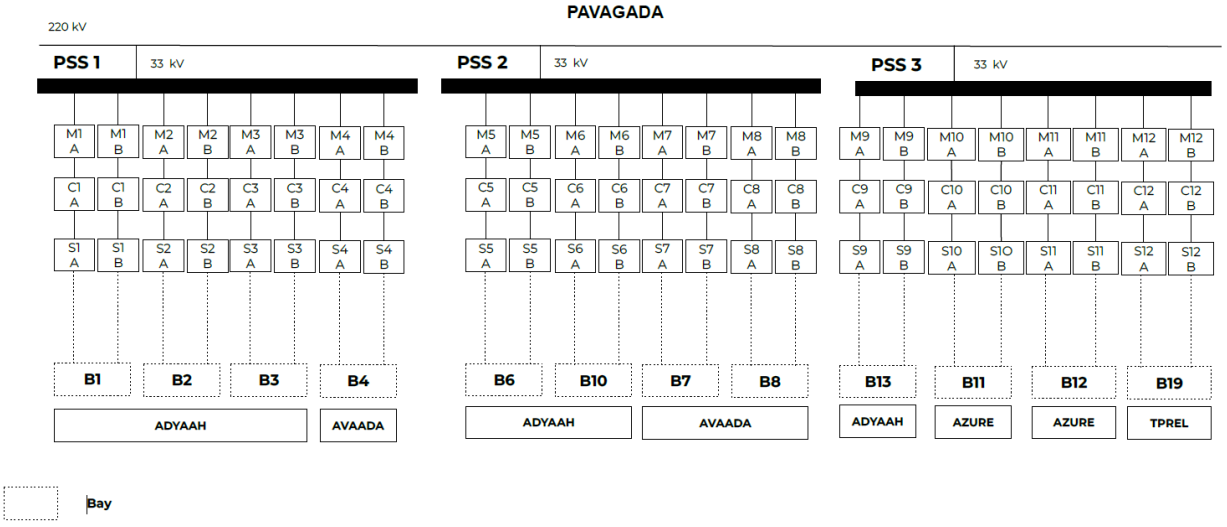
Agenda:

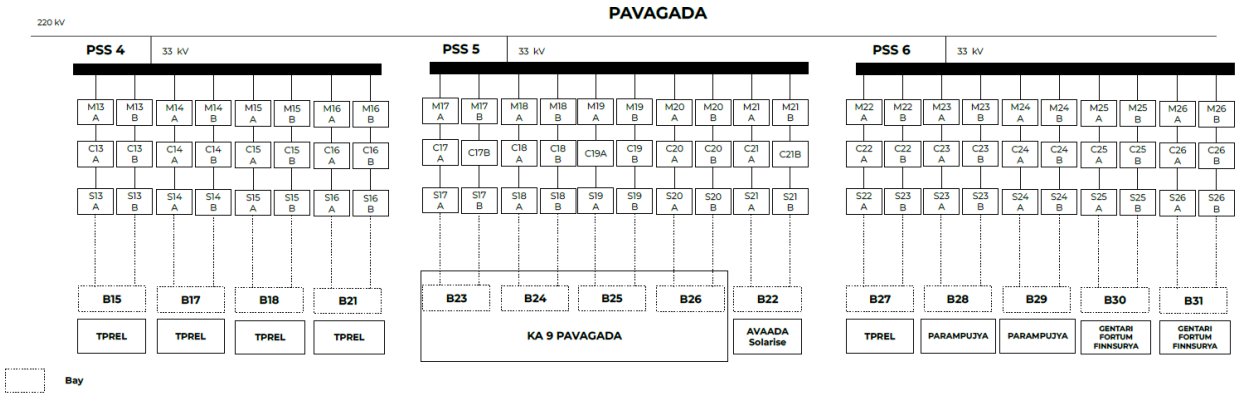
l) M/s. Reconnect Energy Solutions Limited (RESL), QCA has submitted revised metering scheme for approval vide mail dated 03.08.2026(**Annexure-8o**) for the addition of 300MW Solar Capacity pertaining to JSW Renew Energy Twenty Limited, Pavagada making the cumulative capacity of QCA to 2050MW.

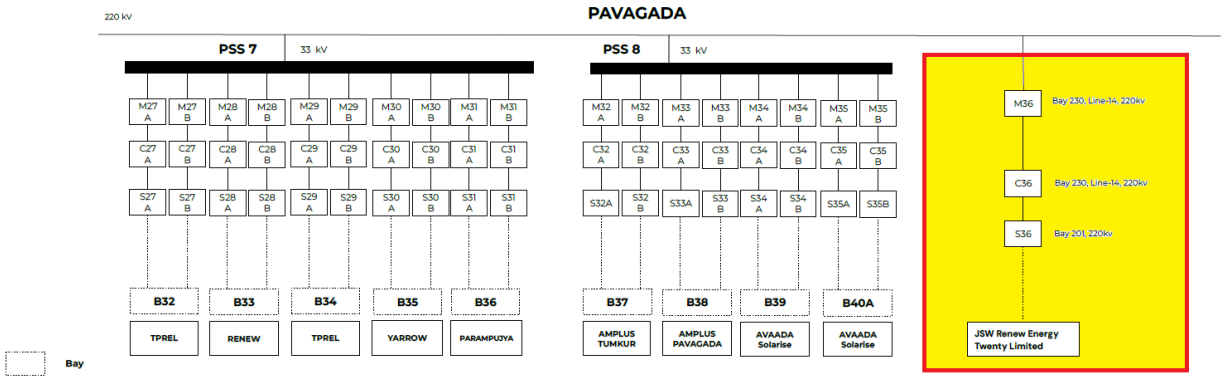
m) M/s RE Connect Energy Solutions Limited is aggregating the following generators at Pavagada Pooling Station.

Generator Name	Capacity	Substation/(s)	Block Numbers	Meters
Yarrow Infrastructure Private Limited	50	7	35	M30A+M30B
PARAMPUJYA Solar Energy Private Limited	150	6,7	28,29,36	M23A+M23B+M24A+M24B+M31A+M31B
Adani Solar Energy KA Nine Private Limited	200	5	23,24,25,26	M17A+M17B+M18A+M18B+M19A+M19B+M20A+M20B
AVAADA Solar Energy Private Limited	150	1,2	4,7,8	M4A+M4B+M7A+M7B+M8A+M8B
Adyah Solar Energy Private Limited	300	1,2,3	1,2,3,6,10,13	M1A+M1B+M2A+M2B+M3A+M3B+M5A+M5B+M6A+M6B+M9A+M9B
AMPLUS Tumkur Solar Energy One Private Limited	50	8	37	M32A+M32B
AMPLUS Pavagada Solar Energy two Private Limited	50	8	38	M33A+M33B
Avaada Solarise Energy Private Limited	150	5,8	22,39,40A	M21A+M21B+M34A+M34B+M35A+M35B
ReNew Wind Energy TN2 Private Limited	50	7	33	M28A+M28B
Azure Power Earth Private Limited	100	3	11,12	M10A+M10B+M11A+M11B
Gentari Renewables Finnsurya Energy Private Limited(*Fortum Finnsurya Energy Pvt.Ltd* .)	100	6	30,31	M25A+M25B+M26A+M26B
Tata Power Renewable Energy Limited	400	3,4,6,7	19,15,17,18,21,27,32,34	M12A+M12B+M13A+M13B+M14A+M14B+M15A+M15B+M16A+M16B+M22A+M22B+M27A+M27B+M29A+M29B
JSW Renew Energy Twenty Limited	**300**	**-**	**-**	**M36**

n) The sketch of proposed metering scheme is given below:







o) The following will be used for metering and accounting of RESL:

- **Active Energy of RESL_QCA** =
  Yarrow_Active + Parampujya_Active + Adani solar KA 9_Active + Avaada Solar_Active + Adyah Solar_Active + Amplus Tumkur Solar_Active + Amplus Pavagada_Active + Avaada Solarise_Active + ReNew Wind_Active + Azure Power Earth_Active+ Gentari Renewable Finnsurya_Active+ Tata Power_Active+ **JSW Renew Energy 20_Active**

- **Reactive Energy of RESL_QCA** =
  Yarrow_Reactive + Parampujya_Reactive + Adani solar KA 9_Reactive + Avaada Solar_Reactive + Adyah Solar_Reactive + Amplus Tumkur Solar_Reactive + Amplus Pavagada_Reactive + Avaada Solarise_Reactive + ReNew Wind_Reactive + Azure Power Earth_Reactive+ Gentari Renewable Finnsurya_Reactive+ Tata Power_Reactive+ **JSW Renew Energy 20_Reactive**

p) The following meters will be the part of the metering scheme.

Meter details:

	SEMs to be used
Main meter	SEMs(M1A,M1B,M2A,M2B,M3A,M3B,M4A,M4B,M5A,M5B,M6A,M6B,M7A,M7B,M8A,M8B,M9A,M9B,M10A,M10B,M11A,M11B,M12A,M12B,M13A,M13B,M14A,M14B,M15A,M15B,M16A,M16B,M17A,M17B,M18A,M18B,M19A,M19B,M20A,M20B,M21A,M21B,M22A,M22B,M23A,M23B,M24A,M24B,M25A,M25B,M26A,M26B,M27A,M27B,M28A,M28

	B,M29A,M29B,M30A,M30B,M31A,M31B,M32A,M32B,M33A,M33B,M34A,M34B,M35A,M35B and M36) at 220kV Bus at 400/220kV Pavagada SS
Check meter	SEMs(C1A,C1B,C2A,C2B,C3A,C3B,C4A,C4B,C5A,C5B,C6A,C6B,C7A,C7B,C8A,C8B,C9A,C9B,C10A,C10B,C11A,C11B,C12A,C12B,C13A,C13B,C14A,C14B,C15A,C15B,C16A,C16B,C17A,C17B,C18A,C18B,C19A,C19B,C20A,C20B,C21A,C21B,C22A,C22B,C23A,C23B,C24A,C24B,C25A,C25B,C26A,C26B,C27A,C27B,C28A,C28B,C29A,C29B,C30A,C30B,C31A,C31B,C32A,C32B,C33A,C33B,C34A,C34B,C35A,C35B and C36) at 220kV Bus at 400/220kV Pavagada SS
Standby Meter	SEMs(S1A,S1B,S2A,S2B,S3A,S3B,S4A,S4B,S5A,S5B,S6A,S6B,S7A,S7B,S8A,S8B,S9A,S9B,S10A,S10B,S11A,S11B,S12A,S12B,S13A,S13B,S14A,S14B,S15A,S15B,S16A,S16B,S17A,S17B,S18A,S18B,S19A,S19B,S20A,S20B,S21A,S21B,S22A,S22B,S23A,S23B,S24A,S24B,S25A,S25B,S26A,S26B,S27A,S27B,S28A,S28B,S29A,S29B,S30A,S30B,S31A,S31B,S32A,S32B,S33A,S33B,S34A,S34B,S35A,S35B and S36) at 220kV Bus at RE SS ends

Accounting Methodology:

SEMs to be Used	
Active Energy	SEMs at 220kV Bus at 400/220kV Pavagada SS
Reactive Energy	SEMs at 220kV Bus at 400/220kV Pavagada SS

q) QCA will be treated as a **Solar** Category seller since all entities connected under QCA are solar generators.

r) Injection / drawal consideration would be the net QCA schedules; and not on individual generator schedules.

s) It may be noted that single DSM and reactive energy account would be published in the name of QCA, however details would be made available as part of data files.

t) RE developers shall ensure sufficient SEMs as mandated by CERC DSM Regulation 2024 clause 8 (6) as follows:

"Each generator and ESS shall be metered with Special Energy Meter (SEM) so that individual actual injection/drawal can be captured".

u) The metering scheme is subject to variation based on Regulatory Requirements.

v) The scheme was discussed during the meeting held on 14.08.2026 and provisionally approved.

Deliberations:

a) Metering scheme of M/s. Reconnect Energy Solutions Limited (RESL), QCA connecting at the Pavagada ISTS Pooling Station (400/220kV) was discussed and approved in the meeting.

h) The meters mentioned above were approved as part of the metering scheme. The following would be used for metering and accounting of RESL:

Active Energy of RESL_QCA =
Yarrow_Active + Parampujya_Active + Adani solar KA 9_Active + Avaada Solar_Active + Adyah Solar_Active + Amplus Tumkur Solar_Active + Amplus Pavagada_Active + Avaada Solarise_Active + ReNew Wind_Active + Azure Power Earth_Active+ Gentari Renewable Finnsurya_Active+ Tata Power_Active+ **JSW Renew Energy 20_Active**

Reactive Energy of RESL_QCA =
Yarrow_Reactive + Parampujya_Reactive + Adani solar KA 9_Reactive + Avaada Solar_Reactive + Adyah Solar_Reactive + Amplus Tumkur Solar_Reactive + Amplus Pavagada_Reactive + Avaada Solarise_Reactive + ReNew Wind_Reactive + Azure Power Earth_Reactive+ Gentari Renewable Finnsurya_Reactive+ Tata Power_Reactive+ **JSW Renew Energy 20_Reactive**

Active and Reactive Energy computed using all Main, Check, and Standby Meter readings, as highlighted in the above SLD.

Accounting Methodology:

SEMs to be Used	
Active Energy	SEMs at 220kV Bus at 400/220kV Pavagada SS
Reactive Energy	SEMs at 220kV Bus at 400/220kV Pavagada SS

b) RE developers shall ensure sufficient SEMs as mandated by CERC DSM Regulation 2024 clause 8 (6) as follows:

"Each generator and ESS shall be metered with Special Energy Meter (SEM) so that individual actual injection/drawal can be captured".

c) QCA would be treated as a **Solar** Category seller since all entities connected under QCA are solar generators. Injection / drawal consideration would be the net QCA schedules; and not on individual generator schedules. It may be noted that single DSM and reactive energy account would be published in the name of QCA, however details would be made available as part of data files.

d) The metering scheme is subject to variation based on Regulatory Requirements.

e) ***The metering scheme of M/s. Reconnect Energy Solutions Limited (RESL), QCA at Pavagada PS was approved by the forum. It would be treated as single entity under Solar Category.***

MODIFICATION OF APPROVED METERING SCHEME

8.16 M/s TP Vardhaman Surya (TPREL) Ltd. at Mudhol,Karnataka:

Agenda:

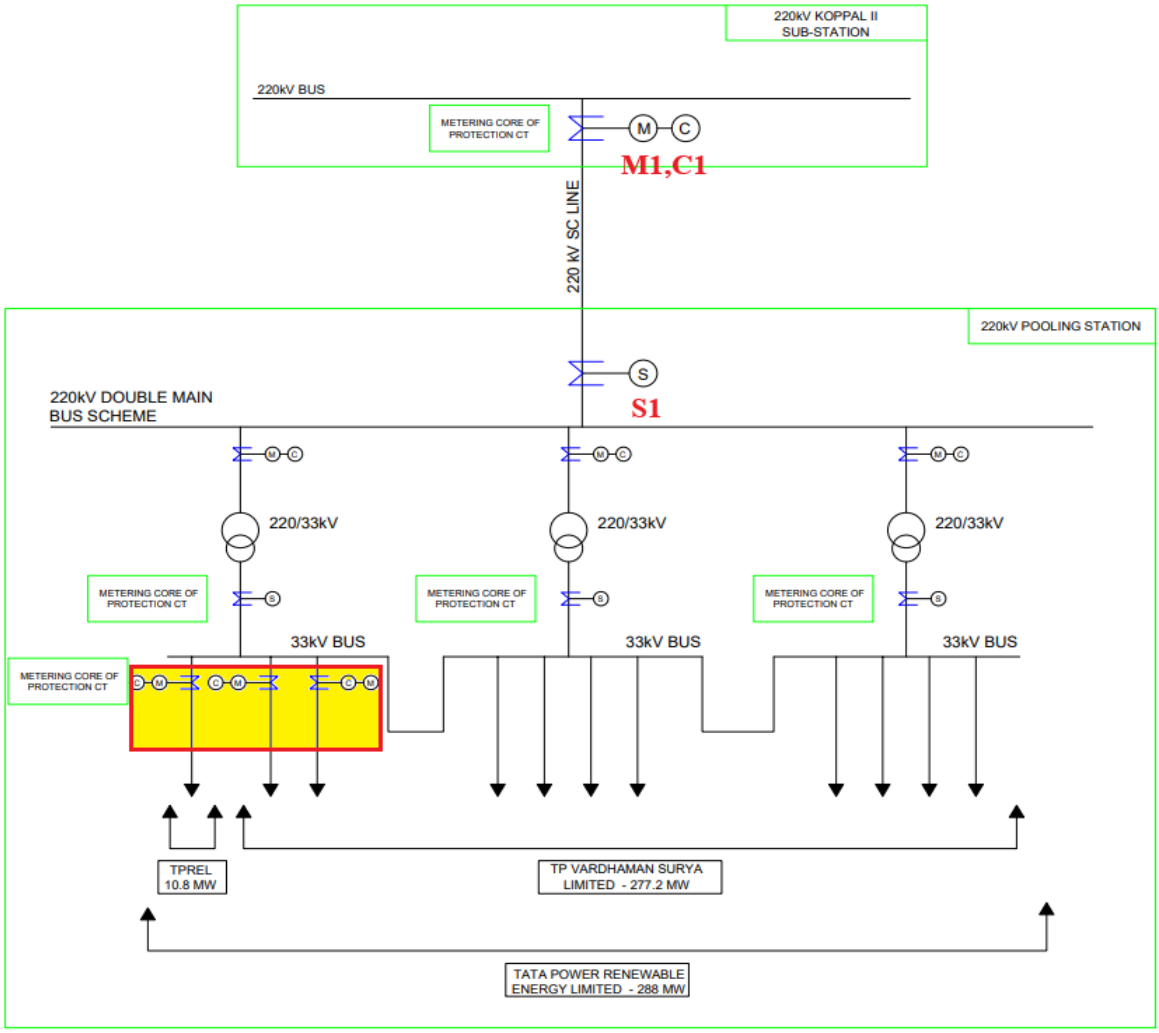
a) The metering scheme of M/s. TP Vardhaman Surya (TPREL) Ltd. for its 288 MW Wind Power Project was approved in the **62nd CCM held on 07.03.2025**, and the approval was communicated vide the minutes issued on 18.03.2025.

b) TPREL (TP Vardhaman Surya) have developed 288 MW Wind Project in the Mudhol Taluk of Karnataka. In principle grant of connectivity has been obtained from CTUIL vide letter dated 30.11.2023.

c) The following was also recorded in the minutes of the 62nd CCM,

> *"TP Vardhaman Surya communicated updated the project configuration, mentioning that out of 288MW of IC, 277.2 MW corresponds to TP Vardhaman Surya and 10.8MW corresponds to TPREL, which was not figured in the metering scheme approved in the 60th CCM. As per confirmation received from the entity single accounting would be carried out for both entities. Accordingly, the metering scheme approved in the CCM-60 would suffice."*

d) Subsequently, M/s. TP Vardhaman Surya (TPREL) Ltd., vide e-mail dated 30.04.2026 **(Annexure-8p)**, informed that they propose to install meters on all three 33 kV feeders of the transformer to which the 10.8 MW capacity of TPREL is connected. This arrangement would enable segregation of power corresponding to the 277.2 MW capacity of TP Vardhaman Surya and the 10.8 MW capacity of TPREL. The revised metering scheme is shown below.



e) The accounting methodology shall remain unchanged as approved in the 62nd CCM. The approved methodology is reproduced below for ready reference.

Meter details:

	SEMs to be used
Main meter	SEM M1 at 220kV Bus at 220kV Koppal II SS
Check meter	SEM C1 at 220kV Bus at 220kV Koppal II SS
Standby meter	SEM S1 at 220kV PS of TP Vardhaman Surya and TPREL

Accounting Methodology:

SEMs to be Used	
Active Energy	SEMs at 220kV Bus at 220kV Koppal II SS
Reactive Energy	SEMs at 220kV Bus at 220kV Koppal II SS

f) RE developers shall ensure sufficient SEMs as mandated by CERC DSM Regulation 2024 clause 8 (6) as follows:

"Each generator and ESS shall be metered with Special Energy Meter (SEM) so that individual actual injection/drawal can be captured".

g) The metering scheme is subject to variation based on Regulatory Requirements.

Deliberations:

a) M/s. TP Vardhaman Surya (TPREL) Ltd. stated that they intend to install meters on all three 33 kV feeders of the transformer connected to the 10.8 MW TPREL capacity, enabling segregation of power between the 277.2 MW TP Vardhaman Surya capacity and the 10.8 MW TPREL capacity. The forum noted the above.

b) *The metering scheme of M/s. TP Vardhaman Surya (TPREL) Ltd., connected at the Koppal-II ISTS Pooling Station (400/220 kV), along with the proposed modification, was discussed and approved in the meeting.*

c) *Accounting methodology shall remain unchanged as approved in the 62nd CCM.*

8.17 M/s Project Nine Renewable Power Pvt. Ltd. & M/s Ayana Renewable Power Four Pvt. Ltd. at Kurnool,Andhra Pradesh:

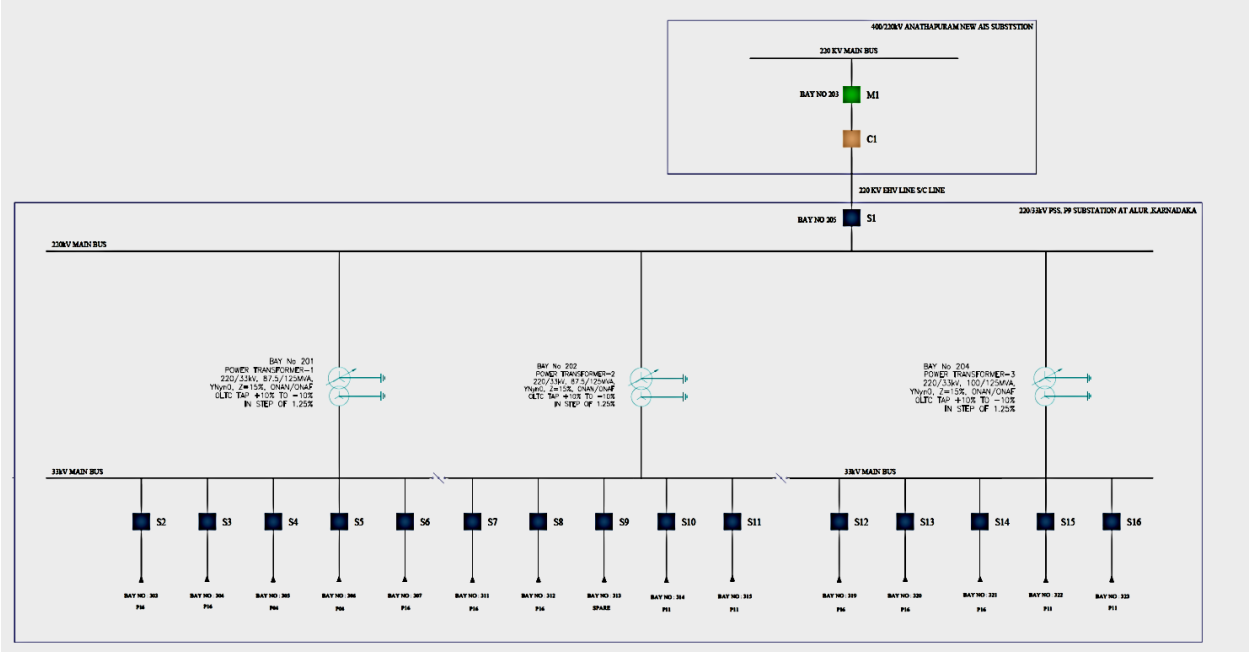
Agenda:

a) The metering scheme of M/s Project Nine Renewable Power Pvt. Ltd., a 295 MW Wind Project and M/s Ayana Renewable Power Four Pvt. Ltd., a 50 MW Wind Project at Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh, which were proposed to be connected to the Bay No. 203 at Ananthpuram PS was deliberated in the 64th CCM held on 26.09.2025 and approved vide minutes dated 27.10.2025.

b) M/s Ayana Power, vide e-mail dated 05.05.2026, informed the following:

"The approved metering scheme includes P9 and P4. However, connectivity exists under P9, while the Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) have been executed under P11 and P16 for P9 connectivity. Additionally, P4 has a separate PPA. The details of P11 and P16 are not reflected in the currently approved metering scheme."

c) Accordingly, vide e-mail dated 05.05.2026 **(Annexure-8q)**, submitted the revised metering scheme diagram as shown below, wherein P11 (Project 11) and P16 (Project 16) have been reflected in place of P9 (Project 9).



d) The accounting methodology shall remain unchanged as approved in the 64th CCM. The approved methodology is reproduced below for ready reference.

Meter details:

	SEMs to be used
Main meter	SEMs (M1) at 220kV Bus at Bay-203 of 400/220kV Ananthapuram New AIS SS.
Check meter	SEMs (C1) at 220kV Bus at Bay-203 of 400/220kV Ananthapuram New AIS SS.
Standby meter	SEM (S1) at 220kV Bus at Bay-205 of 220/33kV PSS, Project Nine Renewable Power Pvt. Ltd.

Accounting Methodology:

SEMs to be Used	
Active Energy	SEMs at 220kV Bus at 400/220kV Ananthapuram New AIS SS
Reactive Energy	SEMs at 220kV Bus at 400/220kV Ananthapuram New AIS SS

e) SRLDC vide mail dated 25.05.2026 stated that the entity has to ensure the availability of meters at 33kV level for bifurcation of energy.

f) RE developers shall ensure sufficient SEMs as mandated by CERC DSM Regulation 2024 clause 8 (6) as follows:

"Each generator and ESS shall be metered with Special Energy Meter (SEM) so that individual actual injection/drawal can be captured".

g) The metering scheme is subject to variation based on Regulatory Requirements.

Deliberations:

a) The accounting methodology shall remain unchanged as approved in the 64th CCM. The approved methodology is reproduced below for ready reference.

Meter details:

SEMs to be used	
Main meter	SEMs (M1) at 220kV Bus at Bay-203 of 400/220kV Ananthapuram New AIS SS.
Check meter	SEMs (C1) at 220kV Bus at Bay-203 of 400/220kV Ananthapuram New AIS SS.
Standby meter	SEM (S1) at 220kV Bus at Bay-205 of 220/33kV PSS, Project Nine Renewable Power Pvt. Ltd.

Accounting Methodology:

SEMs to be Used	
Active Energy	SEMs at 220kV Bus at 400/220kV Ananthapuram New AIS SS
Reactive Energy	SEMs at 220kV Bus at 400/220kV Ananthapuram New AIS SS

b) SRLDC stated that, the entity has to ensure the availability of meters at 33kV level for bifurcation of energy.

c) M/s. Ayana vide mail dated 09.09.2026 have requested to consider **M/s Project Sixteen Renewable Power Private Limited** as the **Lead Generator**.

d) RE developers shall ensure sufficient SEMs as mandated by CERC DSM Regulation 2024 clause 8 (6) as follows:

> *"Each generator and ESS shall be metered with Special Energy Meter (SEM) so that individual actual injection/drawal can be captured".*

e) The metering scheme is subject to variation based on Regulatory Requirements.

f) ***The forum noted the above changes and the accounting methodology shall remain unchanged as approved in the 64th CCM.***

8.18 M/s Project Nine Renewable Power Pvt. Ltd at Sudi, Karnataka:

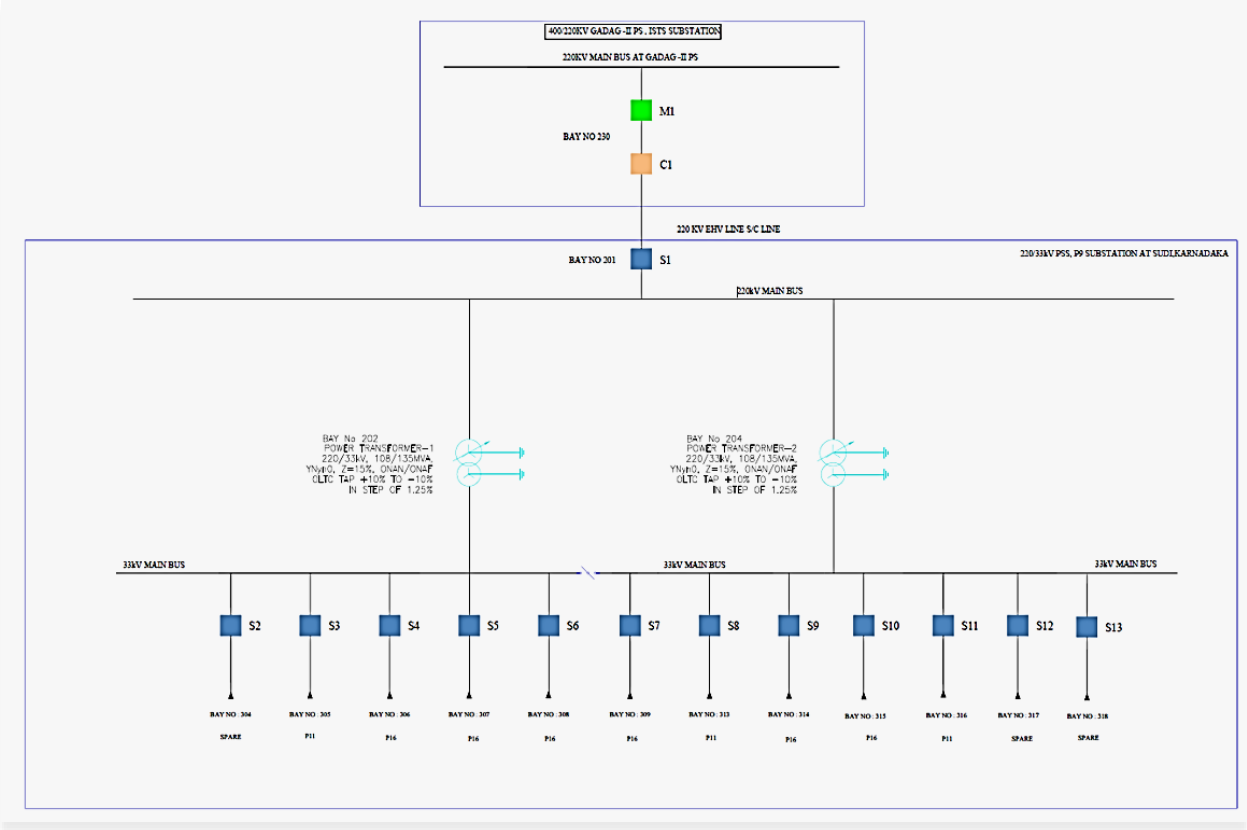
Agenda:

a) The metering scheme of Project Nine Renewable Power Pvt. Ltd at Karnataka, a 250 MW Wind Project at Sudi, Karnataka, which was proposed to be connected to the Bay No. 230 at 400/220KV Gadag-II PS, ISTS was deliberated in the 64th CCM held on 26.09.2025 and approved vide minutes dated 27.10.2025.

b) M/s Ayana Power, vide e-mail dated 05.05.2026, informed the following:

> *"The metering scheme has been approved for P9. However, the PPAs have been signed under P11 and P16 for P9 connectivity, and their details are not included in the approved scheme."*

c) Accordingly, vide e-mail dated 05.05.2026(**Annexure-8r**), submitted the revised metering scheme diagram as shown below, wherein P11 (Project 11) and P16 (Project 16) have been reflected in place of P9 (Project 9).



d) The accounting methodology shall remain unchanged as approved in the 64th CCM. The approved methodology is reproduced below for ready reference.

Meter details:

	SEMs to be used
Main meter	SEMs (M1) at 220kV Bus at Bay-230 of 400/220kV Gadag-II PS,ISTS SS.
Check meter	SEMs (C1) at 220kV Bus at Bay-230 of 400/220kV Gadag-II PS,ISTS SS.
Standby meter	SEM (S1) at 220kV Bus at Bay-201 of 220/33KV P9 SS at Sudi, Karnataka.

Accounting Methodology:

SEMs to be Used	
Active Energy	SEMs at 220kV Bus at 400/220kV Gadag-II PS,ISTS SS
Reactive Energy	SEMs at 220kV Bus at 400/220kV Gadag-II PS,ISTS SS

e) SRLDC vide mail dated 25.05.2026 stated that the entity has to ensure the availability of meters at 33kV level for bifurcation of energy.

f) RE developers shall ensure sufficient SEMs as mandated by CERC DSM Regulation 2024 clause 8 (6) as follows:

"Each generator and ESS shall be metered with Special Energy Meter (SEM) so that individual actual injection/drawal can be captured".

g) The metering scheme is subject to variation based on Regulatory Requirements.

Deliberations:

a) The accounting methodology shall remain unchanged as approved in the 64th CCM. The approved methodology is reproduced below for ready reference.

Meter details:

SEMs to be used	
Main meter	SEMs (M1) at 220kV Bus at Bay-230 of 400/220kV Gadag-II PS,ISTS SS.
Check meter	SEMs (C1) at 220kV Bus at Bay-230 of 400/220kV Gadag-II PS,ISTS SS.
Standby meter	SEM (S1) at 220kV Bus at Bay-201 of 220/33KV P9 SS at Sudi,Karnataka.

Accounting Methodology:

SEMs to be Used	
Active Energy	SEMs at 220kV Bus at 400/220kV Gadag-II PS,ISTS SS
Reactive Energy	SEMs at 220kV Bus at 400/220kV Gadag-II PS,ISTS SS

b) SRLDC stated that, the entity has to ensure the availability of meters at 33kV level for bifurcation of energy.

c) RE developers shall ensure sufficient SEMs as mandated by CERC DSM Regulation 2024 clause 8 (6) as follows:

"Each generator and ESS shall be metered with Special Energy Meter (SEM) so that individual actual injection/drawal can be captured".

d) The metering scheme is subject to variation based on Regulatory Requirements.

e) ***The forum noted the above changes and the accounting methodology shall remain unchanged as approved in the 64th CCM.***

8.19 M/s. Gadag Power India Pvt. Ltd. (GPIPL) at Koppal, Karnataka:

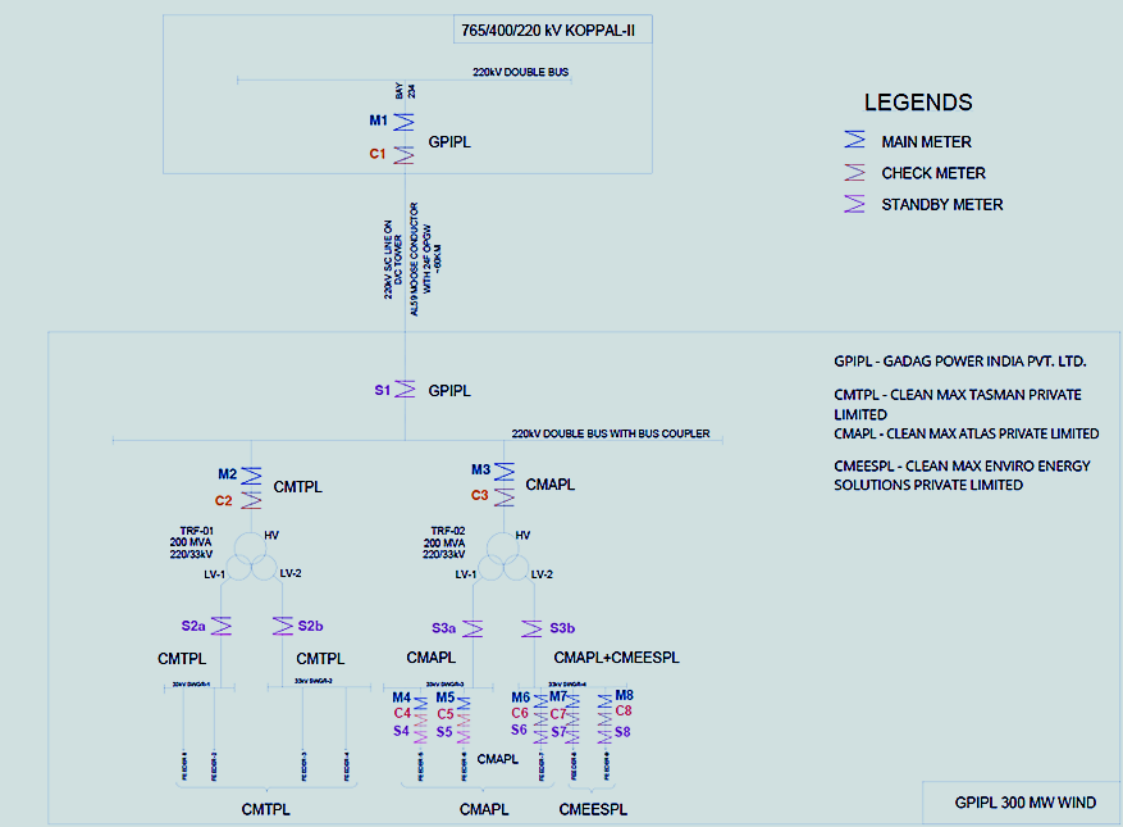
Agenda:

a) M/s. Gadag Power India Private Limited (GPIPL) is developing a Wind Power Park of 300MW capacity at Koppal District, Karnataka which is proposed to be connected to the Bay No. 234 at 765/400/220KV Koppal-II,ISTS SS. Final grant of connectivity has been obtained from CTUIL, vide letter dated 20.03.2025.

b) The 300MW Wind Power Park is made up of 3Nos. SPV's as shown below,

Sl.No.	SPV Name	Rated Capacity	Feeder No.
1	CLEAN MAX TASMAN PRIVATE LIMITED (CMTPL)	140MW	1,2,3 & 4
2	CLEAN MAX ATLAS PRIVATE LIMITED (CMAPL)	100MW	5,6 & 7
3	CLEAN MAX ENVIRO ENERGY SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED (CMEESPL)	60MW	8 & 9

c) The sketch of proposed metering scheme is given below:



d) The metering scheme **(Annexure-8s)** was initially discussed during the meeting held on 10.04.2026 and was accorded provisional approval. Subsequently, the matter was deliberated in the **66th CCM held on 08.05.2026**, and upon ratification, the metering scheme was approved in the Minutes of the 66th CCM issued vide SRPC letter dated 22.05.2026. The approved metering scheme envisaged separate DSM and Reactive Energy accounting for the three SPVs, namely CMTPL, CMAPL, and CMEESPL.

e) Subsequent to the 66th CCM, discussions were held between SRPC and M/s. Gadag Power India Private Limited (GPIPL) on 13.05.2026 regarding the requirement of multiple DSM

accounts. Following these deliberations, M/s. Gadag Power India Private Limited (GPIPL), vide e-mail dated 27.05.2026, conveyed its decision to opt for a single DSM and Reactive Energy accounting arrangement for all three SPVs, namely CMTPL, CMAPL, and CMEESPL, in lieu of separate accounting for each SPV.

f) **Single DSM & Reactive energy account** will be undertaken for all the 3Nos. SPV's namely CMTPL, CMAPL and CMEESPL in the name of **M/s. Gadag Power India Private Limited (GPIPL), which will be classified** under the **Wind** Category.

g) The following meters will be the part of the metering scheme.

Meter details:

SEMs to be used	
Main meter	SEM (M1) at 220kV Bus at Bay-234 of 765/400/220kV Koppal-II,ISTS SS.
Check meter	SEM (C1) at 220kV Bus at Bay-234 of 765/400/220kV Koppal-II,ISTS SS.
Standby meter	SEM (S1) at 220kV Bus at 220KV Bus of GPIPL Pooling Station.

Accounting Methodology:

SEMs to be Used	
Active Energy	SEM at 220kV Bus at Bay-234 of 765/400/220kV Koppal-II, ISTS SS.
Reactive Energy	SEM at 220kV Bus at Bay-234 of 765/400/220kV Koppal-II, ISTS SS.

h) RE developers shall ensure sufficient SEMs as mandated by CERC DSM Regulation 2024 clause 8 (6) as follows:

"Each generator and ESS shall be metered with Special Energy Meter (SEM) so that individual actual injection/drawal can be captured".

i) The metering scheme is subject to variation based on Regulatory Requirements.

Deliberations:

a) **Single DSM & Reactive energy account** would be undertaken for all the 3Nos. SPV's namely CMTPL, CMAPL and CMEESPL in the name of M/s. Gadag Power India Private Limited (GPIPL), which would be classified under the Wind Category.

b) Following meters were approved as part of the metering scheme.

Meter details:

SEMs to be used	
Main meter	SEM (M1) at 220kV Bus at Bay-234 of 765/400/220kV Koppal-II,ISTS SS.

Check meter	SEM (C1) at 220kV Bus at Bay-234 of 765/400/220kV Koppal-II,ISTS SS.
Standby meter	SEM (S1) at 220kV Bus at 220KV Bus of GPIPL Pooling Station.

Accounting Methodology:

SEMs to be Used	
Active Energy	SEM at 220kV Bus at Bay-234 of 765/400/220kV Koppal-II, ISTS SS.
Reactive Energy	SEM at 220kV Bus at Bay-234 of 765/400/220kV Koppal-II, ISTS SS.

c) RE developers shall ensure sufficient SEMs as mandated by CERC DSM Regulation 2024 clause 8 (6) as follows:

"Each generator and ESS shall be metered with Special Energy Meter (SEM) so that individual actual injection/drawal can be captured".

d) The metering scheme is subject to variation based on Regulatory Requirements.

e) ***The revised metering scheme of M/s. Gadag Power India Private Limited (GPIPL) at Koppal, Karnataka connecting to the 765/400/220KV Koppal-II,ISTS SS was approved by the forum. It would be treated as single entity under Wind Category.***

8.20 M/s. Hero Solar Energy Private Limited at Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh:

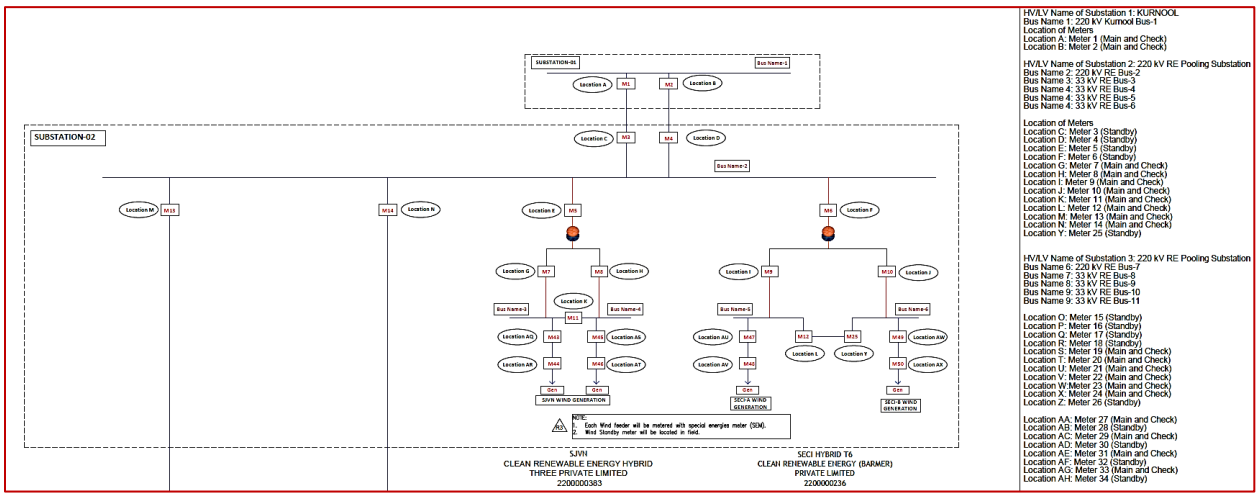
Agenda:

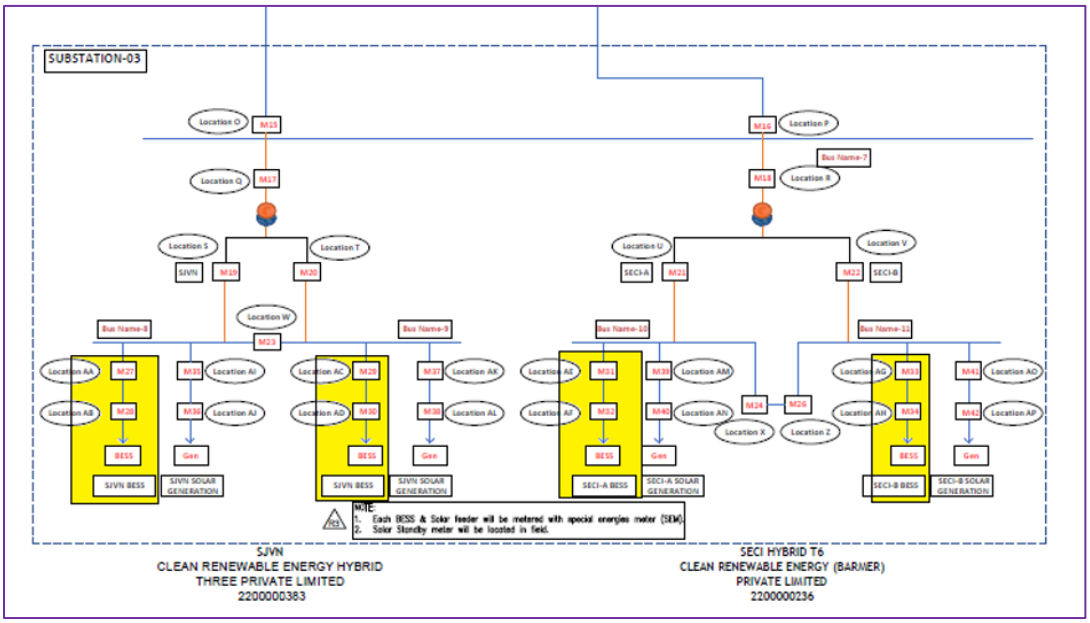
a) M/s. Hero Solar Energy Private Limited vide mail dated 02.07.2026 (**Annexure-8t**), submitted the revised metering scheme of Hybrid Power Park of 540MW capacity at Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh which is proposed to be connected at Bay No.215 & Bay No.217 of 400/220KV Kurnool-III, ISTS SS. Final grant of connectivity has been obtained from CTUIL, vide letters dated 14.08.2024.

b) The 540MW Hybrid Power Park is made up of 2Nos. SPV's as shown below.

Sl.No.	SPV Name	Connectivity Quantum	Contracted Quantum
1	SECI HYBRID T6 CLEAN RENEWABLE ENERGY (BARMER) PRIVATE LIMITED	270MW	120MW with SECI
2	SJVN CLEAN RENEWABLE ENERGY HYBRID THREE PRIVATE LIMITED	270MW	120MW with SJVN

c) The proposed metering arrangement is as given below:





d) The metering scheme was deliberated in the 60th & 63rd Meetings of Commercial Sub-Committee held on 23.08.2024 & 20.06.2025 respectively, and upon ratification, the metering scheme was approved in the Minutes of the 63rd CCM issued vide SRPC letter dated 11.07.2025.

e) Subsequently, M/s. Hero Solar Energy Private Limited, vide email dated 02.07.2026, informed that a Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) component is proposed to be integrated under both SPVs. In this regard, Main, Check, and Standby meters are proposed to be provided on all BESS feeders. Accordingly, the entity has submitted a revised metering scheme for consideration and approval.

f) The following meters will be the part of the metering scheme.

Meter details:

SEMs to be used	
Main & Check Meter	SEMs at Kurnool end of 220KV line between 400/220 KV Kurnool, ISTS SS and RE Pooling Station (Sub Station-2) i.e. at Loc. A-M1, Loc. B-M2.
Standby Meter	SEMs at RE Pooling Station (Sub Station-2) end of 220KV line between 400/220 KV Kurnool, ISTS SS and RE Pooling Station (Sub Station-2) i.e. at Loc. C (M3) & Loc.D(M4).

Accounting Methodology:

SEMs to be Used	
Active Energy	SEMs at 220KV Bus at 400/220 KV Kurnool,ISTS SS
Reactive Energy	SEMs at 220KV Bus at 400/220 KV Kurnool,ISTS SS

g) **It may be noted that Single DSM & Reactive energy account** will be undertaken for both of the SPV's namely SECI Hybrid T6 Clean Renewable Energy (Barmer) Limited and SJVN Clean Renewable Energy Hybrid Three Private Limited in the name of **M/s. Hero Solar Energy Private Limited, which will be classified** under **Hybrid/Solar** Category.

h) RE developers shall ensure sufficient SEMs as mandated by CERC DSM Regulation 2024 clause 8 (6) as follows:

"Each generator and ESS shall be metered with Special Energy Meter (SEM) so that individual actual injection/drawal can be captured".

i) As per the above-cited provision of the Regulations, it was requested that Main, Check, and Standby meters be installed at all generators & ESS to ensure uninterrupted actual data during contingencies. However, M/s Hero Solar Energy Private Limited expressed concerns regarding the installation of three meters due to the non-availability of spare CT cores and space constraints.

j) Upon further analysis, M/s. Hero Solar Energy Private Limited informed that Main and Check meters could be installed for all solar and wind feeders. However, owing to the non-availability of spare CT cores, both meters would initially be connected to the same CT core until additional CT cores or CT become available.

k) It was emphasized that, in the event of failure of a CT core or CT, source-wise segregation of actual data would not be possible. Accordingly, M/s. Hero Solar Energy Private Limited was requested to either connect the Main and Check meters through separate CT cores or install the Main meter at the 33 kV bus and the Standby meter at the generation point, thereby ensuring source-wise segregation of actual data even in the event of failure of any meter, CT core, or CT.

l) M/s. Hero Solar Energy Private Limited agreed to install Main meters at the 33 kV bus level and Standby meters at the generation points for all Solar and Wind feeders within a period of six months. Until such time, Main and Check meters would be installed at the 33 kV bus level,

with both meters connected through the same CT core. The above arrangement has been communicated by the entity vide e-mail dated 20.07.2026.

m) The proposal of M/s. Hero Solar Energy Private Limited was concurred and advised the entity to ***complete the installation of Main meters at the 33 kV bus level and standby meters at the generation points within the stipulated period of six months***.

n) SRLDC further informed that, in the event of any failure of a CT or CT core, the duration of the failure and the time of restoration shall be promptly intimated to SRLDC by M/s. Hero Solar Energy Private Limited. The same has been ensured by M/s. Hero Solar Energy Private Limited.

o) The metering scheme is subject to variation based on Regulatory Requirements.

p) The scheme was discussed during the meetings held on 09.07.2026 & 14.07.2026 and provisionally approved.

Deliberations:

a) Following meters were approved as part of the metering scheme.

Meter details:

SEMs to be used	
Main & Check Meter	SEMs at Kurnool end of 220KV line between 400/220 KV Kurnool, ISTS SS and RE Pooling Station (Sub Station-2) i.e. at Loc. A-M1, Loc. B-M2.
Standby Meter	SEMs at RE Pooling Station (Sub Station-2) end of 220KV line between 400/220 KV Kurnool, ISTS SS and RE Pooling Station (Sub Station-2) i.e. at Loc. C (M3) & Loc.D(M4).

Accounting Methodology:

SEMs to be Used	
Active Energy	SEMs at 220KV Bus at 400/220 KV Kurnool,ISTS SS
Reactive Energy	SEMs at 220KV Bus at 400/220 KV Kurnool,ISTS SS

Internal SEMs to be Used for bifurcation of Source Wise feeders	
Main & Check Meter	SEMs– M43,M45,M47,M49,M27,M35,M29,M37,M31,M39,M33 & M41 at 33kV Bus of RE Pooling Stations
Standby Meter	SEMs-M44,M46,M48,M50,M28,M36,M30,M38,M32,M40,M34 & M42 at 33kV Bus of remote end of each feeder

b) **Single DSM & Reactive energy account** would be undertaken for both of the SPV's namely SECI Hybrid T6 Clean Renewable Energy (Barmer) Limited and SJVN Clean Renewable Energy Hybrid Three Private Limited in the name of **M/s. Hero Solar Energy Private Limited**, which would be classified under **Hybrid/Solar Category**.

c) RE developers shall ensure sufficient SEMs as mandated by CERC DSM Regulation 2024 clause 8 (6) as follows:

> *"Each generator and ESS shall be metered with Special Energy Meter (SEM) so that individual actual injection/drawal can be captured".*

d) As per the above-cited provision of the Regulations, it was requested that Main, Check, and Standby meters be installed to all generators & ESS to ensure uninterrupted actual data during contingencies.

e) M/s. Hero Solar Energy Private Limited agreed to install Main meters at the 33 kV bus level and Standby meters at the generation points for all Solar and Wind feeders within a period of six months. Until such time, Main and Check meters would be installed at the 33 kV bus level, with both meters connected through the same CT core. The above arrangement has been communicated by the entity vide e-mail dated 20.07.2026.

f) The proposal of M/s. Hero Solar Energy Private Limited was concurred and advised the entity to ***complete the installation of Main meters at the 33 kV bus level and standby meters at the generation points within the stipulated period of six months***.

g) The metering scheme is subject to variation based on Regulatory Requirements.

h) ***The revised metering scheme of M/s. Hero Solar Energy Private Limited at Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh connecting to the 400/220KV Kurnool-III, ISTS SS was approved by the forum. It would be treated as single entity under Hybrid/Solar Category.***

8.21 M/s. Hero Solar Energy Private Limited at Bidar, Karnataka:

Agenda:

a) M/s. Hero Solar Energy Private Limited vide mail dated 02.07.2026(**Annexure-8u**), submitted the revised metering scheme of Hybrid Power Park of 550MW capacity at Bidar, Karnataka which is proposed to be connected at Bay No.202 & Bay No.204 of 400/220kV Bidar,ISTS SS. Final grant of connectivity has been obtained from CTUIL, vide letters dated 28.03.2025.

b) The 550MW Hybrid Power Park is made up of 2Nos. SPV's as shown below.

Sl.No.	SPV Name	Connectivity Quantum	Contracted Quantum
1	SJVN GS-CLEAN SOLAR POWER (BANIYANA) PRIVATE LIMITED	300MW	150MW with SJVN GS
2	NHPC-CLEAN RENEWABLE ENERGY AP ONE PRIVATE LIMITED	250MW	100MW with NHPC

c) The proposed metering arrangement is as given below.

HV/LV Name of Substation 1: Bidar PS
Bus Name 1: 220 kV Bidar Bus-1
Location of Meters
Location A: Meter 1 (Main and Check)
Location B: Meter 2 (Main and Check)

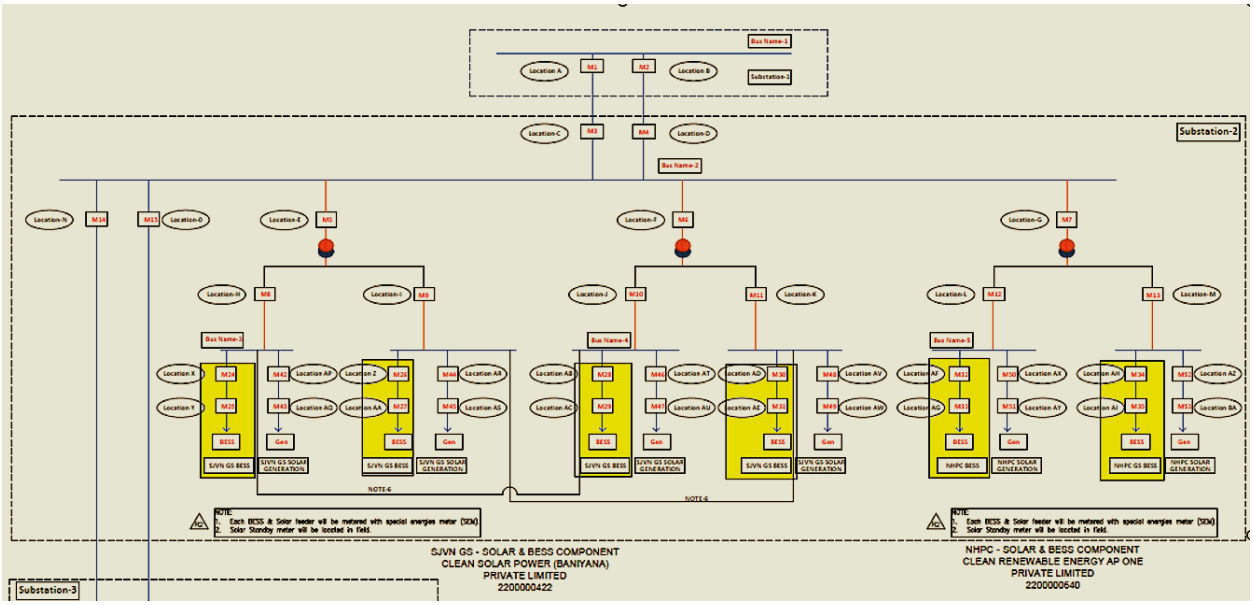
HV/LV Name of Substation 2: 220 kV RE Pooling Substation
Bus Name 2: 220 kV RE Bus-2
Bus Name 3: 33 kV RE Bus-3
Bus Name 4: 33 kV RE Bus-4
Bus Name 5: 33 kV RE Bus-5

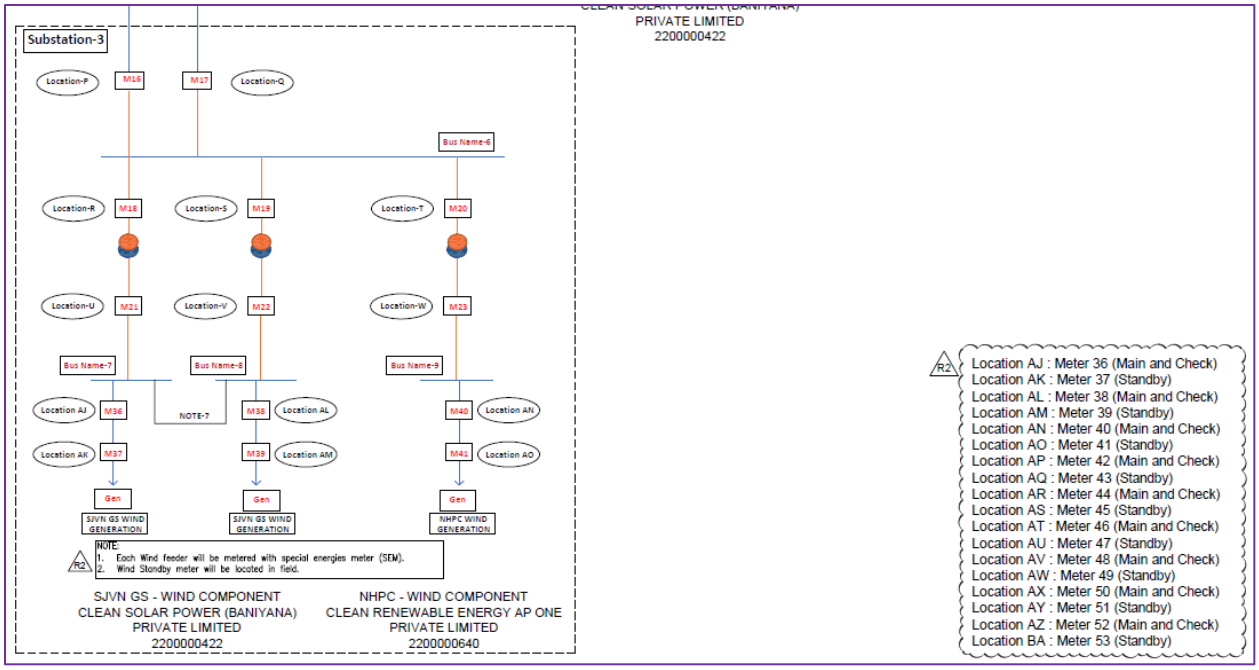
Location of Meters
Location C: Meter 3 (Standby)
Location D: Meter 4 (Standby)
Location E: Meter 5 (Main and Check)
Location F: Meter 6 (Main and Check)
Location G: Meter 7 (Main and Check)
Location H: Meter 8 (Standby)
Location I: Meter 9 (Standby)
Location J: Meter 10 (Standby)
Location K: Meter 11 (Standby)
Location L: Meter 12 (Standby)
Location M: Meter 13 (Standby)
Location N: Meter 14 (Main and Check)
Location O: Meter 15 (Main and Check)

HV/LV Name of Substation 3: 220 kV RE Pooling Substation
Bus Name 6: 220 kV RE Bus-6
Bus Name 7: 33 kV RE Bus-7
Bus Name 8: 33 kV RE Bus-8
Bus Name 9: 33 kV RE Bus-9

Location P: Meter 16 (Standby)
Location Q: Meter 17 (Standby)
Location R: Meter 18 (Main and Check)
Location S: Meter 19 (Main and Check)
Location T: Meter 20 (Main and Check)
Location U: Meter 21 (Standby)
Location V: Meter 22 (Standby)
Location W: Meter 23 (Standby)

Location X: Meter 24 (Main and Check)
Location Y: Meter 25 (Standby)
Location Z: Meter 26 (Main and Check)
Location AA: Meter 27 (Standby)
Location AB: Meter 28 (Main and Check)
Location AC: Meter 29 (Standby)
Location AD: Meter 30 (Main and Check)
Location AE: Meter 31 (Standby)
Location AF: Meter 32 (Main and Check)
Location AG: Meter 33 (Standby)
Location AH: Meter 34 (Main and Check)
Location AI: Meter 35 (Standby)





d) The metering scheme was deliberated in the 60th CCM held on 23.08.2024, and upon ratification, the metering scheme was approved in the Minutes of the 60th CCM issued vide SRPC letter dated 09.09.2024.

e) Subsequently, M/s. Hero Solar Energy Private Limited, vide email dated 02.07.2026, informed that a Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) component is proposed to be integrated under both SPVs. In this regard, Main, Check, and Standby meters are proposed to be provided on all BESS feeders. Accordingly, the entity has submitted a revised metering scheme for consideration and approval.

f) The following meters will be the part of the metering scheme.

Meter details:

SEMs to be used	
Main & Check Meter	SEMs at Bidar end of 220KV line between 400/220 KV Bidar,ISTS SS and RE Pooling Station (Sub Station-2) i.e at Loc. A-M1, Loc. B-M2.
Standby Meter	SEMs at RE Pooling Station (Sub Station-2) end of 220KV line between 400/220 KV Bidar,ISTS SS and RE Pooling Station (Sub Station-2) i.e at Loc. C (M3) & Loc.D(M4).

Accounting Methodology:

SEMs to be Used	
Active Energy	SEMs at 220KV Bus at 400/220 KV Bidar,ISTS SS
Reactive Energy	SEMs at 220KV Bus at 400/220 KV Bidar,ISTS SS

g) It may be noted that **Single DSM** & **Reactive energy account** will be undertaken for both of the SPV's namely SJVN GS-Clean Solar Power (Baniyana) Private Limited and NHPC-Clean

Renewable Energy AP One Private Limited in the name of **M/s. Hero Solar Energy Private Limited**, which will be classified under **Hybrid/Solar** Category.

h) RE developers shall ensure sufficient SEMs as mandated by CERC DSM Regulation 2024 clause 8 (6) as follows:

"Each generator and ESS shall be metered with Special Energy Meter (SEM) so that individual actual injection/drawal can be captured".

i) As per the above-cited provision of the Regulations, it was requested that Main, Check, and Standby meters be installed to all generators & ESS to ensure uninterrupted actual data during contingencies. However, M/s Hero Solar Energy Private Limited expressed concerns regarding the installation of three meters due to the non-availability of spare CT cores and space constraints.

j) Upon further analysis, M/s. Hero Solar Energy Private Limited informed that Main and Check meters could be installed for all solar and wind feeders. However, owing to the non-availability of spare CT cores, both meters would initially be connected to the same CT core until additional CT cores or CT become available.

k) It was emphasized that, in the event of failure of a CT core or CT, source-wise segregation of actual data would not be possible. Accordingly, M/s. Hero Solar Energy Private Limited was requested to either connect the Main and Check meters through separate CT cores or install the Main meter at the 33 kV bus and the Standby meter at the generation point, thereby ensuring source-wise segregation of actual data even in the event of failure of any meter, CT core, or CT.

l) M/s. Hero Solar Energy Private Limited agreed to install Main meters at the 33 kV bus level and Standby meters at the generation points for all Solar and Wind feeders within a period of six months. Until such time, Main and Check meters would be installed at the 33 kV bus level, with both meters connected through the same CT core. The above arrangement has been communicated by the entity vide e-mail dated 20.07.2026.

m) The proposal of M/s. Hero Solar Energy Private Limited was concurred and advised the entity to ***complete the installation of Main meters at the 33 kV bus level and Standby meters at the generation points within the stipulated period of six months***.

n) SRLDC further informed that, in the event of any failure of a CT or CT core, the duration of the failure and the time of restoration shall be promptly intimated to SRLDC by M/s. Hero Solar Energy Private Limited. The same has been ensured by M/s. Hero Solar Energy Private Limited.

o) The metering scheme is subject to variation based on Regulatory Requirements. The scheme was discussed during the meetings held on 09.07.2026 & 14.07.2026 and provisionally approved.

Deliberations:

a) Following meters were approved as the part of the metering scheme.

Meter details:

SEMs to be used	
Main & Check Meter	SEMs at Bidar end of 220KV line between 400/220 KV Bidar,ISTS SS and RE Pooling Station (Sub Station-2) i.e at Loc A-M1, Loc. B-M2.
Standby Meter	SEMs at RE Pooling Station (Sub Station-2) end of 220KV line between 400/220 KV Bidar,ISTS SS and RE Pooling Station (Sub Station-2) i.e at Loc. C (M3) & Loc.D(M4).

Accounting Methodology:

SEMs to be Used	
Active Energy	SEMs at 220KV Bus at 400/220 KV Bidar,ISTS SS
Reactive Energy	SEMs at 220KV Bus at 400/220 KV Bidar,ISTS SS

Internal SEMs to be Used for bifurcation of Source Wise feeders	
Main & Check Meter	SEMs– M24,M42,M26,M44,M28,M46,M30,M48,M32,M50,M34,M52, M36,M38 & M40 at 33kV Bus of RE Pooling Stations
Standby	SEMs-M25,M43,M27,M45,M29,M47,M31,M49,M33,M51,M35,M53, M37,M39,M41 at 33kV Bus of remote end of each feeder

b) **Single DSM & Reactive energy account** would be undertaken for both of the SPV's namely SJVN GS-Clean Solar Power (Baniyana) Private Limited and NHPC-Clean Renewable Energy AP One Private Limited in the name of **M/s. Hero Solar Energy Private Limited**, which will be classified under **Hybrid/Solar Category**.

c) RE developers shall ensure sufficient SEMs as mandated by CERC DSM Regulation 2024 clause 8 (6) as follows:

"Each generator and ESS shall be metered with Special Energy Meter (SEM) so that individual actual injection/drawal can be captured".

d) M/s. Hero Solar Energy Private Limited agreed to install Main meters at the 33 kV bus level and Standby meters at the generation points for all Solar and Wind feeders within a period of six months. Until such time, Main and Check meters would be installed at the 33 kV bus level, with both meters connected through the same CT core. The above arrangement has been communicated by the entity vide e-mail dated 20.07.2026.

e) The proposal of M/s. Hero Solar Energy Private Limited was concurred and advised the entity ***to complete the installation of Main meters at the 33 kV bus level and Standby meters at the generation points within the stipulated period of six months***.

f) SRLDC further informed that, in the event of any failure of a CT or CT core, the duration of the failure and the time of restoration shall be promptly intimated to SRLDC by M/s. Hero Solar Energy Private Limited. The same has been ensured by M/s. Hero Solar Energy Private Limited.

g) The metering scheme is subject to variation based on Regulatory Requirements.

h) ***The revised metering scheme of M/s. Hero Solar Energy Private Limited at Bidar, Karnataka connecting to the 400/220KV Bidar, ISTS SS was approved by the forum. It would be treated as single entity under Hybrid/Solar Category.***

8.22 M/s. Zenataris Renewable Energy at Hiriyur, Karnataka:

Agenda:

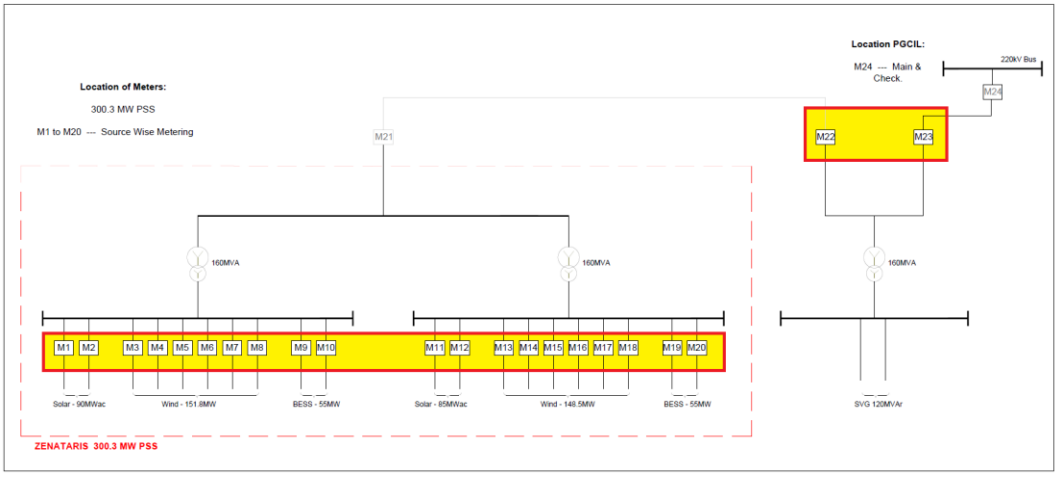
a) M/s. Zenataris Renewable Energy vide mails dated 07.04.2026 & 14.07.2026 (**Annexure-8v**), have submitted the revised metering scheme of Hybrid Power Park of 300MW capacity at Kudligi Taluka, Vijayanagara District, Karnataka which is proposed to be connected at 400/220kV Hiriyur,ISTS SS. Final grant of connectivity has been obtained from CTUIL, vide letter dated 25.04.2024.

b) The metering scheme was deliberated in the 59th CCM held on 17.05.2024, and upon ratification, the metering scheme was approved in the Minutes of the 59th CCM issued vide SRPC letter dated 29.05.2024.

c) Subsequently, M/s. Zenataris Renewable Energy submitted a revised metering scheme, stating that the 300 MW Hybrid Power Park comprises 200 MW of Wind Capacity and 100 MW of Solar Capacity. It was further informed that separate meters are proposed to be installed on each feeder to facilitate source-wise segregation of generation data. Accordingly, the revised metering scheme has been submitted for approval.

d) Further, it was informed that, based on the results of a reactive power compensation study, they were advised to connect a Static VAR Generator (SVG) to the 220 kV transmission line. Accordingly, a dedicated bay is being constructed for the installation of a 120 MVAr SVG by LILOing the 220 kV line connecting the Zentaris Pooling Station and the 220 kV bus of the 400/220 kV Hiriyur ISTS Substation.

e) The proposed revised metering arrangement is as given below.



f) Accordingly, as per the revised metering arrangement shown above, **SEM-M24**, connected at the 220 kV bus of the 400/220 kV Hiriyur ISTS Substation, shall continue to serve as the **Main and Check meter**, in line with the approval accorded in the Minutes of the 59th Commercial Sub-Committee Meeting. However, consequent to the LILOing of the 220 kV line connecting the Zentaris Pooling Station and the 220 kV bus of the 400/220 kV Hiriyur ISTS Substation for the integration of the 120 MVAr SVG, **SEM-M23 shall be designated as the Standby meter in place of SEM-M21**, as originally approved in the Minutes of the 59th CCM.

g) The following meters will be the part of the metering scheme.

Meter details:

SEMs to be used	
Main & Check Meter	SEMs(M24) at Hiriyur end of 220KV line between 400/220 KV Hiriyur,ISTS SS and Zentaris Pooling Station.
Standby Meter	SEM(M23) at 220KV outgoing bus of LILO section of 220KV line connecting the 120MVAR SVG Bay and the 220 kV bus of the 400/220 kV Hiriyur ISTS Substation.

Accounting Methodology:

SEMs to be Used	
Active Energy	SEMs at 220KV Bus at 400/220 KV Hiriyur, ISTS SS
Reactive Energy	SEMs at 220KV Bus at 400/220 KV Hiriyur, ISTS SS

h) **It may be noted that single DSM and reactive energy account** will be undertaken for the project, which will be classified under the **Hybrid/Solar** category.

i) RE developers shall ensure sufficient SEMs as mandated by CERC DSM Regulation 2024 clause 8 (6) as follows:

"Each generator and ESS shall be metered with Special Energy Meter (SEM) so that individual actual injection/drawal can be captured".

j) The metering scheme is subject to variation based on Regulatory Requirements.

Deliberations:

a) Following meters were approved as the part of the metering scheme.

Meter details:

SEMs to be used	
Main & Check Meter	SEMs(M24) at Hiriyur end of 220KV line between 400/220 KV Hiriyur, ISTS SS and Zentaris Pooling Station.
Standby Meter	SEM(M23) at 220KV outgoing bus of LILO section of 220KV line connecting the 120MVAR SVG Bay and the 220 kV bus of the 400/220 kV Hiriyur ISTS Substation.

Accounting Methodology:

SEMs to be Used

Active Energy	SEMs at 220KV Bus at 400/220 KV Hiriyur, ISTS SS
Reactive Energy	SEMs at 220KV Bus at 400/220 KV Hiriyur,ISTS SS

Internal SEMs to be Used for bifurcation of Source Wise feeders	
Main & Check Meter	SEMs– M1 to M20 at 33kV Bus of RE Pooling Stations
Standby	SEMs-S1 to S20 at 33kV Bus of remote end of each feeder

b) **Single DSM & Reactive energy account** would be undertaken for project, which would be classified under **Hybrid/Solar Category**.

c) RE developers shall ensure sufficient SEMs as mandated by CERC DSM Regulation 2024 clause 8 (6) as follows:

"Each generator and ESS shall be metered with Special Energy Meter (SEM) so that individual actual injection/drawal can be captured".

d) The metering scheme is subject to variation based on Regulatory Requirements.

e) Subsequently, M/s. Zenataris Renewable Energy informed that only one meter had been provided at the 33 kV side for all sources. It was informed that Main, Check and Standby meters were required to be ensured for source-wise segregation. M/s. Zenataris agreed to expedite the provision of meters for source-wise segregation, as suggested by the forum.

f) ***The revised metering scheme of M/s. Zenataris Renewable Energy at Hiriyur, Karnataka connecting to the 400/220KV Hiriyur, ISTS SS was approved by the forum. It would be treated as single entity under Hybrid/Solar Category.***

8.23 M/s. JSW Neo Energy Ltd.:

Agenda:

a) With reference to the Minutes of the 64th CCM issued vide SRPC letter dated 27.10.2025, it is submitted that M/s. JSW Renew Energy Limited, vide e-mail dated 28.08.2025, had informed that an additional wind generation capacity of 180 MW was proposed to be added to the existing 150 MW Wind Power Project (SECI-X) at Dharapuram, for which the metering scheme had been approved in the 54th CCM.

b) Subsequently, vide e-mail dated 13.05.2026**(Annexure-8w)**, it has been requested correction of the entity name recorded in the Minutes of the 64th CCM.

c) It has been observed from the CTUIL Connectivity Letter that the additional 180 MW capacity pertains to "**M/s. JSW Neo Energy Ltd.**". Accordingly, the reference to "M/s. JSW Renew Energy Limited" in the Minutes of the 64th CCM, insofar as it relates to the additional 180 MW capacity, may be omitted.

d) The above correction is placed before the forum for ratification.

Deliberations:

The forum approved the above correction.

METERING SCHEMES FOR INFORMATION TO FORUM

8.24 400/220 Kadandale (NEW) Sub Station by LILOing the existing 400kV UPCL - Hebbanahalli DC Moose ACSR line:

a) KPTCL, vide e-mail dated 07.08.2026 **(Annexure-8x)**, submitted a metering scheme and informed that the work for establishment of the 2 × 500 MVA, 400/220 kV Kadandale Substation at Moodabidre Taluk, Dakshina Kannada District, along with the associated 400 kV and 220 kV transmission lines, has been completed. The substation is proposed to be commissioned on or before 20.08.2026.

b) It is also intimated that, proposed 400KV Kadandale station will be commissioned by LILOing the existing 400KV UPCL - Hebbanahalli DC Moose ACSR line.

c) Further, SRLDC, vide e-mail dated 07.08.2026, informed that

"*Both UPCL and Hebbanahalli are KPTCL substations. The transmission line and the Kadandale (New) Substation are also owned by KPTCL. Therefore, this line will not be considered for Karnataka drawal*".

d) It was also informed that, during the 3rd Meeting of Nodal Officers for SEM Data Coordination, the metering arrangement for the 400 kV UPCL–Hassan lines were discussed. In this case, the Hassan Substation is owned by POWERGRID, while the other substation is owned by UPCL (Intrastate Generator), and the transmission lines are owned by Karnataka. Accordingly, it was suggested to install SEMs at both ends of the transmission lines. However, in the case of the UPCL–Kadandale–Hebbanahalli line, both the transmission line and the substations are owned by the State utility/KPTCL (intrastate entity). Therefore, KPTCL is required to install the meters in accordance with the provisions of the CEA (Installation and Operation of Meters) Regulations. It was also clarified that these meters are not used for accounting of Karnataka's drawal.

e) Accordingly, the submitted metering scheme does not have any implication for accounting purposes and is placed before the forum for information only.

f) ***Forum noted the above.***

8.25 400/220 Kanarpatti-Tirunelveli Line-II:

a) TANTRANSCO informed that, due to overloading of the existing 400 kV Kanarpatti–Abhishekapatti (Tirunelveli PGCIL) feeder-I, RE generation is being curtailed during high wind and solar generation periods. As a temporary measure, looping arrangements are being carried out to establish an additional power flow path, and the works are expected to be completed shortly. TANTRANSCO requested provision of one SEM at Kanarpatti end for feeder-II for commissioning of the 400 kV Kanarpatti–Tirunelveli PGCIL line-II.

b) SRLDC, vide e-mail dated 12.06.2026(**Annexure-8y**), informed the following,

"The proposed 400 kV Tirunelveli–Kanarpatti line-2 is currently not being utilized for drawl by Tamil Nadu. However, as per the CEA Metering Regulations, energy meters are required to be installed at both ends of the line to ensure data reliability and redundancy. The entity is requested to ensure that the SEMs installed as per the latest technical specifications approved during the 15th NPC meeting".

c) Accordingly, the submitted metering scheme does not have any implication for accounting purposes and is placed before the forum for information only.

d) Forum noted the above.

General Suggestions:

- It was noted that several hybrid and high-capacity projects have been planned with single circuit connectivity, without ensuring N-1 contingency compliance. All RE SPDs are advised to plan for double-circuit arrangements to maintain system reliability and continuity.
- Further, whenever standby meters data is used, in case of failure of Main Metering, to determine the actual injection and drawal data at ISTS point SRLDC is requested to duly account the transmission line loss.
- Meters are required to be installed for Captive Verification and all other forms of verification.
- **All RE developers are required to submit the PPA rates in affidavit format, in both soft and hard copies, to SRPC/SRLDC.**
  - ***All the metering schemes were approved by the forum.***
  - ***SRLDC is requested to duly account for the transmission line length in determining the actual injection and drawal data at ISTS point in case of failure of Main Metering.***
  - ***Respective Entity shall install SEMs conforming to the JC technical specifications approved by the NPC (Annexure-8z) and the data shall be compatible with the RLDC format.***

9. Items Proposed by SRLDC

SRLDC, vide email dated 30.07.2026**(Annexure-9a)**, proposed the following agenda for deliberation

9.1 Non-payment of Legacy Bill Dues (Dues accrued as on 16.09.24):

Deliberations:

a) SRLDC presented the entity-wise details of Legacy Bill dues, along with the status of the Interim Orders, as shown below:

Sl. No	State	Amount (Rs.)	Writ Petition	Remarks
1	Andhra Pradesh	₹ 93,65,78,280	WP/18517/2025	Interim order granted earlier is extended until further orders.

2	Karnataka	₹ 30,50,83,211	WP/24351/2025	It is found appropriate to grant an interim order of stay of Annexures-A, B and C until further orders.
3	Kerala	₹ 68,66,70,419	WP/13482/2025	The interim order is extended by two months. Post on 29.05.2026.
4	Tamil Nadu	₹ 2,14,19,36,544	WP/20912/2025	The interim order to continue till the next date of hearing.
5	Telangana	₹ 1,40,26,86,153	WP/19729/2025	It is ordered that till the next date of hearing, respondent Nos. 2 and 3 shall not take any coercive steps.

b) SRLDC informed that interim orders granting stay had been issued by the respective High Courts. The same has been duly noted.

➢ ***After deliberations, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Telangana were requested to kindly note the dues along with interest amount.***

9.2 Shortfall Bill (dues after 16.09.2024):

Deliberations:

a) SRLDC presented the outstanding amounts towards Shortfall bill as on 17.08.26 is as below:

State/Drawee DIC	KERALA	ANDHRA PRADESH	KARNATAKA	TELANGANA	TAMIL NADU	Grand Total
Outstanding as on 22.01.26	**₹ 53,26,05,339**	**₹ 71,06,48,585**	**₹ 85,70,00,077**	**₹ 1,05,52,08,457**	**₹ 15,18,54,070**	**₹ 3,30,73,16,528**
Breakup details						
Statement for deficit in pool up to week ending 22.12.2024 dated 13.01.25	₹ 4,67,68,701	₹ 6,01,12,423	₹ 7,25,86,562	₹ 9,52,78,336	₹ 15,18,54,070	**₹ 42,66,00,092**
Statement for deficit in pool up to week ending 24.08.2025 dated 17.09.25	₹ 2,64,89,941	₹ 3,60,78,482	₹ 4,27,82,310	₹ 6,52,42,835	Paid	**₹ 17,05,93,568**
Statement for deficit in pool up to week ending 12.10.2025 dated 31.10.25	₹ 25,98,44,333	₹ 34,50,18,025	₹ 39,07,83,693	₹ 52,41,48,673	Paid	**₹ 1,51,97,94,724**
Statement for deficit in pool up to week ending 02.11.2025 dated 14.11.25	₹ 6,95,55,822	₹ 9,50,84,178	₹ 11,06,59,110	₹ 13,96,24,172	Paid	**₹ 41,49,23,282**
Statement for deficit in pool up to week ending 16.11.2025 dated 28.11.25	₹ 8,33,78,015	₹ 11,82,48,320	₹ 15,53,58,648	₹ 14,23,05,081	Paid	**₹ 49,92,90,064**
Statement for deficit in pool up to week ending 21.12.25 dated 09.01.26	₹ 4,65,68,527	₹ 5,61,07,157	₹ 8,48,29,754	₹ 8,86,09,360	Paid	**₹ 27,61,14,798**

b) SRLDC highlighted that all five shortfall bills had been cleared by Tamil Nadu and appreciated the timely settlement of the outstanding dues. TNPDCL stated that the payment had been made, subject to the outcome of the Writ Petition.

c) KSEBL informed that the regulation had also been challenged before the Court and that, based on the advice of its counsel, payment of the current bills was not required. SRLDC clarified that the court proceedings, in respect of the States, pertained only to the Legacy Bills and the first shortfall bills. KSEBL stated that the Legacy Bills as well as the Regulation itself had been challenged before the Court. SRLDC clarified that no Stay had been granted by the Court in respect of the Regulation. ED, SRLDC requested that the matter be checked and clarified. KSEBL responded that, if no Stay had been granted in respect of the shortfall bills/Regulation, the matter would be examined accordingly.

d) APPCC stated that they were not disputing the matter and that the payment was under process. SRLDC informed that, in respect of Karnataka, no Stay had been granted for the shortfall bills. The stay was limited to the clarification issued by the Commission, while the Legacy Bills were covered under the stay. It was further informed that three and a half instalments remained outstanding.

e) TGPPCC informed that the matter would be examined and the payments would be made accordingly.

➢ ***Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Telangana were requested to kindly note the dues along with interest amount.***

9.3 Status of outstanding charges to the pool accounts

a) Outstanding DSM Charges to Deviation and Ancillary Service Pool Account as on 26.07.2026 considering up to Wk. 14 (29-06-2026 – 05-07-2026) is as below:

Entity	Outstanding	Pending Weeks
ATHENA BHIWADI SOLAR POWER Pvt. Ltd.	₹ 2,46,80,624	FY 2024-25 wk 24 to FY 2026-27 wk 14 (all part payments)
ATHENA HISAR SOLAR POWER Pvt. Ltd.	₹ 2,94,84,794	FY 2024-25 wk 24 to FY 2026-27 wk 14 (all part payments)
ATHENA KARNAL SOLAR POWER Pvt. Ltd.	₹ 2,52,24,790	FY 2024-25 wk 24 to FY 2026-27 wk 14 (all part payments)
Azure, NPKUNTA	₹ 13,31,725	wk 13,14
IRCON RENEWABLE POWER LIMITED	₹ 50,64,009	wk 12
JSW Twenty (Solar), Pavagada	₹ 43,721	wk 14
Kleio Koppal(Hybrid)**	₹ 15,40,690	wk 3,4 (part payments)
MAL,Koppal**	₹ 10,70,568	wk 50,51,6 (part payments)
Manikaran Analytics Ltd.(Karur)(Wind)**	₹ 1,17,13,071	wk 4,5,6,12
Manikaran Analytics Ltd., Tuticorin (Wind)**	₹ 6,29,80,130	Wk 3,4,5,6,7,9,12,13(part payments)
Reconnect QCA, Pavagada (Solar)**	₹ 1,78,37,603	Wk 1,2,7,11,13,14 (part payments)
ReNew Surya Roshni Private Limited Gadag**	₹ 33,79,760	wk 5,6
RENEW VYOMAN POWER PRIVATE LIMITED	₹ 3,89,896	wk 13,14
Sembcorp Green Infra Private Limited**	₹ 43,91,425	wk 3,4(part payments)
Serentica3, Gadag (Hybrid)**	₹ 1,88,95,814	wk 1,2,3,4,6,13,14(part payments)
Sprng Akshaya Urja Private Limited**	₹ 29,29,242	Wk 2,3,4(part payments)
SPRNG RENEWABLE ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED**	₹ 24,98,880	Wk 2,3,4(part payments)

Vena Energy Vidyuth Private Limited**	₹ 96,02,675	Wk 1,2,3,4,13 (part payments)
ZENATARIS RENEWABLE ENERGY PVT. LTD(HIRIYUR)**	₹ 3,27,84,130	Wk 4,5,6,7,8,10,11,12 (part payments)
Grand Total	**₹ 25,69,30,796**	

**Athena Plants making payments for Differential Generation and Auxiliary Consumption Charges only, while protesting and refusing to pay the Deviation Penalty.*

*** - Payments have been made by the concerned parties in compliance with the Order dated 21.04.2026 issued by the Hon'ble Karnataka High Court in Petition No. WP 13260/2026, National Solar Energy Federation of India vs. CERC and Others.*

b) **Outstanding NET AS Charges to Deviation and Ancillary Service Pool Account as on 26.07.2026 considering up to Wk. 14 (29-06-2026 – 05-07-2026) is as below:**

Entity	Outstanding	Pending Weeks
JINDAL POWER LIMITED (Simhapuri Unit)	₹ 3,36,79,549	wk 14
Total	**₹ 3,36,79,549**	

c) **Outstanding Reactive Charges to Deviation and Ancillary Service Pool Account as on 26.07.2026 considering up to Wk. 14 (29-06-2026 – 05-07-2026) is as below:**

Entity	Outstanding
AVAADA SOLARISE ENERGY PVT LTD	₹ 29,590
Azure Power thirty six private limited	₹ 9,398
JSW Renew Energy Ltd.(KARUR),(Wind)	₹ 1,205
Mytrah Vayu (Sabarmati) Private Limited	₹ 692
RECONNECT ENERGY SOLUTIONS LIMITED PAVAGADA	₹ 1,91,356
RENEW WIND ENERGY PVT LTD	₹ 18,294
Renew Surya Ojas private Limited	₹ 88
Sembcorp Green Infra Private Limited	₹ 134
Serentica Renewables India 1 Private Limited	₹ 176
Vena Energy Vidyuth Private Limited	₹ 6,016
Total	**₹ 2,82,461**

d) **Outstanding payments to DSM pool account as on 26.07.26 (considering up to June'26 Statement issued by SRPC) as interest payable due to delayed payment of weekly Pool charges is as below:**

Entity	Outstanding (₹)	Pending months
LANCO Kondappalli Power Pvt. Ltd Stage II	₹ 23,538	May 25, Aug 25
JINDAL POWER LIMITED (Simhapuri Unit)	₹ 23,06,611	Apr 25, June 25, Jul 25, Sep 25, Nov 25, Dec 25, Jan 26, Feb 26, Apr 26, May 26, Jun 26
Meenakshi Energy Limited	₹ 33,10,409	Feb 25, Mar 25, Apr 25, May 25, June 25, Jul 25, Aug 25, Sep 25, Oct 25, Nov 25, Dec 25, Jan 26, Feb 26, Mar 26, Apr 26, May 26, Jun 26

Karnataka Power Transmission Corp. Ltd (KPTCL)	₹ 1,43,998	Sep 25
Grand Total	**₹ 57,84,556**	

e) **Outstanding payments related to Statement of Compensation due to Part Load Operation on Account of SCUC up to June'2026- *NIL***

Deliberations:

a) SRLDC presented the Outstanding DSM Charges to Deviation and Ancillary Service Pool Account as on 17.08.2026 as shown below and stated that the total outstanding dues amounts to Rs. **29,04,39,917**.

Entity	Outstanding	Remarks
ATHENA BHIWADI SOLAR POWER Pvt. Ltd.	₹ 2,70,11,643	FY 2024-25 wk 24 to FY 2026-27 wk 17 (all part payments)
ATHENA HISAR SOLAR POWER Pvt. Ltd.	₹ 3,19,02,136	FY 2024-25 wk 24 to FY 2026-27 wk 17 (all part payments)
ATHENA KARNAL SOLAR POWER Pvt. Ltd.	₹ 2,75,42,688	FY 2024-25 wk 24 to FY 2026-27 wk 17 (all part payments)
Azure Power thirty six private limited	₹ 9,78,170	Wk 17 pending
JSW Renew Energy Twenty Limited- Pavagada	₹ 51,71,406	Wk 17 pending
Kleio Koppal(Hybrid)*	₹ 15,40,690	Wk 3,4 (part payment)
MAL,Koppal	₹ 10,70,568	Wk 50,51,6
Manikaran Analytics Ltd.(Karur)(Wind)*	₹ 1,98,43,205	Wk 4,6,12,15,17 (part payment)
Manikaran Analytics Ltd., Tuticorin (Wind)&*	₹ 7,78,29,601	Wk 6,7,12,13,15,16,17 (part payment)
Meenakshi Energy Limited	₹ 40,81,183	Wk 17 pending
Ostro Kannada Power Private Limited	₹ 7,76,789	Wk 17 pending
Reconnect QCA, Pavagada (Solar)*	₹ 1,11,18,341	Wk 7,11,15,17(part payment)
RENEW VYOMAN POWER PRIVATE LIMITED	₹ 16,24,727	Wk 13,14,15,16,17 pending
Serentica3,Gadag (Hybrid)*	₹ 3,51,81,692	Wk 1,2,3,4,6,13,14,15,16,17(part payment)
Vena Energy Vidyuth Private Limited*	₹ 95,02,253	Wk 1,2,3,4 (part payment)
ZENATARIS RENEWABLE ENERGY PVT. LTD(HIRIYUR)*	₹ 3,52,64,825	Wk 4,5,6,7,8,10,11,12,15,16,17 (part payment)
TOTAL	**₹ 29,04,39,917**	

b) SRLDC intimated that M/s Athena has been making partial payments to the Pool Account while formally recording their protest and clarifying that they are not settling the "Deviation Penalty" portion of the DSM bills/demands from 16.09.24 onwards. It was noted that the majority of the RE entities had not made the required payments.

c) SRLDC presented the Outstanding Net AS Charges to Account as on 17.08.2026 as shown below and informed that the payment would be done shortly.

Entity	Outstanding	Pending Weeks
JINDAL POWER LIMITED (Simhapuri Unit)	₹ 2,74,09,290	Wk 17
Meenakshi Energy Limited	₹ 31,25,253	Wk 17

Total	**₹ 3,05,34,543**	

d) Regarding the outstanding Reactive Energy Charges payable to the Pool Account as on 17.08.2026, as shown below, it was observed that the majority of the outstanding dues pertained to REConnect and RE sources.

Entity	Outstanding
AVAADA SOLARISE ENERGY PVT LTD	₹ 29,590
Azure Power thirtysix private limited	₹ 9,555
GIREL TUTICORIN	₹ 92
JINDAL POWER LIMITED (Simhapuri Unit)	₹ 4,697
JSW Renew Energy Ltd.(KARUR),(Wind)	₹ 1,205
JSW Renew Energy Twenty(Solar),Pavagada	₹ 790
LANCO Kondappalli Power Pvt. Ltd Stage II	₹ 20,815
Mytrah Vayu (Sabarmati) Private Limited	₹ 692
RECONNECT ENERGY SOLUTIONS LIMITED PAVAGADA	₹ 84,758
RENEW WIND ENERGY PVT LTD	₹ 18,294
Renew Surya Ojas private Limited	₹ 88
Sembcorp Green Infra Private Limited	₹ 134
Serentica Renewables India 1 Private Limited	₹ 176
Vena Energy Vidyuth Private Limited	₹ 9,968
ZENATARIS RENEWABLE ENERGY PVT. LTD(HIRIYUR)	₹ 9,402
Grand Total	**₹1,90,256**

e) SRLDC informed that an overall weekly deficit of approximately ₹2 crore was observed in the Pool Account. It was further informed that RE generators were predominantly making payments to the Pool Account, whereas conventional generators were receiving payments from the Pool Account. It was informed that payments were being made to conventional generators, as they were regularly supplying reactive energy, accounting for approximately 28–30% of the overall reactive energy requirement.

f) Regarding the outstanding Interest payable to the Pool Account as on 17.08.2026, as shown below:

Entity	Outstanding (in Rs.)
Meenakshi Energy Limited	₹ 30,80,090
Tamil Nadu	₹ 13,32,234
Karnataka	₹ 7,869
JINDAL POWER LIMITED (Simhapuri Unit)	₹ 23,00,848
Total	**₹ 67,21,041**

g) SRLDC informed that there was a delay of one day in the amount pertaining to the Congestion Statement being reflected in the Pool Account after the due date. It was

informed that the invoice had already been raised, and TNPDCL requested SRLDC to forward the relevant email.

h) SRLDC intimated that there were no outstanding payments related to the Statement of Compensation due to Part Load Operation on account of SCUC up to June 2026.

➢ ***All entities were requested to clear pending payments.***

9.4 Opening of LC by SR Constituents for DSM payments:

Deliberations:

a) SRLDC indicated that, out of the 28 entries requiring opening of LCs by SRs for DSM payments, 5 LCs had been opened and 23 were pending. Among the States, Tamil Nadu was required to open the LC, and an interest-related issue had arisen for one day. TNPDCL requested exemption for one day. MS, SRPC clarified that the matter was governed by the applicable regulatory provisions and, therefore, exemption could not be granted. Other Entity details are given below:

	Entity name
SELLER	Coastal Energen Pvt. Ltd
	LANCO Kondappalli Power Pvt. Ltd Stage II
	Meenakshi Energy Limited (Ph2)
	Meenakshi Energy Limited
	SEIL Energy India Limited Project -2
	NTPC Tamilnadu Energy Company Ltd, Chennai
	SEIL Energy India Limited

	Entity name
RE(SOLAR/Wind/Hybrid)	Azure Power thirty six private limited
	Sembcorp Green Infra Private Limited
	Greenko AP01 IREP Pvt Limited
	IRCON RENEWABLE POWER LIMITED
	Kleio Koppal(Hybrid)
	Ostro Kannada Power Private Limited
	Renew Surya Roshni private Limited
	ReNew Surya Roshni Private Limited Gadag

	SPRNG RENEWABLE ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED
	Serentica3 Gadag
	Sprng Akshaya Urja Private Limited
	SAEL SOLAR MHP1 PRIVATE LIMITED
	SAEL SOLAR MHP2 PRIVATE LIMITED
	Vena Energy Vidyuth Private Limited

	Entity name
QCA	**RECONNECT ENERGY SOLUTIONS LIMITED PAVAGADA**
	AMPLUS TUMKUR SOLAR ENERGY ONE PVT LTD
	AZURE POWER EARTH
	GENTARI RENEWABLE FINNSURYA ENERGY PVT LTD.
	Manikaran Analytics Ltd., KOPPAL (Hybrid)
	RSOPL KOPPAL
	Manikaran Analytics Limited (Tuticorin)
	JSW RENEW ENERGEY TWO LTD
	JSW RENEW Energy Limited
	Mytrah Vayu (Sabarmati) Private Limited
	Manikaran Analytics Ltd.(Karur)(Wind)
	JSW RENEW ENERGY TWO LIMITED (KARUR)

b) M/s Greenko informed that the details had already been submitted, and SRLDC requested M/s Greenko to furnish the same.

➢ ***All entities were requested to open LC at the earliest.***

9.5 Audit of SR DSM, Net AS & Reactive Energy accounts:

The details of payments and disbursements of DSM, Reactive, NET AS accounts for the period 01.01.2026 to 31.03.2026 are enclosed in *Annexure-II, III & IV of Annexure-9*.

Deliberations:

a) The forum noted the details of payments and disbursements of DSM, Reactive, TRAS & SRAS accounts for the period 01.01.2026 to 31.03.2026.

9.6 Reconciliation of DSM, NETAS and Reactive charges:

Deliberations:

a) The signed reconciliation statements were uploaded in the Pool Account Portal, and the portal link was ***https://poolaccounts.srldc.in/#/auth/login***. The login credentials had already been shared with all users through their registered email IDs. Members were requested to download the reconciliation statements from the portal and upload the duly signed reconciliation statements in the same portal.

b) In case of non-receipt of login details or any queries regarding the opening and closing balances, members were requested to write to ***dsmsrldc@grid-india***.in for faster resolution.

9.7 Reconciliation of TGNA disbursements:

Deliberations:

a) The details of disbursements of CTU charges of T-GNA transactions for the period from Jan'26 to Jun'26 is enclosed in Annexure-V. The same has been uploaded in SRLDC website on a monthly basis for verification and reconciliation. The statements for monthly reconciliation are available in ***SRLDC website in the path http://srldc.in >> Market Operations >> Open Access >> STOA Reconciliation >>STOA Refund Details / CTU Reconciliation***. Disbursements made for which no discrepancy was pointed out are treated as reconciled. However, members may note that it is compulsory to return the signed copies of the statements as record for statutory audits.

9.8 PSDF fund transfer from SRLDC Status:

Status as on 15-09-26 is enclosed in *Annexure VI of Annexure-9*. Amount transferred from SR Pool Account into PSDF in FY 2026-27 (so far) is **NIL** due to no Surplus in All India Level.

Deliberations:

SRLDC stated that, so far there was no fund transfer from SR in the FY 2026- 27.

9.9 Time Drift:

a) Time Drift >5 Min

Utility Name	Station Name	Description	Meter No	Time Drift	Pending since
QCA_Manikaran Analytics Ltd.	NP Kunta_NTPC	33kV line-5 at NP kunta PS-1 of NTPC **(QCA_Manikaran)**	**AP-0722-A** (Stand by meter)	Around 7 Hrs	10-04-2026

b) Time Drift >1 min to <5 Min

Utility	No of Meters >1 min to <5 Min
KPTCL	4
MAPS	1
KNTL	2

Utility	No of Meters >1 min to <5 Min
Manikaran Analytics Ltd.	11
Andhra Pradesh	2
POWERGRID SR1	1
TANTRANSCO	3
Telangana	3
Green infra	1
Grand Total	**28**

Deliberations:

a) SRLDC stated the details of meters with time drift > 5mins as shown below:

Utility Name	Station Name	Description	Meter No	Time Drift as on 19.08.2026
NPCIL_MAPS	MAPS	220KV SP KOIL LINE 1 AT MAPS (Main Meter)	NP-4020-A	00:05:51

No representatives from MAPS were present in the meeting.

b) Highlighted the list of time-drift meters having a time drift of **more than 1 minute but less than 5 minutes** and requested entities concerned to rectify the meters:

Utility	No of Meters >1 min to <5 Min as per Agenda	Status as on 19.08.2026
Andhra Pradesh	2	3
Jindal Power Ltd.	0	1
JSWREL_SECI_9	0	1
KPTCL	4	6
NTPC	0	5
Powergrid	1	3
QCA_Manikaran Analytics Ltd.	13	10
Renew Vyoman	0	9
Tamil Nadu	3	2
Telangana	3	0
NPCIL	1	0
Green infra	1	0
Total	**28**	**40**

Majorly, Renew Vyoman has been added as a new entity as of date in the defaulting list where the time drift is having more than 1 minute but less than 5 minutes. MS, SRPC requested all the entities to rectify the time drift issues as per the details sent to the corresponding entities by SRLDC.

9.10 **Non receipt of Time Drift:**

Time drift statement needed to be uploaded by 12:00 hrs of first Monday of every month to SRLDC Time drift Portal https://timedrift.srldc.in/login/.

The following Stations are not updating their Time Drift Statement regularly.

Utility	Stations
Nuclear	BHAVINI
ReConnect_QCA	Pavagada

Deliberations:

a) Time drift data from the following stations was not being uploaded regularly on the SRLDC Time Drift Portal:

Utility	Stations
Nuclear	BHAVINI
QCA_Manikaran Analytics Ltd. (Parially received)	Tuticorin, Koppal, Karur & NPKunta
ReConnect_QCA	Pavagada

b) SRLDC requested the concerned entities to ensure submission of all pending time drift statements.

9.11 SEM related issues:

Faulty Meters requiring replacement of SEM.

- **NP-9766-A** (Stand by meter), connected to the 765kV Nizamabad Line-1 at Maheshwaram **(SR_1)** recording inconsistence meter reading since 04-03-2026.
- **NP-3100-A** (Stand by meter), connected 400kv side of ICT 2 at Vijayawada **(SR_1)** is having reverse polarity since 22-06-2026.
- **NP-3423-A** (Stand by meter), SRLDC not receiving data from 33kV floating solar feeder-2 of **NTPC_Simhadri** since 11-05-2026.
- **NP-3426-A** (Stand by meter), 400kV side of 400/220kV ICT-2 at kurnool_3 **(SR_1)** is under recording since 25-05-2026.

Deliberations:

a) **NP-9766-A** (Standby Meter), connected to the 765 kV Nizamabad Line-1 at Maheshwaram (SR_1), was reported to be recording inconsistent meter readings since 04.03.2026. PGCIL SR-I requested replacement of the meter. SRLDC conveyed its concurrence for replacement, subject to compliance with the applicable CEA Metering Regulations.

b) **NP-3100-A** (Standby Meter), connected on the 400 kV side of ICT-2 at Vijayawada (SR_1), was reported to have reverse polarity since 22.06.2026. PGCIL SR-I informed that the CT polarity reversal would be attended to shortly.

c) **NP-3426-A** (Standby Meter), connected on the 400 kV side of 400/220 kV ICT-2 at Kurnool_3 (SR_1), was reported to have a recording issue since 25.05.2026. The issue was resolved on 04.08.2026.

d) **NP-9805-A** (Standby Meter), connected to the 765 kV side of ICT-3 at Kurnool_3 (SR_1), was reported to have a recording issue since 20.07.2026. As per the communication received from the site team, no abnormalities were observed. However, the value recorded on the HV side was approximately one-third of the value recorded on the LV side. Accordingly, the entity was requested to verify whether the meter was receiving the proper supply. It was also suggested to check for any fuse failure issues.

e) **AP-0722-A** (Standby Meter), connected to 33 kV Line-5 at NP Kunta PS-1 of NTPC (QCA_Manikaran), was reported to have a time gap of approximately 7 hours since 10.04.2026. As on 21.08.2026, the entity informed that the issue had been rectified. SRLDC requested the entity to share the SEM data recorded after rectification for validation of the data.

ADDITIONAL AGENDA

9.12 Whitelisting of SRLDC Portals

SRLDC vide email dated 18.08.2026**(Annexure-9b)**, has furnished the following agenda for information to the forum.

i. At present, the constituents of the Southern Region are required to submit weekly SEM data to SRLDC by uploading the requisite data files through the Meter File Uploading Portal and furnish the SEM time-drift details monthly through the Time Drift Portal. Further, reconciliation and related settlement activities of the pool accounts are being carried out through the Pool Account Portal (https://poaccounts.srldc.in/), while the requests for schedule corrections (if any), are submitted through the Schedules Correction Portal.

ii. To strengthen the security of web-based systems used for exchange of metering, accounting and operational data, IP-based access control/whitelisting for the above portals is being implemented. Under this mechanism, access to the portals will be restricted to requests originating from the pre-registered static public IP addresses of the respective entities. This measure will help in preventing unauthorized access, reducing the risk of cyber intrusions and ensuring that only authenticated and authorized network endpoints of SR constituents can access the portals.

iii. Accordingly, all SR constituents are requested to provide their static public IP address(es), from which the Meter File Uploading Portal, Time Drift Portal, Pool Account Portal and Schedules Correction Portal are required to be accessed, to SRLDC for necessary whitelisting at the SRLDC end. In case an entity proposes to access the portals from multiple locations/network endpoints, the details of all such static IP address may also be furnished.

Deliberations:

a) All SR entities are requested to furnish the static IP addresses details at the earliest to avoid any disruption in access to the above-mentioned portals due to cybersecurity measures.
b) ED, SRLDC proposed implementing Two-Factor Authentication (2FA) for portal access, wherein a single registered mobile number could be used for receiving the OTP. MS, SRPC opined that such an authentication mechanism would be a better alternative to IP whitelisting.
c) Few entities raised concerns that they were unable to access the portal while travelling, as the IP address changes from one network/location to another. In this regard, it was suggested that Two-Factor Authentication (2FA) could be a better alternative to IP whitelisting.
d) ED, SRLDC added that, in case of any change in the registered mobile number, the same shall be intimated to SRLDC and the records shall be updated accordingly.

➢ ***Forum noted the above.***

Follow-Up Items

10. Review the secondary oil consumption of plants on a quarterly basis for FY 2026-27

a) As per CERC Detailed Procedure for mechanism of compensation for degradation of Station Heat Rate, Auxiliary Energy Consumption and Secondary fuel oil consumption due to part- load operation and multiple start/stop of the units", the following has been stipulated:

Quote

(xvi) The Designated generating stations is to take all due care to keep a check on secondary oil use during part operations and during start-ups to the extent possible. ***The respective RPC Secretariat shall review the secondary oil consumption of plants on a quarterly basis, along with the concerned RLDC and designated generating stations, to find out high-consuming plants and reasons for high consumption and suggest measures to mitigate the excess use of secondary oil to the extent possible.***

Unquote

b) As per the above Clause, SRPC shall review the secondary oil consumption of SR CGS on a quarterly basis. Accordingly, NTPC, NLCIL, NTECL, NTPL and NNTPP have been requested to furnish the details for the period from April to June 2026 for the FY 2026-27 for further action. SRPC Secretariat, vide email dated 03.08.2026, requested the constituents to furnish the required details.

c) TNPDCL, vide letter dated 13.08.2026 (*refer Annexure-3a*), furnished the additional agenda for deliberation and proposed the following:

a) undertaking a cause-wise assessment of degradation in SHR, AEC and SFC and of excess secondary oil consumption, clearly segregating (a) impact attributable to beneficiary-induced part-load operation and multiple start/stop, from (b) impact attributable to generator-side operational, fuel and equipment-related factors;
b) ensuring that the compensation mechanism examines the actual cause necessitating additional oil firing or causing SHR/AEC/SFC degradation, rather than attributing the entire impact merely on the basis of reduced generation or part-load operation; and
c) directing the concerned generating stations to furnish event-wise/cause-wise segregated data (rather than aggregated monthly figures) in future quarterly reviews, to enable such cause-wise attribution on an ongoing basis.

Such an approach would ensure that generator-attributable excess consumption and performance degradation are not masked as beneficiary-induced part-load impact, and that compensation passed on to beneficiaries under the mechanism is limited strictly to the impact genuinely and demonstrably attributable to beneficiary scheduling actions.

Deliberations:

6.1 Month-wise station-wise details were furnished by the generating stations. It was observed that, for most of the months, the parameters were within the normative limits. The compiled details are enclosed as **Annexure-10a**.

6.2 TNPDCL appraised that the liability towards part-load operation, including SHR and SFC, is attributed to the beneficiaries when they schedule power below their entitlement corresponding to the normative PAF. However, TNPDCL pointed out that the resultant increase in SFC may not be attributable solely to the beneficiaries' lower scheduling, as it may also arise due to the operational conditions and deficiencies at the generating station. Based on the analysis of the reasons for the increase in SFC, factors such as mill operation, coal quality, and non-availability of conveyors were identified, which were also attributable to the generating stations. However, the recovery of the resultant liability was being made only from the beneficiaries. It was submitted that the reasons contributing to the increase in Secondary Fuel Oil consumption and degradation in other operational parameters were getting masked under the Part Load Compensation mechanism. Accordingly, TNPDCL suggested that the actual cost attributable to such degradation, including the increase in Secondary Fuel Oil consumption and deterioration in operational parameters, should be separately identified and segregated from the Part Load Compensation.

6.3 MS, SRPC enquired whether the reasons for the increase in consumption had been furnished by the generating station. NTPC replied that the reasons had been communicated and that the information has been enclosed at **Annexure-10B**. NLCIL, NTPL and NTECL was requested to furnish the details along with the reason.

6.4 TNPDCL mentioned that additional oil was being consumed to maintain flame stability during low-load operation. However, it was submitted that flame stability was also dependent on factors such as appropriate elevation selection, mill availability, and coal quality. Hence, the increase in oil consumption could not be attributed solely to reduction in scheduling. TNPDCL further stated that the operational practices and efficiency of the generating unit also influenced the secondary fuel oil consumption.

6.5 It was opined that schedules be maintained above the technical minimum so that compensation could be avoided. NTPC informed that a gain-sharing mechanism is in place for oil consumption and other performance parameters. It was submitted that efficient operation of the generating station benefits both the generator and the beneficiaries. Further, it was stated that the Normative specific oil consumption of 0.5ml/kWh is based on CERC norms and the performance data.

6.6 TNPDCL added that the generating station should be operated efficiently; however, excessive oil consumption during extreme events resulted in additional costs to the beneficiaries. NTPC replied that actual operational experience was essential to appreciate the difficulties involved in managing extreme events. During such events, multiple alarms occur simultaneously, making it difficult for the operating team to identify the exact cause and segregate the oil consumption attributable to each factor. Such segregation could be assessed only through post-event analysis. NTPC further stated that efforts were always made to operate the unit efficiently and minimise costs.

6.7 NLC stated that oil firing was required to maintain flame stability during low-load operation, particularly when the unit operated below its technical minimum. It was added that at full load, sufficient mill availability and higher thermal inertia of the fireballs enabled stable combustion despite the high moisture content of lignite. Consequently, the unit could operate safely with good flame stability. The unit operates close to the flame stability limit at reduced load, and any mill trip could result in flame instability and possible unit tripping. Therefore, when operating below the technical minimum, minimum oil firing was required to maintain flame stability, particularly until the affected mill was restored.

6.8 TNPDCL stated that flame stability could be affected even at full load if the appropriate mill elevations, mill combination, and coal quality were not maintained. In such cases, oil firing might be required to stabilise the flame and avoid possible unit tripping. NLCIL commented that flame stability was acknowledged as a concern; however, to maintain stability, the schedule should be maintained above the technical minimum rather than below it. It was reiterated by TNPDCL that flame stability was not dependent solely on loading conditions; proper mill selection, elevation settings, coal quality, and other operational parameters also needed to be maintained.

6.9 It was stated that the issue was not limited to operation below technical minimum loading, as flame stability could also be affected at higher loads. The generating stations were required to follow the OEM guidelines for safe operation. It was also added that oil was

being used even at higher loading in certain generating stations. Oil consumption at higher loading could occur in cases of poor coal quality or lower GCV than the OEM-recommended specifications. However, it was clarified by Generators that, as per the OEM specifications, oil firing was generally required only below technical minimum loading.

6.10 MS SRPC explained that the agenda had recently been taken up in the Commercial Committee as per the procedure approved by the Commission and would be monitored further. However, segregation of the additional oil consumption attributable to the beneficiary and the generator was difficult to determine, as it involved averaging of parameters and several other factors. TNPDCL requested that the matter be examined to segregate the additional oil consumption attributable to the cause due to beneficiary and the generator. NTPC and NTPL submitted that best operating practices were being followed and that oil was used only when necessary.

6.11 The generating stations submitted that oil would not be used unless necessary and that gains from efficient operation were already being shared with the beneficiaries. TNPDCL requested that the additional oil consumption attributable to the beneficiaries and that arising due to technical reasons at the generating station be separately examined and segregated. The matter would be monitored in the subsequent meetings.

6.12 Additionally, NTPC opined that oil consumption should be assessed on a cumulative basis, considering factors such as overhauling and unit tripping, rather than on a month-wise basis. MS, SRPC clarified that the procedure provides for quarterly monitoring; however, it does not specify whether the monitoring is to be carried out on a monthly, quarterly, or yearly basis.

6.13 It was observed that reasons for oil consumption had not been furnished by several generating stations, making further analysis difficult. The generating stations were requested to furnish outage-wise reasons and segregate the total oil consumption under different categories, such as start-up, RSD, mill-related issues, and forced outages. It was further emphasised that reasons and supporting details were required for proper assessment of the oil consumption.

- ***NLCIL, NTPL and NTECL to furnish the details along with reason.***

11. Monitoring of Testing of all Accounting Meters in SR

a) As per the CEA Metering Regulations, the testing/calibration has to be done once in every 5 years, so all such meters need to be calibrated/tested, else alternate arrangements like replacement with new meters may be done. SRPC requested SRLDC to provide the list of meters in use, which were not calibrated as per the Metering Regulations.

b) The definition of 'Meter' of CEA Metering Regulations, include Meter and other equipment such as Instrument Transformer necessary for the purpose of measurement. Therefore, while carrying out the Calibration of Meters, entities have to ensure the Calibration of Instrument transformer also.

c) The matter was deliberated during the 64th to 66th Meetings of the Commercial Sub-Committee, wherein the following was discussed and decided:

- Meter testing/calibration is a statutory requirement under the CEA (Installation and Operation of Meters) Regulations and is essential for accurate energy accounting. The Electricity Act mandates that the Regional Load Despatch Centre shall maintain accounts of the quantity of electricity transmitted through the regional grid.
- SRLDC, vide e-mail dated 30.01.2026, requested all entities to submit the test certificate for each meter at the time of first-time charging. Further, whenever a meter is calibrated, the corresponding calibration report shall also be submitted to SRLDC.
- SRLDC informed that no entity had furnished the required details. The Chief Engineer, KPTCL, stated that the concerned entity shall carry out testing of the meters to verify that they are properly calibrated and that all parameters are within the prescribed permissible limits. Thereafter, the final test report shall be submitted to both SRLDC and SRPC.

d) In this regard, ***all SR constituents were requested to furnish the testing/calibration dates for all accounting meters to SRPC and SRLDC.*** If the due date had already passed, the respective entity may propose the relevant action plan in this regard.

e) SRLDC is requested to furnish the entity-wise list of all SR accounting meters.

Deliberations:

7.1 SRPC pointed out that the matter had been deliberated in various Commercial Coordination Meetings (CCMs) since the 64th CCM. SRLDC informed that the list had been shared vide email dated 21.08.2026, as enclosed at **Annexure-11**. The list would be shared with all SR Constituents, and all entities were requested to furnish the details of the latest test certificate, including the date of testing. In case the test date has exceeded five years, the entity shall also furnish tentative schedule for testing of the concerned meter to SRLDC, with a copy to SRPC.

7.2 DGM, SRLDC reiterated that SRLDC would not monitor the details, as such monitoring is not mandated under the applicable Regulations.

7.3 MS, SRPC stated that these details had been monitored earlier by SRLDC and emphasized that the same practice shall be continued through the Commercial Meeting Forum or the SEM Nodal Officers Meeting, as the monitoring is essential for ensuring better system operation and accurate data accounting.

7.4 As per the CEA Metering Regulations, testing of meters is required to be carried out once in every five years. Accordingly, all meters for which the prescribed testing period has elapsed shall be tested. It was noted that if Testing fails then only Calibration needs to be carried out as per CEA Regulations.

7.5 CE, KPTCL informed that meter testing needs to be carried out only by NABL-accredited agencies. MS, SRPC concurred with the view and stated that the same is in accordance with the provisions of the CEA Regulations. It was noted that such testing was not being undertaken

by all entities and needs to be monitored. Accordingly, all SR constituents were advised to undertake the required testing/calibration and furnish the sought details.

- ***All SR constituents were requested to furnish the testing dates for all accounting meters to SRPC and SRLDC.***

12. SR Tertiary Drawl points

a) The matter was deliberated in various Commercial meetings and it was requested that SRLDC furnish the list of tertiary drawl points, where accounting meters are required to be installed. SRLDC agreed to furnish the list, and the same would subsequently be circulated to the transmission licensees and States. Accordingly, the respective States may install meters to record the energy quantum.

b) SRLDC vide email dated 30.07.2026 (**Annexure-12**) furnished the details of the tertiary transformers across various substations, which were compiled based on SRLDC records and inputs received from the respective entities.

Deliberations:

8.1 Based on the deliberations in the previous meeting, the list of tertiary drawal points requiring installation of accounting meters has been received from SRLDC. The list was presented in the meeting. SRLDC informed that SEMs were available only at a few tertiary drawal points, and the corresponding drawal was included in the respective State's drawal account. It was observed that SEMs had not been installed at several other nodes.

8.2 SRLDC informed that the list of tertiary drawal points would be examined individually, as several points may not require inclusion. It was agreed that a separate station-wise discussion would be held with PGCIL and other transmission licensee to ascertain the meter availability and finalise the points to be included for accounting. It was noted that power allocation was applicable mainly to HVDC stations. For other Node points, auxiliary power requirements were to be met through the respective DISCOMs. The concerned States were advised to ensure appropriate metering and billing accordingly.

8.3 All States were advised to note that SEMs as well as State meters shall be installed at the 33 kV drawal points. The SEM data shall be included in the respective State drawal account, and the States shall undertake separate billing accordingly.

8.4 The matter would be discussed separately with the concerned entities and the list would be finalised accordingly.

- ***After deliberation, the Forum recommended that a meeting be convened with the participation of all Transmission Licensees, SRLDC, and SRPC to discuss and finalise the drawal points to consider in the respective State drawl computation.***

13. MW Capacity Certification of all HVDC system by Grid-India

a) Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Sharing of Inter-State Transmission Charges and Losses) (Third Amendment) Regulations, 2023, the following is stipulated:

(a) Regional Component of HVDC (RC-HVDC) comprising of 70% of Yearly Transmission Charges of HVDC transmission systems planned to supply power to the concerned region, except HVDC transmission systems covered under sub clauses (a), (b) and (c) of Clause (3) of Regulation 5:

Provided that where an inter-regional HVDC transmission system planned to supply power to a particular region is operated to carry power in the reverse direction due to system requirements, the percentage of Yearly Transmission Charges of such transmission systems to be considered in the Regional component and the National component shall be calculated as follows:

HVDCr (in %) = (MW capacity of power flow in the reverse direction / MW capacity of power flow in the forward direction) X100

Where, HVDCr (in %) is more than 30%, the Yearly Transmission Charges corresponding to HVDCr shall be considered in the National component and the balance in the regional component.

Where, HVDCr (in %) is equal to or less than 30%, 30% of Yearly Transmission Charges shall be considered in the National component and 70% in the regional component:

Provided further that the MW capacity of power flow in reverse direction shall be certified by NLDC by way of actual power flow equal to such capacity;*"*

b) The matter was deliberated in various meetings. During the discussions, SRPC requested NLDC/SRLDC to certify and share the reverse capacity of all existing HVDC systems in accordance with the Third Amendment to the CERC (Sharing of Inter-State Transmission Charges and Losses) Regulations. SRLDC informed that Grid-India had carried out the required studies and that the study details would be shared with all stakeholders within one month.

c) The matter was deliberated in 57th SRPC,54th TCC and 66th Meeting of Commercial Sub Committee meeting held on 17.03.2026, 16.03.2026 & 08.05.2026 respectively, SRLDC informed that NLDC had reiterated that the reverse power flow capability of all existing inter-regional HVDC systems had been tabulated, in Petition No. 685/TT/2020 (on remand to CERC) dated 30.10.2023.

d) SR Constituents once again requested that the matter be taken up with NLDC for certification of the HVDC transmission system as per Sharing Regulation 3rd Amendment.

e) The matter was deliberated in 58th SRPC & 55th TCC meetings held on 28.07.2026 & 24.07.2026.

f) TNPDCL, vide letter dated 13.08.2026 (*refer Annexure-3a*), requested that formal system-wise certification by NLDC/Grid-India of the reverse power flow capacity of all existing inter-regional HVDC systems. The matter may be taken up once again with NLDC/Grid-India for furnishing the certified reverse MW capacity along with the basis of certification, so that the Regional and National Components of HVDC transmission charges are determined correctly. The matter may also be followed up in SRPC until the required certification is completed and its impact on transmission charge sharing is appropriately accounted for.

Deliberations:

9.1 MS, SRPC noted that, as recorded in the minutes of the 58th SRPC Meeting held on 28.07.2026, the matter was to be discussed internally with the Chairperson, SRPC & CMD, TNPDCL & TNEB before being pursued further. Accordingly, TNPDCL were advised to discuss the matter with their respective authorities and, if further deliberation was considered necessary, to bring the agenda for discussion in the subsequent meeting. Otherwise, the agenda would be dropped in the subsequent meeting. TNPDCL agreed to revert after internal deliberation, as informed in the 58th SRPC Meeting.

9.2 In 58th SRPC meeting the following format has been suggested:

Sl.No	Name of HVDC Project	Capacity as defined by Transmission Licensee (MW)		Maximum Power in the HVDC link (MW)		Remarks
		Forward Direction	Reverse Direction	Forward Direction	Reverse Direction	
1						

➢ ***Forum noted the above.***

14. Submission of Partial Outage Data with Validation

a) In 66th Commercial Sub-committee meeting held on 08.05.2026, it was informed that ERPC has developed a procedure for furnishing requisite information by concerned entities regarding partial outages of generating units for subsequent consideration under the DSM account. As per the Procedure, the generating station is required to submit evidence for each partial outage event, such as SOE, logs, screenshots with time stamps, etc. Additionally, they must submit DAS data at 10-second intervals from 30 minutes prior to the partial outage to 30 minutes after the event, along with a declaration confirming that the submitted details are not attributable to reasons such as fuel quality variation. SRLDC informed that the matter needs to be discussed in the OCC forum and may be taken up further accordingly. Further, it would be discussed in upcoming Commercial Sub-committee meeting.

b) Subsequently the issue was deliberated in the 240th OCC Meeting held on 10.07.2026.

c) Accordingly, SRPC has formulated the Procedure in line with the ERPC Procedure, a copy of which is enclosed at **Annexure-14**. All constituents were requested to furnish their observations on the proposed Procedure.

d) TNPDCL, vide letter dated 13.08.2026 (*refer Annexure-3a*) appreciated the proposed procedure as a well-considered measure. The draft procedure, as noted, represents a sound and appreciable framework, particularly in its emphasis on real-time reporting, documentary evidence, SRLDC verification, and the bar on retrospective revision. It was recommended that the procedure be finalized incorporating the above suggestions, with continued emphasis on:

i. contemporaneous reporting;
ii. independent technical verification;
iii. cross-verification with SLDC/RLDC data;
iv. mandatory documentary and digital evidence;
v. objective determination of quantum and duration;
vi. no automatic DSM benefit on mere generator declaration;
vii. no retrospective reopening of settled accounts; and
viii. periodic monitoring of recurring claims and safeguards against double benefit or mis-declaration.

These refinements would ensure that the benefit of downward DC revision is extended only to genuine, technically established partial outage events, while preventing avoidable financial burden on beneficiaries/DISCOMs.

Deliberations:

10.1 SRPC briefed the Forum on the proposed Procedure. It was highlighted that partial outages due to mill outages had been repeatedly reported for NNTPP units. Initially, such outages had been categorised under fuel quality issues and were subsequently categorised under mill outages. NLCIL responded that the issue was attributable to mill-related problems. It was further observed that, with the issue being separately accounted for, such outages could result in higher SFC. Accordingly, further verification of this aspect was considered necessary.

10.2 TNPDCL appreciated the formulation of the draft Procedure and furnished certain suggestions for further streamlining. MS, SRPC noted that similar practice has being followed in ERPC and informed that the matter would be deliberated in the forthcoming NPC meeting with a view to ensuring uniform implementation across all regions of the country. It was also stated that most of the suggestions highlighted by TNPDCL were already covered under the draft Procedure, while the additional suggestions would be examined subsequently, as the Procedure was at an initial stage.

10.3 MS, SRPC noted that, as per the Procedure, both SRPC and SRLDC were required to verify the submitted data. Regarding uploading of the requisite data, NTPC suggested that a provision could be created in the existing WBES, as the DC revision data was already being uploaded therein, and the requisite data could also be uploaded along with it.

10.4 NLCIL suggested allowing one day to furnish the requisite details, as the same could be reviewed and furnished subsequently. It was noted that the proposed Procedure was being developed for uniform implementation across the country. MS, SRPC clarified that, for claiming DSM benefit under the partial outage category, the initial requirement was only to intimate the occurrence of the partial outage and the reason for the corresponding DC revision, along with the revised DC value. The detailed supporting data, including the relevant operational and event data, could be furnished subsequently for verification. SRLDC concurred that the detailed data could be submitted subsequently for verification.

10.5 ***After deliberation, the Forum approved the Procedure and agreed to follow the prescribed steps.***

- ***Forum approved the Procedure and advised SRLDC to formulate a portal for submission of the requisite documentary evidence.***

15. Implementation of Automatic Meter Reading (AMR) in Southern Region

a) Status of AMR Implementation in SR are depicted below:

Sl No.	Meeting/ Correspondence	Date	Conclusion/Recommendation/Decision	Remarks
	SRPC approved implementation of the AMR scheme, by PGCIL, in SR. However, it was not implemented citing non-availability of Pan India Technical Specifications for the AMR. Subsequently, NPC issued Technical Specification (TS) of Interface Energy Meters, AMR system and Meter Data Processing system, finalised by joint committee. Further, many discussions happened in various forums.			
	15th NPC	16.11.2024		Roadmap and implementation schedule was discussed in 15th NPC meeting. It was decided that Five (5) minute Interface Energy Meters along with AMR system, MDP and related software/hardware for PAN India (for all Five regions) shall be implemented by **31st December, 2027**.
	54th SRPC 51st TCC	22.03.2025 21.03.2025	BoQ of AMR (including architecture) had been shared with RPCs and NLDC, vide email dated 20.03.2025, considering the sub systems, computer systems, hardware and software. CTUIL requested all RPCs to provide comments, and the same would be incorporated in DPR being prepared by PGCIL.	SRPC vide mail dated 17.02.2025, forwarded the details of SEMs in SR as communicated by SRLDC.

			It was requested that Meter quantity projection for next 2 years i.e. till Dec 2027, may be reviewed and confirmed by all RPCs/NPC and NLDC/RLDCs by 31st March'25.	
	55th SRPC 52nd TCC	26.07.2025 25.07.2025	Finalised DPR prepared by PGCIL has been circulated by CTUIL. The cost recovery through RTM is proposed by PGCIL/CTUIL. It was noted that the 16th NPC meeting held on 04.07.2025 recommended the proposal.	
	31st NCT meeting	14.07.2025	NCT directed CTUIL, Grid India and Cyber Security Division (CEA) to carry out detailed deliberations and bring comprehensive agenda in the NCT regarding centralised architecture with DC+DR, ensure secured and dedicated communication network and housing the AMR server in MEITY data centre or any other location, like UNMS server locations, needs deliberations, to ensure both compliance with cyber security norms and scalability. Issues have been raised by Grid-India.	Installation and development of IEM and AMR system falls under the scope of CTUIL, it was requested to duly convey the concerns expressed by Grid-India to NPC seeking further directions for incorporating the same in the roadmap being prepared by CTUIL as per 15th NPC meeting.
	17th NPC	27.02.2026	CTU informed that SOP for installation of new IEMs and replacement of existing IEMs for ISTS has been published. POWERGRID vide email dated 12.12.2025 informed that the DPR BOQ for Meter Qty and AMR systems has been submitted to CTUIL on 21.06.2025. Grid-India vide email dated 02.02.2026 informed that as per the minutes of the 15th NPC meeting held on 14.11.2024, AMR system for PAN India (across all five regions) is targeted for completion by 31st December 2027. Grid-India is in the process of finalizing technical specifications and other requisite details for development of the Meter	CTUIL informed that agenda item would be placed before NCT meeting.

			Data Processing (MDP) software. The commissioning of MDP software is planned to be completed within the same target timeline as AMR system.	
	57th SRPC 54th TCC	17.03.2026 16.03.2026	CTUIL informed that the details had already been furnished to CEA for placing the agenda before the NCT meeting.	
	40th NCT	15.04.2026	Approved the scheme "Supply & Installation of AMR Compatible ISTS Interface Energy Meters along with AMR (Automatic Meter Reading) System under the scheme "5 min Interface Energy Meter along with AMR system"-For all five regions as PAN India level" under RTM mode.	
	58th SRPC 55th TCC	28.07.2026 24.07.2026	Deliberated	

Deliberations:

CTUIL, vide email dated 21.08.2026, informed that, as conveyed by PGCIL, the tendering process was under progress and the NIT was expected to be issued by September 2026. PGCIL, vide letter dated 23.07.2026 (**Annexure-15**), informed the modalities for implementation of the Project and requested the concerned entities to extend the necessary support for carrying out the implementation at the respective stations. All SR Constituents agreed to extend the necessary support. ED, SRLDC confirmed that the implementation of MDP would be in line with the timeline of AMR. Regarding the estimated cost of MDP, SRLDC informed that they would revert with the details.

➢ ***Forum noted the above.***

16. Raigarh - Pugalur – Madakkathara (Trissur) HVDC transmission system

Status is depicted as below:

Sl. No	Meeting/ Correspondence	Date	Conclusion/Recommendation/Decision
1	CERC Petition No. 685/TT/2020, dated 31.10.2023	31.10.2023	*As per Third Amendment, 50% of the transmission charges of the Raigarh-Pugalur HVDC shall be shared under the National Component. Balance under the Regional component.*

2	52nd SRPC	03.08.2024	SRPC approved the upgradation of ±800kV, 6000 MW Raigarh - Pugalur HVDC System for enhancement of reverse power capacity up to 6000MW from existing 3000 MW at indicative cost of Rs 1000 Cr (including cost of system studies) and required AC system strengthening at Pugalur (Estimated cost of Rs 400 crores) & Raigarh (Estimated cost of Rs 1800 Crores) which was already identified and detailed in the earlier SRPC meetings. • ***SRPC recommended CTUIL to take up the matter to NCT at the earliest and also recommended to ensure to take up both the DC and AC systems simultaneously & expeditiously.***
3	24th NCT	23.10.2024	Decided that a committee will be formed comprising members from CEA, CTUIL, POWERGRID, Grid-India, SRPC and WRPC. Carry out comprehensive study and propose comprehensive plan. Plan may again be put up to SRPC before bringing it to NCT.
4	Committee for study of Upgradation of HVDC	Constituted on 18.12.2024	Three meetings of the Committee was convened on 23.12.2024, 25.01.2025 and 09.05.2025 respectively
		Transmission System in Southern Region: i. Karur PS – Pugalur (HVDC) 400 kV (Quad) 2nd D/c line (~40 km) ii. Pugalur (Existing) – Karur PS 400 kV (Quad) 2nd D/c line (~ 20 km) CTUIL suggested that the above scheme would be made part of the Karur Pooling Station and include in upcoming CMET-SR meeting for deliberation. **Transmission System strengthening required in WR for enabling reverse power flow up to 6000 MW on Raigarh-Pugalur HVDC line** • Augmentation of 765/400 kV Raigarh (Kotra)-II S/s by 1x1500 MVA ICT (4th)	

		• Shifting of following Generating Stations from Raigarh (Kotra) S/s to Raigarh (Kotra)-II S/s:
		  o SKS: 4x300 MW (additional line length ~20 km)
		  o RKM: 4x360MW (additional line length ~5 km.)]
		• Shifting of 1x600 MW existing unit of Korba West to Raigarh (Kotra)-II S/s (By suitable arrangement b/w existing and Expansion project which is already proposed for interconnection at Kotra-II).
		•
		Summary of Committee Report:
		• Strengthening at Raigarh end is also being carried out for granting connectivity to thermal generators, the scheme is under bidding. Apart of the scheme some additional system strengthening would be required at Raigarh and the estimated cost for the same is approximately Rs. 458 Cr/ 578 Cr.
		• Considering the cost of Rs. 1000 Crores, as approved by SRPC for upgradation of HVDC System (including system studies), the total cost for upgradation of Raigarh-Pugalur HVDC link for reverse power flow up to 6000 MW in reverse direction (from the present level of 3000 MW) would be Rs. 1458 Crore/1578 Crores *(approx.). *Depending on the utilization of RKM line for shifting of Adani Power Ltd. (Korba West-1x600MW) from Raigarh (Kotra) to Raigarh (Kotra-II). The above-mentioned cost is in addition to the cost of the following AC system strengthening scheme at Raigarh and Pugalur end:
		  o WR-ER Inter-Regional Network Expansion Scheme (Under Bidding)
		  o AC system strengthening at Pugalur end.
		• Grid-India: With this the overall expected TTC between SR-WR would be enhanced to around 15000 MW.	

	56th SRPC	15.11.2025	Recommended Shifting 3 generating stations from Raigarh (Kotra) S/s to Raigarh (Kotra)-II- be treated as an ISTS requirement
	57th SRPC	17.03.2026	Southern Region (SR) system strengthening, an investment of ₹621 Crore at Karur Sub-Station had been planned.
	42nd NCT	07.07.2026	***NCT recommended the transmission scheme "Transmission System Strengthening at Karur PS for Integration of RE Generation Capacity" for implementation under TBCB mode, estimated cost of ₹634 crores.***

a) The matter was deliberated in 58th SRPC meeting held on 28.07.2026.

Deliberations:

As decided in 58th SRPC meeting, Chairperson, SRPC would be taken up the matter with Chairperson, NCT for expediting approval of the pending proposals relating to Raigarh–Pugalur HVDC upgradation for enhancement of reverse power-flow capability to 6000 MW and the associated shifting of generating stations in the Western Region. The matter has been taken vide letter dated 03.09.2026.

➢ ***Forum noted the above.***

17. Recovery of Relinquishment charges as per the direction of CERC in order dated 08.03.2019 in Petition. No: 92/MP/2015

a) As per the CERC order dated 08.03.2019 in Petition No. 92/MP/2015, the relinquishment charges had been computed by CTU and the total relinquishment charges payable to the PoC pool by the generators/ LTA customers, was ₹ 7,299.07 Crore. Before the CERC order, many IPPs/generators had relinquished the LTA and the charges were being recovered from the beneficiaries.

b) Later through different CERC orders and other orders, some of the relinquishment charges got reduced (with reference to what was calculated, based on order in Petition No. 92/MP/2015) and some new relinquishing entities were added in the list. Accordingly, when the figures were compiled in January, 2024 the amount came out to be ₹ 6,924.80 Crore, for which category wise breakup had been given.

c) The issue had been discussed in several SRPC/TCC meetings and commercial sub-committee meetings.

d) In 52nd TCC & 55th SRPC meetings held on 25.07.2025 & 26.07.2025, CTUIL informed that with the recent receipt of ₹13.25 Crores payment, the total relinquishment charges received was ₹ 12308 lakhs under Category-B (IPPs and state utilities who did not file appeals in APTEL). It was noted that APPCC and PCKL had already impleaded in the petitions.

e) In 53rd TCC and 56th SRPC meetings held on 14.11.2025 & 15.11.2025, CTUIL informed that APTEL had permitted CTUIL to raise invoices for relinquished customers falling under Category B. Accordingly, a bill amounting to ₹1960 crores was raised on 8th September 2025. It was also mentioned by APTEL that CTUIL shall not take any coercive steps for recovery of the amounts reflected in these invoices.

Legal Opinion furnished by Shri M.G. Ramachandran, Senior Advocate was shared to SRPC Secretariat, vide mail dated 14.11.2025. The same was circulated to all SR Constituents vide email dated 24.11.2025.

f) CTUIL, vide email dated 11.02.2025, provided the following status update regarding various actionable points decided in the meeting of working group, constituted to deliberate and workout how CTUIL shall pursue the matter and defend the case at appropriate forums protecting the interest of states, held on 18.11.2024.

Sl No.	Actionable point	Status update, vide email dated 11.02.2025

1.	CTUIL to obtain expert legal opinion on various matters	Legal opinion is being sought from Senior Advocate Shri M.G. Ramachandran, w.r.t. course of action to be adopted in recovery of relinquishment charges through office of R Associates.
2.	CTUIL to inform SR constituents regarding the cases at various judicial bodies so that the DISCOMs can also participate/implead	Subsequent to the discussions held in the meeting of working group on 18.11.2024, CTUIL had provided the list of cases, wherein parties have challenged CERC Order in Petition No. 92/MP/2015 dated 08.03.2019 and 252/MP/2019 dated 11.12.2019. The DISCOMs may implead or participate in these cases as per their requirement.
3.	CTUIL to inform about the hearing dates to DISCOMs	As mentioned in point 2, CTUIL had provided the list of cases and as the date of hearing before the APTEL may get updated just one day before the hearing, accordingly, interested parties may check the hearing dates from the website of APTEL (http://www.aptel.gov.in/)
4.	CTUIL to pursue for vacating of the Stay at APTEL	CTUIL has been pursuing the matters on an urgent basis, in which stay had been granted by the APTEL against raising of invoices. CTUIL had approached the APTEL to vacate the stay granted by the APTEL in Appeal No. 251 of 2019, which barred CTU from raising invoices for relinquishment charges on non-CIRP-entities. All the interim applications for vacation of the stay order of APTEL were listed on 28.01.2025 but were postponed for hearing on 17.02.2025.

g) The matter was deliberated in 65th Commercial Subcommittee meeting held on 23.01.2026; CTUIL informed that APTEL constituted a separate bench comprising the Chairperson and one new Member (Technical). All appellants had raised objections regarding the inclusion of the new Member, as the said Member was part of the Working Committee constituted for computation of relinquishment charges. However, it was mentioned that the CERC did not consider the report of the Working Committee. The matter was to be adjudicated by APTEL. Upon acceptance of the recusal of the newly appointed Member (Technical) by APTEL, CTUIL may proceed with filing an application before the Hon'ble Supreme Court. Bills had been raised; the stay continues to remain in force. The next hearing was scheduled on 29th January 2026.

h) CTUIL updated the table as below:

Sl .No	Description	Total relinquishment charges in ₹. (Lakhs)	Total billed in ₹. Lakhs	Payment received (₹. In Lakhs)	BG Encashed (₹. In Lakhs)	Pending (₹. In lakhs)	BG Available (₹. In Lakhs)	Remarks
1.	List of IPPs and state utilities filed appeals in APTEL and not in Insolvency/ liquidation proceedings (**Category E**)	**219181**	196008	0	3387	**215794**	28923	As per the direction of APTEL dated 04.09.2025, bills are raised for an amount of

								₹1960.08 Crores on 08.09.2025
2.	List of IPP filed appeals in APTEL and undergoing insolvency/liquidation proceedings (**Category C**)	116739	116739	0	20895	95844	1084	Bills raised
3.	List of IPP filed appeals in APTEL and insolvency/liquidation proceedings completed (**Category-D**)	261483	-	13699	15565	232219	0	Taken over by new entities in the Insolvency proceedings, hence no bills raised.
4.	List of IPPs and state utilities did not file appeals in APTEL (**Category-B**)	**91242**	**91242**	**12674**	120	**78448**	14208	Bills raised
	Total	**688645**	**403989**	**26373**	**39967**	**622305**	**44215**	

- Approximately ₹4 crores had been received from M/s ADHPL informed by CTUIL in 54th TCC/57th SRPC meeting. Further, CERC issued an order in respect of M/s ADHPL, in Petition No. 97/MP/2022 dated 29.12.2025, directing revision of the relinquishment charges. Consequently, the total amount to be recovered had been reduced to ₹688645 lakhs (from ₹692480 lakhs).
- It was noted that necessary action would be initiated after six months from the date of bill issuance. However, CTUIL stated that the stipulated time period had already lapsed and the stay on these bills had not yet been vacated by the Tribunal. It was reiterated that active participation from all DISCOMs is essential to effectively defend the case in the appropriate judicial forums, secure vacation of the stay on the bills, and enable regulatory action.

i) The matter was deliberated in 57th TCC & 58th SRPC meetings held on 24.07.2026 & 28.07.2026 respectively.

j) TNPDCL, vide letter dated 13.08.2026 (*refer Annexure-3a*) furnished the chronology of the case is furnished below:

Date	Development
08.03.2019	CERC passed order in Petition No. 92/MP/2015 prescribing methodology for computation of relinquishment charges.
2019	Various generators/IPPs filed appeals before APTEL, including Appeal Nos. 171, 250 and 251 of 2019.
08.10.2020	APTEL restrained CTU from raising relinquishment-charge invoices during pendency of appeals, subject to the insolvency exception.

Date	Development
09.02.2021	TNPDCL(TANGEDCO) filed appeal No. 254 of 2023 against the order dated 8.3.2019 of CERC in Petition No. 92/MP/2015
28.03.2022	Interim order modified in Appeal No. 292 of 2019 concerning entities under insolvency proceedings.
07.07.2026	APTEL rejected the recusal plea against the Technical Member and directed CTUIL's applications for vacation of the 08.10.2020 stay to be heard.
28.07.2026	Supreme Court subsequently stayed APTEL's judgment dated 07.07.2026 in Civil Appeal No. 9334 of 2026.
13.10.2026	APTEL has now listed the batch for hearing, according to the order of Supreme court

In view of the continuation of the stay and the consequential financial implications on the DISCOMs, it is requested that all DISCOMs may take appropriate legal action and file necessary applications before the Hon'ble Supreme Court, seeking vacation/modification of the stay granted vide order dated 28.07.2026, as well as the stay granted by APTEL against the order dated of APTEL so that the judgment of APTEL dated 07.07.2026 may be given effect to. The matter may also be pursued expeditiously in coordination with CTUIL, considering the continuing financial implications of the original stay granted by APTEL on 08.10.2020 against the order dated 08.10.2020 of CERC in 92/MP/2015.

Deliberations:

13.1 CTUIL was informed that APTEL had set aside the IA filed by the relinquishing customers seeking recusal of the present quorum. Aggrieved by the said Order, the concerned parties had filed an appeal before the Hon'ble Supreme Court, which had stayed the APTEL order. Accordingly, further hearings before APTEL could not be proceeded with until further directions from the Hon'ble Supreme Court. The next date of hearing before the Hon'ble Supreme Court was scheduled for 20.08.2026.

13.2 TNPDCL suggested that all concerned parties pursue the matter before the Hon'ble Supreme Court. TN informed that the necessary filing was under process and requested all other SR States to file the necessary applications. It was informed that the concerned States could get in touch with TN for any assistance required in this regard.

- ***CTUIL and SR Utilities to actively participate and support to vacate stay which would enable to follow up on raised bills.***

Items for Information

18. Refurbishment of Talcher - Kolar HVDC link Under Additional Capitalization

a) The following decisions, w.r.t. refurbishment of Talcher - Kolar HVDC link, were taken in the 52nd TCC & 55th SRPC meetings held on 25.07.2025 & 26.07.2025:

- **SRPC agreed, in principle, to the proposal for the refurbishment of HVDC Talcher-Kolar link with an estimated cost of ₹ 5,200 crores. The asset should serve for additional 12-15 years. However, SRPC suggested PGCIL to furnish comprehensive report covering the following:**
  - **(i) RLA study.**
  - **(ii) Reverse power flow of 2000 MW on sustained basis.**
  - **(iii) Forward power of 2500 MW on sustained basis.**
  - **(iv) Possibility of metallic return instead of Ground return and other suggestions by Grid India/Constituents.**
- **CTUIL to carry out studies for the upgradation required, if any, on both the ends, to facilitate forward/reverse power flow of 2500/2000 MW through the HVDC link.**

b) **PGCIL SR-II vide email dated 27.04.2026 furnished the assessment reports for the refurbishment of the Talcher-Kolar HVDC link, including converter transformers, under Add Cap.** In 66th Commercial Subcommittee meeting held on 08.05.2026, PGCIL SR-II updated that the order for the converter transformers was placed and the tendering process for the upgradation works was in progress.

c) In Joint Study Meeting of SR held from 28th to 30th April 2026, Reverse power flow in Talcher-Kolar HVDC line was studied. TNPDCL gave a detailed presentation on the requirement and feasibility of reverse power flow of 2000 MW on Talcher-Kolar HVDC link.

d) **Preliminary Observation:** CTU stated that as per the preliminary studies carried out, there are constraints in Eastern Region at Talcher end wherein even reduction of power flow from Kolar end below 1150 MW leads to constraints in evacuation of power from Talcher generation project. In view of the above, system strengthening is required to be identified in Eastern region to facilitate reverse power flow on Talcher-Kolar HVDC link. It was informed that System strengthening required in ER is being evolved and shall be discussed upon identification of the same. Further, in the Southern Region, transmission system has been identified under GEC-III of Karnataka and about 13 GW of Intra-state RE has been considered. In case the same is delayed, constraints may be observed at Kolar end for reverse power flow, in view of the above, Malur – Kolar 400 kV (quad) D/c line may be proposed as system strengthening in SR for facilitating export of power from Kolar end to Talcher. It was also informed that feasibility of additional space for 2 nos. of 400 kV bays at Kolar end needs to be explored with PGCIL. It was opined that sensitivity analysis and ATC/TTC enhancement analysis may also be carried out upon identification of required system strengthening in SR and ER for the reverse power flow on Talcher-Kolar HVDC link.

e) After detailed deliberations, **it was decided that matter may be taken-up separately upon identification of required system strengthening in ER and requisite inputs from PGCIL for space provisions at Kolar.**

Deliberations:

PGCIL SR-II informed that the matter of Talcher-Kolar HVDC link upgradation was under the approval process. It was explained that the proposal involved augmentation of the existing system, for which the cost estimate had been worked out. The proposal would be placed before the Board for approval.

➢ ***Forum noted the above.***

19. Contract Rate for QCA

a) The matter of determination of the contract rate for Qualified Coordinating Agencies (QCA) under the CERC Deviation Settlement Mechanism Regulations was discussed in 17th NPC meeting held on 27.02.2026. As per the said Regulations, where Wind/Solar (WS) generators are aggregated at a pooling station through QCA, the contract rate for the purpose of deviation settlement shall be the weighted average of the contract rates of all participating WS sellers. It was further clarified that the computation is to be carried out solely on the basis of the contracted rates specified in the respective Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs).

b) The complexities involved in the Deviation Settlement Mechanism (DSM) were discussed. It was noted that block-wise computation and varying tariff structures under Section 62 and Section 63 arrangements create practical challenges in implementation. In this regard, Chairperson, CEA/NPC emphasized the need to simplify the computational methodology while ensuring compliance with the applicable regulatory provisions. He further suggested that a common approach across all RPCs may be evolved. Accordingly, the matter was first deliberated in the 66th Commercial Sub-Committee Meeting of SRPC, wherein it was recommended that a single uniform rate may be considered for Sellers/QCAs.

c) The matter was discussed again in the Commercial Sub-Group meeting of NPC held on 29.06.2026. During the discussion, it was opined that, for the purpose of computing the weighted average rate for the QCA, the available capacity, along with the applicable contract rate, may be considered in place of schedules for entities whose tariff has been determined under Section 62 or Section 63. Further, for entities whose tariff has not been determined, it was suggested that the Daily Weighted Average Area Clearing Price (ACP) of the Integrated Day-Ahead Market (IDAM) segments of all Power Exchanges for the respective day, as proposed in the CERC Draft Third Amendment of DSM Regulations, may be adopted.

d) The matter would be placed before the forthcoming NPC meeting for further discussion and finalization.

➢ ***Forum noted the above.***

20. Metering Requirements

a) CTUIL raised concerns that SRLDC is requesting the procurement of meters not only at ISTS interface points but also for all SEMs used for segregation of infirm and firm power, source-wise data, and related purposes. the following points have been discussed in 66th CCM:

Installation Responsibility:

Meter to be installed	Responsible Entity
ISTS interface points as defined in CEA Metering Regulations	CTUIL shall install SEMs
Meters used for Regional Commercial Accounting purposes, other than ISTS interface points	CTUIL shall install SEMs (Meters shall be mentioned in the Approved Metering Scheme)
Each generator and ESS shall be metered with Special Energy Meter (SEM) so that individual actual injection/drawal can be captured.	**WS sellers without ESS:** Respective Entity shall install SEMs conforming to the JC technical specifications approved by the NPC and the data shall be compatible with the RLDC format. **WS sellers with ESS:** CTUIL shall install SEMs for ESS feeders only, as it would be used for commercial accounting. Other Source meters to be installed by respective entity.
Bifurcation of firm and infirm power	Existing methodology of apportioning source wise firm and infirm energy in the ratio of respective firm and infirm capacities in line with the "Procedure for Segregation of Firm and Infirm Injection of RE Generators" approved by the Commercial Sub-Committee in its 51st Meeting held on 22.04.2022 shall be followed.
PSP/BESS not interacting with Grid	Respective Entity shall install SEMs conforming to the JC technical specifications approved by the NPC and the data shall be compatible with the RLDC format.
PSP/BESS interacting with Grid	CTUIL shall install SEMs
All Other Meters	Respective Entity shall install SEMs conforming to the JC technical specifications approved by the NPC and the data shall be compatible with the RLDC format.

Note: JC technical specifications approved by the NPC.

b) CTUIL commented that all interface meters installed at the points of interconnection with the Inter-State Transmission System (ISTS) for the purpose of electricity accounting and billing should be provided by the CTUIL. It was further stated that, the extant CEA Metering Regulations, did not explicitly cover this aspect, as it is an evolving framework. Bifurcation of losses and apportionment of reactive power had been carried out through regional accounting meters. SRLDC added that, with regard to WS sellers with ESS, CTUIL should install Special Energy Meters (SEMs) for all sources, including ESS feeders, as these would be used for commercial accounting purposes. The matter had been taken up with the NPC Commercial Sub

Group, and the issue would be dealt with based on the decision taken therein. CTUIL observations on above are enclosed at **Annexure-21.**

c) The matter was discussed in Commercial Sub Group of NPC meeting held on 04.05.2026, and the issue has been referred to NPC Meeting for further deliberation.

➢ ***Forum noted the above.***

21. Inclusion of all HVDC systems as part of the "National Component"

a) In the 54th TCC and 57th SRPC meetings held on 16.03.2026 and 17.03.2026 it was concluded that the implications of recommending all HVDCs as part of National Component may be studied in CCM and recommendations may be discussed in next TCC/SRPC Meetings. The matter was deliberated in 66th Commercial Sub Committee Meeting held on 08.05.2026, TNPDCL stated that, based on the suggestion of the forum to examine the financial implications of the proposal along with the future transmission system, detailed case studies had been carried out for both the present scenario and the 2030–31 scenario, duly considering the tentative tariff of all proposed HVDC systems, including the Talcher–Kolar HVDC refurbishment. It was observed that there would be huge financial implications for SR beneficiaries if the waiver of transmission charges for RE projects is not withdrawn. Under these circumstances, it was requested to defer consideration of the proposal for declaring all HVDC systems under the National Component. After deliberation, it was agreed that the matter would be further discussed in a subgroup of states/UT under TNPDCL.

b) Subsequently TNPDCL vide mail dated 08.07.2026 had furnished the details to all the States/UT. As decided in the 66th CCM held on 08.05.2026, it was agreed that the issue of significant financial implications for the Southern Region beneficiaries arising from the continued waiver of transmission charges for Renewable Energy (RE) projects would be deliberated further by a subgroup of States/UTs under the coordination of TNPDCL. Accordingly, the subgroup meeting was held on 23.07.2026, wherein all the participating States/UTs decided to take up the matter with their respective State Governments and pursue the issue with the Central Government for appropriate consideration. During the meeting, it was concluded all States may also take up at Government-to-Government level. The following was requested by States to take up:

(1) National Component Status for Raigarh–Pugalur–Thrissur HVDC System
(2) Regional Component-based Allocation for Future RE-linked HVDC Systems
(3) Review of the ISTS Transmission Charge Waiver Framework

c) The matter was deliberated in 57th TCC & 58th SRPC meetings held on 24.07.2026 & 28.07.2026 respectively. Action shall be as per decision of SRPC/TCC.

➢ ***Forum noted the above.***

22. Interim Stay on Regulation of CERC DSM Regulations 2024 w.e.f 01.04.2026

a) NSEFI and other Renewable Generating Companies have obtained an interim order from the Hon'ble High Court of Karnataka, vide Order dated 27.04.2026 in Writ Petition No. 13260 of 2026, whereby the operation of Regulations 6(2)(b) and 8(4) of the CERC (Deviation Settlement Mechanism and Related Matters) Regulations, 2024 has been stayed, with a direction to continue the earlier DSM framework for the petitioners. Accordingly, NSEFI has requested that DSM account statement to be issued in accordance with the provisions of the CERC (Deviation Settlement Mechanism and Related Matters) Regulations, 2014.

b) NTPC Green Energy Ltd. (NGEL), NTPC Renewable Energy Ltd. (NTPC REL), and NTPC Ltd. have filed W.P. (MD) No. 15318 of 2026 before the Hon'ble Madurai Bench of the High Court of Madras, challenging Regulations 6(2)(b) and 8(4) of the CERC (Deviation Settlement Mechanism and Related Matters) Regulations, 2024. Vide interim order dated 08.06.2026, the Hon'ble Court directed that the petitioners shall continue to be governed by the earlier DSM framework and stayed the enforcement of the aforesaid regulations until the next date of hearing. Accordingly, the petitioners have requested revision of the DSM accounts for energy supplied in accordance with the interim order of the Hon'ble Court.

c) M/s. IRCON Renewable Power Limited has obtained an interim order from the Hon'ble High Court of Karnataka in W.P. No. 20468/2026, vide Order dated 08.07.2026, following the interim order dated 27.04.2026 passed in W.P. No. 13260/2026. The Hon'ble Court directed that the petitioner shall continue to be governed by the earlier DSM framework and kept the operation of Regulations 6(2)(b) and 8(4) of the CERC (Deviation Settlement Mechanism and Related Matters) Regulations, 2024 in abeyance until further orders. Accordingly, M/s. IRCON Renewable Power Limited has requested revision and re-issuance of the DSM Account Statements in accordance with the directions of the Hon'ble Court.

➢ ***Forum noted the above.***

23. Final SOP/ Guidelines for diversion of RPC approved Spare Transformers and Reactors to the constituents / State Transmission Utilities

NRPC/SRPC SOPs were discussed in 66th CCM and OCC Meetings and consolidated comments were communicated to NPC. Further NPC, CEA had furnished the consolidated SOP which would be taken to next NPC meeting.

➢ ***Forum noted the above.***

24. Unified Accounting Software (UAS) for RPCs and NPC

a) PSDF grant for implementation of 'Unified Accounting Software for RPCs and NPC (Proposal no. 481) amounting to Rs. 31.298 crores (including GST) were sanctioned by the Ministry of Power vide its letter dated 03.07.2025. The grant shall be governed as per the guidelines/procedures for

funding from PSDF. Accordingly, any expenditure beyond Rs. 31.298 crore is to be provided by RPCs from their own resources.

b) The project includes a one-year warranty and six years of Extended Technical Service (ETS), with the additional two years of ETS estimated to cost ₹3.17 crore. Further, based on CSIRT-Power recommendations, a Web Application Firewall (WAF) has been incorporated into the DC-DR architecture to strengthen cybersecurity, resulting in an additional cost of about ₹1.35 crore.

c) Seven nos. of bids have been received on GeM till tender opening date against the tender for implementation of the UAS and are under evaluation by the committee. Committee members may examine the bids and take appropriate action accordingly.

d) Phase-II has been proposed, several operational modules have been identified, including LGBR, power supply position, transmission and generator outage planning, protection audit, communication audit, protection setting approvals, and protection data management, which may be taken up after the go-live of the core accounting modules. The matter was deliberated in 17th NPC meeting, it was decided that the implementation modalities of the LGBR, Power Supply Position, and generator/transmission outage planning modules may be deliberated and finalized in the Operation Sub-Group of NPC and submitted in the next NPC meeting for approval for implementation under phase-II of Unified Accounting Software.

➢ ***Forum noted the above.***

25. Adoption of a uniform accounting methodology for Transmission Deviation Charges (RTDA) across RPCs for QCA

a) The matter was deliberated in the Commercial Sub-Group meeting of NPC held on 04.05.2026 to evolve a uniform approach for the computation of RTDA across all regions with respect to QCAs. It was observed that, in the NRPC and SRPC, the Transmission Deviation Charges are being computed separately for each individual generator, whereas in the WRPC, these charges are being computed at the QCA level.

b) In respect to Transmission Deviation charges, the CERC (Sharing of Inter-State Transmission Charges and Losses) Regulations, 2020 and amendment thereof provides that:

> *"(1) Transmission Deviation, in MW, shall be computed as under: (a) For a generating station including ESS and captive generating plant, transmission deviation shall be net metered ex-bus injection, in a time block in excess of GNA of such entity:*
>
> .....

c) The matter was discussed again in the Commercial Sub-Group meeting of NPC held on 29.06.2026. During the discussion, it was opined that the clarification needs to be obtained from CTUIL as well as QCA. Further, the agreement between QCA and the RE generators contains provision for settlement of bills/accounts pertaining to DSM only.

d) After deliberations, it was opined that the RTDA may be issued at the QCA level instead of to the individual Generating Entities. Accordingly, it shall be the responsibility of the respective QCA to ensure that the actual generation at the ISTS level remains within the available GNA and deemed T-GNA. Further, the payment of RTDA charges, wherever applicable, shall be settled by the respective QCA with CTUIL.

e) It is also informed that, as per Annexure-6 of the Electricity Grid Code (IEGC), 2023, titled "*Procedure Specifying Data, Forecasting and Scheduling for Renewable Energy Generating Stations (REGS) at the Inter-State Level," and the Detailed Procedure for Metering, Accounting and Scheduling of Entities issued under Regulations 5.6, 17.3, and 39.2 of the GNA Regulations, the Qualified Coordinating Agency (QCA), on behalf of the generating stations it represents, or the Lead Generator, shall undertake technical coordination among the generators connected to a pooling station. The QCA/Lead Generator shall also be responsible for metering, data collection, data transmission, scheduling, accounting, and coordination with RLDC, SLDC, RPC, CTU, and other concerned agencies in accordance with the IEGC and the extant CERC Regulations. In this regard, SRPC Secretariat vide mail dated 29.06.2026, sough the inputs from QCA in Southern Region."*

f) Manikaran Analytics Limited, vide email dated 16.07.2026, conveyed its acceptance of the issuance of RTDA at the QCA level. It was also informed that data collection, scheduling, accounting, and coordination with RLDC, SLDC, RPC, and CTU are carried out by the QCA (Manikaran), while telemetry/data transmission is performed directly from the substation level.

g) Further, the matter would be placed before the forthcoming NPC meeting for further discussion and finalization.

➢ ***Forum noted the above.***

26. Special Meetings held

a) A special meeting of stakeholders to discuss the Draft Guidelines for Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) was conducted in hybrid mode on 15.05.2026, at Moolamattom, Idukki.

b) DP&T Division, CEA convened a meeting under Chairmanship of Member (GO&D) on 13th May 2026 to discuss the DC Meter requirements for Solar & BESS projects. In the meeting, it was decided that NPC after consultation with all RPCs and other stakeholders may specify the requirements of DC meters for energy accounting and scheduling purposes.

c) The 5th Meeting of the Renewable Energy (RE) Sub-Committee was held on 24.06.2026.

d) A Special Meeting among SRPC Secretariat and SRLDC was held on 19.05.2026 at SRPC, Bengaluru to deliberate on the implementation of the Karnataka High Court interim Order dated 27.04.2026 passed in Writ Petition No. 13260 of 2026 regarding the DSM accounting.

e) A meeting of Secretariats of NRPC, WRPC and SRPC was held 03.06.2026 to discuss the implementation of interim order dated 27.04.2026 passed by the Hon'ble Karnataka High Court in Writ Petition No. 13260 of 2026.

f) TNPDCL vide dated 23.07.2026 convened a meeting to deliberate on the matter of declaring all HVDC systems under the National Component was held on.

g) A Special Meeting was held on 28.07.2026 to discuss the scheduling aspects for KKNPP Unit-3 & 4. Record Notes is enclosed at **Annexure-26**.

➢ ***Forum noted the above.***

27. SRLDC Agenda – For information of Members

a) Timely submission of Weekly Metering Data to SRLDC.

b) Deviation & Ancillary Service Pool Account status is being updated in Grid India website under Market Operation section. Link is https://posoco.in/en/market/deviation-ancillary-service-pool-account-status/

c) Net Deviation & Ancillary Services Pool Account Deficit statements are uploaded in Grid India website under Market Operation section. Link is https://posoco.in/en/market/english-net-deviation-ancillary-services-pool-account-deficit-statement/

d) NCLT Entities Outstanding DSM Charges to DSM pool account as on 30.07.26 is as below:

Entity (NCLT)	POST NCLT PERIOD	PRE NCLT	Post NCLT up to CIRP/ Liquidation/ Take over by New Entity	Total payable to the Pool	Remarks
Lanco Stage II	24-04-2019	₹ 4,22,080	₹ -65,138	₹ 3,56,942	NCLT process for Lanco Stage 2 is completed vide NCLT order dated 23.06.2023. Lanco Stage 2 Plant is taken over by M/s Radha Smelters Private Ltd However, company name Lanco is retained. For Lanco Stage 3 sale certificate issued to M/s MCM Pacific.
Lanco Stage III	24-04-2019	₹ 91,789	₹ 0	₹ 91,789	
Meenakshi Ph 1	07-11-2019	₹ 1,57,04,380	₹ -4,23,193	₹ 1,52,81,187	NCLT process is completed vide NCLT order dated 10.08.2023. Plant is taken over by M/s Vedanta Limited
Meenakshi Ph 2	07-11-2019	₹ 74,65,156	₹ 0	₹ 74,65,156	
Coastal Energen Private Limited	04-02-2022	₹ 1,40,52,566	₹ -1,21,118	₹ 1,39,31,448	NCLT process is completed vide NLCT order 30.08.2024 Plant is taken by "Moxie Power Generation Limited" which is owned by Dickey Alternative Investment Trust in consortium with Adani Power Limited. Amount of Rs 3027/- was paid by RP.
Simhapuri Energy	27-06-2020	₹ 88,20,384	₹ -72,153	₹ 87,48,231	NCLT process is completed vide NCLT order dated 20.03.2023.

					Plant is taken over by M/s Jindal Power Ltd and Simhapuri Energy Limited is amalgated with M/s Jindal Power Ltd
Grand Total		₹ 4,65,56,355	**₹ -6,81,602**	₹ 4,58,74,753	

a. SEMs to be installed by RSOPL:

An online meeting was convened on 7th November 2024 at 14:30 hrs to discuss metering and accounting of Renew Surya Ojas Private Limited (RSOPL) (WS with ESS). During the meeting RSOPL confirmed the number of feeders and confirmed that main meters are available at all feeders at 33kV level, whereas, check meters/ stand by meters are not available. SRPC pointed out that since main meters at 33kV are required for accounting purpose, RSOPL needs to provide check meters at 33kV feeders. It was also noted that meters are required on HV side and LV side of all 220/33kV PTRs at RSOPL SS. RSOPL was requested to explore the possibility of the same. Further the accounting philosophy was provisionally approved by SRPC.

Deliberation:

It was informed that a special meeting has been proposed with M/s Renew on 02.09.2026, wherein the matter would be deliberated further.

➢ ***Forum noted the above.***

28. Regulations /Rules/Guidelines

- MoP extended timeline for submission of FY 2024–25 Renewable Consumption Obligation (RCO) compliance details by two months, up to 31.05.2026, considering requests from obligated entities.
- Ministry of Power, vide letter dated 22.06.2026, sought comments on the draft National Electricity Data Sharing Framework within 30 days, i.e., by 21.07.2026. The framework aims to enable secure, structured, and non-discriminatory sharing of electricity sector data for planning, operations, regulation, and research; standardize dataset classification; establish a transparent institutional mechanism for implementation, including principles for data classification and fee determination; ensure anonymization and de-identification of consumer-related or personally identifiable data before sharing; facilitate interoperable data sharing with allied sectors and compatibility with the India Datasets platform (data.gov.in); and enable data sharing with third-party service providers through a consent mechanism aligned with the India Energy Stack or similar framework.
- CEA had released the report of the workshop titled “SHANTI Act, 2025: Enabling India’s 100 GW Nuclear Power Roadmap through Public–Private Partnership” on 11.05.2026.
- CEA, vide document dated 12.05.2026, issued the draft framework on "*Need for National Framework for Rationalizing Fixed Charges and Tariff Redesig*n" to address the evolving financial challenges of DISCOMs.

- ❖ CEA published the National Generation Adequacy Plan (2026–27 to 2035–36) to assess the optimal generation mix required to meet the projected electricity demand over the next ten years, based on various technical and financial assumptions pertaining to different generation technologies.
- ❖ Transmission Plan for Integration of over 900 GW Non-Fossil Fuel Capacity by 2035–36 was issued by CEA.
- ❖ CEA notified Central Electricity Authority (Measures relating to Safety and Electric Supply) Amendment Regulations, 2026. They shall come into force on 1st April, 2027.
- ❖ CEA, vide document dated 12.05.2026, issued the draft framework on "Need for National Framework for Rationalizing Fixed Charges and Tariff Redesign" to address the evolving financial challenges of DISCOMs. The framework proposes phased enhancement of fixed charge recovery, standardized two-part tariffs, uniform billing demand methodology, adoption of kVAh billing, separate tariff categories for net metering consumers, and introduction of standby charges for open access and captive consumers.
- ❖ Central Electricity Authority, vide letter dated 29.05.2026, has constituted a Standing Committee on Renewable Energy (RE) Integration to address issues related to the integration of variable renewable energy sources into the power system.
- ❖ CEA, vide communication dated 29.06.2026, have published, Report on Phase-II of the National Workshop on Renewable Energy Integration through Energy Storage Systems.
- ❖ CEA invited comments on the DC Meter requirements for Solar & BESS projects circulated on 11.06.2026, with comments invited from the stakeholders.
- ❖ Procedure for consideration of Partial Outage under DSM Account, SRPC requested the comments from stakeholders with comments invited up to 10.07.2026.
- ❖ CEA vide letter dated 06.07.2026 issued advisory for distribution utilities for prevention of load shedding during peak demand periods and improving the reliability of power supply.
- ❖ Central Electricity Regulatory Commission notified the following:
    i. Draft CERC (Deviation Settlement Mechanism and Related Matters) (Third Amendment) Regulations, 2026 vide notice dated 26.05.2026 for stakeholder consultation.
    ii. Draft CERC (Connectivity and General Network Access to the Inter-State Transmission System) (Fourth Amendment) Regulations, 2026 vide notices dated 20.05.2026 & 22.06.2026, inviting stakeholder comments.
    iii. Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Sharing of interstate Transmission Charges and Losses) (Fifth Amendment) Regulations, 2026 and sought comments from Stakeholders.
- ❖ CTUIL issued a public notice dated 23.06.2026 Draft Detailed Procedure for Connectivity and GNA for Cross Border Trade of Electricity formulated in terms of Regulation 33A of the Central

Electricity Regulatory Commission (Cross Border Trade of Electricity) Regulations, 2019. Last date for submission of the comments/suggestions/objections is 08.07.2026.

- ❖ CTUIL vide letter dated 26.06.2026 issued advisory to TSPs regarding Instructions for Handling Force Majeure (FM) and Change in Law (CIL) Events.
- ❖ NLDC invited comments on the Procedure for verification of captive status of a power plant where a captive power plant and its captive user(s) are located in more than one State circulated on 01.06.2026, with comments invited up to 30.06 .2026.
- ❖ **New SRPC Website** has been made operational, with all agenda notes, minutes of meetings, reports, circulars, and other documents being uploaded from May 2026 onwards. Constituents were requested to access the new website, update their records accordingly, and disseminate the information within their respective organizations. The new website can be accessed at www.srpc.gov.in.

ADDITIONAL AGENDA

- ❖ Central Electricity Authority issued the Cyber Security in Power Sector Regulations, 2025 vide dated, 31st July 2026.

➢ ***Forum noted the above.***

ADDITIONAL AGENDA

29. Items Proposed by TNPDCL

TNPDCL, vide letter dated 13.08.2026 (*refer Annexure-3a*) has furnished the following agenda for deliberation:

29.1 Claim of Supplementary Tariff towards FGD Expenditure by NTPC — Pending Determination by CERC — Financial Implications and Further Course of Action

i. In the 56th SRPC and 54th TCC meetings, the forum deliberated on the regulatory, technical and financial implications of Flue Gas Desulphurisation (FGD) system implementation in Category-C plants. It was noted that a consensus among stakeholders could not be reached on the matter. Accordingly, it was decided that the issue would be highlighted/referred to the Ministry of Power (MoP) for an appropriate decision, through wider consultation with the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC), Central Electricity Authority (CEA), generating companies and beneficiaries.

ii. Pending resolution of the above matter at MoP level, it is submitted that NTPC has continued to raise claims towards supplementary tariff for FGD expenditure along with the regular monthly energy bills of the respective stations — namely Simhadri, Kudgi and NTECL — notwithstanding that the relevant tariff petitions in respect of these stations are still pending adjudication before the Hon'ble CERC, and orders thereon are yet to be issued.

iii. The raising of such claims, in advance of CERC's determination, has resulted in avoidable financial and commercial implications for the beneficiaries, including:

a) additional financial burden on account of provisional/unadjudicated charges being billed;
b) adverse impact on rebate eligibility, since the disputed bill amounts affect timely payment of the undisputed portion; and
c) the consequent need for beneficiaries to raise disputes/claims on the PRAAPTI portal in respect of each such billing cycle, resulting in recurring administrative effort.

iv. In view of the above, it is proposed that the Commercial Sub-Committee may:
a) deliberate on the appropriateness of NTPC raising supplementary tariff claims towards FGD expenditure or any bill in advance of final determination by CERC;
b) recommend that, pending adjudication of the tariff petitions for Simhadri, Kudgi and NTECL, such claims may be held in abeyance or billed only on a provisional/without-prejudice basis clearly distinguished from the regular energy bill, so as to avoid the consequential impact on rebate eligibility and PRAAPTI disputes; and
c) recommend that the matter of resolution of the underlying FGD policy issue be pursued with MoP for an appropriate and uniform decision, in consultation with MoEF&CC, CEA, generators and beneficiaries, as already decided in the 56th SRPC/54th TCC.

Deliberations:

25.1.1 TNPDCL raised the concern that NTPC had been raising claims towards supplementary tariff for FGD expenditure, which were pending determination by CERC. It was informed that, despite the revised emission norms, SO_2 compliance was no longer required for Category-C plants; however, generators continued to raise such claims along with regular energy bills and upload them on PRAAPTI portal. It was stated that the claims were being disputed, resulting in loss of rebate, FIFO mechanism and other cascading financial implications. It was requested that SRPC may take up the matter with MoP and sought early resolution of the issue.

25.1.2 MS, SRPC commented that the matter had already been taken up with the Secretary (Power) through the Chairperson, SRPC, based on the discussions held during the 57th SRPC meeting. He further stated that the present major issue raised by TNPDCL was regarding NTPC raising the bill without any final approved Order.

25.1.3 NTPC informed that the billing was being carried out as per the PPA. As decided in the 58th SRPC meeting, a bilateral meeting was held to discuss various commercial issues. NTPC requested again that the matter be further deliberated bilaterally and resolved without taking it up for further discussion in the forum. Clarified that the billing was being undertaken with the objective of minimizing the interest liability on the beneficiaries. It was also mentioned that beneficiaries had expressed divergent views,

with some questioning why the bills were not being raised, while others questioned the raising of the bills.

25.1.4 MS, SRPC further added that any delay in raising the bills would result in continued accrual of IDC and carrying costs, thereby increasing the overall financial liability for the beneficiaries.

25.1.5 The concern regarding Category-C plants, particularly the non-requirement of SO_2 compliance under the revised emission norms, was highlighted. However, NTPC clarified that the billing was being undertaken in accordance with the PPA, based on the in-principle approval for FGD obtained from CERC. Further, it was explained that, in the event of an order against the claim, the amount would be refunded along with applicable interest, as per the regulations. Any delay in billing, meanwhile, would result in continued accrual of IDC and an increase in the capital cost.

25.1.6 APPCC, opined that the FGD-related billing should, if feasible, be raised separately and should not be uploaded on PRAAPTI portal along with the regular energy bill. It was further suggested that the FGD component should be billed separately so that beneficiaries could avail the rebate applicable to the regular bill through early payment, while the FGD-related bill could be considered separately.

25.1.7 NTPC elucidated that no coercive action was being taken in respect of the FGD bills. The bills were being raised in accordance with the applicable regulations and PPA provisions. As the due date approached, the bills were being withdrawn and re-uploaded, thereby avoiding triggering of the payment due date. NTPC further informed that the beneficiaries had been suitably communicated regarding the requirement to raise the bills in accordance with the applicable regulations and PPA provisions.

25.1.8 TNPDCL submitted that, as per the applicable CERC regulations, the supplementary tariff for FGD was required to be determined through a separate petition and approval by the Commission, including interim tariff, wherever applicable. In the absence of a final approved order, TNPDCL expressed concern regarding the raising of FGD bills, particularly for Category-C plants, where the requirement for FGD itself remained under consideration.

25.1.9 NTPC again reiterated that the FGD bills were being raised in accordance with the PPA provisions and the in-principle approval accorded by CERC. Further, it was added that no coercive action was being taken for non-payment of the FGD bills and that the billing was being undertaken primarily to mitigate the interest liability and carrying cost for the beneficiaries. NTPC also highlighted that different beneficiaries had expressed divergent views regarding the timing of such billing and that, considering the large number of beneficiaries, a uniform approach was being followed.

25.1.10 The discussion also covered the uploading of FGD bills on PRAAPTI portal. TNPDCL requested that such bills may not be uploaded on PRAAPTI portal until the tariff is

finally determined. NTPC clarified that the uploading was being undertaken as per the applicable LPS procedure and was not within its discretion. Finally, requested the beneficiaries to consider making payments based on the approved indicative cost, to mitigate the interest liability. It has been explained that no additional amount beyond the approved cost was being sought and that the indicative cost had been worked out by CEA at the relevant time.

25.1.11 FGD expenditure formed part of the fixed charges with effect from April 2024, with the issue primarily relating to its monthly recovery mechanism. NTPC informed that a petition had been filed for Ash-related charges, which was pending consideration. Following the ROP issued by the Commission on 26th June 2026, the beneficiaries were required to make the corresponding payments. NTPC clarified that the billing was being undertaken in advance to facilitate timely payment and mitigate the interest liability.

25.1.12 TNPDCL, however, highlighted that the FGD issue was distinct from Ash-related charges and that the applicability of FGD expenditure, including for Category-C plants, remained under consideration. It has been noted that no Order has been issued in any of the stations.

25.1.13 TNPDCL questioned the raising of FGD bills in the absence of a final approved Order. NTPC responded that, even in the case of new generating stations, provisions exist for recovery of such costs pending issuance of the final Order, and that an ad hoc tariff was therefore being adopted. The billing was being undertaken primarily to mitigate the interest liability of the beneficiaries.

25.1.14 NTPC informed that the matter had been continuously pursued with CERC for early disposal of the pending petitions and that the issuance of orders is within the Commission's purview. Further, it was highlighted that an amount of more than ₹40,000–50,000 crore was involved and that the FGD installations had been undertaken over the past six years pursuant to directions from various authorities. NTPC informed that the matter be further deliberated with the beneficiaries, taking into consideration the financial implications on NTPC, in line with the stakeholder consultations envisaged in the minutes of the December 2025 meeting.

25.1.15 NTPC clarified that separate billing modules could not be developed exclusively for Tamil Nadu, as a common billing module had to be used for all beneficiaries.

25.1.16 NTPC reiterated that the bills were being raised as per the provisions of the PPA and assured that no coercive action would be taken in respect of the FGD bills. MS, SRPC raised concern that, if the FGD charges were included in a single bill along with the regular charges, segregation of the FGD component would be difficult. All beneficiaries highlighted that inclusion of the FGD charges in the single bill would result in loss of the applicable rebate.

25.1.17 ***After deliberations, it was requested that the possibility of filing an IA before CERC for appropriate interim order to be explored. It was requested that no coercive action would be taken in respect of the FGD bills, and that the possibility of not uploading such bills on the PRAAPTI portal or raising them separately would be considered.***

25.1.18 Finally, all Beneficiaries requested that the FGD charges be raised through a separate invoice, as inclusion of the same in the regular bill would result in loss of the applicable rebate.

25.1.19 It was highlighted that, although the FGD charges would ultimately be payable by the beneficiaries, billing would enable them to appropriately account for the liability and facilitate its recovery through ARR. NTPC expressed concern that any delay of 3–4 years in recovery could have financial implications.

25.1.20 All Beneficiaries concurred that, in the absence of a final CERC Order approving the FGD tariff, the corresponding charges could not be accepted through their audit process. Also, they requested that the FGD component be billed separately, while the regular bill could be paid within the applicable timeline to avail the rebate.

25.1.21 NTPC clarified that, considering the 63 beneficiaries, it would not be feasible to accommodate individual billing requirements and that the billing was being undertaken in accordance with the provisions of the PPA. It was further clarified that the final CERC Order would be complied by NTPC and, in the event of any variation in the recoverable amount, the excess amount would be refunded/adjusted along with applicable interest, in accordance with the relevant provisions.

25.1.22 Beneficiaries reiterated their request for separate billing of the FGD component, so that the applicable rebate on the regular bills could be availed while the FGD charges were separately accounted for and settled.

Conclusion:

- ***All Beneficiaries requested the following:***
    1. ***Possibility of filing an IA before CERC for appropriate interim order to be explored.***
    2. ***No coercive action to be taken in respect of the FGD bills,***
    3. ***Possibility of not uploading such bills on the PRAAPTI portal to be considered***
    4. ***Possibility of raising the FGD bills separately to be considered.***
- ***NTPC requested all beneficiaries to settle the FGD charges to avoid further accrual of interest liability.***

29.2 Review of Secondary Fuel Oil Consumption and Attribution of Compensation under the CERC Mechanism for SHR, AEC and SFC Degradation

i. As per Clause (xvi) of the CERC Detailed Procedure for the mechanism of compensation for degradation of Station Heat Rate (SHR), Auxiliary Energy Consumption (AEC) and Secondary Fuel Oil Consumption (SFC) due to part-load operation and multiple start/stop of generating units, designated generating stations are required to exercise due care to minimize secondary oil use during part-load operation and start-ups. RPC Secretariats, along with the concerned RLDC and designated generating stations, are required to review secondary oil consumption on a quarterly basis to identify high-consuming plants, ascertain reasons for high consumption, and suggest mitigation measures.

ii. In accordance with this provision, SRPC has been reviewing the secondary oil consumption of Southern Region Central Generating Stations (SR CGS) on a quarterly basis.

Analysis of Data Furnished by Generating Stations:

iii. Based on data furnished by NTPC, NLCIL, NTECL, and NTPL as recorded in the Minutes of the 66th Meeting of the Sub-Committee held on 08.05.2026, higher-than-normative secondary oil consumption was observed at certain NLCIL stations and at NTECL Vallur. Certain discrepancies were also noted in the data furnished, and revised data was accordingly sought from the concerned stations, along with specific reasons for the months in which consumption exceeded normative parameters. NTPC has since furnished the reasons for higher secondary oil consumption.

iv. The station-wise submissions indicate that while higher specific oil consumption is generally associated with start-ups following forced/planned outages, overhauls and unit restoration, a range of generator-side operational and equipment-related factors — independent of part-load operation or start-up requirements — have also contributed materially to higher secondary oil consumption. These are summarised station-wise below:

Station	Key Reasons Reported
NTPC Stations	Multiple cold/warm/hot start-ups due to forced outages; overhaul, revival and recommissioning; wet coal/bunkering/coal-handling problems requiring oil for flame stability; part-load operation under adverse coal conditions; HVDC pole block, RSD/USD and grid disturbances; mill and coal-handling issues; black light-up after overhaul
NLC TPS-II Expansion	Frequent forced outages (~25–30 light-up events); extended shutdown/modification of Unit-1 and refractory dry-out; unit instability and water-wall tube punctures; low generation during certain periods
NTECL Vallur	Restoration after prolonged shutdowns and multiple light-ups; bunkering issues due to wet coal during heavy rains; significant improvement noted in FY 2025-26, with consumption within normative range

Station	Key Reasons Reported
NLC TPS-II Stage I & II	Frequent forced outages; non-availability of mills/mill feeders; lignite feeding delays during monsoon; boiler tube punctures; low bunker stock and wet lignite; generator/equipment faults; low-load operation requiring oil support
NNTPP	Forced outages and consequent partial-load operation; inadequate mill availability, mill punctures and housing defects; auxiliary equipment limitations requiring sustained oil support; one-time consumption during mill refractory dry-out
NLCIL TPS-I Expansion	Equipment failures leading to unplanned outages and increased start-ups
NTPL	Consumption remained within normative values in FY 2024-25 and FY 2025-26

Key Observations and Concern Regarding Attribution:

v. The analysis establishes that higher secondary oil consumption cannot be attributed solely to part-load operation or reduced scheduling by DISCOMs. While reduced scheduling may, in certain circumstances, contribute to increased oil consumption, generator-side conditions — including poor/wet coal or lignite, non-availability of mills at the appropriate burner elevation, fuel-feeding/bunkering problems, mill defects, boiler tube failures and other equipment-related constraints — can independently necessitate additional oil firing to maintain flame stability and avoid unit tripping, irrespective of scheduling instructions.

vi. Accordingly, part-load operation should not be treated as a proxy or presumptive cause for higher oil consumption; the mere fact that a unit operated at part load does not, by itself, establish that the resulting additional oil consumption was caused by reduced scheduling. There is consequently a genuine concern that generator-side deficiencies may get subsumed within the overall impact attributed to beneficiary-induced part-load operation, particularly during periods of low generation — resulting in the associated financial burden being passed on to beneficiaries even where the underlying cause is wholly or partly attributable to the generating station.

vii. The assessment should therefore clearly distinguish between:

a) incremental consumption attributable to beneficiary-induced reduced scheduling/part-load operation; and

b) consumption attributable to generator-side factors, including fuel quality, mill availability, fuel-feeding constraints, equipment failures, forced outages and other operational deficiencies.

viii. In view of the above, it is proposed that the Commercial Sub-Committee may deliberate on:

d) undertaking a cause-wise assessment of degradation in SHR, AEC and SFC and of excess secondary oil consumption, clearly segregating (a) impact attributable to beneficiary-induced part-load operation and multiple start/stop, from (b) impact attributable to generator-side operational, fuel and equipment-related factors;

e) ensuring that the compensation mechanism examines the actual cause necessitating additional oil firing or causing SHR/AEC/SFC degradation, rather than attributing the entire impact merely on the basis of reduced generation or part-load operation; and

f) directing the concerned generating stations to furnish event-wise/cause-wise segregated data (rather than aggregated monthly figures) in future quarterly reviews, to enable such cause-wise attribution on an ongoing basis.

Such an approach would ensure that generator-attributable excess consumption and performance degradation are not masked as beneficiary-induced part-load impact, and that compensation passed on to beneficiaries under the mechanism is limited strictly to the impact genuinely and demonstrably attributable to beneficiary scheduling actions.

Deliberations:

The matter has been deliberated in Agenda Item No.10.

➢ ***Forum noted the above.***

29.3 Delay in Execution of ISTS projects under TBCB — Financial Implications on Beneficiaries and Need to Revisit the TBCB Procedure/Guidelines

i. The matter of delay in execution of the Narendra–Pune 765 kV D/c line was formally tabled for deliberation during the 56th SRPC proceedings, in view of the significant financial implications arising from the prolonged delay in execution of the project. The outcome of the deliberation, however, remained inconclusive, and the issue was left open without a definitive resolution.

ii. Similar to this, many TBCB projects are getting delayed leading to financial burden on Discoms at a later stage. As per the extant TBCB implementation procedure, CTUIL functions as the Nodal Agency responsible for monitoring the progress of the project, while the Independent Engineer (IE) functions as the technical auditor responsible for monitoring progress and reporting execution-related issues to the Nodal Agency/stakeholders.

iii. Despite this institutional framework, there continues to be delay in completion of the project, and the consequent financial and commercial implications for the beneficiaries remain undiscussed and unresolved.

iv. In light of the inconclusive outcome of the 56th SRPC meeting, TNPDCL has reiterated its concerns regarding the progress of the project and has sought a definitive resolution on the financial implications attributable to the delay in execution.

v. The matter also brings into focus a larger, structural concern regarding the TBCB framework itself. As per the Guidelines for Encouraging Competition in Development of Transmission Projects notified by the Ministry of Power (MoP) vide Resolution dated 10th August 2021 — which revised the earlier TBCB guidelines of 2005 without consultation with beneficiary States/Utilities — the role and rights of Long Term Transmission Customers (LTTCs)/beneficiary States have been substantially diluted:

a) Beneficiaries/LTTCs are no longer signatories to the Transmission Service Agreement (TSA), which is now executed only between the Nodal Agency and the Transmission Service Provider (TSP);
b) Monitoring of project execution, quality, and delay-related issues is now vested with an Independent Engineer appointed by the Nodal Agency, rather than the LTTCs, even though it is the LTTCs/beneficiaries who bear the financial consequences of any delay, breach, or cost escalation;
c) Since beneficiaries are not parties to the TSA, they have no direct contractual standing to raise or litigate disputes concerning delay, Force Majeure claims, liquidated damages, or tariff impact — despite ultimately bearing the transmission charges billed by the TSP.

vi. The present case of the Narendra–Pune 765 kV D/c line illustrates precisely this structural gap: notwithstanding institutional oversight through CTUIL (as Nodal Agency) and the Independent Engineer, the project continues to be delayed, and beneficiaries — who have no privity to the TSA and no formal channel of recourse — are left without a definitive mechanism to seek accountability or resolution of the financial implications arising from such delay.

vii. In view of the above, it is proposed that the Commercial Sub-Committee may deliberate on the following:

a) Status update from CTUIL: CTUIL, as Nodal Agency, may be requested to update the forum on the current status of the Narendra–Pune 765 kV D/c line, the specific reasons for delay, the revised likely completion timeline, and the steps being taken to expedite execution.
b) Financial implications on beneficiaries: The forum may deliberate on quantifying and addressing the financial implications of the delay on the beneficiaries, including any liability being passed on through tariff or associated charges, and the mechanism (if any) available to beneficiaries to seek redressal, given their exclusion from the TSA.
c) Role of the Independent Engineer: The adequacy of monitoring and reporting by the Independent Engineer in flagging the delay in a timely manner, and the effectiveness of the IE mechanism as a substitute for direct LTTC oversight, may be reviewed.
d) Need to revisit the TBCB procedure/guidelines: Given that the present case demonstrates the practical consequences of beneficiaries being denied a formal role in monitoring, enforcement, and dispute resolution under the revised 2021 TBCB guidelines, it is proposed that SRPC recommend to MoP and CERC that the TBCB procedure/guidelines be revisited to:
   - restore LTTCs/beneficiaries as signatories or at least as recognized stakeholders with a formal right to be informed of and respond to delays, Force Majeure claims, and cost implications;

- provide beneficiaries a defined mechanism to raise concerns/disputes regarding project delay and its financial impact, rather than relying solely on the Nodal Agency/Independent Engineer; and
- ensure that any future amendments to the TBCB guidelines are undertaken only after due consultation with beneficiary States/Utilities, consistent with the practice followed prior to the 2021 revision.

It may also take note of the concerns already raised by beneficiary utilities (including TANGEDCO's representation dated 06.09.2021 to SRPC) on the dilution of beneficiary rights under the revised TBCB guidelines, and consider escalating the matter afresh to MoP/CERC in light of the recurring practical difficulties now evidenced by the Narendra–Pune line delay.

Deliberations:

29.3.1. TNPDCL briefed about the issues being faced by DISCOMs due to delays in execution of TBCB projects and the resultant financial implications. It was proposed that the TBCB guidelines be revisited to restore LTTCs/beneficiaries as signatories or recognised stakeholders, with defined rights to be informed of and respond to project delays, force majeure events and associated cost implications. It was also proposed that future amendments to the TBCB guidelines be undertaken only after due consultation with beneficiary stakeholders.

29.3.2. CTUIL clarified that, pursuant to the 2021 TBCB Guidelines, CTUIL was the nodal agency and also a stakeholder bound by the applicable regulations and guidelines issued by MoP. Accordingly, CTUIL was executing the TSA in accordance with the prescribed provisions.

29.3.3. CTUIL further clarified that the transmission tariff was discovered through the TBCB process and that any increase in transmission charges would arise only on account of admissible Change in Law provisions under the TSA. With regard to Force Majeure, CTUIL informed that the project progress was being closely monitored and that Force Majeure claims would be examined in accordance with the TSA provisions, with relief being allowed only where sufficient justification was established.

29.3.4. MS, SRPC informed that the projects were being monitored by CEA and CTUIL and that the Ministry of Power had also constituted a Force Majeure and Change in Law Committee. Two representatives from the DISCOMs of the concerned region were also included in the Committee, providing an opportunity for the beneficiary DISCOMs to raise their concerns.

29.3.5. Further, it was clarified that, although the LTTCs were not signatories to the revised TSA, beneficiary representation had been provided through the Force Majeure and

Change in Law Committee. It was also noted that the representation of the regional DISCOMs was based on the capacity allocation of the concerned project.

29.3.6. The final decision on tariff approval would, however, rest with the Commission. Force Majeure and Change in Law Committee had been constituted to facilitate resolution of issues and avoid the need for detailed proceedings before CERC. The TSPs would present their cases before the Committee, which would examine the justification and facilitate resolution of matters, wherever possible. It was also noted that timely notification of Force Majeure events was also being monitored. As per the applicable provisions, Force Majeure notices were required to be notified within seven days of occurrence, failing which the TSP would not be entitled to claim the event as Force Majeure.

29.3.7. TNPDCL highlighted the need for beneficiary DISCOMs/LTTCs to be kept informed of Force Majeure events and related developments. It was informed that two DISCOM representatives from each region had been nominated to the Committee to represent the concerns of the beneficiary DISCOMs. The Committee would provide a platform for the nominated representatives to raise such concerns, following which the matter would be placed before the Commission for approval of the tariff.

29.3.8. Although the issue had been raised earlier in 2021, a Force Majeure Committee had subsequently been constituted under COO, CTUIL. The Committee was examining project-wise and location-wise delays, including court cases, RoW-related issues and the dates of clearance of RoW. Change in Law matters were also being examined by the Committee.

29.3.9. MS, SRPC requested the participating DISCOMs to actively participate in the Force Majeure and Change in Law Committee meetings and examine the project-specific issues in detail, particularly from the perspective of their role as LTTCs/beneficiaries.

29.3.10. TNPDCL informed that the agenda had been placed mainly for dissemination of information among all the beneficiary DISCOMs.

29.3.11. M/s Adani stated that the request was for real-time information on the Force Majeure and Change in Law notices being received by CTUIL, in its capacity as the nodal agency. It was suggested that copies of such notices could be shared with the beneficiaries or, alternatively, the notices could be uploaded on the CTUIL website for access by the concerned stakeholders.

29.3.12. CTUIL clarified that, considering the large number of TSPs, it was not feasible to respond to each notice individually. The notices received from the TSPs were being compiled and examined, and the relevant information was disseminated thereafter. It was further informed that the notices were available through the project-wise portal, enabling interested beneficiaries to access and examine the notices and submit their responses, as applicable.

29.3.13. M/s Adani informed that CTUIL had already established a centralised email ID through which all TSPs were submitting Force Majeure and Change in Law notices. CTUIL was also seeking additional details or clarifications from the TSPs wherever shortcomings were observed in the notices. However, it was highlighted by TNPDCL that CTUIL was not sharing the notices or the subsequent correspondence with the beneficiary /LTTCs, although the transmission charges would ultimately be borne by the DISCOMs.

29.3.14. CTUIL further informed that project-wise updates were also being provided through the Joint Coordination Committee (JCC) meetings of CTUIL. The minutes of the JCC meetings were being published on the CTUIL website for information of the concerned stakeholders.

29.3.15. However, all SR beneficiaries requested CTUIL to share the Force Majeure and Change in Law notices as and when received from the TSPs, along with the responses/clarifications sought from the TSPs, to facilitate timely examination by the beneficiaries.

Conclusion:

- ***CTUIL was requested to share the relevant documents pertaining to Force Majeure and Change in Law notices, as and when received from the TSPs, with the LTTCs/beneficiaries.***
- ***DISCOMs to actively participate in the Force Majeure and Change in Law Committee meetings, examine the project-specific issues in detail, and furnish their comments accordingly.***

30. Non recording of Night Drawl by Meters

i. It has been observed that, in the case of certain RE entities connected at the low-voltage level, the auxiliary consumption during night-time drawal has not been recorded in the SEM data. As per IS 14697, for CT-operated static energy meters of Class 0.2S, the starting current is specified as less than or equal to 0.1% of the basic current (Ib). Accordingly, for the applicable meter and CT configuration, if the current corresponding to the auxiliary load is below the specified starting-current threshold, the meter may not commence or continuously register the energy consumption.

ii. For 33kV level, the starting-current threshold corresponds to approximately 57 kW at unity power factor. Therefore, if the plant's auxiliary consumption during non-generation hours is significantly below 57 kW, the SEM may not register the consumption continuously, depending on the actual current and power factor. The metering arrangement may therefore be reviewed to ascertain whether the non-recording of auxiliary consumption is attributable to the current being below the specified starting-current threshold. Further, if the CT ratio is changed from 1000/1 A to 500/1 A, the plant's full-load current of approximately 875 A would exceed the rated primary current of the CT. Such an arrangement may result in operation of the CT beyond its rated primary current and could adversely affect metering accuracy and the performance of the CT, including the possibility

of saturation and increased thermal loading. Therefore, the CT ratio should be selected such that it adequately covers the maximum expected plant current while also ensuring satisfactory accuracy at low-load conditions.

iii. **Proposed Solution:**

a. **Option No:1** A dedicated auxiliary metering CT with an appropriate CT ratio or additional metering core with different appropriate CT ratio may be provided separately for measuring the plant's auxiliary consumption during non-generation hours.

b. **Option No:2** If the entity fails to provide the above Option No.1, wherever the recorded drawal value is shown as zero during non-generation hours, the zero value may be replaced with the maximum drawal recorded during the corresponding time block. This approach would ensure that the period is not considered as having zero drawal when auxiliary consumption has actually occurred and would provide a reasonable basis for accounting for the unrecorded auxiliary consumption.

iv. Further, to progressively encourage entities to install the required auxiliary metering arrangement, the replacement value may be increased by 5% for each successive month until the entity provides the dedicated auxiliary metering CT and the auxiliary consumption is recorded through the appropriate metering arrangement.

Deliberations:

30.1. CE, KPTCL suggested that Option No. 1 be made mandatory, with an appropriate implementation timeline. SRLDC opined that the matter would be placed before the RE Sub-Committee for further deliberation and observed that Option No. 1 would be preferable to avoid computation based on an indirect method.

30.2. RE Developers supported Option No. 1, as the meter would directly record the required values. MS, SRPC also observed that Option No. 1 would be preferable, as it would eliminate the need for computation of actual data through an indirect method. It was suggested that, while approving the metering scheme, the developers should be required to record all relevant values, including very low drawal and very high injection values. Accordingly, different metering cores may be specified while placing the order for the metering system. SRLDC confirmed that no such metering-related issues had been reported so far, except in the case of Athena meters.

30.3. For M/s Athena meters, it was decided that a dedicated auxiliary metering CT with an appropriate CT ratio, or alternatively, an additional metering core with a suitable CT ratio, may be provided separately for measurement of the plant's auxiliary consumption during non-generation hours.

30.4. In cases where the entity fails to provide the dedicated auxiliary metering arrangement and the recorded drawal is zero during non-generation hours, the zero value may be replaced by the maximum drawal recorded during the corresponding time block. This approach would

ensure that such periods are not treated as having zero drawal when auxiliary consumption has actually occurred and would provide a reasonable basis for accounting for the unrecorded auxiliary consumption.

30.5. Further, to progressively encourage entities to install the required auxiliary metering arrangement, the replacement value shall be enhanced by 5% for each successive month until the dedicated auxiliary metering arrangement is provided and the auxiliary consumption is recorded through the appropriate metering arrangement.

- ***After deliberations, the forum decided to adopt Option No. 1.***

  A dedicated auxiliary metering CT with an appropriate CT ratio, or alternatively, an additional metering core with a suitable CT ratio, may be provided separately for measurement of the plant's auxiliary consumption during non-generation hours.

- ***For non-recording meters, Option No. 2 shall remain in place until the installation of Option No. 1.***

31. "Detailed Guidelines for Assessment of Ramping Capability" of Inter State Generating Stations

The matter was deliberated upon in the 66th Commercial Sub-Committee Meeting held on 08.05.2026, wherein SRLDC informed that the revised draft procedure would be prepared and circulated among the SR stakeholders for their comments by the end of the month. Further, vide letter dated 13.08.2026 (**Annexure-31**), SRPC Secretariat has taken up the matter with NLDC, GRID-INDIA for further necessary action.

Deliberations:

31.1. NTPC informed that Committee has been formed at CEA in this regard. NTPC and NLCIL raised concern regarding the non-issuance of the account statement.

31.2. Non-participation from NLDC was noted with concern.

31.3. SRLDC informed that NLDC had intimated that discussions had been held with CEA and that the draft Guidelines would be circulated for stakeholder consultation at the earliest. MS, SRPC enquired whether the Ramping Procedure and the discussions with CEA on technical requirements were linked. SRLDC clarified that the discussions with CEA were limited to ramp rates.

31.4. Finally, it was informed that the account statement would be issued once the Procedure was finalised.

- ***Forum noted the above.***

32. Items Proposed by TGPPCC

TGPPCC vide email dated 18.08.2026**(Annexure-32)**, has furnished the following agenda for deliberation:

Practical and Procedural Issues in implementation of the Revised Standard Operating Procedure dated 11.04.2023 governing invoices other than Regular Operational Invoices in PRAAPTI Portal – Need for suitable Policy Clarification/Amendment

1. Background:

i. The Ministry of Power, Government of India notified the **Electricity (Late Payment Surcharge and Related Matters) Rules, 2022**, with effect from 03.06.2022, providing a framework for payment of current dues, levy of Late Payment Surcharge and consequential regulation in the event of continued default.

ii. Subsequently, the **Revised Standard Operating Procedure dated 11.04.2023** prescribed the procedure for uploading and processing invoices other than regular classified under Supplementary, Change in Law, LPS and Others.

iii. Based on practical experience in implementation of the Revised SOP, TGDISCOMs have encountered certain procedural and legal difficulties, particularly in dealing with invoices other than regular operational invoices. Since such invoices are also capable of entering the default/trigger mechanism under the LPS Rules, the issues require examination from the perspective of both payment discipline and protection of legitimate statutory/contractual remedies.

2. Issues requiring deliberation:

Historical and litigated claims

i. The existing PRAAPTI mechanism permits claims arising out of orders of CERC/SERC/APTEL and other judicial forums to be uploaded in PRAAPTI. Consequently, claims relating to transactions several years or even decades old, including claims under expired PPAs, may enter the same default mechanism applicable to regular operational dues. Such claims ordinarily involve complex issues of contractual interpretation, reconciliation, pending statutory remedies and are materially different from regular monthly power purchase invoices.

ii. Accordingly, a clear distinction may be necessary between current operational dues and historical/adjudicated/litigated claims for the purpose of automatic default and Rule 7 consequences.

Non-regular invoices require appropriate preliminary verification

i. Supplementary, Change in Law, LPS and Other invoices frequently involve verification of contractual entitlement, calculations, due dates, payment adjustments, reconciliation and judicial/regulatory orders.

ii. An appropriate verification mechanism may therefore be necessary before such invoices are admitted for automatic default computation.

Unequal evidentiary requirements

i. Under the existing procedure, a supplier may justify his claims through the prescribed affidavit/documentation, whereas a Distribution Licensee disputing such a claim may be

required to support its dispute with an order of a competent judicial/statutory forum. TGDISCOMs' experience indicates that this can create a procedural imbalance, particularly where a statutory appeal has already been filed but interim judicial protection is yet to be obtained.

ii. Uniform and balanced evidentiary requirements for suppliers and procurers may therefore be considered.

PRAAPTI should not substitute statutory execution/recovery proceedings

i. Where a historical/adjudicated liability continues to be disputed and statutory remedies have been invoked, use of the PRAAPTI default mechanism may effectively operate as an alternate recovery mechanism through the consequential provisions of Rule 7.

ii. Suitable safeguards may therefore be prescribed so that PRAAPTI continues to function primarily as a payment-discipline and monitoring mechanism and does not inadvertently substitute the statutory process for enforcement of disputed judicial claims.

Rule 7 consequences during pendency of statutory proceedings

i. Once an invoice continues to remain active in PRAAPTI, the Distribution Licensee may become exposed to debarment from power exchanges, regulation of contracted power and other operational restrictions even though the underlying liability is pending adjudication.

ii. An appropriate mechanism may therefore be considered for flagging such invoices as "under dispute/judicial consideration" and keeping consequential trigger action in abeyance, subject to prescribed safeguards.

3. Measures suggested for consideration:

The Commercial Sub-Committee may consider the following broad measures:

d) PRAAPTI may primarily deal with current operational invoices under subsisting PPAs/TSAs, while non-regular invoices may be separately treated for trigger purposes.

e) Historical, litigated and legacy claims may be excluded from automatic default computation until liability attains appropriate finality or is mutually accepted.

f) An independent preliminary verification mechanism may be prescribed for Supplementary, Change in Law, LPS and Other invoices.

g) Uniform evidentiary requirements may be prescribed for suppliers and procurers.

h) Adequate opportunity for reconciliation may be provided before non-regular invoices enter default computation.

i) A suitable mechanism/committee may be provided for examining disputed non-regular invoices before Rule 6 consequences are triggered.

j) Where a statutory appeal/writ or other judicial proceeding challenging the liability has been admitted, the invoice may appropriately be flagged as "Judicially Disputed", with consequential trigger action dealt with in accordance with a clearly prescribed procedure.

k) The SOP may expressly clarify that PRAAPTI is an implementation mechanism for the LPS Rules and does not enlarge or override the Electricity Act, 2003, the LPS Rules or statutory remedies available to the parties.

TGPPCC further requested that, based on the deliberations and views of the constituents, SRPC may consider taking up the matter with the Ministry of Power, Government of India, for suitable policy clarification/intervention and necessary amendments to the Revised SOP, so as to ensure fair, transparent and legally sustainable implementation of the PRAAPTI mechanism while preserving the objective of payment discipline envisaged under the LPS Rules, 2022.

Deliberations:

32.1. TGPCC raised concerns regarding the implementation of the revised Standard Operating Procedure issued by the Ministry of Power for the PRAAPTI portal. The concerns were not specific to any particular generator or invoice but related to the system and procedural provisions under the revised SOP.

32.2. Under the revised SOP, generators were permitted to upload invoices pertaining to supplementary claims, Change in Law claims, surcharge claims and other-than-regular claims. It was highlighted that this had resulted in instances where historical claims, including very old claims, were uploaded in the PRAAPTI portal. Instances of duplicate uploading of the same invoice, including twice or thrice, were also highlighted. The absence of adequate validation checks in the PRAAPTI portal to prevent duplicate invoices and the entry of historical claims was pointed out.

32.3. It was further highlighted that no distinction was made between regular and other-than-regular invoices in the PRAAPTI mechanism. The same triggering mechanism and 75-day timeline were being applied to both categories. While regular invoices generally required comparatively simpler verification, other-than-regular invoices required detailed scrutiny, validation and examination of supporting documents and therefore required additional time.

32.4. Concern was also raised regarding the differential treatment of generators and distribution companies in respect of disputed invoices. Under the existing mechanism, a generator was permitted to have an invoice rejected twice by the distribution company and thereafter was permitted to substantiate the claim by furnishing an affidavit from authorised signatory of supplier to the effect that the invoice has been raised in accordance with the provisions of PPA or any other order from competent court or Tribunal or dispute resolution agency as designated in the Power Purchase Agreement. However, where a distribution company disputed an invoice, the dispute was required to be taken to the appropriate court and an order was required to be obtained before the dispute was recognized in the PRAAPTI portal.

32.5. In this regard, it was suggested that a similar mechanism could be considered for distribution companies, wherein filing of a petition before the appropriate forum, along with supporting documents, could also be recognized for recording the dispute in the PRAAPTI portal, instead

of requiring a final court order as a precondition. Since PRAAPTI was a system-driven mechanism, the need for appropriate validation checks and differentiated treatment for regular invoices, other-than-regular claims, historical claims, duplicate invoices and litigated/disputed claims was emphasized. Separate timelines and suitable system-level validations were suggested for such categories to facilitate effective and equitable implementation of the PRAAPTI mechanism.

32.6. It was highlighted that the PRAAPTI portal accepted the details entered by the generator and automatically triggered the applicable timelines, including the triggering date, without validating the correctness or genuineness of the invoice entered in the system. It was pointed out that the portal did not validate whether the invoice pertained to the correct beneficiary, whether a valid PPA existed, or whether the PPA was still in force. Instances were reported where invoices were being entered even in cases where the underlying PPAs had expired several years ago, as the PPAs had originally been entered in the system decades earlier. It was further noted that, in cases where disputes existed in respect of historical claims, generators were raising fresh invoices against such old claims and uploading them in the PRAAPTI portal, although invoices relating to the same claims might have been raised several years earlier. By doing so, the provisions of the revised SOP were being utilized to initiate the PRAAPTI process and place pressure on the distribution companies for settlement of such claims.

32.7. ED, SRLDC sought clarification on whether such instances had been reported in respect of any other generating stations. An example was cited in respect of LANCO, wherein a claim pertaining to the year 2000 had been entered in the PRAAPTI portal against Telangana and Andhra Pradesh. It was highlighted that, at the last moment, the distribution companies had to approach the Hon'ble High Court and obtain appropriate orders to safeguard their position. It was also pointed out that the underlying PPA had expired in 2006.

32.8. CTUIL, while referring to the provisions applicable to generating companies under the LPS Rules, 2022, stated that where a generating company had outstanding dues from the distribution companies, the generating company was required to inform the concerned distribution company, and the distribution company could make payment in instalments. It was further stated that the LPS Rules had prescribed a cut-off date for such claims and that claims pertaining to periods prior to the prescribed cut-off could not be raised under the said mechanism.

32.9. MS, SRPC stated that, as per the PRAAPTI SOP, invoices could be entered in the portal in cases where there was a court order, APTEL order, CERC order or any other applicable judicial/regulatory order supporting the claim. TGPPCC further pointed out that, as per the PRAAPTI guidelines, the invoice was required to be entered in the portal within five days from the date of raising of the invoice. However, in the instances under discussion, the invoices had originally been raised as far back as the year 2000, and were now being entered in the PRAAPTI portal, which required further examination under the applicable provisions.

32.10. PRAAPTI portal was system-driven and primarily calculated the applicable timelines based on the dates entered in the system, without validating the actual date of the original invoice or

whether the invoice pertained to the same claim. Thus, by entering a fresh invoice date, the system could accept the claim without examining the historical background of the invoice. APPCC stated that this was a common issue being faced by distribution companies, wherein certain generators were adopting such practices for recovery of amounts which were under dispute.

32.11. It was suggested that suitable validation mechanisms should be incorporated in the PRAAPTI portal. Where a claim was disputed by the distribution company and the matter had been adjudicated by the competent forum after considering the submissions of both parties, it was emphasized that any liability arising therefrom should be enforced through the legally prescribed mechanism. It was therefore suggested that PRAAPTI should not be used as a mechanism for recovery of disputed liabilities merely on the basis of a fresh invoice raised subsequent to the order.

32.12. The concern was also raised that, although the SOP permitted claims supported by appropriate orders to be entered in PRAAPTI, the provision should not be interpreted as permitting a generator to raise a fresh invoice in respect of an invoice that had already been raised several years earlier, merely to satisfy the system requirements of the PRAAPTI portal.

32.13. It was emphasized that, where an original invoice already existed, raising another invoice for the same claim merely to meet the PRAAPTI timeline could result in procedural difficulties and potential duplication of claims. The need for suitable clarification in the SOP and corresponding system-level validation in PRAAPTI was therefore highlighted.

32.14. It was therefore suggested that historical and already-disputed claims be dealt with separately, as the distribution company required adequate time to pursue legal remedies. Such claims should not be processed through PRAAPTI merely on the basis of a fresh invoice or a subsequent order. It was highlighted that old claims, including LPS claims, were being entered in PRAAPTI even without a corresponding order, resulting in PRAAPTI being used as an alternative recovery mechanism. It was clarified that there was no concern regarding regular invoices, and that the concern was limited to historical and disputed claims.

32.15. MS, SRPC stated that the existing distinction between regular and other-than-regular invoices was already provided in the SOP and that further issues need not be raised in this regard. The primary requirement was to seek extension of the prescribed timelines and suitable modification in respect of historical and litigated claims, so that such claims were not enforced through PRAAPTI. TGPPCC informed that a letter had already been addressed to Government of Telangana in this regard.

32.16. All SR States expressed support for the concerns raised, noting that similar instances had been reported in respect of certain generators. It was suggested that, only current and relevant issues may be taken up, rather than long-pending historical matters. It was noted that distribution companies also had several long-pending claims, including bills pending for around 15 years. In this regard, extension of the prescribed timelines may be sought, particularly for disputed

and historical claims, rather than using PRAAPTI as an enforcement mechanism, since appropriate legal remedies were available.

32.17. It was stated that, where the payment was legally payable, the DISCOM would comply with the payment. However, where a legal remedy was available in respect of the matter, the DISCOM would be entitled to approach the appropriate judicial forum. MS, SRPC stated that, if CERC issued an order in favour of the generator directing payment, the DISCOM was required to comply with the said order.

32.18. As per the applicable regulations, any change in tariff or other such entitlement, was required to be billed within 45 days from the relevant order. The applicable interest was limited up to the date of the order, and the resultant amount was required to be paid in up to six instalments without carrying cost. However, it was clarified that the issue under discussion related to an invoice that had already been raised earlier and was under sub judice proceedings. In such cases, even if a fresh order was subsequently issued, the original invoice and its associated claim would continue to be relevant and could not be treated as a fresh claim merely on the basis of the subsequent order.

32.19. The intention was not to withhold payment indefinitely, and the period available for pursuing the appropriate legal remedy needed to be suitably considered. CTUIL further informed that, as per the Ministry of Power directions, in respect of entities not covered under the PRAAPTI portal, a period of 15 days was being provided before initiating the process for regulation of power supply. Accordingly, the trigger was intimated on the 61st day, with regulation of power supply being initiated from the 76th day. It was stated that, similarly, a short period of around 3–5 days was generally being provided from the date of the order before initiating the regulation process, rather than invoking it immediately. It was therefore suggested that the extent of additional time, if any, to be permitted from the date of the order, particularly to enable the concerned DISCOM to avail the available legal remedies, may be suitably clarified.

32.20. It was stated that the LPS Rules, along with the SOP, had been formulated by the Ministry of Power after extensive deliberations and consultations. The issue seems to be genuine and that some additional time may be provided in respect of disputed claims. It was suggested that such claims may be separately tagged in PRAAPTI to distinguish them from undisputed claims. It was noted that, wherever the order specified a definite period for compliance, such as 30 or 60 days, the concerned DISCOM was required to comply within the stipulated period, failing which the applicable additional interest would become payable. However, where no specific period was prescribed in the order, it was suggested that the DISCOM may be provided sufficient time to avail the available legal remedy. It was clarified that the request was not necessarily for a uniform 45-day extension, but to provide adequate time for filing a challenge before the next higher forum. It was further highlighted that mere filing or admission of a petition was presently not being recognized in PRAAPTI as a valid dispute unless a stay order was obtained. In this regard, it was suggested that, where a petition had been filed before the

appropriate higher forum, the same may be recognized in PRAAPTI for recording the dispute, without insisting upon a stay order.

32.21. All SR States requested that the matter be taken up with the MoP, particularly with regard to extension of time, validation of invoices uploaded in the PRAAPTI portal, and recognition of petitions filed by DISCOMs before the appropriate forum as a valid basis for disputing invoices uploaded in PRAAPTI. It was further requested that suitable provisions be incorporated to prevent the uploading of historical and disputed claims in the PRAAPTI portal.

32.22. ***After detailed deliberations, it was suggested that that all States may take up the matter individually through their respective State Governments and Energy Departments.***

➢ ***Forum noted the above.***

33. Items proposed by PGCIL

PGCIL SR-I vide email dated 17.08.2026 **(Annexure-33a)**, has furnished the following agenda for deliberation:

Replacement of 7No's 400KV reactors based on asset ageing under Add-Cap:

i. The proposal for replacement of 7 Nos. reactors (aged more than 35 years) under Add-Cap was discussed in the 240th OCC Meeting and subsequently in the 55th TCC / 58th SRPC Meeting (*refer Annexure-33*). The forum advised that the matter be taken up with CTUIL for finalisation of the appropriate size and rating of the reactors, with provision for switchable reactors. POWERGRID has intimated CTUIL accordingly.

ii. Tentative cost estimates for the replacement of the above shunt reactors have been worked out for further submission to the Commercial Sub-Committee. Based on the final reactor sizing and ratings to be furnished by CTUIL, a revised cost estimate shall be intimated subsequently.

Proposed rating along with description	Description	125MVAR Supply cost Incl erection and F&I (INR)	Remarks
400kV, 125MVAR Switchable reactor with NGR	Shunt reactor including oil	14,78,50,671.00	Based on latest SOR rates
	Associated switching equipment viz CB, CT, Isolators	90,22,103.00	
	Foundation civil works & other miscellaneous items	50,00,000.00	
Total price 1-No 400KV 125MVAR switchable reactor with NGR		16,18,72,774.00	
Total Amount for 7-No Reactors		113,31,09,418.00	

iii. The tentative cost estimate of ₹113,31,09,418/- is submitted for in-principle clearance.

Replacement of 5No's Transformers reactors based on asset ageing (>35 Years) under Add-Cap:

i. The proposal for replacement of 5-Nos. transformers (aged more than 35 years) under Add-Cap was discussed in the 240th OCC Meeting and subsequently in the 55th TCC / 58th SRPC Meeting (*refer Annexure-AA2-4*). The forum advised that the matter be taken up with CTUIL for finalisation of the appropriate size and rating of the transformers. POWERGRID has intimated CTUIL accordingly.

ii. Tentative cost estimates for the replacement of the above transformers have been worked out for further submission to the Commercial Sub-Committee. Based on the final transformers sizing and ratings to be furnished by CTUIL, a revised cost estimate shall be submitted subsequently.

Proposed rating along with description	Description	Supply cost Incl erection and F&I (INR)	Remarks
400kV, 500MVA 3-Ph transformer	500MVA, 400/220/33kV, 3-phase Autotransformer including insulating oil & monitoring equipment	33,33,63,131.00	Based on latest SOR rates.
	Foundation civil works & other miscellaneous items	60,00,000.00	
Total price 1-No 400KV 500MVA switchable reactor		33,93,63,131.00	
Total Amount for 5-No Transformers		169,68,15,655.00	

iii. The tentative cost estimate of INR 169,68,15,655 /- is submitted for in principle clearance.

Deliberations:

33.1. As decided in the 58th SRPC meeting held on 28.07.2026, the forum advised PGCIL to furnish the cost estimate. Considering 125 MVA reactors, the cost has been estimated. However, operationally the matter would be further discussed in the OCC forum.

33.2. MS, SRPC noted that present lead time for procurement of transformers/reactors is around three years.

33.3. CE, KPTCL stated that replacement of aged transformers was being undertaken based on performance assessment and residual life assessment, and that mere completion of 35 years was not considered the sole criterion for replacement.

33.4. PGCIL SR-I informed that, based on the assessment of existing assets, five ICTs and seven reactors had been identified as requiring immediate replacement. In the case of the reactors,

non-standard bushings and the non-availability of OEM support were identified as major concerns. Studies had also been carried out by CPRI, which supported the need for replacement based on the condition of the equipment and availability of OEM support.

33.5. With regard to the ICTs, it was stated that the requirement for replacement was primarily due to the use of non-standard bushings and the non-availability of spares and OEM support.

33.6. Additionally, the criticality of the identified ICTs and reactors was noted, particularly considering the lead time of around three years for procurement and replacement. It was also noted that three ICTs at Somanahalli, Madurai and Vijayawada had failed during the preceding six months. In view of the critical locations and recent failures, the need for early replacement of the identified assets was emphasised.

33.7. All SR States agreed with the proposal and requested that further action be taken. CE, KPTCL suggested carrying out residual life assessment of the identified assets. Based on the assessment, a certificate confirming that the assets had exceeded their useful service life may be furnished to support the proposal for replacement.

33.8. ***The forum, in principle, agreed with the requirement for replacement.*** However, it was requested that the proposal be supported with relevant documentary evidence, including the CPRI study reports and condition/assessment reports, for further consideration. Subsequently, PGCIL SR-I vide email dated 08.09.2026 **(Annexure-33b)** furnished the relevant report details.

- ***The forum, in principle, agreed with the requirement for replacement of identified ICTs and reactors.***

Refurbishment of Gajuwaka Back to Back HVDC Pole-II and clubbing with HVDC pole-I refurbishment project for cost effectiveness and operational convenience.

i. HVDC Back to Back Pole-1 was commissioned in September 1999 and Pole-2 was commisioned in March 2005. The 52nd TCC forum recommended for approval of the Gazuwaka HVDC Pole1 refurbishment with a cost estimate of Rs 853 crores, as the HVDC system is essential for supplying critical loads in the Vizag area. Accordingly, POWERGRID has taken up the refurbishment project.

ii. Pole-II shall be completing 25-years useful life by 2030 and hence as the supply & delivery of HVDC equipment takes considerable time, it is prudent to consider Pole – 1 & 2 in the same contract. Initially, refurbishment shall be done for pole-1 and subsequently pole-2 one after the other.

iii. The proposed refurbishment of Pole–II under the same contract offers the following advantages:

a) **Cost optimisation:** Procurement of supplies for both poles under a single

contract would result in better commercial terms and overall cost effectiveness.

b) **Time Optimisation:** Presently Pole-I replenishment schedule is 36 months. Pole-1 & Pole-2 simultaneous refurbishment can be carried out in same time frame there by optimising the project time schedule.

c) **Integrated control architecture:** Implementation by the same OEM would facilitate a common master control system for both poles, as against maintaining independent control systems.

d) **Ease of operation and maintenance:** Common control and protection platforms would simplify maintenance activities, improve reliability, and enhance availability of spare parts and technical support.

e) **Inventory Management:** Both Poles upgradation by single OEM will help in optimizing inventories.

iv. In view of the above technical, operational, and commercial benefits, refurbishment of HVDC Pole–II may also be considered along with the ongoing refurbishment programme of HVDC Pole–I, under the same contract.

v. The proposal for Pole-2 refurbishment was deliberated during the 55th TCC and 58th SRPC meetings. The forum advised that a detailed cost estimate be submitted for further consideration. Accordingly, a tentative cost estimate for the refurbishment of Pole-2 has been prepared, in line with the approved methodology adopted for Pole-1 and is furnished below.

vi. BOQ for Pole-2 refurbishment

Sl.No	Name of the Equipment	Quantity	Amount	Remarks
1	HVDC equipment (Valve modules, valve cooling, HVDC control protection, VBE, PLC filter, dismantling of old equipment and installation of new equipment associated civil works).	1 Set	$ 88,000,000 ₹ 843,48,00,000.00	Based on vendor quotation of Pole-I (1USD = ₹95.85 appr)
2	AC side equipment (CT, CVT, CB, Isolators, E/S, Transformer secondary bushings etc)	1 Sets	₹ 37,73,36,826.00	As per SOR 2026 rates
3	Auxiliary system (FF system & DG set)	1 Set	₹ 4,45,02,787.00	
	Total Amount		₹ 885,66,39,613.00	

vii. The tentative cost estimate of INR 885.66 Cr is submitted for in-principle approval.

Deliberations:

33.9. As decided in the 58th SRPC meeting held on 28.07.2026, the forum advised PGCIL to furnish the cost estimate. APPCC had already agreed to the proposal in the meeting. However, TNPDCL raised a query regarding the useful service life of the equipment. It was pointed out that the equipment had been commissioned in March 2005 and had around three years of useful life remaining, with its useful life expected to be completed by 2030. Since the proposed work was likely to commence only after another two years, the equipment would be nearing the end of its useful life by the time the work was taken up.

33.10. PGCIL, SR-I stated that, for better coordination and negotiation, the works associated with both Pole-I and Pole-II needed to be combined, with the poles being replaced sequentially, one after another. TNPDCL expressed concern regarding the recovery of the balance cost. PGCIL, SR-I clarified that, as per the applicable Regulations, replacement could not be undertaken after completion of the useful service life.

33.11. MS, SRPC stated that the depreciated portion of the asset cost may remain with PGCIL, and the matter would require consideration and agreement by the Committee. PGCIL, SR-I confirmed that the Pole-II works would be taken up after completion of 25 years of its service life. Pole-I had already completed 25 years of service life.

33.12. ***The forum agreed with the proposal and decided that the matter would be further taken up in the OCC forum.***

- ***The forum agreed with the proposal for refurbishment of Gajuwaka Back-to-Back HVDC Pole-II and its clubbing with the HVDC Pole-I refurbishment project for cost-effectiveness and operational convenience.***

Assessment of Online Dynamic Line rating-pilot scheme

i. PGCIL (SR-I) informed that a pilot project involving the installation of 18 ODLR sensors on Tuticorin–Madurai transmission line had already been implemented by PGCIL at an approximate cost of ₹8 crore. However, M/s TATA, the OEM, has now quoted ₹4.6 crore (excluding GST), vide its offer dated 23.07.2026, solely towards the shifting and re-installation of the 18 ODLR sensors from Tuticorin–Madurai to Pavagada–Gooty.

ii. Considering the substantial expenditure involved for shifting and re-installation alone, PGCIL expressed its inability to bear the additional expenditure from its own funds and requested the SRPC Forum to deliberate on the way forward.

iii. The matter was deliberated in the 55th TCC and 58th SRPC Meetings held on 24.08.2026 and 28.08.2026, respectively. It was decided that the matter would be examined by the concerned Sub-Committees of SRPC, and the recommendations thereof would subsequently be placed before the TCC/SRPC Forum for further deliberation and appropriate decision.

Deliberations:

33.13. SRPC raised concern regarding the cost of shifting the ODLR sensors, for which the OEM had quoted ₹4.6 crore (excluding GST), stating that the quoted cost appeared to be

considerably high. It was explained that, based on the analysis, the Tuticorin–Madurai transmission line was not being adequately loaded and, therefore, the Committee had recommended shifting the ODLR sensors to the Pavagada–Gooty line to assess the benefits.

33.14. TNPDCL requested that the matter be demonstrated through the study reports. It was clarified that the prescribed limit had not yet been reached to warrant carrying out the studies. TNPDCL queried whether, as per the CEA Planning Criteria, the laying of the proposed transmission line could be deferred and DLR could be adopted instead. It was clarified that, as part of the general guidelines discussed in the NCT meeting, it had been recorded that the feasibility of DLR could should be examined and explored.

33.15. It was noted that enhancement of ATC through DLR would be difficult, as it would require large-scale installation of DLR systems, although DLR could be beneficial for small radial lines. As per CEA Planning Criteria, DLR could be considered for operational purpose. ED, SRLDC stated that the loading would vary depending on climatic conditions and that the feasibility of DLR could be studied once the existing limit is reached.

33.16. PGCIL was requested to specify and justify the basis for determining the high shifting cost quoted by the OEM. The matter regarding the agency responsible for bearing the shifting cost would be deliberated later on. The matter would be further deliberated in the OCC forum, and PGCIL was requested to furnish the requisite details for consideration in the forum.

➢ ***Forum noted the above.***

34. Date & Venue of the Next Commercial Sub-Committee Meeting

Date & Venue of the 68th meeting of Commercial sub-committee will be intimated in due course.

35. Conclusion

Member Secretary, SRPC, on behalf of the CCM of SRPC, thanked all participants for their active involvement in the 67th Commercial Committee Meeting. He expressed his gratitude to M/s Greenko for hosting the meeting at Pinnapuram, Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh, and appreciated the Greenko team's meticulous planning and smooth execution of the event.

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