





» UERC SETS ADDITIONAL SURCHARGE OF Rs. 1.05/kWh for OA Consumers

- Uttarakhand Electricity Regulatory Commission has determined the additional surcharge to Rs. 1.05/kWh for consumers accessing power through open access during the period from October 1, 2023, to March 31, 2024.
- Uttarakhand Power Corporation (UPCL) had requested a higher additional surcharge of Rs. 1.22/kWh in their petition, based on calculations involving fixed costs and losses.
- This revision, which happens annually, aims to provide clarity to industry stakeholders. The change in the surcharge directly impacts the overall cost for developers utilizing open access.
- > UPCL's petition highlighted that the consumers drew 5.97 MU of open access energy at the state's periphery between October 2022 and March 2023, resulting in 5.65 MU of stranded energy due to open access.



- UERC UERC sets additional Surcharge of Rs. 1.05/kWh for OA Consumers.
- TSERC sets additional Surcharge of Rs. 1.98/kWh for OA Consumers.



APERC issues Draft Green Energy Open Access Regulation.



Gujarat unveils new Renewable Energy Policy aiming to harness RE Potential in the state.













- ➤ UPCL argued that the average fixed cost at the state's periphery was Rs. 1.10/kWh.
- ➤ Following analysis by the Commission, it was determined that the appropriate additional surcharge for October 2023 to March 2024 should be Rs. 1.05/kWh. This revised surcharge will apply to consumers sourcing power through open access during that specific timeframe.

» TSERC SETS ADDITIONAL SURCHARGE OF RS. 1.98/kWh for OA CONSUMERS



- ➤ Telangana State Electricity Regulatory Commission has raised the additional surcharge for open access consumers to Rs. 1.98/kWh for the period from October 1, 2023, to March 31, 2024.
- ➤ This new rate represents a substantial increase of 408% compared to the previous surcharge of Rs. 0.39/kWh set for the first half of the fiscal year.

- ➤ The Southern Power Distribution Company of Telangana (TSSPDCL) and the Northern Power Distribution Company of Telangana (TSNPDCL) had filed petitions to determine the additional surcharge.
- ➤ The DISCOMs had issued a public notice inviting objections or suggestions on the surcharge proposals, receiving comments from 17 stakeholders.
- ➤ TSERC calculated the available capacity based on a 15-minute time-block data analysis over a six-month period, deviating from the DISCOMs' initial method.
- ➤ TSERC considered the fixed charges incurred by the DISCOMs for the entire fiscal year when allocating costs, with a portion of these charges carried over from the first half of the fiscal year.







» APERC ISSUES DRAFT GREEN ENERGY OPEN ACCESS REGULATION



➤ Andhra Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission has issued the draft Green Energy Open Access, Charges and Banking Regulations, 2023.

- ➤ These Regulations shall apply to open access consumer for renewable energy within the state involving Intra-State Transmission Systems (InSTS) and/or distribution systems of licensed entities.
- ➤ The Draft Regulation will be finalized after 21 days from September 30, 2023, with stakeholders allowed to submit comments by October 21, 2023.
- ➤ Criteria for Green Energy Open Access (GEOA) include alignment with the State Grid Code's planning criteria. Open-access consumers are categorized as long-term, medium-term, or short-term based on the duration of their use.
- Priority shall be given to GEOA consumers over fossil-based open access consumers in terms of connectivity and general access.
- ➤ Long-term GEOA consumers receive preference, followed by medium-term and short-term consumers.







- ➤ The Andhra Pradesh State Load Despatch Centre (APSLDC) serves as the State Nodal Agency for short-term GEOA, and the State Transmission Utility (STU) for long-term and medium-term GEOA.
- ➤ Applicable charges include transmission charges, wheeling charges, cross-subsidy surcharge, standby charges, SLDC fees, scheduling and deviation settlement charges, reactive energy charges, and losses charges.
- ➤ Processing fees for GEOA vary by duration: Long-term Rs. 100,000, Medium-term Rs. 25,000, and Short-term as determined by the Commission.
- ➤ Energy banking is permitted for wind, solar, and mini hydel power generators, with conditions and charges for unused energy.
- ➤ Curtailment priorities are established based on the type of open-access consumer and system constraints, with disputes going to the nodal agency for resolution.









OUJARAT UNVEILS NEW RENEWABLE ENERGY POLICY AIMING TO HARNESS RE POTENTIAL IN THE STATE

The key features of the Gujarat Renewable Energy Policy have been summarized below:

> Policy Goals:

- » Gujarat aims to leverage its significant renewable energy potential, focusing on 36 GW of solar and 143 GW of wind capacity, to ensure a reliable and cost-effective power supply.
- » The state intends to attract approximately ₹5 trillion (~\$60 billion) in investments in the renewable energy sector.
- The policy aligns with the national goal of achieving 50% of total electric power capacity from non-fossil fuel sources by 2030.

> Policy Duration and Coverage:

- The policy is effective until September 30, 2028.
- » Encompasses various renewable energy projects, including ground-mounted solar, rooftop solar, floating solar, canal-top solar, wind, rooftop wind, and wind-solar hybrid projects.
- » Green hydrogen and green ammonia are addressed under a separate policy framework.

> Applicability:

- » Projects registered under previous solar and wind policies may benefit from the provisions outlined in those policies if they meet specific commissioning deadlines.
- Projects commissioned after specified deadlines will be subject to the Gujarat Renewable Energy Policy 2023.





> Energy Settlement and Banking:

- Energy banking is allowed, and consumers can settle renewable energy credits against their consumption, subject to applicable banking charges.
- » Residential consumers using solar power are exempt from banking charges.
- » Energy settlements occur on a 15-minute time block basis for consumers relying on energy from renewable projects registered under the renewable energy certificate mechanism.

> Grid Charges:

- Transmission and wheeling charges, along with associated losses, will be determined by the Gujarat Electricity Regulatory Commission (GERC) for facilitating power transfer from renewable projects.
- » Developers of hybrid projects must secure transmission capacity sanctions or allocations for at least the installed capacity of wind or solar, whichever is greater.

» Cross-subsidy surcharges and additional surcharges may apply to energy consumption from renewable projects not meeting specific criteria.

Purchase of Power by DISCOMs:

- » Power procurement from various renewable projects, including wind-solar hybrids, will align with terms established in power purchase agreements (PPAs) with DISCOMs.
- » Power procurement rates for solar and wind projects will be determined through competitive bidding processes conducted by DISCOMs.

Bank Guarantee and Commissioning:

- » Renewable developers must provide bank guarantees for PPAs.
- » Commissioning timelines are specified based on project capacities, and penalties apply for delays.
- » Spare capacity may be made available if projects are not commissioned as per the defined schedule.









Green Power Tariff:

» DISCOMs will offer 100% renewable energy to consumers upon request at a Green Power Supply Tariff determined by GERC.

Grid Connectivity and Power Evacuation:

- » Grid integration follows technical standards and grid code regulations.
- Developers are responsible for establishing dedicated power evacuation lines and installing Remote Terminal Units (RTUs) at their expense.

> Metering Requirements:

- » Metering requirements align with relevant regulations and codes.
- » Various metering components, including ABT compliant meters, check meters, and standby meters, must be installed as per GERC tariff schedules.

Repowering of Wind Projects:

- » A repowering policy is in place for wind projects nearing the end of their operational life.
- » Developers have options for total or partial repowering, and repowered projects have a lifespan of 25 years or the turbine's actual life.

Sharing of Carbon Credit Benefits:

» Renewable energy projects qualify for carbon credits, and the policy outlines rules for developers to obtain and retain carbon credits or transfer benefits to DISCOMs for specific projects.