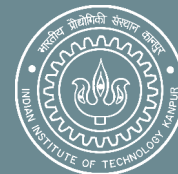




REGULATORY INSIGHTS



Policy Perspectives on Energy Storage, Transmission Charges, and Power Sector Data Accessibility

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Editorial

Energy storage systems are required to assist greater absorption of variable renewable energy while also supporting the growing peak demand, especially during the evening hours. Applicability of transmission charges for such energy storage systems and waivers thereof could influence their adoption while incentivising better investment.

The proposed transmission charge waiver would apply to specific applications for storing renewable energy. Local weather conditions may often reduce the availability of renewable energy for storing in the energy storage system. The proposed 10% limit on procurement of energy (including non-renewable energy) effectively allows for up to 1 month of contingency in a year. Energy procurement from the grid, especially through GDAM/DAM, should allow for a graded approach, with a higher limit for daily/weekly draws and a lower limit for monthly/annual levels. Furthermore, procurement of RECs should be mandated to meet any shortfall in the share of renewable energy stored, thus justifying the waiver of transmission charges for energy storage systems.

Deviations under GNA at the state level would include those on account of embedded interstate entities. The proposed mechanism provides for the socialisation of transmission deviation charges at the state level. In the absence of a similar mechanism at the state level, the Discom would effectively pass on the charges associated with the deviation of entities, other than itself, to its consumers.

Decision-making by the power system constituents depends on the availability of reliable data in a non-discriminatory manner. The power sector generates a variety of data of a technical, operational, and financial as well as regulatory nature. Availability of such data, especially that at the power system level, has become increasingly constrained. This significantly undermines the ability of the researchers and technological solution developers to undertake research in the specific Indian context and develop solutions and policy and regulatory choices that are suited to the local conditions. In the absence of such data, the precious and scarce human resources, particularly the researchers, are focusing on the research problem statements of those countries where data accessibility has become an intrinsic part of the regulatory policy framework in the power sector.

There is an urgent need to ensure seamless accessibility of the data across the power sector supply chain. At both the state and central levels, we need to harmonise the standardisation of definitions, granularity, and data availability. Such streamlined efforts would not only support the research ecosystem but also ensure development of a competitive and efficient Indian power sector.

Anoop Singh (Editor)

Founder & Coordinator, Centre for Energy Regulation

Keywords: Battery Energy Storage System, Data Governance Officer, Dual Connectivity, GNA_{RE}, ISTS Charges, National Electricity Data Centre, National Data Electricity Portal, Renewable Energy Certificates, Transmission Deviation, Transmission Losses

Opinion on Draft National Electricity Data Sharing Framework, 2026



The Ministry of Power notified Draft National Framework Data Sharing Framework, 2026 on 22nd June 2026. The key objective of the draft framework is as follows:

Objective: The proposed Framework aims to enable secure, structured and non-discriminatory sharing of and access to electricity sector data for planning, operation, regulation and research. It aims to establish a standardised approach for the classification of datasets. The Framework also seeks to facilitate data sharing with third-party service providers through a consent-based mechanism aligned with the **India Energy Stack** or a similar framework.

The Framework will cover electricity sector data created and maintained by:

- generating companies, including captive generating plants (CGPs),
- transmission and distribution licensees,
- Load Despatch Centres (LDCs),
- Electricity Regulatory Commissions (CERC/SERCs),
- Central and State agencies such as CEA, CTU, STU and Grid-India,
- Energy market participants including PXs, OTC platforms, QCAs, aggregators, REMCs and trading licensees.

It will cover operational, planning, financial, technical, reliability, asset and market-related data. The sharing of such datasets will be subject to the **Digital Personal Data Protection (DPDP) Act** and other applicable laws, rules and regulations.

CER Opinion

CER Importance of the Data Sharing Framework: The Draft National Electricity Data Sharing Framework, 2026 establishes a common framework for collecting, managing, standardizing, and sharing electricity sector data through a secure, transparent, and interoperable national data ecosystem. The framework is an important step toward improving data availability and consistency to support planning, system operations, regulation, policy-making, innovation, and research across the Indian power sector.

To further strengthen the framework, data should be classified into three categories:

- Mandatory Data, which should remain continuously accessible to all authorized users;
- Periodic Data, which should be published at predefined intervals such as daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly, or annually; and
- NDA-Based Data, which should be shared only upon request under a standardized Non-Disclosure Agreement (NDA).

CER A Uniform Non-Disclosure Agreement (NDA): A single, standardized Non-Disclosure Agreement (NDA) should be adopted across the country to ensure that data-sharing practices remain consistent, transparent, and efficient among all stakeholders. If individual states develop their own data portals, the NDA format should still remain uniform nationwide

A common NDA will eliminate the need for multiple state-specific agreements, reduce documentation and administrative effort, minimize delays in data access, and provide a predictable and streamlined process for researchers, utilities, regulators, and other authorized users seeking access to restricted datasets.

GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL MECHANISM: In Clause 5.3, the framework table should clearly define the meaning of a “written speaking order”.

<i>Level</i>	<i>Authority</i>	<i>Scope & Responsibilities</i>	<i>Timelines</i>	<i>Escalation / Outcome</i>
<i>Level 1</i>	<i>Data Governance Officer (DGO)</i>	<i>a) Initial review of grievance</i> <i>b) Examine decision and ensure compliance</i> <i>c) Issue reasoned response</i>	<i>Decide within 14 working days</i>	<i>Escalation to Level 2 within 14 working days if dissatisfied</i>
<i>Level 2</i>	<i>One level above DGO</i>	<i>a) Appellate review of Level 1 decision</i> <i>b) Ensure fairness and accountability</i> <i>c) Issue final determination</i>	<i>Decision within 14 working days of escalation</i>	<i>Final decision issued as a written speaking order</i>

It should specify the minimum contents of a **written speaking order**, including the reasons for the decision, the relevant provisions considered, the basis for accepting or rejecting the grievance, whether the decision is final or subject to further appeal, and the timeline for sharing the requested data.

Further, the Grievance Redressal Mechanism currently prescribes timelines only for deciding data-sharing requests and appeals, but does not specify the time within which the approved data must actually be shared. The framework should clearly define this timeline to ensure timely access, accountability, and transparency.

CONSULTATION THROUGH COMMITTEES: In Clause 5.1 states that “The Data issuer may appoint a Data Governance Officer (DGO) having a rank not below 2 levels of head of the institution/organization. The DGO shall: a) Supervise the implementation of the Framework at the organization level and classification of datasets as indicated in the matrix b) Monitor and process incoming data requests within prescribed timelines c) Execute user agreements or non-disclosure agreements, as required, on behalf of the Data Issuer d) Act as point of contact for grievance handling”

The power sector already produces a large volume of reports and data through utilities, regulators, tariff orders, scheduling systems, and planning documents. However, much of this information is available in different formats and requires significant effort to compile and standardize before it can be used for research and analysis. Therefore, the framework should provide for sector-specific expert committees or domain experts to support the DGO in identifying, validating, standardizing, and periodically updating datasets.

This would ensure that year-on-year changes are captured, the portal contains analysis-ready datasets, and users spend less time cleaning and processing data. The framework should serve as a platform for continuous consultation among these committees and stakeholders on technical, operational, regulatory, cybersecurity, and data-governance matters.

ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE CENTRAL ELECTRICITY AUTHORITY (CEA): In this regard, Section 73 of the Electricity Act, 2003, which specifies the functions and duties of the Authority. In particular, **Section 73(h)** states that “the Central Government on any matter on which its advice is sought or make recommendation to that Government on

any matter if, in the opinion of the Authority, the recommendation would help in improving the generation, transmission, trading, distribution and utilization of electricity,”

Section 73(i) states that “collect and record the data concerning the generation, transmission, trading, distribution and utilization of electricity and carry out studies relating to cost, efficiency, competitiveness and such like matters.”

Section 73(j) states that “the Authority shall make public from time to time the information secured under this Act, and provide for the publication of reports and investigations;”

Section 73(k) states that “promote research in matters affecting the generation, transmission, distribution and trading of electricity”.

The framework should therefore clearly define the role, responsibilities, and authority of the CEA in data collection, validation, standardization, publication, governance, monitoring, stakeholder coordination, and implementation of the framework. However, the draft does not clearly identify the CEA as the nodal agency or data custodian for the proposed National Electricity Data Centre (NEDC) and the National Electricity Data Portal (NEDP).

Since these functions are already aligned with the statutory responsibilities of the CEA under the Electricity Act, the framework should clarify the institutional ownership, accountability, and governance structure, rather than creating ambiguity through the introduction of new entities without clearly defining their relationship with the CEA.

CER Full Data Inventory: The framework should provide a comprehensive inventory of all available data, including data already in the public domain, data that exists within organizations but is not yet publicly released, and data that may be shared for research, planning, policy analysis, and other legitimate purposes.

It should also clarify that data providers may continue publishing their existing datasets while progressively expanding the scope of data made available under the framework.

CER Parameters for Data Release: In reference to Annexure D – Recommended Tier 1 Public Datasets, the framework presents a list of 66 recommended Tier 1 public datasets covering the entire electricity value chain. These datasets span generation, transmission, distribution, grid operations, renewable energy, tariffs, government schemes, and planning documents, along with their prescribed granularity and reporting frequency to promote standardized, transparent, and timely data sharing across the power sector.

However, the framework does not adequately address “Scheduled data” and omits several important data publication parameters. It should clearly specify, for each dataset, the data retention period, reporting frequency, periodicity, update cycle, publication schedule, and data latency. Defining these parameters will improve consistency, data quality, and the usability of datasets for planning, operations, regulation, and research.

Opinion on CERC (Sharing of Inter-State Transmission Charges and Losses) (Fifth Amendment) Regulation, 2026 [Draft]

CERC notified the draft **Sharing of Inter-State Transmission Charges and Losses (5th Amendment) Regulations, 2026** on 31st July 2026.

Objective: The draft amendment proposes changes to the framework for waiver of transmission charges for BESS projects integrated with REGS/RHGS. It also proposes amendments to the provisions related to charging of BESS from the grid/market. The draft further proposes provisions for the calculation of transmission deviation at the state level in cases where a regional entity has **dual connectivity**. The proposed amendment aims to introduce relief for RE developers facing project delays due to the non-availability of transmission infrastructure.

The Commission also aims to align these regulations with stakeholder feedback after the issuance of 4th Amendment and the **Ministry of Power's Office Memorandum** dated 16th April 2026, which extended the waiver of ISTS charges.

CER Opinion

 **Limiting Waiver to Energy Charged from Associated REGS/RHGS:** The proposed proviso which is to be added after Table 1 of sub-clause (a) of Clause (2) of Regulation 13 states:

“Provided that if BESS has been installed as an integral part of REGS or RHGS covered under the Table-1 i.e., the connectivity for REGS or RHGS was obtained specifying the BESS component (including the case when ESS was included as a source change under the GNA Regulations), and where scheduling of entire REGS or RHGS with storage is carried out as a single entity, the energy schedule[sic] from such REGS or RHGS including the energy from such BESS shall be eligible for a waiver up to 25 years from the date of COD of such REGS or RHGS as per trajectory under Table 1” (emphasis added)

The above proviso provides for the waiver in case the BESS is an integral part of a REGS or RHGS and is scheduled as a single entity. However, **it does not clearly specify whether the BESS, either partially or fully, must be charged using energy generated from the same REGS or RHGS**. It is possible that such charging could draw partly from non-co-located or be procured from the market in green or non-green forms. Therefore, it is suggested that the draft proviso clarify that the waiver of transmission charges applies to energy injected by the BESS only if the BESS is charged from the co-located REGS/ RHGS. Any exceptions, such as partial charging from alternative sources under Clause 13 (2)(b), should also be explicitly detailed.

 **Charging of BESS from the Grid under Contingency:** The first proviso to Clause 13(2)(b) of the principal regulations states that *“Provided that Battery ESS, which is covered under S. No. 1 of Table 2, is required to be charged from such REGS which **is connected at the same substation**, may charge its Battery ESS from the Grid under contingency, subject to GNA Regulations and Grid Code and subject to the condition that energy drawal from grid under such contingency (ies) in a year, **shall not exceed 10% of total energy requirement in a year** for charging the Battery ESS:” (emphasis added)*

The above proviso providing flexibility to BESS to meet its charging requirements during contingencies when renewable energy available from the REGS connected at the same substation is desirable to account for contingencies beyond the control of the REGS operator. However, the proviso should **identify conditions of contingency**, else this may be construed to be applicable even if a significant portion of RE capacity is rendered unproductive due to technical failure on account of poor maintenance or technical faults attributable to the quality of equipment or lack of proper maintenance. Such contingencies may be defined to include for e.g. (i) significantly low CUF of the REGS plant during a day due to weather related variability, as verifiable from the schedule / actual injection by the REGS; (ii) high PV panel soiling due to windstorm; (ii) Force Majeure conditions that partly affects RE production at the plant site.

A list of contingencies may be identified in consultation with the stakeholders. **A detailed listing with coded classification of contingencies would also make reporting easier for the REGS/REHS operator.** A process should be in place to ensure that a verifiable data/information on cause of contingency is recorded and reported to the respective Load Despatch Centre (LDC) for each day by the end of that day. This information should be properly archived and be accessible in public domain. Reference to respective contingency code for such reporting would enable the Commission to undertake a post facto analysis of the conditions and make necessary amendments the regulations later.

Any contingency related to transmission should be inadmissible as this would not enable the REG plant to charge from the 'grid' during particular hours or days, but may be used as an encompassing argument to support such charging from grid on a cumulative basis across a year.

The regulation should provide for **verifiable energy accounting** and reporting by the REGS/RHGS plants to the respective LDC so that green content of the energy to be injected from the plant would make it eligible to be part of a supply contract or market-based transaction. **This would ensure more transparent accounting towards RCO/RPO compliance for the obligated entities. This would also be important in case the REGS operator is part merchant or is one of the qualifying plant under the ongoing competitive bidding under the Contract for Differences (Cfd) mechanism.** Under such cases, only 100% green energy can be sold under the GDAM / GTAM product category at the power exchanges. This would require that only 100% RE energy is scheduled and sold as green product. A similar case would arise in case of a bilateral contract for 100% green RE. This highlights the importance of Guarantee of Origin mechanism for the Indian power sector.^{1, 2}

In case the 10% drawal from the grid is from non-renewable energy sources, would this exception be applicable over and above the applicable 49% 'non-green' content allowable under the proposed sub-clause (c) of clause (2) of Regulation 13?

CER Graded Limit on Energy Drawal from the Grid: The annual limit of 10% of the total energy requirement in a year for charging the BESS under 'contingency' appears relatively high and may potentially result in significant reliance on grid power, including that from non-RE sources, for charging the BESS for such projects. Such a large allowance of 10% can effectively permit grid-based charging for nearly a whole month during the year.

It is therefore suggested that the grid-sourced charging limit should be applicable in a graded manner, with progressively declining limits for wider time horizon as illustrated below:

- Maximum 20% in a day/week
- Maximum 10% in a month
- Maximum 5% in a year

Such graded limits would provide the necessary flexibility to address temporary/localized shortages in RE generation while also ensure better operational readiness of the plant so that grid-based charging does not become a regular or substantial source of energy for the BESS.

Charging from Renewable Energy through G-DAM/G-TAM: The variable renewable energy (VRE) sources, particularly solar and wind, are impacted by localized resource availability, which may sometimes be insufficient to charge the co-located and non-co-located BESS. Such a scenario may arise, for example, due to localized cloudy weather at the location of RE plant, whereas sufficient renewable energy may be available elsewhere. Such RE may also include market-based contracts like G-DAM/G-TAM. The proviso permits drawl of energy from the grid during contingencies, it should also specify that such transmission charge waiver would be applicable for all such energy drawl or only the green energy drawal from the grid including that through G-DAM/G-TAM. **Exclusion of such non-RE energy drawl from grid under contingencies from transmission waiver would encourage the REGS/RHGS operator to ensure greater RE procurement.**

This would also ensure that the benefits of renewable energy available elsewhere, which could potentially remain

¹CER Comments on "CERC Draft Terms and Conditions for Renewable Energy Certificates for Renewable Energy Generation (First Amendment) Regulation, 2025 [Draft]." https://cer.iitk.ac.in/blog/new_blog/?id=Mjg1NA==

²Singh A., "Economics, Regulation and Implementation Strategy for Renewable Energy Certificates in India", India Infrastructure Report 2010, OUP for detailed discussion on the use of REC as a currency of compliance and guarantee of origin.

underutilized or be curtailed, can be utilised by the REGS/RHGS operator facing contingency. Market based green energy procurement also provide more dependable traceability of green sources. This would also encourage further investment in renewable energy, and also enable higher RE integration.

REC-Based Compliance Towards Transmission Waiver: The scheme for grant of Renewable Energy Certificates(REC) and its trading on the power exchanges is permitted under regulations issued by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC). The RECs qualify towards compliance of RPO/RCO across the country Hence, **applicability of REC in ensuring compliance towards min 51% RE source for the ESS to qualify for the waiver of transmission charges should not be denied.** This would also help avoid legal disputes in the matter concerned.

The regulation should upfront qualify that purchase of such RECs should be undertaken within the applicable year, and their surrender and extinguishment towards compliance of RE should be undertaken by the respective registry. Additional clause should lay down the process to be followed towards the same.

Accounting for Transmission Losses: Sub-clause (c) of Clause (2) of Regulation 13 of the principal regulations and the proposed proviso thereunder states that “(c) ESS shall be considered for waiver of transmission charges, when such ESS is **meeting at least 51% of its annual electricity requirement** for pumping of water or charging of battery with electricity generated from REGS or RHGS based on wind or solar sources.” (emphasis added)

“Provided that an ESS procuring power through collective transactions under Green Day Ahead Market, shall be eligible to account such energy towards meeting the 51% energy requirement, if such ESS shall produce a certificate from the concerned Power Exchange indicating the energy scheduled from REGS based on wind and solar sources where such certificate is based on proportion of the wind, solar and other than wind, solar, bids of the sellers cleared in the total volume of such Power Exchange:” (emphasis added)

The above proviso allows an ESS to account energy procured through G-DAM towards meeting the 51% renewable energy requirement. However, the provision does not clearly specify the **treatment of transmission losses** while calculating this 51% requirement.

For a **co-located** ESS, the REGS/RHGS and BESS are connected at the same substation, and therefore, the issue of transmission losses does not arise in the same cases. However, for a non-co-located ESS, renewable energy may be procured from outside including through power market, and differential transmission losses ‘applicable’ for non-co-located RE sources should be accounted towards while estimating the 51% requirement. The energy finally used for charging i.e. excluding transmission losses, from such non-co-located sources, be considered for such calculation. It should also be specified that **whether the energy scheduled or the actual energy used for charging be considered for such calculations.**

Illustration: Assume that a BESS uses energy for charging from co-located RE and non-co-located non-RE sources during a specified period (see Table below). If 50 MWh are procured from co-located renewable sources and 50 units are procured from non-co-located non-RE sources, the BESS would appear not to have met the 51% requirement without consideration of transmission losses. Considering a transmission of 5% for the non-co-located source, the 51% criteria is met.

	Without Transmission Loss	With Transmission Loss
Renewable energy used from co-located RE	50 MWh	50 MWh
Energy (non-RE) used from non-collocated sources	50 MWh	50 MWh
Total energy used for BESS charging	$50 + 52 = 100$ MWh	$50 + 50 (0.95) = 97.5$ MWh
Renewable energy share	$(50/100) \times 100 = 50\%$	$(50/97.5) \times 100 = 51.28\%$
Criteria met for transmission charge waiver	No	Yes

Above example illustrates that lack of clarity can breed disputes regarding applicability of waiver of transmission charges. Therefore, it is suggested that the **regulations should** explicitly provide for accounting of transmission losses and also provide clarity on consideration scheduled vs actual energy while calculating the 51% RE requirement. This would help avoid disputes in future.

Source Based Certification from PXs: Sub-clause (c) of Clause (2) of Regulation 13 of the principal regulations and the proposed proviso thereunder states that “(c) ESS shall be considered for waiver of transmission charges, when such ESS is meeting at least 51% of its annual electricity requirement for pumping of water or charging of battery with electricity generated from REGS or RHGS based on wind or solar sources.”

“Provided that an ESS procuring power through collective transactions under Green Day Ahead Market, shall be eligible to account such energy towards meeting the 51% energy requirement, if such ESS shall produce a certificate from the **concerned Power Exchange indicating the energy scheduled from REGS based on wind and solar sources where such certificate is based on proportion of the wind, solar and other than wind, solar**, bids of the sellers cleared in the total volume of such Power Exchange:” (emphasis added)

The need for source-wise certification from the power exchange is unwarranted for due to the following reason. The buyers of green power at the power exchanges do not know beforehand about the proportion of bids, let alone the bids cleared that may be cleared, that may be sourced from various RE sources such as wind or solar. **The REGS/RHGS plant can not thus be held accountable for the source-wise compliance for such market-based procurement.**

CER Socialisation of Transmission Deviation Charges: At present, if any intra-state entity deviates from its GNA, the corresponding transmission deviation charge would be borne only by the ‘state’ as a whole and major chunk of it would be borne by the distribution licensees (assuming that Discom’s GNA proportion in state GNA would be highest). In the absence of a state-level mechanism to recover such charges from the embedded intra-state entity responsible for their respective GNA deviation, this would be an unfair burden on the distribution licensees. This would effectively result in the socialization of costs that should be attributable to specific intra-state entities.

A similar issue was observed prior to the evolution of the **Intra-State DSM mechanism**, where the absence or delayed implementation of appropriate state-level deviation settlement mechanisms (DSM) resulted in deviations by intrastate entities being effectively socialized across consumers of discoms within the state. A similar situation appears to be emerging in the case of Transmission Deviation Charges. **The Forum of Regulators (FoR) may**

initiate discussion to evolve a intra-state level framework, even when an analogous GNA mechanism of similar nature is not yet operational at intra-state level across states.

While an appropriate SERC regulation emerges across states, an interim mechanism may be spelled out for apportioning such charges to intra-state entities having inter-state GNA.

CER Inadvertent Transfer of Transmission Deviation of Regional Entity to the State: As per the proposed second proviso in sub-clause (b) of Clause (1) of Regulation 12 related to the calculation of transmission deviation of state in case of regional entity having dual connectivity, it is mentioned that -

*“Provided also that where a regional drawee entity which has been permitted dual connectivity with STU and CTU network under the GNA Regulations and **where it draws power directly through the STU Network**, the quantum of actual drawal or scheduled drawal by such entity, through STU feeders connected to such entity, for corresponding block, **whichever is lower**, shall be treated as under:*

(i) added to net drawal for the State in case of states with net metered drawal in a time block:

*Provided that in case interface meters between the STU and such entity read drawal by the State, quantum under this sub-clause **shall be considered as zero.***

(ii) subtracted from net injection of the State in case of State with a net metered injection in a time block:

*Provided that in case interface meters between the STU and such entity read injection by the State, quantum under this sub-clause **shall be considered as zero.**”*

The proposed provisions may result in the deviation of such an entity being reflected in the state’s transmission deviation, particularly where the interface meters between the STU and the regional entity with dual connectivity read **drawal by the state**.

For example, let us consider the following:

- Scheduled drawal by the entity = 100 MW
- Actual drawal by the entity = 110 MW
- Net drawal of the State excluding this entity = 800 MW = Schedule

Case I: When regional entity (with dual connectivity) draws power directly through the STU:

The lower of 100 MW and 110 MW, i.e. **100 MW**, would be added to the state’s net drawal. Therefore, the revised net drawal of the state would be **(800 + 100) = 900 MW**.

In this case, the **10 MW deviation by the entity** is neither directly reflected in the state’s net drawal nor being assigned to the entity causing the deviation.

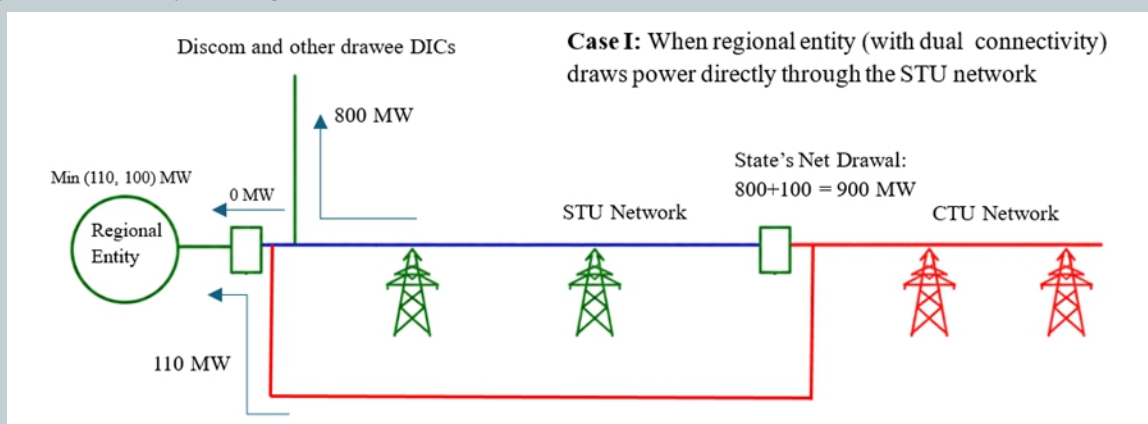


Figure 1: Case I - When regional entity (with dual connectivity) draws power directly through the STU network

Case II: Where the interface meters between the regional entity and the STU read drawal by the state:

As per the proposed proviso, the quantum under the above sub-clause would be considered zero. Consequently, the state's net drawal would be **(800+110=910) MW** reflecting the actual drawal of the entity.

The additional **10 MW deviation** of the entity reflects in the state's transmission deviation, even though the deviation has occurred at the entity level.

Thus, the repercussion of such deviation of the entity (in this example is 10 MW) will be transferred to the state.

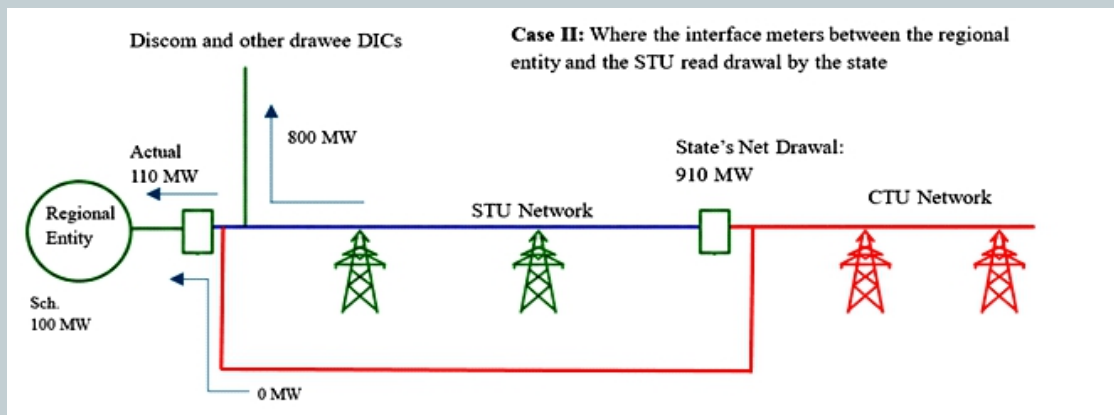


Figure 2: Case II - Where the interface meters between the regional entity and the STU read drawal by the state.

Hence, it is suggested that the provision may be clarified to ensure that any deviation attributable to the regional drawee entity (with dual connectivity) is not inadvertently transferred to the state's transmission deviation account. The treatment may be specified in a manner that appropriately attributes the deviation to the entity responsible for such deviation.



Regulatory Lexicon

Draft CERC (Sharing of Inter-State Transmission Charges and Losses) (Fifth Amendment) Regulations, 2026

Inter-State Transmission System (ISTS)	The Inter-State Transmission System (ISTS) comprises transmission infrastructure used for transferring electricity between different States. It covers: • inter-State transmission lines connecting two States, • transmission through an intervening State where such transfer is required, • transmission facilities within a State that are integral to an inter-state transfer. It also includes transmission systems located within a State where such systems are established, owned, operated, maintained, or controlled by the Central Transmission Utility (CTU).
Intra-State Transmission System (InSTS)	InSTS comprises transmission facilities used for the transfer of electricity within the boundaries of a state and which do not fall within the scope of the Inter-State Transmission System (ISTS).
Transmission Deviation	The quantum of electricity, expressed in MW for a particular time block, by which the net metered injection or drawal of a generating station, State or other Designated Inter-State Customer (DIC) exceeds its applicable transmission-access quantum, as calculated under the relevant regulations. Transmission deviation is assessed on a time-block basis and may attract Transmission Deviation Charges at the rates specified by CERC. The charges are aggregated for the billing month and recovered through the transmission-deviation bill in accordance with the applicable CERC regulations.
General Network Access-renewable energy (GNARE)	GNARE means open access to the ISTS granted under the applicable regulations for the drawal of electricity exclusively from RE sources covered under Clause (2) of Regulation 13 of the CERC Sharing Regulations. The RE sources covered under above mentioned Regulation 13(2) include: - REGS or RHGS based on wind or solar energy; - Energy Storage Systems (ESS) charged with energy sourced from REGS or RHGS; - Generation based on hydro power sources; and - REGS based on offshore wind energy.
Dual Connectivity	Dual connectivity refers to an arrangement under which an eligible drawee entity is connected to both the ISTS and an InSTS or distribution system for the same electricity drawal capacity. Under the proposed provisions, a drawee entity already connected to an intra-state transmission or distribution system may seek direct connection to ISTS, with the consent of the concerned State Transmission Utility (STU), clearly specifying its existing connectivity quantum. Similarly, an eligible General Network Access (GNA) holder connected to ISTS may seek connection to an intra-state transmission or distribution system in accordance with the concerned State regulations. This requires the consent of the nodal agency confirming technical feasibility, and disclosure of the connectivity quantum to that agency. The entity must continue to pay the applicable charges and comply with the relevant connectivity and system-operation requirements.

	The provisions relating to dual connectivity are proposed to be incorporated in the Draft CERC GNA Regulation (4th Amendment), 2026.
Standing Clearance / NoC	A Standing Clearance / NOC is an approval issued by the concerned SLDC/RLDC for an applicant seeking T-GNA. It specifies the permissible quantum of power and the period for which the applicant may undertake transactions under T-GNA, subject to the availability of the required transmission infrastructure and surplus transmission capacity. Once Standing Clearance has been granted or deemed to have been granted, the T-GNA grantee may participate in bilateral and collective transactions through power exchanges, provided that the aggregate quantum of bids in each time block does not exceed the quantum specified in the Standing Clearance.

Draft GERC (Terms & Conditions for Green Energy Open Access) (Sixth Amendment) Regulations, 2026

Banking facility and charges	Banking Facility is an arrangement available to Green Energy Open Access (GEOA) consumers under which surplus green energy is injected into the grid and is credited with the Discom to the consumer's energy account for subsequent adjustment against its electricity consumption. The surplus is determined on a 15-minute time-block basis by comparing the green energy with the consumer's electricity consumption during the corresponding time block. Banked energy may be utilized by the GEOA consumer during the applicable billing cycle, subject to the provisions governing peak and off-peak periods. Energy banked during the peak period may generally be utilized during either peak or off-peak periods, whereas energy banked during the off-peak period is restricted to utilization during the off-peak period. Banking Charges are the charges payable by a GEOA consumer for availing the banking facility. These charges are intended to compensate the concerned distribution licensee for the additional costs, if any, associated with providing the banking facility.
Marginal thermal generating stations	Marginal thermal generating stations are power plants that operate at the edge of the economic merit order, meaning they are dispatched last when electricity demand peaks and generally set the marginal price of electricity.

Ministry of Power Draft Corporate Average Fuel Economy 2027 Norms (CAFÉ – III)

M1 Category Motor Vehicles	Motor vehicles primarily designed for the transportation of passengers and their luggage, with a seating capacity of not more than eight passengers in addition to the driver.
Annual Avg. of Actual Fuel Consumption	The Annual Average of Actual Fuel Consumption refers to the weighted average petrol-equivalent fuel consumption of all eligible vehicles manufactured or imported by a manufacturer during a financial year, expressed in petrol-equivalent litres per 100 kilometres.
Annual Avg. Fuel Consumption Standard	It is the weighted-average fuel consumption permitted for vehicles manufactured or imported by a manufacturer. It is also expressed in petrol equivalent litres per 100 kilometres (litre/100 km). The calculated value shall be rounded to three decimal places.

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Tariff



CERC determined tariff for the Ramagundam STPS Stage-III (500 MW) for the period 2024-29 under the 2024 Tariff Regulations. NTPC (Petitioner) approached the commission for approval of capital cost and annual fixed charges following the truing-up of tariff for 2019-24. After prudence check of additional capitalisation, O&M expenses, return on equity, depreciation, and working capital, the commission approved annual fixed charges ranging from ₹31,938 lakh to ₹36,351 lakh annually for the period 2024-29.



UPERC determined the provisional Multi-Year Tariff for UPRVUNL's 660 MW Panki Extension Thermal Power Station for FY 2025-26 to FY 2028-29, approving total annual capacity charges of ₹1,208.74 crore, ₹1,192.16 crore, ₹1,176.01 crore and ₹1,160.52 crore, respectively. The commission determined the energy charge at ₹3.6459/kWh for all four years, based on 5.75% Auxiliary Energy Consumption, 2,057.90 kcal/kWh Gross Station Heat Rate, 3,788 kcal/kg net GCV of coal and ₹6,277.11/MT landed coal cost. The commission considered 0.5 ml/kWh SF consumption for the provisional tariff, while allowing UPRVUNL to claim 1 ml/kWh at the final capital cost and tariff determination through a proper application.



MERC approved the petition filed by Adani Electricity Mumbai Infra Limited seeking determination of provisional tariff for the 1000 MW VSC-based High Voltage Direct Current Kudus – Aarey transmission link – Maharashtra's first HVDC project. The petitioner approached the commission to enable recovery of transmission charges following the project's commercial operation on 12th March 2026. After prudence check of provisional capital cost, O&M expenses, depreciation, return on equity, and working capital, the commission approved provisional ARR of ₹63.68 crore for FY 2025-26 and ₹1,468.66 crore for FY 2026-27, with revised intra-state transmission charges for all transmission system users.



CERC approved the tariff petition filed by NTPC Limited for determination of tariff for the Talcher TPS (460 MW) for the period 2019-24 under the 2019 Tariff Regulations. The station, decommissioned on 31st March 2021 after over 54 years of operation due to techno-economic and environmental constraints, had its tariff determined only for FY 2019-20 and FY 2020-21. After prudence check of capital cost, O&M expenses, and working capital, the commission approved annual fixed charges of ₹47,477 lakh and ₹47,519 lakh respectively, while granting liberty to file a separate petition for decommissioning and dismantling costs.



CERC approved the tariff truing-up petition filed by NLC India Limited for the Thermal Power Station Stage-I Expansion (420 MW) for the period 2019-24 under the 2019 Tariff Regulations. The petitioner approached the commission to revise tariff based on actual additional capital expenditure incurred during the period, which differed from earlier projections. After prudence check of capital cost, O&M expenses, return on equity, depreciation, and working capital, the commission approved revised annual fixed charges ranging from ₹28,590 lakh to ₹29,446 lakh annually, with adjustments directed for excess or short recovery during the period.



WBERC determined the Fuel Cost Adjustment (FCA) and Annual Performance Review (APR) of Hiranmaye Energy Limited (HMEL) for FY 2019-20, covering Units 1 and 2 of its 3 × 150 MW coal-based TPS. The commission reviews the allowable fuel cost based on actual generation, auxiliary consumption, SHR, coal and oil consumption, prices and applicable operating norms. The admitted fuel cost is ₹1,168.98 lakh against HMEL's claim of ₹1,351.51 lakh, resulting in an admitted fuel cost of ₹401.44/kWh. The commission also determines fixed charges under the APR, including O&M expenses, employee cost, depreciation, return on equity, working capital interest and other charges. The total fixed charge is determined at ₹15,625.75 lakh, while the admissible capacity charge is ₹270.69 lakh because the actual Plant Availability Factor was only 1.33% against the normative 85%. The admitted net ARR for recovery is

Regulatory Updates

₹1,439.67 lakh. Since HMEL had already recovered ₹1,113.40 lakh through energy and capacity charges, an adjustable amount of ₹326.27 lakh is determined.



MERC approved the petition filed by Saswad Transmission Limited seeking adoption of levelised annual transmission charges discovered through Tariff-Based Competitive Bidding (TBCB) for the intra-state transmission project comprising 2×500 MVA, 400/220 kV AIS Saswad Substation in Pune district along with associated lines and bays, to be implemented on a BOOT basis. Finding the bidding process transparent and competitive, MERC adopted annual transmission charges of ₹1,380 million, recoverable upon commercial operation of the entire transmission system.



MERC approved the petition filed by Velgaon Power Transmission Limited seeking adoption of levelised annual transmission charges discovered through TBCB process for the 3×500 MVA, 400/220 kV Velgaon GIS Substation along with associated line bays and LILO elements in the Mumbai Metropolitan Region. The petitioner approached the commission to strengthen the intra-state transmission network under a BOOT framework. Finding the bidding process transparent and the discovered tariff of ₹585 million competitive – 23.82% lower than the MERC normative tariff – the commission adopted the annual transmission charges recoverable upon commercial operation of the entire transmission system.



UPERC determined the provisional Multi-Year Tariff (MYT) and approved the provisional capital cost for UPRVUNL's 2×660 MW Obra-C TPS for FY 2024-25 to FY 2028-29. The commission considered 85% of the opening GFA for provisional tariff determination, approving GFA of ₹6,012.67 crore for FY 2024-25 and ₹9,293.57 crore from FY 2025-26 onwards. The approved annual fixed charges were ₹1,376.68 crore, ₹2,287.53 crore, ₹2,322.31 crore, ₹2,319.77 crore and ₹2,281.54 crore, respectively, while the approved energy charge was ₹2.54/kWh for FY 2024-25 to FY 2028-29. The commission also considered 6.25% Auxiliary

Energy Consumption, 2,044.99 kcal/kWh Gross SHR and ₹3,643.64/MT landed coal cost for the energy-charge computation and directed UPRVUNL to submit a fresh application for final tariff determination after addressing the deficiencies identified in the order.



UPERC completed the True-up of tariff for Rosa Thermal Power Plant, comprising 4×300 MW (1,200 MW Stage-I and Stage-II) for FY 2019-20 to FY 2023-24, approving the plant's annual fixed charges after prudence review of financial parameters and statutory charges. The commission approved additional capitalisation of ₹3.29 crore, comprising ₹2.75 crore for Lagoon-1 (second raising) and ₹0.54 crore for the Side Stream Filtration System (SSFS), while disallowing the remaining SSFS expenditure of ₹10.54 crore and limiting the Lagoon-1 claim to the approved amount. The approved AFC were approximately ₹1,261.95 crore, ₹1,236.50 crore, ₹1,223.88 crore, ₹1,179.93 crore and ₹1,141.29 crore for FY 2019-20 to FY 2023-24, respectively. The commission also approved GFA of ₹6,519.73 crore for FY 2019-20 and ₹6,522.91 crore thereafter and directed RPSCL to adjust the difference between the annual fixed charges recovered under the MYT Order dated 16th May 2023 and the AFC approved through the true-up, in accordance with the applicable tariff regulations.



WBERC approves the Annual Performance Review (APR) and Fuel and Power Purchase Cost Adjustment (FPPCA) of WBSEDCL for FY 2024-25, determining the allowable Fuel and Power Purchase Cost at ₹26,19,688.56 lakh and admissible fixed cost at ₹9,40,534.16 lakhs. WBSEDCL achieved 1.30% Solar RPO against the 6% target and 0.89% Non-Solar RPO against the 11% target; the commission directed WBSEDCL to explore the Green Market, long-term PPAs from renewable sources and rooftop solar PV connections to improve its renewable energy portfolio. The commission determined the total revenue recoverable for FY 2024-25 at ₹34,62,356.11 lakhs, against admissible revenue of ₹33,23,435.58 lakhs, resulting in a net adjustable amount of ₹1,38,920.53 lakh. WBSEDCL is also entitled to recover an additional ₹2,787.84 lakh, to be adjusted with the recoverable amount determined for FY 2023-24.

Regulatory Updates

Power Procurement



MERC approved the petition filed by Brihanmumbai Electric Supply and Transport Undertaking (BEST) seeking approval for procurement of 220 MW Solar Power coupled with 110 MW/440 MWh Energy Storage System under the ISTS-connected Tranche-XX scheme from SECI on a long-term basis. The Discom approached the commission to meet its Resource Adequacy Plan requirements, fulfil Renewable Purchase Obligations (RPO/ESO/RCO), and reduce dependence on short-term power. The commission found the procurement justified, adopted the competitively discovered tariff of ₹2.86–2.87/kWh plus trading margin of ₹0.07/kWh, and approved execution of the Power Sale Agreement with SECI for 25 years.



KSERC approved and ratified a power banking arrangement between KSEBL and Chhattisgarh State Power Distribution Company Ltd (CSPDCL), made through the GNA Energy's OTC Platform. After a good monsoon and heavy rooftop solar generation by prosumers, KSEBL had surplus power during daytime hours. It supplied 200 MW from 6th to 30th September 2025, except during the 18:30 to 22:00 evening peak, a total of 102.50 MUs. CSPDCL returned 105.575 MUs, 103% of the banked energy, on a round-the-clock basis between 26th November 2025 and 15th January 2026.



HPERC approved HPSEBL's proposal to procure 198 MW of thermal power from SJVN Thermal Pvt. Ltd.'s 1,320 MW Buxar TPP in Bihar to meet the state's winter power shortage. The power will be purchased for five years, from October to March each year, at the tariff determined by CERC. It is to be noted that Unit-I of BTTP achieved COD on 14th November 2025 and Unit-II has achieved COD with effect from 00:00 hours on 12th September 2026. HPSEBL expects the arrangement to provide around 600 MUs annually during the winter months. The commission said the procurement is necessary as Himachal Pradesh faces a power deficit and directed HPSEBL that it must also coordinate future power tie-ups with STU.



UPERC also approved amended PPA between UPPCL and Dwarikesh Sugar Industries Ltd. (DSIL), Unit-Dwarikesh Nagar, for procurement of 7.5 MW from its bagasse-based power plant, extending the existing PPA up to 31st March 2029. The commission applied the tariff prescribed under the UPERC CRE Regulations, 2024 for an existing bagasse-based plant commissioned in FY 2005-06 or earlier, approving total tariffs as given in below table:

(in ₹/kWh)	FY25	FY26	FY27	FY28	FY29
Fixed cost	1.31	1.17	1.20	1.24	1.28
Variable cost	3.02	3.11	3.21	3.30	3.40
Total	4.33	4.28	4.41	4.54	4.68

The commission observed that the tariff was economical compared with newly commissioned bagasse-based plants and that the procurement would support UPPCL in meeting its RPO/RCO targets and accordingly approved the amended PPA dated 25th March 2026.



PSERC approved long-term power procurement of 50 MW solar power by PSPCL from Photon Suryodaya Private Limited at a revised negotiated net tariff of ₹2.84/kWh for 25 years and extension of the SCOD by 12 months from the date of execution of the supplementary PPA. PSPCL approached the commission following an APTEL-facilitated amicable settlement of a long-pending dispute over project delays since 2016, with the revised tariff derived from the most recently competitively discovered intra-state solar tariff adjusted for a GST rate reduction. Finding the revised tariff reasonable and the procurement necessary to address RPO/RCO shortfalls, the commission approved the procurement and the extended timeline.



MERC approved the petition filed by Maharashtra Airport Development Company Limited seeking adoption of tariff discovered through competitive bidding and approval of the PPA with RPG Power Trading Company Limited for procurement of 10 MW Round-the-Clock (RTC) power for five years from April 2026 to March 2031. The petitioner approached the commission to ensure continuity of power supply to consumers in the MIHAN SEZ after expiry of its existing medium-term arrangement. Finding the bidding process transparent and the discovered tariff of ₹5.60/kWh comparable with

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prevailing medium-term market rates, MERC adopted the tariff and approved the PPA.

APERC, through its Order dated 19th August 2026, approved the enhancement of the installed capacity of the existing 15 MW Waste-to-Energy (WtE) project of Jindal Urban Waste Management (Visakhapatnam) Ltd. to 21 MW, with the contracted capacity increased from 13.5 MW to 18.9 MW, subject to commissioning of the additional 6 MW capacity. The commission determined that the tariff for the additional 6 MW capacity shall be the same as the tariff applicable to the existing 15 MW capacity as on the date of the Order, along with the same escalation mechanism applicable under the existing PPA for the subsequent period. The commission noted that the additional capacity constitutes an augmentation of the existing brownfield WtE project and, in the absence of verified capital cost specifically attributable to the additional 6 MW, did not accept the petitioner's proposed tariff of ₹7.50/kWh or higher. APERC directed that the enhanced capacity be incorporated into the existing PPA through suitable amendments to the contracted capacity and other relevant provisions, with the amended PPA to be submitted for approval.



KSERC approved the Power Sale Agreement (PSA) signed between KSEBL and SECI on 13th March 2026 for procurement of 200 MW solar power with 100 MW/400 MWh ESS from SECI's ISTS Tranche XX Scheme at a tariff of ₹2.86/kWh plus ₹0.07/kWh trading

margin. The project, scheduled for commissioning by 1st April 2028, will provide 100 MW of assured peak power for 4 hours during the 18:00-24:00 hours. KSERC directed KSEB to monitor the project monthly and ensure commissioning by 30th June 2028 to avail the applicable ISTS charges waiver and to access the need for additional power from the scheme.



PSERC approved the petition filed by PSPCL seeking approval for extension of the PPA with Gill Power Generation Company (P) Ltd. for procurement of power from its 2.70 MW Mini Hydel Power Project at Babehali, District Gurdaspur, for a further period of ten

years pursuant to Clause 12.1.0 of the existing PPA. PSPCL approached the commission after mutually agreeing with the generator on a negotiated fixed tariff of ₹3.42/kWh without escalation, reduced from the existing ₹3.658/kWh. Finding the negotiated tariff reasonable, consistent with



comparable procurements, and in consumers' interest, the commission approved the extension and the draft Supplementary PPA.

UPERC approved the petition filed by Noida Power Company Ltd. (NPCL) seeking approval for the procurement of power from 4 × 20 MW / 320 MWh Standalone BESS projects to be established at multiple locations in Greater Noida through TBCB for a period of 12 years. The Commission examined the applicability of capital subsidy under the Uttar Pradesh Solar Energy Policy, 2022, and held that no subsidy would be available for the proposed arrangement. Accordingly, the Commission approved the bidding documents submitted by NPCL, considering the project without any capital subsidy, and disposed of the petition.



MERC approved the petition filed by Adani Electricity Mumbai Limited – Distribution (AEML-D) seeking adoption of tariff discovered through competitive bidding for procurement of 750 MW RTC power from grid-connected RE projects complemented

with power from any other source for 10 years. The petitioner approached the commission to meet growing demand, ensure long-term supply reliability, and fulfil RPO requirements. Finding the bidding process transparent and the discovered weighted average levelised tariff of ₹6.38/kWh market-reflective and comparable with similar procurements, the commission adopted the tariff and approved execution of the PPA with Powerpulse Trading Solutions Limited.



KSERC approved proposal of KSEBL to buy power on a short-term basis through the DEEP portal to cover its supply deficit for the months of Oct-2026 to May-2027.

Summary of the approved short-term power purchase is as follows:

Month	Quantity (MW)	Rate (₹/kWh)	Mus
Oct-26	88	9.99	15
Nov-26	240	9.42	39.6
Dec-26	384	9.42	65.47
Jan-27	295	9.4	50.3
Feb-27	331	9.4	50.97
Mar-27	240	10.5	40.92
Apr-27	365	11.41	60.23
May-27 (1st to 15th)	290	11.25	23.93

Note: Energy at CTU periphery of the generators is shown in MUs

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The total financial commitment involved in the approval of the short-term power purchase as above is ₹347.79 crore for procuring 346.42 MU at ₹10.04/unit. The commission directed KSEBL to submit month-wise purchase details by the 5th of each following month, along with time-block-wise data on exchange purchases.

costs under the UPERC CRE Regulations, 2024. The commission observed that the tariff is economical compared with newly commissioned bagasse-based plants and that procurement would support UPPCL in meeting its RPO/RCO targets, and accordingly approved the APPA dated 16th March 2026 for the period up to 31st March 2029.



UPERC approved UPPCL's proposed additional deviations in the bidding documents for procurement of hydroelectric power, covering contracted capacity of 50 MW to 4,000 MW for a period of 25-40 years, while retaining the other provisions of its earlier orders. The commission approved modifications relating to ISTS charges, bid security and force majeure obligation relating to transmission charges including a mechanism for bidders to quote ISTS charges after accounting for the applicable ISTS waiver, with the waiver percentage to be considered in tariff evaluation. The commission also approved the revised provisions for appointed dates from 1st April 2026 to 1st April 2032 and clarified that the final bidding documents must incorporate the approved deviations before proceeding with the bidding process.



KSERC approved KSEBL's revised bid evaluation methodology and consequential deviations in the bidding documents for procurement of 300 MW of peak power during 18:00–24:00 hours for five years from 1st January 2027 to 31st December 2027. The approved methodology provides for evaluation of bids based on the effective landed cost, incorporating applicable ISTS charges, intra-state transmission charges and losses, while accounting for the applicable ISTS waiver for Renewable Energy and BESS projects. The commission also approved the proposed deviations in the RFQ/RFP documents and clarified that electricity procured from RE/BESS projects under the tender would qualify towards the licensee's RPO/RCO obligations for the relevant years. The commission further directed that, after completion of the bidding process, KSEBL shall file a separate petition under Section 63 read with Section 86(1)(b) of the Electricity Act, 2003 for adoption of the discovered tariff.



JERC for Goa and UTs has approved Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu Power Distribution Corporation Limited's (DNHDDPDCL) proposal to procure 100 MW of solar power along with a 50 MW/200 MWh Energy Storage System (ESS) from the Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI). The power will be procured at a discovered tariff of ₹2.86 per kWh, along with a ₹0.07 per kWh trading margin for SECI, as adopted by CERC. The PSA between DNHDDPDCL and SECI, signed on 26th May 2026, was also approved. JERC noted that the procurement will help DNHDDPDCL meet its RPO requirements and reduce projected RE shortfalls in FY 2028-29 and FY 2029-30. The approval follows competitive bidding and the required consent from the UT Administration.



KSERC approved KSEBL's proposal to procure 200 MW of round-the-clock (RTC) power through the Discovery of Efficient Electricity Price (DEEP) portal for one year, from 15th July 2026 to 14th July 2027, to meet the state's power deficit. The commission adopted the tariff of ₹5.96/unit and approved procurement of 100 MW from NVVN, sourced from Meenakashi Power, Tiru and another 100 MW from Power Pluse Trading Solutions, sourced from Adani Power's Raipur TPP. KSEBL was directed to submit copies of the executed PPAs to the commission and provide month-wise details of the procurement through the DEEP portal.



UPERC approved amended PPA between UPPCL and Avadh Sugar & Energy Ltd., Unit-Seohara, for procurement of 20.4 MW power from its 24 MW bagasse-based cogeneration unit, extending the power supply arrangement up to 31st March 2029. The commission approved tariffs of ₹4.37/kWh for FY 2024-25, ₹4.49/kWh for FY 2025-26, ₹4.44/kWh for FY 2026-27, ₹4.57/kWh for FY 2027-28 and ₹4.71/kWh for FY 2028-29, comprising the applicable fixed and variable



APERC approved the continuation of the PPA between Andhra Pradesh Central Power Distribution Corporation Ltd. (APCPDCL) and KCP Sugar and Industries Corporation Ltd. for procurement of 6 MW from its 12 MW bagasse-based co-generation plant at Vuyyuru, Krishna district. The commission approved a fixed tariff of ₹4.50/unit for 20 years, effective from the date of its approval. The tariff is lower than the ₹5.77/unit paid to

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KCP Sugar during the final year of the earlier PPA, which expired on 25th December 2025. APERC noted that the plant provides seasonal RTC power during the December–March crushing season, supporting Discom during periods of peak demand. The commission, however, directed that the arrangement be reviewed after five years, considering the plant's 25-year project-life benchmark. Power supplied during the interim period will also be paid at ₹4.50/unit.

RE, RPO and REC



MERC approved the petition filed by Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Company Limited (MSEDCL) seeking approval for implementation of the Utility-Led Aggregation model under PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana and the SMART scheme for installation of 1 kWp rooftop solar systems for 2,11,206 low-income BPL and EWS households in Maharashtra. MSEDCL approached the commission as MNRE's in-principle approval mandated prior regulatory sanction before release of final Central Financial Assistance. Finding the scheme socially beneficial, financially non-burdensome to MSEDCL, and aligned with applicable regulations, the commission approved implementation and directed MSEDCL to complete the project by 31st March 2027.



UPERC allowed Paschimanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited (PVVNL) to continue the Inter-State Peer-to-Peer (P2P) Renewable Energy Trading Pilot under the India Energy Stack framework, extending the relaxations and approvals granted earlier until 31st March 2027. The pilot covers P2P energy transactions within PVVNL's licensed area along with inter-state trading, with regular trading commencing from March 2026. From February to July 2026, 1,164 trades were executed and all 1,164 trades were settled, comprising 2 trades in February, 4 in March, 266 in April, 567 in May, 288 in June and 37 in July. The commission gave the extension effect from 16th August 2026, when the earlier six-month approval expired, and disposed of the petition with these observations.



MERC approved the petition filed by MSEDCL seeking adoption of tariff discovered through competitive bidding for long-term procurement of 2,269 MW of distributed solar power under the

Mukhyamantri Saur Krushi Vahini Yojana (MSKVY) 2.0 scheme. The petitioner approached the commission to solarize agricultural feeders, supply daytime power to farmers, meet Distributed Renewable Energy and RPO obligations, and reduce overall power procurement costs. After examining the two-round bidding process conducted by MSAPL, the commission adopted the discovered tariffs ranging from ₹2.55/kWh to ₹2.90/kWh, with a weighted average tariff of ₹2.825/kWh, and approved the procurement.



UPERC approved UPPCL's procurement of 300 MW of Solar PV power from MB Power (Madhya Pradesh) Ltd. for 25 years, adopting the tariff discovered through the TBCB process under Section 63 of the Electricity Act, 2003. The commission approved a tariff of ₹2.57/kWh for the entire 25-year PPA, based on a CUF of 26.65%. The tariff was discovered through an e-reverse auction, where the successful bidders quoted tariffs ranging from ₹2.56/kWh to ₹2.57/kWh, with MB Power's 300 MW capacity being awarded at ₹2.57/kWh. The commission also noted that the procurement would help UPPCL meet its RPO targets and adopted the tariff and approved the PPA dated 16th July 2025.



MERC disposed of AEML-D's petition seeking permission to carry forward its cumulative RPO shortfall of 3,134.10 MU from FY 2024-25 to the next control period ending FY 2029-30. AEML-D attributed the shortfall mainly to delays in its 700 MW wind-solar hybrid project due to COVID-19, judicial orders, land and transmission issues, and supply-chain disruptions. However, during FY 2025-26, AEML-D subsequently met a revised cumulative RPO shortfall of 3,224.23 MU by purchasing 32,24,232 Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) at a provisional cost of around Rs 132.56 crore. MERC said the original carry-forward request had therefore become infructuous. The commission will verify the claimed RPO compliance during the upcoming truing-up proceedings for FY 2024-25 and FY 2025-26.



CERC adopted tariffs of Rs 3.12–3.13 per kWh for 1,200 MW of ISTS-connected solar PV projects backed by 600 MW/3,600 MWh of energy storage under SECI's Tranche-XXI procurement. The projects were awarded through a

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competitive bidding process conducted by SECI, with the auction held on 9th January 2026. NLC India Renewables secured the largest allocation of 600 MW at ₹3.12/kWh, while Engie Energy India received 200 MW at the same tariff. RPIL Power Three and Oriana Power were awarded 300 MW and 100 MW, respectively, at ₹3.13/kWh. CERC found the procurement process compliant with applicable regulations and approved the discovered tariffs. The projects will have 25-year contracts and must achieve commercial supply within 24 months.



CERC approved the application filed by REMC Limited, a joint venture of Indian Railways and RITES Limited, seeking grant of a Category 'I' inter-state trading licence for electricity trading across India under the Electricity Act, 2003 and the

Trading Licence Regulations, 2020. The applicant approached the commission to facilitate power procurement and trading operations for Indian Railways. Finding the applicant compliant with prescribed net worth, current ratio, liquidity ratio, and professional qualification requirements, and receiving no objections to public notices, the commission granted the Category 'I' trading licence for a period of 25 years subject to specified conditions.

Others



PSERC approved the petition filed by PSPCL seeking amendment of Clause 4 of Appendix-7 of the PSERC (Conduct of Business) (6th Amendment) Regulations, 2005 relating to the Fuel and Power Purchase Adjustment Surcharge (FPPAS) carry-forward threshold. PSPCL

approached the commission to align the existing provision of a fixed cap of 40 paise/kWh with the Electricity (Amendment) Rules, 2022, which mandate carry-forward only when FPPAS exceeds 20% of the variable component of approved tariff. The commission acceded to the request for regulatory alignment and approved substitution of the existing cap with the 20% variable component threshold as prescribed under the central rules.



UPERC approved UPPTCL's Five-Year STU Rolling Transmission Plan for FY 2026-27 to FY 2030-31, covering 137 new substations, 90,150 MVA of additional transformation capacity and 13,649 circuit-km of transmission lines, taking the

cumulative network to 850 substations, 75,729 MVA and 76,429 circuit-km by FY 2030-31. The plan also includes transmission infrastructure for 8,250 MW of renewable energy capacity under Green Energy Corridor (GEC-III), comprising 4,600 MW solar and 3,650 MW pumped-storage capacity, with an estimated investment of ₹2,931 crore for the proposed 3,650 MW PSP evacuation network and ₹2,069 crore for the additional 4,000 MW solar evacuation works. The commission approved the plan subject to obtaining all applicable approvals, including STU-TWC, Board of Directors, Appraisal & Evaluation Committee and Energy Task Force approvals, before implementation.

Tariff Orders

State/UT (SERC)	Licensee / Utility	True-up	APR	APR	Tariff	MYT
JERC Goa and Uts	Electricity Department Andaman & Nicobar Administration	2022-23 & 2023-24				
JERC Goa and Uts	STU Chandigarh				2025-26	2025-26 to 2029-30
GERC	Jubilant Infrastructure Ltd.	2023-24			2026-27	2025-26 to 2029-30
JERC J&K and Ladakh	JKPTCL		2025-26	2026-27 to 2028-29	2026-27	
JERC J&K and Ladakh	JKPDCL	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27 to 2028-29	2026-27	
JERC J&K and Ladakh	Ladakh Power Development Department	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2026-27	
JERC J&K and Ladakh	JPDCL and KPDCL		2025-26	2026-27	2026-27	2025-26 to 2029-30
UPERC	State Discoms			2028-29	2026-27	
UPERC	NPCL	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2026-27	
JSERC	SAIL Bokaro	2024-25	2025-26		2026-27	2026-27 to 2030-31
JSERC	JUUNL	2023-24				
WBERC	CESC		2022-23			
WBERC	WBSEDCL		2020-21			
JERC Goa and Uts	SLDC, Chandigarh					2025-26 to 2029-30

Regulations

Title	Date of Notification
HPERC (Rooftop Solar PV Grid Interactive System) (Fourth Amendment) Regulations, 2026.	19 th August 2026
UERC (Framework for Resource Adequacy) Regulations, 2026	28 th July 2026
WBERC (Terms and Conditions of Tariff) Regulations, 2026	13 th August 2026
MPERC (Establishment of Forum and Electricity Ombudsman for redressal of grievances of the consumers) (Revision-II) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2021	31 st July 2026
Madhya Pradesh Electricity Supply Code (Sixth Amendment) 2026	16 th September 2026
Sixth Amendment to Madhya Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission (Cogeneration and Generation of Electricity from Renewable Sources of Energy), (Revision-II), Regulations, 2021	7 th August 2026
AERC (Electricity Supply Code) (Eighth Amendment) Regulation, 2026	4 th August 2026
APSERC (Terms and Conditions of Intra-State Open Access) Regulations, 2026	15 th August 2026
MSERC (State Grid Code) Regulations, 2026	10 th August 2026
TGERC (Licensee's Duty for Supply of Electricity on Request) 3 rd Amendment Regulation, 2026	29 th September 2026
KERC (Grid Interactive Distributed Solar Photovoltaic (DSPV) Plants) Regulations, 2026	19 th August 2026
MERC (State Grid Code) (First Amendment), 2026	21 st September 2026
MERC (Deviation Settlement Mechanism and related matters) (First Amendment), 2026	21 st September 2026
APERC (Procurement, Investment and Cost Control) Regulations, 2026	31 st July 2026
GERC (Terms & Conditions for Green Energy Open Access) (Sixth Amendment) Regulations, 2026	19 th August 2026
MNERC (Grid Interactive Distributed Renewable Energy Sources) Regulations, 2026	28 th August 2026
MNERC (Resource Adequacy Framework) Regulations, 2026	16 th September 2026



Knowledge Partnership at Bharat Renewable Energy Summit & Expo 2026



The Centre for Energy Regulation (CER), IIT Kanpur, is set to participate as a **Knowledge Partner** at the **Bharat Renewable Energy Summit & Expo 2026**, to be held from 2–5 November 2026 at **Bharat Mandapam, New Delhi**. CER will lead a session on **“Role of Market Instruments in Scaling Renewable Energy Adoption”**, focusing on the role of RECs, GDAM, GTAM, Green Energy Open Access, green tariffs, PPAs, and emerging carbon-market mechanisms in accelerating renewable energy deployment and market participation.

The session will feature an opening presentation by **Prof. Anoop Singh, CER, IIT Kanpur**, followed by a panel discussion moderated by him. The distinguished resource persons include Mr. P. Ravi Kumar (Chairman, Karnataka Electricity Regulatory Commission); Mr. Akash Tripathi, IAS (Managing Director, Solar Energy Corporation of India); Mr. Sumant Sinha, (Founder, Chairman and CEO, ReNew); Mr. Tony Bickerstaff, Chairman / Mr. Neil McDermott, Chief Executive, Low Carbon Contracts Company (LCCC); Mr. Jaimes Kolantharaj (Principal Energy Specialist, Asian Development Bank), Mr. Rohit Bajaj (Joint Managing Director, Energy, Indian Energy Exchange); Mr. Srinath Iyer (Head of Commercial, Clean Energy & Power (APAC), Google), along with representatives from DISCOMs of Telangana, Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

Through this engagement, CER aims to facilitate meaningful **dialogue among regulators, policymakers, industry leaders, and market participants** on effective market and regulatory frameworks for accelerating India's renewable energy transition.

Scan the QR code to access the link for more information.



Session on “Regulatory Reforms Using AI” at CEA Brainstorming Event “Making Indian Power Sector AI Enabled”



The Centre for Energy Regulation (CER), IIT Kanpur, will participate in the **CEA Brainstorming Event “Making Indian Power Sector AI Enabled”**, being organized by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) on 14–15 October 2026 at **Manekshaw Centre, New Delhi**.

CER will lead **Session 2: “Regulatory Reforms Using AI”**, scheduled for 14th October 2026 from 12:00 PM to 1:30 PM. The session will begin with opening remarks by **Dr. Anoop Singh, Professor, IIT Kanpur**, followed by a context-setting presentation by KPMG and a moderated panel discussion on the role of AI in transforming regulatory processes.

The panel discussion will be moderated by Dr. Anoop Singh, IIT Kanpur, and will feature Dr. Jishnu Barua (Chairman, CERC), Shri P. Ravi Kumar (Chairman, KERC), Shri Rana Pratap Kalita (Chairman, AERC), Shri Ashish Kumar Goel (Chairman, UPPCL), Shri Kandarp Patel (MD & CEO, Adani Power) and Shri Regi Kumar Pillai (President, ISGF). The session will also include an audience interaction, followed by closing remarks by the panellists and moderator.

The session will explore how artificial intelligence can support regulatory reforms, improve decision-making, and enhance the efficiency and transparency of regulatory processes in the evolving Indian power sector. The broader event is being held under the theme **“Making Indian Power Sector AI Enabled”**, reflecting the sector's growing focus on AI-driven efficiency, innovation, resilience and sustainability.

Scan the QR code to access the link for more information.



Capacity Building Programme for LDCs “Regulatory and Policy Framework in the Indian Power Sector: Load Despatchers' Perspective”

The Centre for Energy Regulation (CER), IIT Kanpur, organized a **Capacity Building Programme for Load Despatch Centres (LDCs)** on “**Regulatory and Policy Framework in the Indian Power Sector: Load Despatchers' Perspective**” at the IIT Kanpur Outreach Centre, Noida. The programme was designed to strengthen the understanding of load despatchers and power-sector professionals regarding the evolving regulatory, operational, and market framework governing the Indian electricity sector.

The programme provided participants with comprehensive insights into the economic fundamentals of the power sector, the Electricity Act, GNA and Connectivity, transmission pricing and POC charges, capacity markets, resource adequacy, IEGC, power system operation, and DSM. It also covered emerging areas such as PXs operations, collective transactions, intra-state ancillary services, Automatic Generation Control (AGC), power-sector modelling and resource adequacy planning.

The programme brought together distinguished experts from power sector. The sessions featured eminent speakers including Dr. Anoop Singh (Professor, IIT Kanpur), Ms. Shilpa Agarwal (Joint Chief (Engineering), CERC), Dr. Sushant K. Chatterjee (Chief (Regulatory Affairs), CERC), Mr. Ghanshyam Prasad (Chairperson, CEA), Mr. Aman Gautam (Chief Manager, GRID-India), Mr. S. K. Soonee (Former Advisor, POSOCO), Mr. Chandan Sinha (Assistant Vice President, IEX), Mr. Shashank Jewalikar (Executive Director, MSLDC), Mr. Prabin Panday (PPGCL), Mr. Lalit Singh (Deputy Chief Engineer, PPGCL), Mr. Venkateshan M. (General Manager, GRID-India).

The programme concluded with a **valedictory session**, with **Mr. Samir Chandra Saxena, CMD, Grid-India**, as the chief guest. The programme served as a platform for knowledge exchange and capacity building, enabling participants to better understand the regulatory and operational dimensions of the rapidly evolving Indian power sector from a load despatchers' perspective.



Masterclass on “Electricity Derivatives: Power Procurement, Market Operation & Risk Management”

The Centre for Energy Regulation (CER), IIT Kanpur, is organising a three-day residential masterclass from 7th-9th **December 2026** at the **IITK Outreach Centre, Noida**. Designed for power sector stakeholders, the programme will focus on identifying risk exposure, exploring risk management avenues, and developing portfolio strategies for participation in electricity derivatives market.

Scan the QR code or visit the link for more information.



<https://cer.iitk.ac.in/olet/>

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Regulatory Insights Team- Nitin, Sanjit, Mrudul, Keerti, Mohit, Himanshu, Filza, Nainsy, Ajay, Aman, Madhav

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Other Initiatives



Contact us (Publisher):
Centre for Energy Regulation (CER)
Department of Management Sciences
Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur, Kanpur-208016
Phone: +91 512 259 6181
Email: cer@iitk.ac.in | Follow us on: [in](#) [X](#)



Note: Additional information can be accessed through the hyperlinks provided in the online version of this periodical.