

DETAILED PROCEDURE

FOR

MANAGEMENT OF RE

CURTAILMENT FOR WIND AND

SOLAR GENERATION

In accordance with

Tamil Nadu Electricity Regulatory Commission (Forecasting, Scheduling and Deviation settlement and Related Matters for Wind and Solar Generation) Regulations, 2024.

Prepared and Approved by

Tamil Nadu Electricity Regulatory Commission

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1.0. Preamble

- 1.1.** Curtailment of power generated by wind and solar projects is a persistent problem for the wind/solar developers in India. Curtailment typically occurs because of transmission congestion or lack of transmission access and for other reasons such as excess generation of solar/wind power during low demand periods in the grid. Provision for “Must Run” status for Wind and solar generators has been accorded in the Indian Electricity Grid Code, 2010 and the same has been revised in 2023. Further, the APTEL in Appeal No. 197 of 2019 has also affirmed must run status to the RE. In addition to that the TNERC (Forecasting, Scheduling and Deviation Settlement and related matters for Wind and Solar Generation) Regulations, 2024 prescribes that curtailment of wind and solar energy shall be imposed for reliable and secure grid operation in emergent situations. Further, as per the above Regulation (Regulation 15.3), the Commission shall issue “detailed procedure for management of RE curtailment for wind and solar generation” separately within 60 days from the date of issue of these Regulations.
- 1.2.** However, there have been instances where RE generation was curtailed for several reasons other than grid security. If curtailment of RE is done due to operation reasons, it should be done transparently, Viz. SLDC/DISCOM shall send written instruction through email to the RE generator stating the exact reasons for curtailment and the quantum of curtailment along with the reasons thereof and the name of the generator/site to whom curtailment instruction was given shall be published by the SLDC/DISCOM in their website.
- 1.3.** Curtailment of Renewable Energy by the System Operator is likely to have a significant impact on the pace and feasibility of RE deployment going forward in the nation. Curtailing renewable results in lost opportunities for clean resources to generate all of the carbon-free power that otherwise could be produced. Curtailment of RE mostly happens due to grid congestion, non-up gradation of the grid to fully utilize the RE power. As the

grid up gradation efforts requires a longer horizon to implement, immediate solutions to address the impacts of curtailment is required through suitable Regulatory mechanism.

- 1.4.** In the object statement of Electricity Act, 2003, promotion of efficient and environmentally benign policies is enshrined. Further, the Regulation 49(1)(f)(iii) of the IEGC, 2023 has accorded exemptions to the RE generating stations from merit order despatch and subject to technical constraints shall be requisitioned first followed by requisition from other generating stations in merit order. As per this Code, it is the duty of the RLDCs/SLDCs to make all efforts to evacuate available solar and wind power subject to the grid security and the security of personnel and equipment. The Regulation 30(1) of the IEGC, 2023 also mandates the system operators to maintain the grid frequency within 49.90 Hz – 50.05 Hz band.
- 1.5.** The Regulation 8(3)(b) of the TN Electricity Grid Code casts a statutory duty on SLDC to regulate the overall state generation in such a manner that generation from wind and renewable energy sources along with other specific plants where energy potential, if unutilized, goes as a waste shall not be curtailed.
- 1.6.** The APTEL in its judgement dated 02-08-2021 in Appeal No. 197 of 2019 & I.A.No. 1706 of 2019 had directed the Forum of Regulators (FOR) to formulate guidelines in relation to management of curtailment of RE and accordingly, the FOR has framed "Model guidelines for management of RE curtailment for wind and solar generation" during November, 2022. TNERC envisages a detailed procedure encompassing the said guidelines for effective implementation.
- 1.7.** In exercise of the Powers conferred by Regulation 15.3 of Tamil Nadu Electricity Regulatory Commission (Forecasting, Scheduling and Deviation Settlement and related matters for Wind and Solar Generation) Regulations, 2024 issued vide Notification No.TNERC/ F&S Wind & Solar/21-1/ 2024 Dt. 22-01-2024, judgement of the Hon'ble APTEL in Appeal No. 197 of 2019,

provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003, Indian Electricity Grid Code and other Regulations/Orders of the Commission, and after previous publication, the Commission approves this procedure.

- 1.8.** This procedure may be called “detailed procedure for management of RE curtailment for wind and solar generation”, which shall be read in conjunction with the TNERC (Forecasting, Scheduling and Deviation Settlement and related matters for Wind and Solar Generation) Regulations, 2024, Indian Electricity Grid Code (IEGC), Tamil Nadu Electricity Grid Code (TNEGC), Intra State Open Access Regulations and subsequent amendments issued thereof.

2.0. Objective of this procedure

The objective of this procedure is –

- (i) To lay down a comprehensive framework for managing the curtailment of variable RE generation for grid security while keeping the impact of curtailment on RE to the minimum.
- (ii) To lay down the roles and responsibilities of the various stakeholders like SLDC, STU, Distribution Licensee, RE generators and Qualified coordinating agencies (QCAs)/Lead generators as and when appointed.
- (iii) To classify the situations which call for curtailment of RE generation
- (iv) To formulate methodologies for curtailment and restoration

3.0. Scope and Applicability

This procedure shall be applicable to all Wind and Solar Energy Generators and RE hybrid (Wind, Solar and/or Storage) Generators connected to the Intra-State Transmission System and distribution system including those connected through Pooling Sub-Stations and using the power generated for self-consumption or sale within or outside the State.

4.0. Definitions

- 4.1.** "Available Capacity" (or "AvC") of Wind or Solar Energy Generators means the cumulative capacity rating of the Wind turbines, Solar inverters or Solar thermal generators that are capable of generating power in a given time block as declared by such Generators or QCA/Lead Generator, as the case may be;
- 4.2.** 'Available Transfer Capacity' means power transfer capacity of the transmission system or transmission element between inter-connection points across state transmission network available for scheduling transactions in a specific direction, considering the network security declared by the concerned load despatch centre;
- 4.3.** "Congestion" means a situation where the demand for transmission capacity exceeds the available transfer capacity, a condition that arises on the transmission system when one or more restrictions prevent the [economic dispatch] of electric energy from serving loads. Economic dispatch means meeting system demand at the lowest possible cost.
- 4.4.** "Curtailment" means a reduction in the output of a generator from what it could otherwise produce given available resources, typically on an involuntary basis. The term curtailment is broadly used to refer to the use of less wind or solar power than is potentially available at that time;
- 4.5.** "Dedicated Evacuation network" means the dedicated EHV, HV, LV network designed and developed for evacuation of generation through specific Generating Station or a group of Generating Stations.
- 4.6.** "Electricity Grid Code" means the Indian Electricity Grid Code notified by the CERC as amended from time to time or the TN Electricity Grid Code notified by the Commission as the case may be;
- 4.7.** "F&S Regulations" means the TNERC (Forecasting, Scheduling & Deviation Settlement and related matters for Wind and Solar Generation) Regulations, 2024 notified by the Commission.
- 4.8.** "Force Majeure Event" means any act or event that prevents the affected Party from performing its obligation, if such act or event is beyond the

reasonable control of the affected Party and such Party had been unable to overcome such act or event with the exercise of due diligence (including the expenditure of reasonable sums). Subject to the foregoing conditions, "Force Majeure Event" shall include without limitation the following acts or events: (i) natural phenomena, such as storms, hurricanes, floods, lightning, volcanic eruptions and earthquakes; (ii) explosions or fires arising from lighting or other causes unrelated to the acts or omissions of the Party seeking to be excused from performance; (iii) acts of war or public disorders, civil disturbances, riots, insurrection, sabotage, epidemic, terrorist acts, or rebellion. A Force Majeure Event shall not be based on the economic hardship of either Party.

4.9. Grid Reliability – The degree to which the performances of the elements of the electric system result in power being delivered to consumers within accepted standards and in the amount desired.

4.10. "Grid Security" means the power system's capability to retain a normal state or to return to a normal state as soon as possible, and which is characterized by operational security limits.

[Explanation: Normal state means the state in which the system is within the operational parameters as defined under IEGC.]

4.11. "Plant Operators" means the agency or a company which is appointed by the Wind & Solar Generators for operating the Generating Plant on behalf of them, such as Developers, OEMs, etc.

4.12. "Pooling Sub-Station" (PSS) means a Sub-Station consisting of a step-up transformer and associated switchgear to the Low Voltage (LV) side of which several Wind or Solar Energy Generators are connected:

Provided that, where a Generating Unit is connected through a common or an individual feeder terminating at a Sub-Station of a Distribution Licensee, the State Transmission Utility or the Central Transmission Utility, such Sub-Station shall be treated as the Pooling Sub-Station for such Wind or Solar Energy Generator for the purposes of these Regulations;

- 4.13.** "Qualified Co-ordinating Agency" (or "QCA") means the agency appointed by the majority of the Wind or Solar Energy Generators connected to a Pooling Sub-Station in terms of installed capacity, or by an individual Generator connected directly to a sub-station where no other generators are connected or a single agency appointed by the majority of the Wind or Solar Energy Generators in the State in terms of installed capacity, to perform the functions and discharge the obligations specified in these Regulations.
- 4.14.** "Restoration" means re-establishment of the output of a generator allowed to the original levels prior to the curtailment order after the reason for curtailment ceases to exist.
- 4.15.** "Scheduled Generation" for a time block or other time period means the Schedule of generation in MW or MWh ex-bus provided by the QCA(s)/Generator(s).
- 4.16.** "System Operator" shall mean SLDC or RLDC or NLDC as the case may be.
- 4.17.** "Threshold Limit at State Periphery" for deviation of drawal from the schedule at the State periphery shall be as per the CERC DSM Regulations, which have specified the volume limits for RE rich states as +/- 200 MW or as amended by the CERC from time to time.

Save as aforesaid and unless repugnant words and expressions used in these guidelines and not defined, but defined in the Act, or the CERC (Indian Electricity Grid Code) Regulations or Regulations of the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) or any other Regulations of the State Commission shall have the meaning assigned to them respectively in the Act or IEGC or any other Regulations as the case may be.

5.0. Specifying the parameters for ascertaining grid safety / security:

- 5.1.** The SLDC shall make all efforts to evacuate the available solar and wind power and treat as a must-run station. However, System operator may instruct the solar /wind generator to back down generation on consideration

of grid security or when safety of any equipment or personnel is endangered and Solar/ wind generator shall comply with the same. For this, Data Acquisition System facility shall be provided for transfer of information to concerned SLDC as prescribed in TNERC (Forecasting, Scheduling and Deviation Settlement and related matters for Wind and Solar Generation) Regulations, 2024 and other Regulations/Orders of the Commission issued from time to time.

5.2. The following parameters and conditions stipulates the Grid Security Parameters to ascertain the boundary conditions, breaching of which could potentially affect reliable and safe Grid operations and hence warranting appropriate actions on part of System Operator to initiate RE curtailment, as under:

Sl. No.	Parameter	Specific conditions
1	Upper limit of operating Frequency band	Average frequency for two or more successive time-blocks exceeds 50.05 Hz
2	State Volume Limits as per CERC Regulations	Under-drawal by State at state periphery outside the range of 200 MW for two or more successive time blocks.
3	Technical Minimum Margin for TPS % of MCR or Installed Capacity	In case all intra-state thermal generating stations are operating at technical minimum of 55% (or as per State Grid code subject to conditions for specific generating units, as approved by State Commission) and no further limit for backing down any thermal generation unit exists.
4	Thermal limit of Transmission lines	Permissible maximum Loading limit on transmission line shall be its thermal loading limit as stipulated under CEA (Manual of transmission planning criteria), 2022
5	Transformer/ICT loading limits	Loading limit for Inter-connecting transformer (ICT) shall be its Nameplate Rating as stipulated under

		CEA (Manual of transmission planning criteria), 2022																
6	Operational voltage limits	<p>The steady state operating voltage limits under Normal conditions shall be within operating range as specified under Table-1, Clause (b) of Regulation 3 of CEA (Grid Standards) Regulations, 2010 and amendments thereof.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Operating Voltages</th> <th>IEGC/CEA Limits</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>765 kV</td> <td>728-800 kV</td> </tr> <tr> <td>400 kV</td> <td>380-420 kV</td> </tr> <tr> <td>220 kV/230 kV</td> <td>198-245 kV</td> </tr> <tr> <td>132 kV</td> <td>122-145 kV</td> </tr> <tr> <td>110 kV</td> <td>99-121 kV</td> </tr> <tr> <td>66 kV</td> <td>60-72 kV</td> </tr> <tr> <td>33 kV</td> <td>30-36 kV</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Operating Voltages	IEGC/CEA Limits	765 kV	728-800 kV	400 kV	380-420 kV	220 kV/230 kV	198-245 kV	132 kV	122-145 kV	110 kV	99-121 kV	66 kV	60-72 kV	33 kV	30-36 kV
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Above parameters shall be considered as operational parameters with boundary conditions for safe and reliable Grid operations and System operator (SLDC) shall make all efforts to evacuate the available solar and wind power to the maximum extent so long as grid parameters are within the above stipulated limits and shall not resort to RE curtailment.

However, in case of breach of any of the boundary conditions as outlined in respect of above grid parameters and if in the opinion of System Operator, the continued injection of variable RE power is likely to further worsen the situation to affect reliable and safe grid operations, System operator may instruct the solar/wind generator to back down generation on consideration of grid security or to ensure safety of any equipment or to ensure that no personnel is endangered and Solar/ wind generator shall comply with the same. In case of curtailment of solar/wind generation, the protocol as prescribed in clause (6) infra shall be followed.

6.0. Protocol for curtailment

6.1. General Provisions:

6.1.1. In spite of having 'must-run' status for Wind & Solar Generation, during real time operations there is a possibility for issuing curtailment instructions to RE generators by LDCs.

6.1.2. The need for RE curtailment may arise due to occurrence of events concerning Grid Security or Grid element such as outlined below but not limited to following events;

- i. Planned/forced outages on the evacuation infrastructure
- ii. Over-voltages on transmission line/evacuation infrastructure
- iii. Over-loading of transmission line and/or associated evacuation infrastructure (including ICT)
- iv. Demand crash in the State with heavy under-drawal from ISTS & all the thermal generators are running at technical minimum with grid frequency crossing beyond higher permissible limits (>50.05Hz).
- v. State's under-drawal is far below the volume limits specified by the CERC DSM Regulations and there are limitations/constraints to minimize the schedule of generation from Interstate Generating Stations.

6.2. Management of Curtailment for Frequency Management

6.2.1. The operating frequency is resultant of the load-generation balance at national level in interconnected power system operating in synchronous frequency mode. Reduction in generation below the schedule and/or increase in the demand results in the dropping of frequency below the permissible limits and reduction in demand below the schedule and/or increase in the generation results in increasing the frequency above permissible limits.

6.2.2. As per the Indian Electricity Grid Code the operational frequency band is specified as [49.90 Hz to 50.05Hz or as may be amended from time to time.] The System Operator is expected to operate the system to maintain the frequency within the specified frequency band.

- 6.2.3. In case frequency exceeds the over-frequency limits, the RLDC is expected to back down the hydro generation [except for constrained hydro generation projects such as run-of-river hydro projects, irrigation linked hydro generation projects or storage hydro factoring spillage considerations] followed by thermal generation to technical minimum considering the scheduled demand in subsequent time blocks and ramp requirement to meet the scheduled demand.
- 6.2.4. SLDC may instruct Discoms to reduce the requisition from their contracted Inter-State Generating Stations (ISGS) through revision of Schedules. Also, Discoms, may be advised to withdraw demand curtailments, if issued any.
- 6.2.5. SLDC may request RLDC for backing down the interstate generation schedule to State.
- 6.2.6. If the State has the hydro resource like Pumped Storage Hydro project (PSH), the SLDC shall instruct the PSH to operate in Pumped mode subject to capacity constraint and spillage considerations to provide the load to the system for reduction of the frequency. The operation of PSH in pump mode at this frequency shall store the energy which may be wasted in curtailment.
- 6.2.7. If hydro generation (excluding run off river) is in operation, the SLDC shall reduce or stop the hydro generation to provide require relief considering its higher ramp down rate and avoiding the wastage of water resources.
- 6.2.8. The Technical Minimum of all the Thermal Power Stations (TPS) in the State shall be considered as 55% as per the IEGC provisions or as approved by the Commission in the State Grid Code for specific generating units. Only in case of specific generating units, higher technical minimum condition can be considered by the Commission subject to adequate technical justification by the Generating Station as approved by the Commission.
- 6.2.9. SLDC shall instruct the thermal generating station to back down the generation upto the notified technical minimum, which shall normally be not higher than 55% of its rated capacity i.e. upto Technical Minimum considering the Merit Order Principles.

- 6.2.10. In case of demand crash due to tripping or break-down or manual opening of the electrical network, concerned transmission & distribution licensee shall be directed to restore the network elements on priority so as to restore the demand.
- 6.2.11. Besides implementing all the above measures, if the necessary relief is not achieved and frequency continues to rise beyond the upper limit of 50.05 Hz for two or more consecutive time-blocks, the RLDC in accordance with their procedure approved by the CERC may instruct the Wind / Solar Generation to curtail the generation connected to Inter-State Transmission system (ISTS) and also instruct SLDCs to curtail the generation connected to Intra-state Transmission system (InSTS) as last option for maintaining the frequency within limits.
- 6.2.12. For the purpose of frequency management and upon exhausting all measures as outlined above, the SLDC shall issue instructions to PSS to back down/curtail the RE generation to that extent in order to seek desired relief in the best interest of grid operations.
- 6.2.13. While curtailing for the purpose of frequency management, SLDC may ensure to avail required relief with minimum curtailment. In such instances, curtailment instructions shall be given to all PSSs connected with InSTS on pro-rata basis of Scheduled Generation in respect of intra-state transaction and Available Capacity for inter-state transaction for the time-block immediate prior to issuance of curtailment instructions. The curtailment in the PSSs so chosen shall be carried out without any discrimination avoiding scope for dispute.
- 6.2.14. The Distribution Licensee shall take all possible efforts to fully utilize the RE power. If there is any surplus RE power even after following the curtailment procedure, the distribution licensee shall explore the possibilities of selling excess RE power in the open market through Power exchanges at prevailing rate in the Real Time Market (RTM) and also the distribution licensee may consider swapping of RE power with other entities.

6.3. Curtailment for relief from Transmission Congestion

- 6.3.1. No Transmission Line outage shall be availed without approval from SLDC except unforeseen emergency situations. Also, no planned outages of Transmission Line shall be considered if not submitted at least (2) days prior to the date of Outage.
- 6.3.2. The incidences resulting in curtailment of Wind/Solar Generation which shall be intimated to SLDC are as follows:
- i. Planned / Forced Outages on Evacuation infrastructure,
 - ii. Tripping of any transmission elements/Evacuation infrastructure,
 - iii. Overloading of any transmission elements/Evacuation infrastructure.
- 6.3.3. In case of tripping of any Transmission element/Evacuation Infrastructure/PSS resulting in curtailment/backing down of RE generation, it shall be the responsibility of concerned Transmission Licensee and affected RE Generator(s) (for their respective Pooling Sub-Stations) to intimate the same immediately to SLDC through their QCA/Lead Generator or separately for required modifications in the Schedules along with tentative time for restoration.
- 6.3.4. In case of planned outages, the Transmission and Distribution Licensees as the case may be shall plan the outage period so as to avoid curtailment of Wind/Solar generation.
- 6.3.5. All the events of Planned/Forced Outages of Transmission Lines resulting in the backing down/curtailment of Wind & Solar Generation shall be submitted to SLDC by the respective owners of the line (Generator, developer, licensee, etc.) through Web-based portal developed by SLDC, which would cover information about event duration, affected location(s) of grid elements, RE capacity, cause of outage, likely restoration/rectification time.
- 6.3.6. In case of any bottleneck in the transmission network, the SLDC shall require to initiate the load relief on the specific transmission lines connected to the Wind/Solar PSS. The SLDC may issue instructions to PSS to back down/curtail

the RE generation to that extent in order to seek desired relief in the best interest of grid operations.

6.3.7. While curtailing to mitigate the congestion, SLDC would target the specific PSS to get required load relief with minimum curtailment. However, SLDC shall also ensure that, the same PSSs are not receiving frequent curtailments. In such cases curtailment instructions may be given on pro-rata basis of Scheduled Generation in respect of intra-state transaction and Available Capacity for inter-state transaction at PSSs in that area, for the time-block immediately prior to issuance of curtailment instructions. The details of curtailments instructions issued by the SLDC shall be informed to the generators and hosted in their website then and there.

6.4. Maintaining the Volume Limits at State Periphery

6.4.1. The SLDCs are mandated to take all measures to maintain the State Drawal within the Volume Limits as specified by the CERC for the RE rich States.

6.4.2. The SLDCs may initiate the Backing down or Curtailment in case under-drawal of State is beyond the Threshold Limit at the State periphery. The SLDCs shall also take into consideration the Grid Frequency while acting on the volume limits.

Representation of curtailment decision by SLDC [RE curtailment only after exercising other measures as outlined under clauses 6.2.3 and 6.2.10]

Grid Frequency	Curtailment for maintaining volume limit (under drawal) at state periphery)	
	For Deviation ≤ 200 MW* (or threshold limit as specified by CERC)	For Deviation > 200 MW* (or threshold limit as specified by CERC)
F < 49.90 Hz	No	No
F > 49.90 and < 50.05 Hz	No	Yes
F > 50.05 Hz	Yes (Provided grid frequency exceeds 50.05 Hz for two or more successive time blocks)	Yes (Provided Under-drawal by State at state periphery is outside the range of 200 MW for two or more successive time-blocks.)

* As implemented by CERC

7.0. RE Curtailment implementation modalities

7.1. RE Curtailment Instructions by SLDC and its Implementation

- 7.1.1. RLDC shall be the implementing agency for management of RE curtailment at regional level for RE generation connected to inter-state transmission system and SLDC shall be the implementing agency for the management of RE Curtailment at State level for RE generation connected to intrastate transmission system in accordance with this procedure.
- 7.1.2. SLDC shall monitor the grid frequency, State periphery under-drawal condition, over-loading of transmission lines, over-voltage/evacuation constraints (if any) in line with conditions stipulated under Clause 5 of this procedure and shall initiate curtailment as required to maintain system balance. SLDC can also initiate curtailment as instructed by the RLDC.
- 7.1.3. Quantum of required curtailment shall be assessed by SLDC official based on the real time system conditions in accordance with the provisions of the IEGC, TN State Grid code, Regulations and provisions of this Procedure.
- 7.1.4. While curtailing the concerned RE Generator(s), the SLDC shall issue despatch/curtailment instructions to concerned RE Generator(s) through QCA/Lead Generator and accordingly revise the schedule provided by the QCA/Lead Generator and intimate the QCA/Lead Generator about such revision. Such revision in schedule shall take place with immediate effect from the next time-block counting the time-block as 1st time-block in which such curtailment instructions have been issued.
- 7.1.5. Injection schedule shall be restricted to limit the loading on evacuation network which is in service, within thermal loading limits as per CEA Grid standards and other relevant Regulations.
- 7.1.6. In case multiple generators connected to a PSS (Pooling Sub-Station) or group of PSSs are concerned, curtailment instructions shall be issued on pro-rata basis of Scheduled Generation in respect of intra-state transaction and Available Capacity for inter-state transaction amongst the affected PSS

without any preference in a non-discriminatory manner subject to transmission capacity constraint.

- 7.1.7. While issuing the curtailment instructions, SLDC may indicate the likely time duration (in time blocks) for curtailment and indicate the restoration time block.
- 7.1.8. The QCA/Lead Generator shall further instruct the RE generators within the PSS to reduce/curtail the generation on a pro rata basis considering the declared Scheduled Generation in respect of intra-state transaction and Available Capacity for inter-state transaction by RE Generators as per provisions of TNERC (Forecasting, Scheduling and Deviation Settlement and related matters for Wind and Solar Generation) Regulations, 2024 and its amendments issued from time to time.
- 7.1.9. Curtailment Instructions shall contain the following information to the extent possible:
 - i. Name of PSS
 - ii. Quantum of Generation to be curtailed or Quantum to which generation is to be restricted
 - iii. Time Blocks from which curtailment to be implemented and likely to be withdrawn
 - iv. Reason for Curtailment
 - v. Wind & Solar Generation Schedule for the State for period of curtailment
 - vi. Grid Frequency and Voltage at the time of curtailment instruction
 - vii. Drawal condition by the State at state periphery
 - viii. Confirmation towards operation of Thermal Units at Technical Minimum level
 - ix. Details of Transmission Constraint along with loading conditions
- 7.1.10. Transmission Licensee/Distribution Licensee, RE Generators and QCAs/Lead Generator shall follow the instructions issued by the SLDC and implement the curtailment instructions as issued.

- 7.1.11. The instructions from SLDC shall be communicated to the Nodal Officer of respective Transmission Licensee/distribution licensee, RE Generator & QCA/Lead Generator for implementation telephonically (being real time operations), which shall be confirmed through mail as immediately as practical but not later than 24 hours.
- 7.1.12. SLDC, Transmission Licensee, Generator and QCA/Lead Generator shall maintain a log-book for recording such instructions and actions taken thereof for implementation of such instructions. The log-book shall be made available for verification on request by the authority approved by the Commission. In addition, such instructions can be recorded in the web portal of the SLDC as envisaged in clause 6.3.5.

7.2. Pre-curtailment Communication Protocol

- i. SLDC shall communicate the QCAs/Lead Generator/ RE generators about the curtailment using standard formats as in Annexure.
- ii. The SLDC shall use both automated and manual mode for communication with Nodal officer of QCA/Lead Generator/RE Generators through (telephonic/email) communication.
- iii. Telephonic communications shall be followed by Email communication as immediately as practical, but not later than 24 hours.
- iv. SLDC shall impose restrictions on maximum permissible Schedule & Generation through SLDC/REMC Scheduling Software (wherever available) during the curtailment period.
- v. SLDC shall also develop web based application portal for communication of curtailment instructions and recording the instructions issued to the Transmission Licensee/Distribution Licensee/RE generators/QCAs/Lead Generator.

7.3. Post curtailment protocol

- i. SLDC shall maintain records of PSS-wise curtailment events with (a) details of time, (b) duration of curtailment instructions issued, (c) quantum of RE curtailment instructed, (d) actually relief received, (e)

details of restoration instructions issued and (f) actual restoration of the generation capacity thereof pursuant to restoration instructions. Such information shall be compiled on monthly basis and published on the website of the SLDC.

- ii. SLDC shall also record the cause of curtailment instructions issued and remedial measures initiated to mitigate such cause.
- iii. The recorded data can be used for post-facto analysis.
- iv. SLDC shall also certify the curtailment events, loss of generation, etc. due to grid security and other than grid security considerations for further compensation modalities.

8.0. Functions, Roles and Responsibilities of Stakeholders

8.1. Role of SLDC

8.1.1. SLDC shall develop a web-based application Software for:

- Uploading of Day ahead and Week ahead RE Generation Forecasts.
- Uploading of the revisions in Schedules in accordance with RE F&S Procedures and Regulations.
- Communication of Grid Constraints and curtailments if any and restorations thereof.
- Maintaining the data of Load-Generation balance in real time and the deviation of State at State periphery and transmission line loading in real time.

8.1.2. SLDC shall be responsible for scheduling, communication, coordination with Licensees/QCAs/Lead Generator for RE generation.

8.1.3. SLDC shall undertake RE generation forecast on the basis of the weather data provided by Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) or any other weather data with the objective of ensuring secure grid operation.

8.1.4. SLDC shall monitor congestion situations in the intra-state transmission network and shall be responsible for issuance of remediation measures for the

same. The action on remediation measures initiated by the SLDC shall be taken by the STU/Licensee.

- 8.1.5. SLDC shall maintain records and accounts of the time block-wise Schedules, the actual generation injected and the deviations, for the Pooling Sub-Station and the individual Generator(s) separately.
- 8.1.6. SLDC shall maintain records of curtailment events along with causes for such curtailment. SLDC shall certify the events of curtailment, duration of curtailment to facilitate RE Generators/QCAs/Lead Generator to estimate loss of generation. However, it is clarified that the claims for loss of generation and methodology for computation of such loss shall be as per the terms of the PPA and/or Guidelines issued by Central/State Government and/or Commission from time to time.

8.2. Role of STU / Transmission Service Providers

- 8.2.1. STU/Intra-state transmission licensee shall be responsible for transmitting the power generated by RE generators and involved in planning transmission systems and operations at intra-state level.
- 8.2.2. Intra-state transmission licensee shall be responsible for maintaining and monitoring logbook, event recording, installing and maintaining protection systems and notifying SLDC about the position of protection relay.
- 8.2.3. Intra-state transmission licensee shall be responsible of ensuring maximum availability of the transmission lines.
- 8.2.4. Intra-state transmission licensee shall undertake any scheduled maintenance activity on the Intra-state transmission system (InSTS) with prior approval of the SLDC. The transmission licensee as far as possible may avoid to undertake scheduled maintenance activity during high-wind season and during peak solar hours.
- 8.2.5. During the times of natural calamities or events that cause damage to the transmission infrastructure or breakdown of power supply, the STU/Intra-

State transmission licensee shall inform the SLDC of such failure and endeavour to restore the connections in shortest time possible.

8.2.6. The Transmission Licensee shall take all possible efforts in maintaining the transmission network availability for evacuating the RE power at all time. However, in case any difficulty arises to the Transmission Licensee in attending the breakdown/ repair works without delay, the same may be entrusted to the RE generators/developer and in such case, the RE generators/developers at a reasonable cost as mutually agreed upon to carryout the breakdown/ repair works. Such cost shall be adjusted by the Transmission Licensee in their subsequent bills of Open Access charges or refunded.

8.3. Role of RE Generator

8.3.1. As specified in the TNERC (Forecasting, Scheduling and Deviation Settlement and related matters for Wind and Solar Generation) Regulations, 2024, RE Generators may submit all the Technical parameters such as installed capacity, make, model, hub-height, rotor diameter, wind curve specified by OEM, Inverter capacity, Performance Ratio, AC/DC capacity, etc. to the SLDC through QCA/Lead Generator.

8.3.2. RE generators shall appoint the QCA/Lead Generator as per the TNERC (Forecasting, Scheduling and Deviation Settlement and related matters for Wind and Solar Generation) Regulations, 2024 and its amendments issued from time to time for their Pooling Stations.

8.3.3. RE Generators shall provide following real time data subject to availability for power generation parameters (at Pooling Sub-Station level) and real time generation data (turbine and inverter level) and weather data wherever available to SLDC through QCAs/Lead Generator to the extent possible:

A. Wind turbine generating plants:

- i. Turbine Generation (MW/MVAR)
- ii. Wind Speed (meter/second)

- iii. Generator Status (on/off-line) - this is required for calculation of availability of the WTG
- iv. Wind Direction (degrees from true north)
- v. Voltage (Volt)
- vi. Ambient air temperature (°C)
- vii. Barometric pressure (Pascal)
- viii. Relative humidity (in percent)
- ix. Air Density (kg/m³)

B. For Solar generating Plants:

- i. Solar Generation unit/ Inverter-wise (MW and MVAR)
- ii. Voltage at interconnection point (Volt)
- iii. Generator/Inverter Status (on/off-line)
- iv. Global horizontal irradiance (GHI) (Watt/m²)
- v. Ambient temperature (°C)
- vi. Diffuse Irradiance (Watt/m²)
- vii. Direct Irradiance (Watt/m²)
- viii. Sun-rise and sunset timings
- ix. Cloud cover (Okta)
- x. Rainfall (mm)
- xi. Relative humidity (%)
- xii. Performance Ratio

8.3.4. In case of non-availability of Real Time Data (at turbine level /inverter level), QCA/Lead Generator in coordination with Generator shall maintain and provide time block wise generation data at (turbine and inverter level) and weather data on Weekly basis, wherever possible:

- i. For wind plants, at the turbine level: Average wind speed.
- ii. For solar plants, for all inverters ≥ 1 MW: Average Solar Irradiation.

8.3.5. The RE generator shall provide all the necessary details for communication such as contact details of Nodal person/Control Room, telephone and fax (including mobile) nos. and Email ID to their respective QCA/Lead Generator.

8.4. Role of QCAs/Lead Generator

8.4.1. The QCA(s)/Lead Generators shall perform all the functions as per the TNERC (Forecasting, Scheduling and Deviation Settlement and related matters for Wind and Solar Generation) Regulations, 2024 and its amendments issued from time to time in addition to the following functions:

- i. The QCA/Lead Generator shall establish a Control Centre round the clock for monitoring of generation. The Control Centre shall have facilities of voice communication with RLDC/SLDC and Wind/Solar Generators with voice recording facilities and internet connection available for all the 24 hours.
- ii. The QCA/Lead Generator shall establish protocol for communication with individual generators to implement the instructions of RLDC/SLDC.
- iii. The QCA/Lead Generator shall comply the instructions of the SLDC in normal condition as well as during emergencies. The QCA/Lead Generator shall comply the appropriate decisions taken by the SLDC in view of Grid security and safety.
- iv. QCA/Lead Generator shall submit day ahead RE schedule to the SLDC as per the provisions of the TNERC (Forecasting, Scheduling and Deviation Settlement and related matters for Wind and Solar Generation) Regulations, 2024 and its amendments issued from time to time and procedure there under. QCA/Lead Generator may also revise the schedules during intra-day operation considering the weather data forecast provided by the forecasting tools as per the provisions of the above Regulations.
- v. QCA/Lead Generator in consultation with generators within Pooling Station shall establish a protocol for implementation of the curtailments & restoration instructions issued by SLDC and ensure implementation

of the instructions of SLDC. The curtailment instructions may be implemented on pro-rata basis of Scheduled Generation in respect of intra-state transaction and Available Capacity for inter-state transaction to RE generators within the PSS.

8.5. Role of Distribution Licensee

- 8.5.1. In case of evacuation of wind/solar power through the distribution lines of voltages 33 kV and below, the distribution licensee shall be responsible of ensuring maximum availability of the distribution lines.
- 8.5.2. The Distribution licensee shall be responsible for transmitting the power generated by RE generators and involved in planning distribution systems and operations.
- 8.5.3. Distribution licensee shall be responsible for maintaining and monitoring logbook, event recording, installing and maintaining protection and systems and notifying SLDC about the position of protection relay.
- 8.5.4. Wherever, evacuation of wind/solar power happened at the voltage level of 33 kV and below, the Distribution Licensee shall undertake any scheduled maintenance activity with prior approval of the SLDC. The distribution licensee as far as possible may avoid to undertake scheduled maintenance activity during high-wind season and during peak solar hours.
- 8.5.5. During the times of natural calamities or events that cause damage to the distribution infrastructure the distribution licensee shall inform the SLDC of such failure and endeavour to restore the connections in shortest time possible.
- 8.5.6. The Distribution Licensee shall take all possible efforts in maintaining the distribution network availability for evacuating the RE power at all time. However, in case any difficulty arises to the Distribution Licensee in attending the breakdown/ repair works without delay, the same may be entrusted to the RE generators/developer and in such case, the RE generators/developers at a reasonable cost as mutually agreed upon to carryout the breakdown/ repair works. Such cost shall be adjusted by the Distribution Licensee in their

subsequent bills of Open Access charges or through energy charges as decided by the Generator(s).

9.0. Restoration

9.1. Restoration would occur once the cause of the problem that prompted curtailment subsides. Depending on the prevalent situation the SLDC may decide whether to restore the schedule partially or completely.

9.2. Situations that would lead to restoration of generation:

9.2.1. If the frequency remains below 50.05 Hz continuously for two or more number of consecutive time blocks.

9.2.2. If the under-drawal at State periphery is within threshold limit as specified in the CERC DSM Regulations as amended from time to time (ie. < 200 MW) continuously for two or more number of consecutive time blocks.

9.2.3. If any of the boundary conditions as stipulated under Clause 5 of these Procedure that triggered such curtailment no longer persists for two or more number of consecutive time-blocks.

9.2.4. This restoration shall be done as far as practical in First out First in (FOFI) fashion. This means that the first generator curtailed shall be the first generator to be restored. The degree of restoration would be decided by SLDC considering system stability.

9.2.5. SLDC shall issue restoration instruction via automated signal /web-based portal followed by manual (telephonic and email) communication and maintain the record of instructions issued.

9.2.6. QCAs/Lead Generator/RE Generators shall follow the restoration instructions issued by SLDC within stipulated timelines.

10.0. Information/Data sharing and Reporting Requirements

10.1. In case SLDC either on receiving instructions from RLDC or on its own judgement initiates curtailment based on triggering events mentioned earlier, such events and reasons thereof shall be recorded.

- 10.2.** Each curtailment instruction and each restoration instruction would be issued separate 'unique code' (alphanumeric) that would be recorded and referred in all future correspondence as regards such curtailment event.
- 10.3.** SLDC shall record the precise conditions that led to issuance of the curtailment order.
- 10.4.** SLDC shall record the status of all thermal generators (whether backed down to thermal limits) and their generation data prior to issuance of the command and after issuance.
- 10.5.** SLDC shall record the generation data of RE Generators prior to issuance and after implementation of the curtailment order.
- 10.6.** SLDC shall upload above mentioned on monthly basis on its website for the purpose of maintaining transparency.
- 10.7.** SLDC shall take all possible steps to restrain RE curtailment and shall take remedial measures like spreading out RE generation over regional grids.
- 10.8.** SLDC if necessary may issue separate guidelines/Procedures for implementation of these Procedure or amend existing Scheduling Procedure and Energy Accounting Procedures in line with these procedure only after getting prior approval of the Commission.

11.0. Energy Accounting and Treatment

11.1. For Curtailment Instructions

- 11.1.1. Once curtailment instruction is issued by the SLDC, the revised generation target would become the schedule for the RE Generator and such revised schedule shall be applicable for deviation settlement.
- 11.1.2. The schedule would become effective immediately from the next time block (t+1) counting time-block (t) as first-time block in which curtailment instructions are issued.
- 11.1.3. The Deviation of RE generator (PSS) vis-à-vis revised schedule (generation target given by SLDC for that PSS) shall be monitored as per TNERC (Forecasting, Scheduling and Deviation Settlement and

related matters for Wind and Solar Generation) Regulations, 2024 and shall be settled as per the provisions of this Regulations.

- 11.1.4. The deviation in percentage for Wind and Solar generating station shall be estimated based on the provisions in the TNERC (Forecasting, Scheduling and Deviation Settlement and related matters for Wind and Solar Generation) Regulations, 2024 and its amendments issued from time to time

11.2. For Restoration Instructions

- 11.2.1. SLDC would strive to minimize curtailment and restore generation as soon as safe operation of grid is restored.
- 11.2.2. Once restoration instruction is issued by the SLDC the earlier schedule of PSS submitted by QCA/Lead Generator for PSS (Despatch instructions issued by SLDC before issuing curtailment instructions) shall be restored. In case, QCA/Lead Generator wants to revise its schedule, the same shall be done as per the provisions of TNERC (Forecasting, Scheduling and Deviation Settlement and related matters for Wind and Solar Generation) Regulations, 2024 and its amendments issued from time to time
- 11.2.3. The revised schedule as instructed by SLDC would become effective immediately from the next time block.

12.0. Compensation in case of Loss of Generation due to Curtailment

- 12.1.** Compensation shall be payable to the RE generators by the Licensee in case of RE curtailment is initiated by the SLDC for the reasons other than grid operational safety and grid security conditions such as non-availability of grid or transmission elements for duration beyond the period as defined in the PPA/EPA or in the Commission's orders/Regulations, offtake constraints due to transmission infrastructure not complete/ready, etc.

12.2. The compensation shall not be applicable in the events of Force Majeure conditions affecting supply of Power by the RE Generators.

12.3. Computation in case of loss of generation due to grid unavailability

12.3.1. In case of non-availability of grid or transmission element for duration of less than a period as defined in power/energy purchase agreement (PPA/EPA), no compensation shall be payable to the RE Generators. In case the PPA has no such definition this period will be 50 hours a year or as may be specified by the Commission separately from time to time. In case of Solar Generation without Battery Energy Storage System (BESS), the Grid unavailability in the contract year shall be considered only for the solar hours, i.e. from 6 AM to 6 PM

12.3.2. In case of non-availability of grid or transmission element for duration more than the minimum period as defined in clause 12.3.1, the loss shall be computed as specified in the PPA/EPA. If there is no specific provision in the PPA/EPA to determine generation loss due to non-availability of grid or transmission element, the generation loss shall be computed as per formulation outlined below;

Generation loss per hour = Avg. Generation per hour during contract year x no. of un-availability hours of grid or transmission element.

Where,

Average Generation per hour during the contract year (kWh) = [Total generation in the contract year (kWh)] ÷ [8766 hours less total hours of grid unavailability in a Contract year].

12.3.3. The excess generation by RE generator equal to this generation loss shall be procured at PPA tariff so as to offset loss in succeeding 3 contract years.

Note:- Excess Generation means availability of generation over and above 10% of the declared CUF by the wind/solar generators or limit specified in the respective PPA, whichever is lower.

- 12.3.4. The above provisions shall be applicable to Wind and Solar Generation only. As per the provisions of the Tariff Based Competitive Bidding guidelines for Grid Connected Wind Solar Hybrid Projects, no compensation shall be payable for grid or transmission element unavailability on account of grid operational safety and grid security conditions. However, if the back down/curtailment is on account of considerations of Grid security/safety, such back down would be recorded and reported to SLDC by the STU/Transmission Licensee. SLDC will examine the issue of grid safety/security and give a finding that the issue of grid safety existed.
- 12.3.5. The SLDC shall record the reasons of non-availability of grid and shall make the same available to stakeholders on its web-portal.

12.4. Computation for loss of generation due to curtailment for reasons other than grid security

- 12.4.1. RE generators shall be compensated for the loss of generation due to the curtailment instructions issued by SLDC for reasons other than the grid operational parameters and grid security conditions discussed in Clause 5 of these procedure.
- 12.4.2. For computation of loss of generation for Wind Energy projects, the provisions outlined under PPA shall prevail and where no such provisions are covered in the PPA, the guidelines for Tariff based Competitive bidding process as notified by the Ministry of Power (MoP) and as amended from time to time shall be applicable, in case of wind power projects, solar power projects, RE Hybrid (Wind-Solar) projects, as the case may be.

12.4.3. Subject to conditions outlined under Clause 12.3.1 and Clause 12.3.2 above, the computation of loss of generation and compensation thereof due to curtailment for reasons other than grid security reasons shall be determined as per following formulation:

Particulars	Formulation for computation of loss of generation and compensation thereof
For Wind Energy projects	<p>Wind Generation Compensation = 50% x (Average Generation during the month corresponding to the capacity backed down) x PPA Tariff</p> <p>Where, Average Generation during the month corresponding to the capacity backed down (kWh) = (CUF during the month) x Σ (Backed down capacity in MW x corresponding time of back down in hours x 1000)</p> <p>The loss of generation compensation as calculated above will be limited to the extent of shortfall in annual generation corresponding to the maximum CUF permitted and the same shall be settled on yearly basis.</p>
For Solar Energy projects	<p>Solar Generation Compensation = 100% of [(Average Solar Generation per hour during the month) X (number of back down hours during the month)] X PPA tariff</p> <p>Where, Average Generation per hour during the month (kWh) = Total generation in the month (kWh) \div Total hours of generation in the month.</p>
For RE Hybrid (Wind-Solar) projects	<p>Minimum Generation Compensation = 100% of [(Average Generation per hour during the month) x (number of back down hours during the month) x PPA Tariff]</p> <p>Where, Average Generation per hour during the month (kWh) = Total generation in the month (kWh) \div Total hours of generation in the month.</p>

12.4.4. Further, the compensation in the event of RE curtailment due to constrains in the distribution system for reasons other than grid security shall be borne by the distribution companies/ buyers and that

such compensation paid shall not be allowed as a pass-through in tariff. Similarly, in the event of RE curtailment due to constraints in the transmission system for reasons other than grid security shall be borne by the Transmission Licensee.

13.0. Non-Compliance of Instructions and Remedial Measures

13.1. QCA/Lead Generator would have complete control over wind/Solar Injection Feeders. QCA/Lead Generator has to ensure that generators comply with the revised schedule in pursuance of the curtailment or restoration instructions, as the case may be.

13.2. QCA/Lead Generator would monitor the adherence to the curtailment/restoration order by the RE Generator. If gross non-compliance is observed it may be directed cut-off/open the feeder(s) of the concerned generator, upon issuance of the adequate notice and allowing sufficient time for concerned QCA/ Lead Generator/RE Generator to undertake remedial measures.

13.3. SLDC shall monitor compliance of instructions at Pooling Station level. When gross noncompliance at the part of the QCA/Lead Generator at the PSS level is observed, the SLDC may instruct the Transmission Licensee/Distribution Licensee to cut-off/open the interconnection point granted to the PSS of the concerned QCA/Lead Generator and deregister/ black-list concerned QCA/Lead Generator, upon issuance of adequate notice and allowing sufficient time for concerned QCA/Lead Generator/RE Generator to undertake remedial measures.

13.4. Non-submission of information by QCA/Lead Generator/RE Generator

13.4.1. In case of non-submission of information such as PSS-wise Generator details to SLDC by QCAs/Lead Generator/RE generators, or not establishing communication infrastructure/protocol for implementation

of curtailment instructions of SLDC, the SLDC shall issue show cause notice to the concerned QCA/Lead Generator/RE generator.

- 13.4.2. In case of continued failure to comply the instructions of SLDC and non submission of requisite information/data or non-establishment of communication links for more than 3 months, SLDC shall direct concerned Transmission/ Distribution Licensee to open the EHV or 33 kV inter-connection of the respective Generator and disconnect the generator from the grid.
- 13.4.3. Such generator shall not be compensated for any loss of generation during disconnection period and concerned RE generator shall be solely responsible for any cost/commercial implications raised out of it till default is rectified.

13.5. Non-compliance of curtailment instructions by QCA/Lead Generator/RE Generator

- 13.5.1. In case of non-compliance/implementation of the curtailment instructions issued by the SLDC or shortfall in adherence to terms and conditions of these RE curtailment management procedure or failure to comply with any other directives of the SLDC by the QCA/Lead Generator/RE Generator, appropriate action shall be taken by the SLDC based on the provisions of the Electricity Act, IEGC, State Grid Code & relevant regulations/Orders of the Commission, as amended from time to time.
- 13.5.2. As per the provisions of Section 29 and Section 33 (Compliance of Directions) of the Electricity Act, 2003 SLDC shall issue prior notice and direct QCA/Lead Generator/RE Generator to present case before SLDC and such continued non-compliance of SLDC instructions shall be liable to the attract penalty as stipulated under Section 29 and Section 33 of EA 2003.

13.5.3. In case QCAs/Lead Generator/ RE generators fail to address/rectify the breach, generators will be disconnected from grid, till default is rectified and/or attract levy of penalty/fines for non-compliance as per provisions outlined under Section 142 and Section 146 of EA 2003.

14.0. Grievance / Dispute Redressal:

14.1. All Complaints regarding unfair practices, delays, discrimination, lack of information, supply of wrong information or any other matters in the first instance shall be mutually resolved by the QCA, RE Generators and TNSLDC and only in the event of irreconcilable differences/ disputes the matter shall be referred to the Commission for clarification or adjudication.

14.2. Any disputes between TNSLDC, QCA and concerned generators *inter se* shall be governed as per dispute resolution mechanism under their agreement and in the event of disagreement, the dispute shall be referred to the State Power Committee to be formed as per the provisions of the TNERC (Forecasting, Scheduling and Deviation Settlement and related matters for Wind and Solar Generation) Regulations, 2024 for reconciliation. In the event of disagreement persisting, it shall be subject to jurisdiction of the Commission only after recording that the dispute is irrecoverable mutually. Pending the decision of the Commission, the directions of the TNSLDC shall be complied by the QCA and concerned generator(s), which shall be subject to the final outcome of the proceedings before the Commission.

15.0. Removal of difficulties:

15.1. In case of any difficulty in implementation of this procedure, TNSLDC may approach the Commission for review or revision of the procedure with requisite details.

15.2. In the event of any inconsistency between these procedures and the Regulations of the Commission, the provisions of the Regulations shall prevail. Any dispute arising out of the implementations of these procedures, which

cannot be resolved, shall either by the TNSLDC or by the QCA or the individual generators be referred to the Commission and the decision of the Commission thereon shall be final.

15.3. The procedure is in addition to the Regulations of the Commission in force and not in derogation of the same.

16.0. General:

16.1. The RE Generators and QCA shall abide by the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003, TNERC (Forecasting, Scheduling and Deviation Settlement and related matters for Wind and Solar Generation) Regulations, 2024, Indian Electricity Grid Code, TNERC (State Grid Code) Regulation, 2005 and applicable CERC and TNERC regulations/orders as amended from time to time.

16.2. This procedure aims at easy and pragmatic management of RE curtailment of wind and solar generation. However, some teething problems may still be experienced. The various implications would be known only after practical experience is gained by way of implementing these procedures. In order to resolve the same, this procedure shall be reviewed or revised by the TNSLDC with prior approval of Commission.

17.0. Annexure

Annexure – 1 (Format of curtailment event for SLDC)

Sl.No.	Date	Name of PSS	Curtailment		Reason for curtailment	Actual Generation at the time of curtailment	System Parameters
			From time block	To time block			

Annexure – 2 (Format of curtailment event for QCA/Lead Generator)

Sl.No.	Date	Name of Generator	Curtailment		Reason for curtailment	Actual	
			Period			Generation at the time of curtailment	
			From time block	To time block			

Sd/- dated 06-06-2024

Secretary

Tamil Nadu Electricity Regulatory Commission