

Rajasthan Electricity Regulatory Commission

Petition No. 2311/2025

Petition for direction, amendment and/or modification in RERC (Rajasthan Electricity Grid Code) Regulations, 2024 under Regulation 71 and 72 of Rajasthan Electricity Regulatory Commission (REGC) Regulations, 2024.

Coram:

Dr. Rajesh Sharma, Chairman

Sh. Hemant Kumar Jain, Member

Petitioner : Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd.

Respondents :

1. Jaipur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.
2. Jodhpur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.
3. Ajmer Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.
4. Rajasthan Urja Vikas & IT Services Ltd. (RUVITL)
5. Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Ltd. (RVPN)

Date of Hearing: 22.05.2025 and 29.07.2025.

Present:

1. Sh. Ankit Sharma, Representative for Petitioner.
2. Sh. Umang Gupta, Advocate for Respondents RUVITL.
3. Sh. Shubham Gupta, Advocate for the Respondents RVPN.

Order Date:

20.08.2025

ORDER

1. Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd. ("RVUN" / "Petitioner ") had filed this petition on 07.04.2025 under Regulation 71 and 72 of the Rajasthan Electricity Regulatory Commission (Rajasthan Electricity Grid code) Regulations, 2024 for seeking direction, amendment and/or modification in the RERC (Rajasthan Electricity Grid code) Regulations, 2024 (hereinafter referred to as REGC Regulations. 2024) notified by the Commission on dated 29.01.2025.
2. The matter was listed on 22.05.2025 and the Commission granted four weeks time to the Respondents RUVITL and RVPN for filing their replies and further granted two weeks time thereafter to the Petitioner for filing their rejoinder on the Respondents' replies, as requested.
3. Accordingly, Respondents RVPN and RUVITL filed their reply on dated 01.07.2025 and 16.07.2025 respectively. Petitioner filed Rejoinders on dated 24.07.2025 and 28.07.2025 on the comments of RVPN and RUVITL respectively.
4. The matter was finally heard on 29.07.2025. Sh. Ankit Sharma, Representative appeared for Petitioner, Sh. Umang Gupta, Advocate appeared for Respondents RUVITL and Sh. Shubham Gupta, Advocate appeared for the Respondents RVPNL.
5. RVUN in its Petition, rejoinder and during hearing has submitted as under:
 - 5.1 The present petition has been filed under Regulation 71 and 72 of the Rajasthan Electricity Regulatory Commission (Rajasthan Electricity Grid code) Regulations, 2024 for seeking direction, amendment and/or modification in the RERC (Rajasthan Electricity Grid code) Regulations, 2024 (hereinafter referred to as REGC Regulations. 2024) notified by the Commission on dated 29 .01 .2025.

- 5.2 The certain aspect of the finalised Regulations are to be considered for direction. amendment or modification under the Regulation 71 and 72 of REGC Regulations, 2024 which inter-alia states as under:-

“Power to Relax

71. The Commission, for reasons to be recorded in writing, may relax any of the provisions of these regulations on its own motion or on an application made before it by an affected person to remove the hardship arising out of the operation of any of these regulations, applicable to a class of persons.

Power to Remove Difficulty

72. If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of these Regulations, the Commission may either suo-motu or on a petition, by general or specific order, make such provisions not inconsistent with the provisions of the Act, as may appear to be necessary for removing the difficulty.”

- 5.3 The following are the aspects that are to be considered for amendment or modification in REGC Regulations, 2024:-

Regulation 50.4- Ramping Rate to be declared for Scheduling:

- 5.4 The ramp rate can vary depending on the equipment condition, OEM standards and coal quality. The generator shall be allowed to declare ramp rate accordingly.
- 5.5 The Commission may consider the deviation in the provision of the Regulation 50.4 on case to case basis subject to certification from the original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM) of generating plant with supporting document.

5.6 The deviation to be considered in the declaration of ramping rate for the RVUN units are detailed in the table as under:

Suratgarh Thermal Power Station			
Unit No.	Capacity (MW)	Ramp rate	
		Ramp Up	Ramp Down
Unit -1	250	1.5 MW/min	1.5 MW/min
Unit -2	250	1.5 MW/min	1.5 MW/min
Unit -3	250	1.5 MW/min	1.5 MW/min
Unit -4	250	1.5 MW/min	1.5 MW/min
Unit -5	250	1.5 MW/min	1.5 MW/min
Unit -6	250	1.5 MW/min	1.5 MW/min
Chhabra Thermal Power Plant			
Unit -1	250	1.67 MW/min	1.67 MW/min
Unit -2	250	1.67 MW/min	1.67 MW/min
Unit -3	250	1.67 MW/min	1.67 MW/min
Unit -4	250	1.67 MW/min	1.67 MW/min
Dholpur Combined Cycle Power Plant			
GT-1	110	3 MW/min	3 MW/min
GT-2	110	3 MW/min	3 MW/min
STG	110	1 MW/min	1 MW/min
Ramgarh Thermal Power Plant			
GT-1	35	3 MW/min	3 MW/min
GT-2	37.5	3 MW/min	3 MW/min
GT-3	110	3 MW/min	3 MW/min
STG-1	37.5	3 MW/min	3 MW/min
STG-2	50	3 MW/min	3 MW/min

5.7 Further, the SLDC should consider the unit wise ramp rate declaration made by Generator appropriately while revising the schedule of generation so that no DSM is levied to the Generator on account of ramp rate.

5.8 The plant wise challenges in meeting the specified technical minimum and ramp-up / ramp-down rates as prescribed in RERC (REGC) Regulation 2024 are as under:-

1. CTPP (Unit-1 to 4)-

Reason of not achieving Ramp Rate- Due to C&I control system being of old version, Milling system, coal feeder controls and flame scanners.

2. KTPS (Unit-5 to 6)-

Reason of not achieving Ramp Rate- Inherent issues with ball and tube mill.

3. STPS (Unit-1 to 6)-

Reason of not achieving Ramp Rate- Due to C&I control system being of old version, Milling system, coal feeder controls and flame scanners.

4. DCCPP-

Reason of not achieving Ramp Rate- HMI System, Mark-VI are old version.

- 5.9 RVUN requested to consider the ramping rate, as mentioned in the table above in the declaration of day ahead declared capacity for the generating units of RVUN.

Regulation 51- Minimum Turndown Level for Operation of State Thermal Generating Stations.

- 5.10 There are technical constrains in attaining 55% TML due to the inherent limitations of Ball and Tube mills in operating at low load conditions in 13 units namely KSTPS unit # 5 to7, STPS unit # 1 to 6 and CTPP unit # 1 to 4, remaining 02 units namely KSTPS unit # 3 to 4 are quite older units and have already completed the life of 36 years.

- 5.11 The feasible technical minimum with system stability of KSTPS unit # 3 to 7, CTPP unit # 1 to 4, STPS unit # 1 to 6, is as follows for the following plants:-

Kota Thermal Power Station			
Unit No.	Capacity (MW)	Technical Minimum at which RVUN Units Can Run	
		MW	%
Unit -3	210	140	66
Unit -4	210	140	66
Unit -5	210	160	76
Unit -6	195	160	82
Unit -7	195	160	82
Suratgarh Thermal Power Station			
Unit -1	250	180	72
Unit -2	250	180	72
Unit -3	250	180	72
Unit -4	250	180	72
Unit -5	250	180	72
Unit -6	250	180	72
Chhabra Thermal Power Plant			
Unit -1	250	180	72
Unit -2	250	180	72
Unit -3	250	180	72
Unit -4	250	180	72

5.12 For super critical units, technical constraint for operating units of technical minimum @ load < 55% will pose following issue

- (i) For supercritical units, the unit operating in the range between 37% and 47% of TMCR is considered as unstable operation (Phase change from wet to dry mode and vice versa) and continuous unit operation in this load is to be avoided.
- (ii) This type of frequent phase change can lead to abnormal change in metal temperatures, water in separator, and severe hammering (separator drain lines). Continuous operation in this range leads to fluctuation in MS/HRH temperature, pressure and metal temperature even with slight change in coal quality and feed water flow.

5.13 The plant wise challenges in meeting the specified technical minimum and ramp-up / ramp-down rates as prescribed in RERC (REGC) Regulation 2024 are as under:-

1. CTPP (Unit-1 to 4)-

Reason of not achieving Technical minimum load- Due to instability of flame at low load, Ball-Tube-Milling system, Control system of C&I.

2. KTPS (Unit-3 to 4)-

Reason of not achieving Technical minimum load- Due to flame instability.

3. KTPS (Unit-5 to 6)-

Reason of not achieving Technical minimum load- Due to ball and tube mill.

4. STPS (Unit-1 to 6)-

Reason of not achieving Technical minimum load- Due to instability of flame at low load, Ball-Tube-Milling system, Control system of C&I.

5.14 Thermal generating stations shall be compensated for part load operation for generation below the normative level of operation on account of degradation of SHR, Aux. power consumption and oil consumed during start-up/box-up's for RVUN power station units. It is humbly submitted to allow compensation as when the power stations are operated at part load on continuous basis, there would be degradation in efficiency parameters.

5.15 RVPN, Chief Engineer (LD) vide letter dated 06.03.2025 has intimated that the generation schedule of generating plants other than supercritical generating units of RVUN shall be given upto 55% of MCR w.e.f 01.04.2025

5.16 In view of aforesaid facts, RVUN requested to fix the minimum turndown level of operation in respect of the specific unit(s) of a thermal generating station for a period of five years and also allow compensation for part load operations for all thermal generating units of RVUN.

Regulation 52- Unit Shut Down (USD)

- 5.17 The Regulations provide that Generating Stations shall opt for USD when schedule is below the minimum turndown level after exercising available options to raise the schedule. In respect of USD, following issues need to be addressed:
- a. If the generating stations opt for USD, than only next day, the generator won't be able to meet the schedule given by beneficiary due to technical constraints of startup time.
 - b. Super critical units require at least 35-36 hours to come on bar, therefore, they cannot meet the schedules till then.
 - c. Generators should be compensated for start-up cost owing to USD due to less requisition by beneficiary.
- 5.18 The generator must not be liable to supply power in case of USD which is due to unreasonable requisitions given by beneficiaries not meeting the minimum technical loading/requirements of generating units thus leading to Reserve Shutdown/Unit Shutdown of the units and also the generator are incurring extra operational expenses. Instead, generator is required to get compensated for extra operational expenses owing to USD.
- 5.19 All the plants have requested the OEM to furnish the detailed impact of frequent and steep load changes as required by LD on life and health of Machines. The OEM reply is awaiting. RVUN has closely examined and analyzed the operations of machines, where it has been observed by the plant authorities that RVUN plants are facing critical challenges in meeting the specified technical minimum and ramp-up / ramp-down rates as prescribed in RERC (REGC) Regulation 2024.
- 5.20 The following issues render the plants incapable of complying with these technical and ramping requirements: Aging Equipment and Infrastructure, Boiler and Turbine Limitations, Coal Quality and Handling

Issues, Environmental Control Systems, Auxiliary System Constraints and Lack of Advanced Automation and Control Systems.

5.21 The design and version of the various equipment installed at these units are old and obsolete. Boiler, Turbine and C&I related equipment need to be upgraded or replaced with modern equipment. Suitable retrofitting measures through OEM may be explored in the matter, however, the solutions are restricted to enhance the responsiveness of thermal units to grid demand and do not address its impacts on life, healthiness, and frequent breakdown of machines due to fatigue out of thermal stresses as a result of frequent and steep load variations. However, many of the units have already completed its useful life or/ and are near to complete its useful life.

5.22 RVUN requested to provide necessary directions/clarifications on the provisions of the Regulation 52 of the RERC (Rajasthan Electricity Grid Code) Regulations, 2024.

5.23 In consideration to above, RVUN has prayed:-

- (i) To carry out amendment and/or modification in RERC (Rajasthan Electricity Grid Code) Regulations, 2024 as proposed in the present petition.
- (ii) To urgent list the petition filed by RVUN at an early date and pass interim directions to the RVPN managing the operation of State Load Dispatch Centre till the finalization of the petition filed.

6. Respondent No. 4 Rajasthan Urja Vikas & IT Services Ltd in its reply and during hearing has submitted as under:

6.1 The petitioner had already been provided with sufficient opportunity to submit its comments when the draft regulations were being framed by the Commission, and it was only after taking into consideration all

the aspects and incorporating comments and suggestions of the stakeholders, including that of the petitioner, the present RERC Regulations, 2024 were notified. Therefore, seeking any amendment/modification in these regulations would be against the object and intent of the said regulations, as well as contrary to the provisions of the Electricity Act.

- 6.2 The petitioner has requested relaxation in ramping rates as prescribed under the said regulations. However, Regulation 50.4 'proviso' makes it clear that if there is any deviation, the same may be considered by the Commission on a case-to-case basis, subject to certification from the Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM) of the generating plant along with supporting documents.
- 6.3 In recent times, the use of renewable energy (RE) has been surpassing the conventional power sources. As RE resources such as solar and wind power are unpredictable, it is even more essential that the thermal power plants operate with greater flexibility to accommodate renewable energy. It is even more essential in such times that the grid discipline and the grid stability remain intact.
- 6.4 Further, where there can be maximisation of economic and environmental benefits of renewable energy, it is imperative that thermal generating units must be capable of ramping up and down without compromising on stability and thermal generating stations adjust their operations in terms of the regulations.
- 6.5 In situations of over-demand or under-demand, it can be seen that the ramp up/ramp down must be as per the set regulations laid down by the Commission.
- 6.6 The petitioner, while seeking the said amendment/modification, has failed to provide adequate documentation such as OEM certification,

detailed technical documentation, and therefore, in absence of such relevant information, no amendment/modification may be permitted by the Commission, as the same might adversely impact grid stability, scheduling efficiency, and integration of renewable energy sources.

- 6.7 The SLDC noted that all supercritical generating units of RVUN are being operated up to 55% of MCR technical minimum since 25.10.2024.
- 6.8 As per Regulation 52 of RERC(REGC), it can be seen that once a generating station declares its Declared Capacity (DC), it becomes entitled to recover fixed charges for the capacity. Therefore, the generating company shall fulfil its obligation to supply electricity to its beneficiaries prior to going under unit shut down.
- 6.9 However, if the DISCOMs have to purchase power from other sources, the same leads to an increase in cost and the burden of that cost gets passed on to the end consumer.
- 6.10 RVUN must implement suitable retrofitting measures in its generation units such as upgrading control systems for more accurate load management, installing Variable Frequency Drives (VFDs) for auxiliary systems to improve part-load efficiency, and enhancing combustion systems with low-load burners to maintain stable operations at reduced loads.
- 6.11 Furthermore, incorporating automated ramp-rate control systems and real-time performance monitoring tools can greatly enhance the responsiveness of thermal units to grid demands. Further, if such measures will be taken by the petitioner, Commission may take appropriate view considering the useful life of the plant, so that unnecessary burden may not be passed on to the consumers.

7. Respondent No. 5 Rajasthan Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Ltd. (RVPN) in its reply and during hearing has submitted as under:
- 7.1 The present petition pertains to the minimum turndown level for operation in respect of unit of a State thermal/Gas generating station which shall be 55% of the MCR of the unit and the same is based on the CEA (Flexible Operation of coal based Thermal Generating Units) Regulations, 2023 & Regulations of 2024.
- 7.2 As per the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003, State Load Dispatch Centre is responsible for managing and monitoring grid operations at State Level and the Generating Company is to act as per the directions issued by SLDC.
- 7.3 Regarding ramping rate, MW flexibility is essentially required to control the under draw/over Draw of Rajasthan Grid which might occur due to increase/decrease of RE generation as well as on the nature of high or low demand. The Ramping rate defined for all thermal generators as per Regulation of 2024 is helpful to maintain the grid security in view of fast balancing of demand/generation. Moreover, as per the provisions of Act of 2003 SLDC is responsible for monitoring the grid & scheduling energy of Buyers and Sellers, in compliance of Section 32(2) of the Act of 2003 and also for scheduling and despatch of electricity within the State and real time operation of state grid in accordance with the State Grid Code Regulations of 2024.
- 7.4 As RE Generation being Must-Run status and nature wise infirm, the conventional generator are required to attain their scheduled as per direction of SLDC within prescribed time to maintain the NRLDC schedule for load generation balance and to accommodate RE generation. Therefore, ramp-rate as per REGC-2024 should be complied.

- 7.5 It is necessary to maintain minimum turndown level of a unit of State thermal generating station up to 55% of the MCR as per REGC, Regulations of 2024 for maintaining the grid security/ parameters and also to accommodate high RE integration in state.
- 7.6 It would be very difficult for SLDC to manage / balance variation in demand and RE generation. In present scenario, around 35% Energy requirement of the state is being met through RE generation and it is very difficult for SLDC to operate the grid safe and secure when sudden ramping up of RE generation/ demand crash is observed due to unpredicted weather conditions, This can be balanced by the ramp up or back down of Thermal generation from its MCR rating to their 55% technical minimum.
- 7.7 Generators may adopt the mechanism as prescribed in the Regulation- 52 of REGC, Regulation-2024 for retaining its DC.
- 7.8 Respondent RVPN prayed to issue appropriate order including maintaining the Ramping rate & 55% of technical minimum of MCR of State thermal/Gas generator as per CEA (Flexible Operation of coal based Thermal Generating Units) Regulations, 2023 & REGC, Regulations of 2024.

Commission's view

8. The Commission has considered the submissions, replies, rejoinders and oral arguments made on behalf of the Petitioner and Respondents.
9. Petitioner in the present petition has sought amendment and/or modification in the RERC (Rajasthan Electricity Grid code) Regulations, 2024 regarding provision of Ramping rate, Minimum Turndown level and Unit shut down.

10. Petitioner submitted that the ramp rate can vary depending on the equipment condition, OEM standards and coal quality. The generator shall be allowed to declare ramp rate accordingly. Further, there are technical constraints in attaining 55% Technical Minimum Limit (TML) due to the inherent limitations of Ball and Tube mills in operating at low load conditions in 13 units of RVUN.
11. Regarding the provision of Unit Shut Down (USD), Petitioner submitted that the generator must not be liable to supply power in case of USD which is due to unreasonable requisitions given by beneficiaries not meeting the minimum technical loading/requirements of generating units thus leading to Reserve Shutdown/Unit Shutdown of the units.
12. Petitioner submitted that all the plants have requested the Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM) to furnish the detailed impact of frequent and steep load changes as required by State Load Dispatch Center on life and health of Machines.
13. Petitioner submitted that its plants are facing critical challenges in meeting the specified technical minimum and ramp-up / ramp-down rates.
14. Petitioner, therefore, requested to consider the unit wise ramp rate declaration made by Generator, as proposed and to fix the minimum turndown level of operation in respect of the specific unit(s) of a thermal generating station as requested in the proposal for a period of five years for thermal generating units of RVUN. Further, necessary directions in regard to USD should be issued as prayed.
15. Per contra, Respondent RUVITL submitted that petitioner has failed to provide adequate documentation such as OEM certification and detailed technical documentation. Therefore, in absence of such

relevant information, no amendment/modification or relaxation may be permitted by the Commission.

16. Respondent RVPN submitted that in present scenario, around 35% Energy requirement of the state is being met through RE generation and it is very difficult for SLDC to operate the grid safe and secure when sudden ramping up of RE generation/ demand crash is observed due to unpredicted weather conditions. This can be balanced by the ramp up or back down of Thermal generation from its Maximum Continuous Rating (MCR) rating to their 55% technical minimum.
17. Respondent RVPN requested to maintain the Ramping rate & 55% of technical minimum of MCR of State thermal/Gas generator as per CEA (Flexible Operation of coal based Thermal Generating Units) Regulations, 2023 & RERC Grid Code Regulations of 2024.
18. Commission observes that Petitioner is seeking direction/modification in RERC Grid code Regulations, 2024 along with relaxation in the provisions of Ramping rate and Minimum Turndown level on case to case basis.
19. The following issues arise for our consideration in the petition are as under:
 - (i) Regulation 50.4: Ramping Rate to be declared for Scheduling
 - (ii) Regulation 51: Minimum Turndown Level for Operation of State Thermal Generating Stations.
 - (iii) Regulation 52: Unit Shut Down.
20. Now we will consider the above issues in the subsequent paras:

Issue No. 1 - Regulation 50.4: Ramping Rate to be declared for Scheduling

21. We observe that petitioner is requesting for deviation in the ramping rate than as specified in the Regulation 50.4 of RERC Grid Code Regulations of 2024.

22. Respondent RUVITL submitted that petitioner has not provided adequate documentation such as OEM certification and detailed technical documentation for supporting the same.
23. For analysing the issue, Commission looked into Rajasthan Electricity Regulatory Commission (Rajasthan Electricity Grid Code) Regulations, 2024. The relevant regulation is reproduced below:-

“50.4 Ramping Rate to be Declared for Scheduling:

..
..

Provided that the deviation from the above provision may be considered by the Commission on case to case basis subject to certification from the Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM) of generating plant with supporting document.”

24. From the above regulation, it is evident that if there is any deviation, the same may be considered by the Commission on a case-to-case basis, subject to certification from the Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM) of the generating plant along with supporting documents.
25. The petitioner has not submitted the certification from the Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM) of the Generating Plants along with supporting documents with the petition. The petitioner in response to RUVITL comments, submitted that it has requested the OEM to furnish the detailed impact of frequent and steep load change. However, the reply of OEM is awaited.
26. Commission observes that relaxation in the provision of ramping rate could be considered only after having certification from the Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM) of generating plant with supporting document on case to case basis.
27. RVUN should also explore the possibility of retrofitting the units to make it compatible to new norms. A report on techno-economic feasibility on

the retrofitting possibility should also be required by Commission while deciding the issue.

28. The Commission, therefore, grants liberty to the petitioner to approach the Commission on case to case basis after getting certification from the Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM) of generating plant with supporting documents.

Issue No. 2- Regulation 51: Minimum Turndown Level for Operation of State Thermal Generating Stations.

29. We observe that petitioner is requesting to consider the technical minimum limit higher than as specified in the RERC Grid Code Regulations of 2024 for Kota Thermal Power Station (KTPS), Suratgarh Thermal Power Plant (STPS) and Chhabra Thermal Power Plant (CTPP).
30. For analysing the issue, Commission looked into Rajasthan Electricity Regulatory Commission (Rajasthan Electricity Grid Code) Regulations, 2024. The relevant regulation is reproduced below:-

....

....

"51 Minimum Turndown Level for Operation of State Thermal Generating Stations.

Provided that, the thermal generating station may approach the Commission in case the thermal generating station find it difficult in achieving the minimum turndown level as specified in this Regulation, with proper reasons and justification. The Commission may fix through an order a different minimum turndown level of operation in respect of specific unit(s) of a thermal generating station."

31. The Commission observes that the petitioner has not submitted proper reasons and justification with supporting documents for consideration the minimum technical limit higher than as specified in the REGC Regulations 2024 for unit -3 to7 at Kota Thermal Power Station (KTPS),

unit -1 to 6 at Suratgarh Thermal Power Plant (STPS) and unit -1 to 4 at Chhabra Thermal Power Plant (CTPP).

32. RVUN should also explore the possibility of retrofitting the units to make it compatible to new norms. A report on techno-economic feasibility on the retrofitting possibility should also be required by Commission while deciding the issue. Based on this, petitioner should also file the OEM recommendation in this regard along techno-economic viability of retrofitting the units for new norms.
33. Commission observes that relaxation in the provision of Technical Minimum could be considered only after furnishing supporting documents with proper reasons and justification on case to case basis.
34. The Commission, therefore, grants liberty to the petitioner to approach the Commission on case to case basis after furnishing supporting documents with proper reasons and justification along with report on techno-economic feasibility on retrofitting the units and OEM recommendations in this regard.

Issue No. 3- Regulation 52: Unit Shut Down.

35. Commission observes that Petitioner is seeking amendment in Rajasthan Electricity Regulatory Commission (Rajasthan Electricity Grid Code) Regulations, 2024 by way of the present Petition. It is observed that the Petitioner is seeking amendment in Regulation 52 of the REGC regulations 2024.
36. The proposal of change/amendment in RERC Grid Code regulations, 2024 could be considered only after following the due procedure as per Electricity Act, 2003 which includes previous publication also.
37. Accordingly, Commission has noted the suggestions of the Petitioner regarding amendment in REGC regulations, 2024. As and when

Commission initiates the process for amendment in the matter, it would treat the proposal of Petitioner as a suggestion/input. However, Petitioner is at liberty to give more inputs when Commission invites comments/suggestions on the draft amendment in REGC on this issue.

38. Petition is disposed of accordingly.

(Hemant Kumar Jain)
Member

(Dr. Rajesh Sharma)
Chairman