

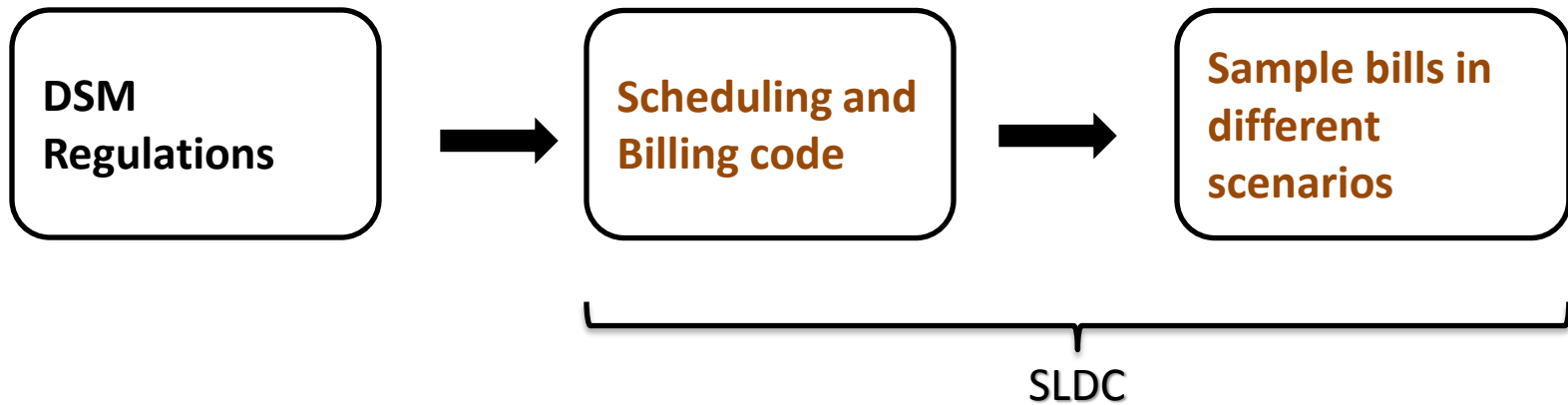


**BEST's submission on  
Deviation Settlement Mechanism (DSM)  
Regulations  
for  
Maharashtra State**

Workshop on 12<sup>th</sup> February, 2019

# Detailing the practices based on DSM

## 12. Framework for Operationalisation and Monitoring of DSM



It is necessary to prepare details of DSM implementation e.g. Scheduling and Billing code up to the stage of sample bills and verify them in light of DSM Regulations.

# Issue 1 - Definition of deviation:

**2 g :** *‘Deviation’ in a time-block for a Buyer means its total actual drawl minus its total scheduled drawl and shall form part of the State Energy Accounts to be prepared by the State Load Dispatch Centre.*

As per draft regulations	
Actual Drawl	217 MW
Scheduled Drawl	220 MW
Drawl Deviation	3 MW

As per commercial settlement Practice	
Actual Drawl	217 MW
<b>Actual Availability</b>	<b>350 MW</b>
Drawl Deviation	<b>133 MW</b>

Deviation charges @ 50.06 Hz      **Rs 0**

**Rs 3.72 Lac**

In commercial settlement it needs to be clarified that  
“The actual availability will be considered as  
scheduled drawl.”

## Issue 2 - Hydro Generation Scheduling

*6.B All the Sellers and Buyers under these Regulations shall be guided by the scheduling and despatch procedure to be formulated by the SLDC in accordance with Maharashtra State Grid Code*

Though it is specified in the draft MoD guidelines, there is **no mention in this draft regulation about keeping any kind of spinning reserve from hydro generation**. Thus there is no clarity over the quantum which contracting Discom/Buyer can schedule from hydro generation.

There is **no clarity as how Irrigation off take requirements to be incorporated in the hydro schedule**.

## Issue 3 – Un-requisitioned Surplus (URS) power

**6.B.i** *For the purpose of load generation balance, Buyer/Utility-wise MoD principle shall be followed with opportunity for inter-se exchange of un-requisitioned surplus available power amongst Buyer(s)/Distribution Licensee(s) to optimise their cost of power procurement.*

Under MOD operation only variable charge is considered; hence, rate for inter-se exchange of URS power will have only variable component. The mechanism for Fixed cost reconciliation needs to be defined separately.

There has to be clarity regarding inclusion and compensation rates to be considered for must absorb quantum in the computation in the sale URS power.

Detailed methodology of sharing of URS power has to be developed along with DSM regulations.

## Issue 4 - Change in sign of deviation

*6.G Further, additional condition for a change in sign of the deviation shall be met once every 12-time blocks by Buyer/Seller, failing which, additional charges @10% of the Deviation Charges applicable shall be levied for the duration of continuance of violation.*

This being a deliberate deviation irrespective of the system condition, **it may lead to unwarranted levy of deviation charges.**

MSLDC should provide real time data visibility of billing meters to all the utilities to monitor the deviations for taking precise decisions accordingly.

# Issue 5– Deviation volume limit for Discoms

$$\mathbf{10.B} \text{ The Volume Limit of [X] MW for distribution licensee(s)} = \frac{\text{Peak Demand of Discom}}{\sum \text{NCPD of State Discoms}} \times \text{State Volume Limit (i.e.250 MW)}$$

Deviation volume limit of only 9 MW deviation is permitted for BEST, which is just 1% of the peak scheduled demand. There is a practical difficulty in forecasting demand with accuracy level of 1% with the available load forecasting software in the market.

Thus restricting the deviation within this limit is practically impossible to achieve. The limit needs to be increased suitably.

## Issue 6 :Deviation due to change in InSTS loss

*6.1 For scheduling purposes, intra-state transmission system losses as approved by the Commission shall be allocated amongst the State entities in proportion to the schedule drawal by each State Entity.*

There is **always variation in scheduling loss and actual InSTS loss** considered for every time block at the time of billing. Such deviation to be exempted from levy of deviation penalty.

Alternatively, **Mumbai Utilities transmission loss can be calculated separately** as suggested in concept paper submitted by MSPC.( Point 1.4.1-iv of explanatory Memorandum)



**Thank you !**



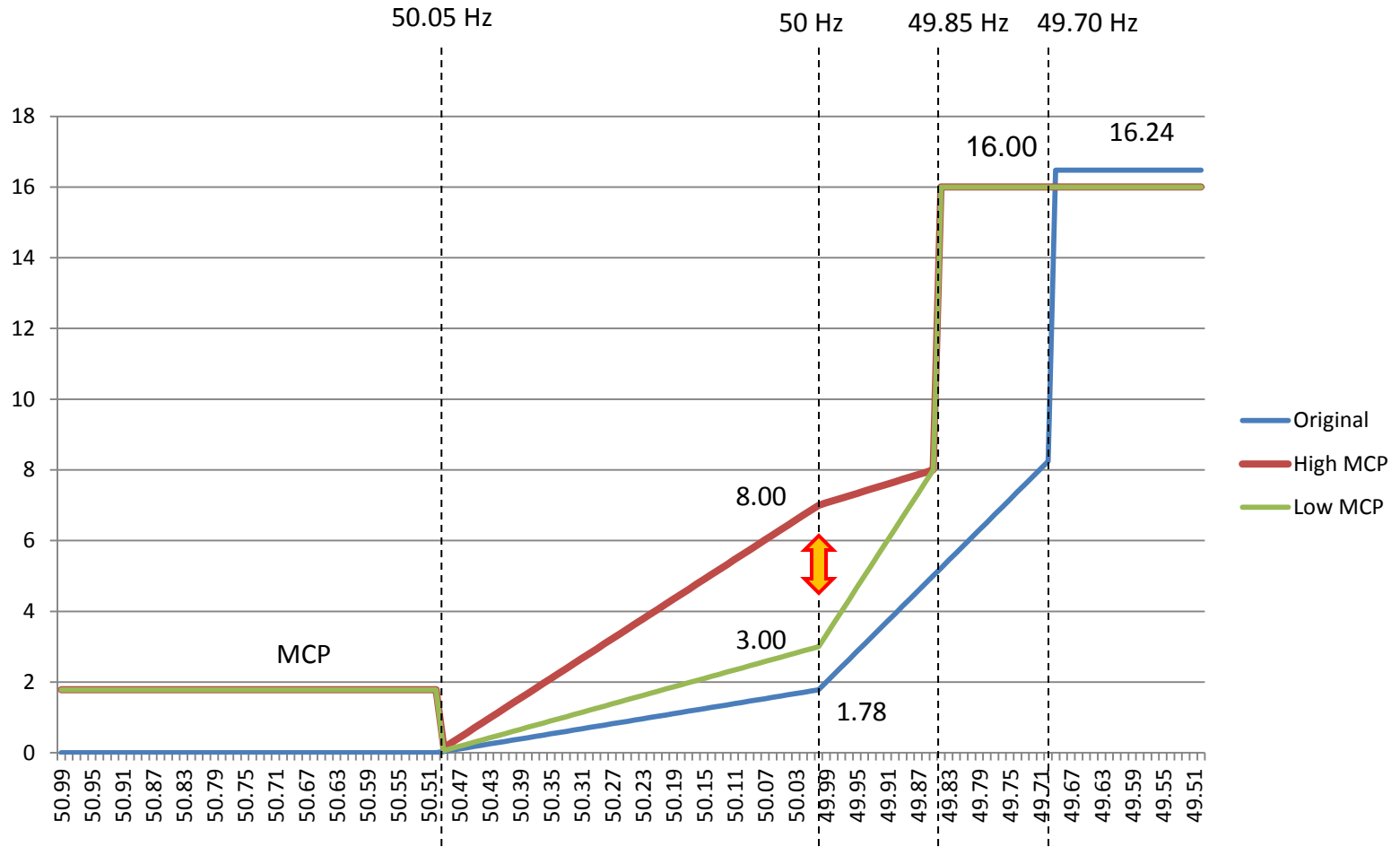


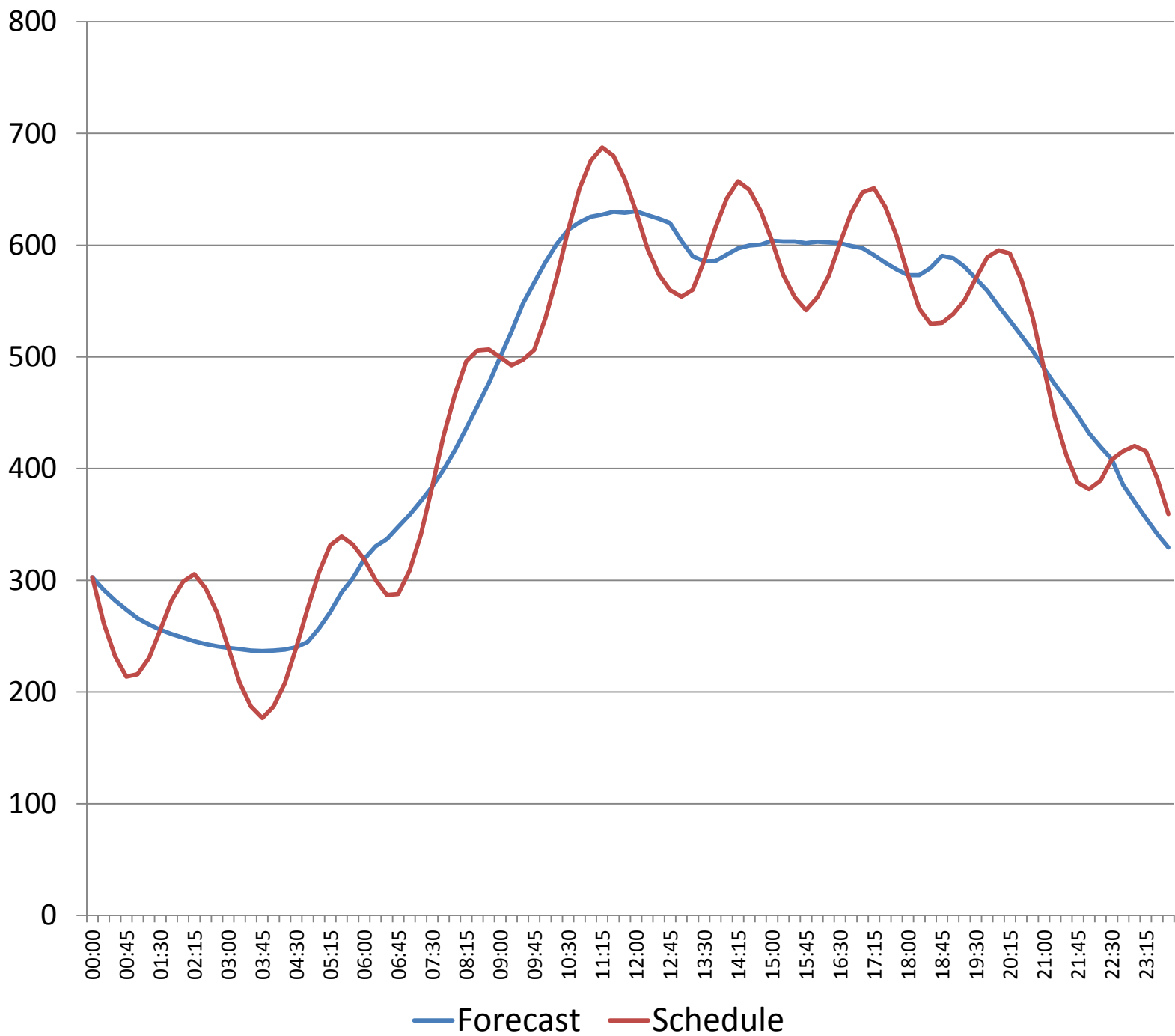






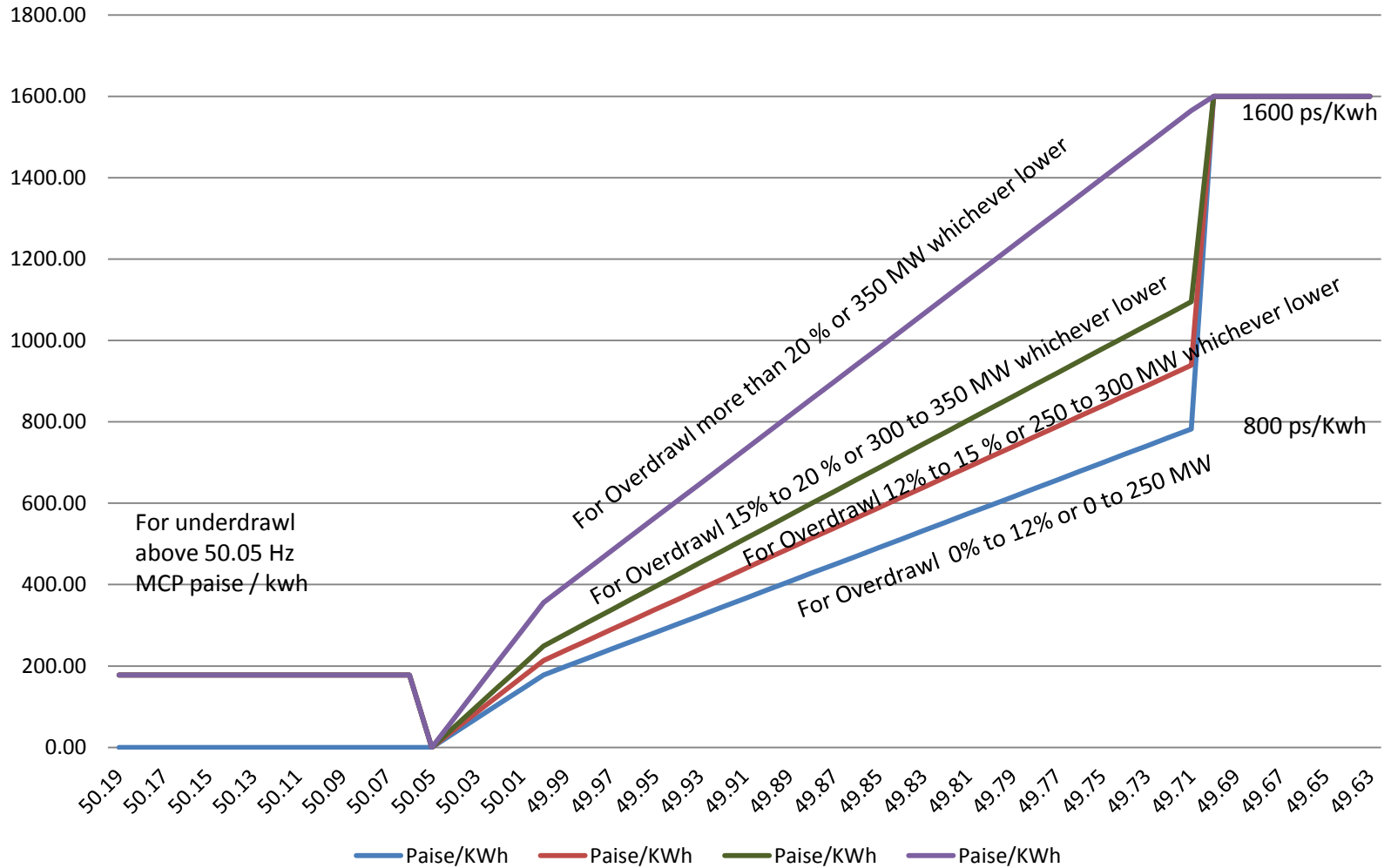
# Comparison of DSM 2014 and DSM 2019

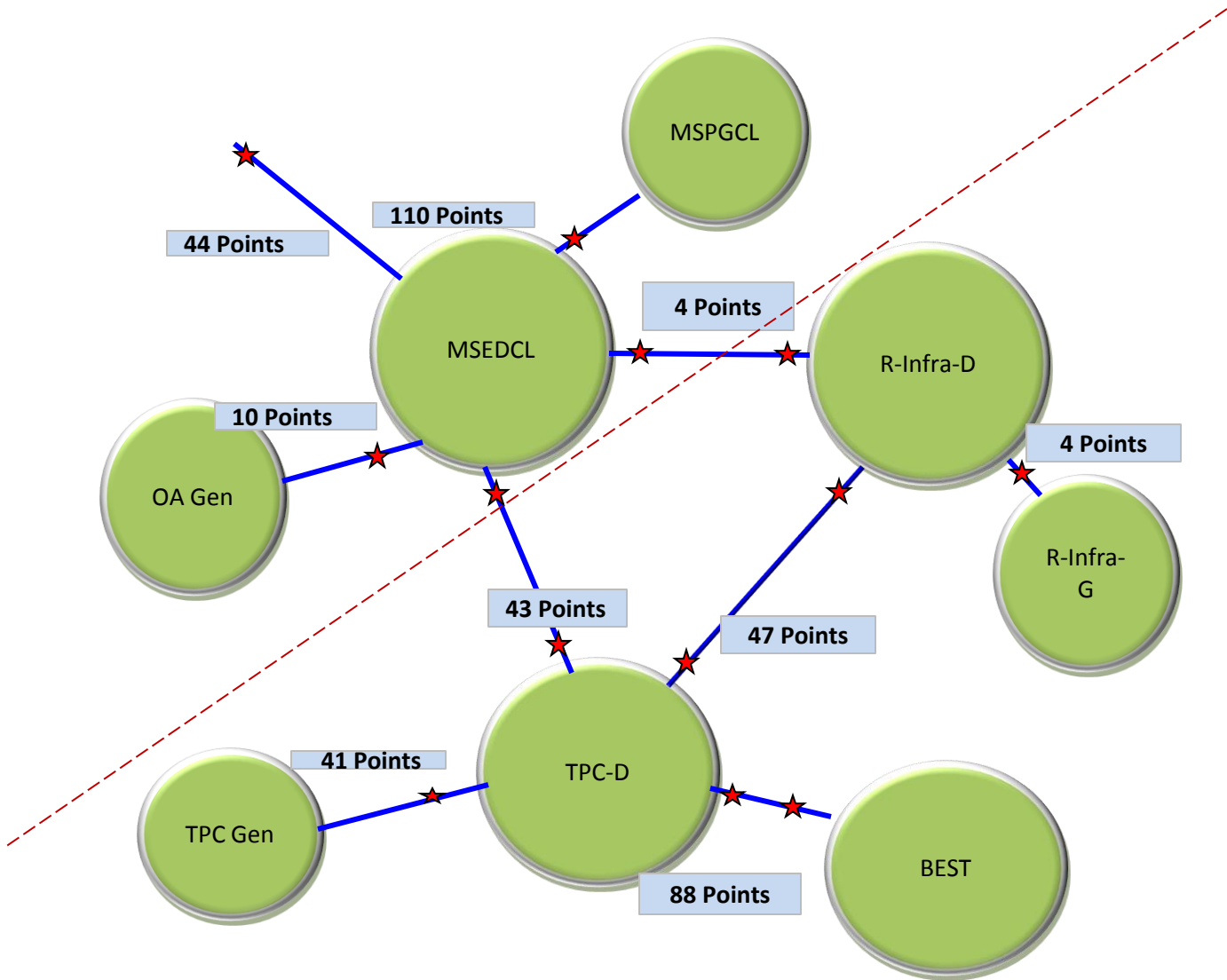






## Deviation charges including additional charges w.e.f 1st Jan 2019





Periphri Points	
MSPGCL	110
MSEDCL	201
JSW	4
WPCL	2
LMEL	1
AMNEPL	2
GEPL	1
TPC-D	219
TPC-G	41
R-Infra-D	55
R-Infra-G	4
BEST	88
<b>Net Interface points</b>	<b>343</b>

Additional Charge			CERC DSM						MERC DSM						
			Overdrawl				Underdrawl		Decrement				Increment		Increment
			Up to 250 MW	250 to 300	300 to 350	Above 350	Upto 250	Above 250	Upto 9 MW	9 to 19 MW	19 to 29 MW	Above 29	Up to 9 MW	Above 9 MW	FBSM
			0%	20%	40%	100%	Receivable	Payble	0%	20%	40%	100%	Receivable	Payble	Receivable
Below	49.7	824	1624	1624	1624	1624	824	0	1624	1624	1624	1624	824	0	SMC+LVC
49.6	49.7	803.2	803.2	963.84	1124.48	1606.4	803.2	0	803.2	963.84	1124.48	1606.4	803.2	0	SMC+LVC
F <sub>t</sub>	F <sub>t+1</sub>	R	R	120% R	140% R	200% R	R	0	R	120% R	140% R	200% R	R	0	SMC+LVC
50	50.01	178	178	213.6	249.2	356	178	0	178	213.6	249.2	356	178	0	SMC+LVC
50.06	50.05	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-178	-178	SMC+LVC
above	50.1	0	0	0	0	0	-178	-178	0	0	0	0	-178	-178	SMC+LVC

25000      250  
900          9

