

Retail Supply Tariffs 2019-20



**ORDER
on
Tariff for Retail Sale of Electricity
during FY2019-20**

22nd February, 2019

**Andhra Pradesh
Electricity Regulatory Commission**

4th Floor, Singareni Bhavan, Red Hills, Lakdi-ka-pul, Hyderabad 500 004



Andhra Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission
4th Floor, Singareni Bhavan, Red Hills, Lakdi-ka-pul,
Hyderabad 500 004

Retail Supply Tariff Order for FY2019-20

ORDER on Tariff for Retail Sale of Electricity during FY2019-20

*In the areas of Supply of
Southern Power Distribution Company of A.P. Ltd. (APSPDCL)
and
Eastern Power Distribution Company of A.P. Ltd. (APEPDCL)*

22nd February, 2019

CONTENTS

Chapter	Description	Page
Chapter – I	Introduction.....	2
Chapter – II	Statement of Government of Andhra Pradesh	15
Chapter – III	Objections, Responses and Commission’s views	17
Chapter – IV	Sales, Losses and Power Purchase Requirement	183
Chapter – V	Power Purchase Cost for FY2019-20	195
Chapter – VI	Aggregate Revenue Requirement	208
Chapter – VII	Cost of Service	216
Chapter – VIII	Revenue and Revenue Gap	229
Chapter – IX	Reference Tariff Schedule	232
Chapter – X	Full Cost Recovery Tariff Determination	250
Chapter – XI	Retail Supply Tariff Schedule.....	253
Chapter – XII	Cross Subsidy Surcharge and Additional Surcharge	305

LIST OF TABLES

Table No.	Description	Page No.
Table 1:	Filings - Sales, Losses and Power Purchase Requirement (MU).....	6
Table 2:	Filings - Power Purchase Requirement and Surplus / Deficit (MU)	7
Table 3:	Aggregate Revenue Requirement (ARR) / Cost Items (₹ Cr).....	8
Table 4:	Filings - ARR, ERC and RG for FY2019-20 (₹ Cr).....	9
Table 5:	Filings - ARR, Revenue, Subsidy Requirement for FY2019-20 (₹ Cr)	10
Table 6:	Tariff for FY2018-19 and proposed by Licensees for FY2019-20	10
Table 7:	Sales volume approved for FY2018-19 and projections for FY2019-20	184
Table 8:	Sales volume estimates for FY2018-19 and projections for FY2019-20.....	184
Table 9:	Sales volume actual (estimates for FY2018-19) and approvals for FY2015-16 to FY2018-19(MU)	185
Table 10:	Sales volume estimates and approvals for FY2018-19 (MU).....	186
Table 11:	Sales volume estimates and approvals for FY2019-20 (MU).....	190
Table 12:	Power Purchase Requirement estimates by the Licensees for FY2019-20	191
Table 13:	SPDCL Network Losses for FY2019-20	192
Table 14:	EPDCL Network Losses for FY2019-20	192
Table 15:	Power Purchase Requirement for FY2019-20 as per filing	193
Table 16:	Power Purchase Requirement for FY2019-20 approved by APERC	194
Table 17:	Filings: Power Purchase Cost for FY2019-20.....	195
Table 18:	Energy Availability (MU) for FY2019-20	198
Table 19:	Energy Despatch (MU) for FY2019-20.....	200
Table 20:	Power Purchase Costs approved by APERC for all the Licensees for FY2019-20 ..	206
Table 21:	EPDCL - Power Purchase Costs approved by APERC for FY2019-20	207
Table 22:	SPDCL - Power Purchase Cost approved by APERC for FY2019-20.....	207
Table 23:	Filings: ARR for FY2019-20 (₹ Cr).....	208
Table 24:	Power Purchase Cost for FY2019-20.....	211
Table 25:	Approved: Interest Cost on Consumer Security Deposits for FY2019-20 (₹ Cr)	211
Table 26:	Filings: Other Costs for FY2019-20 (₹ Cr)	212
Table 27:	Approved: Other Costs (₹ Cr)	214

Table 28: Aggregate Revenue Requirement for Retail Supply Business for FY2019-20.....	215
Table 29: Different approaches to determine Cost of Supply.....	222
Table 30: Approved Energy Sales for FY2019-20 (MU).....	226
Table 31: Approved AT&C Losses for FY2019-20 (%).....	226
Table 32: Power Purchase Requirement / Energy input for different voltage levels for FY2019-20 (MU).....	226
Table 33: ARR allocation to different voltage levels for FY2019-20 (₹ Cr).....	227
Table 34: Cost of Service for FY2019-20 (₹/Unit).....	227
Table 35: Cost of Service: Filing and approved for FY2019-20 (₹/Unit).....	227
Table 36: Ratio of Average Billing Rate (ABR) and Average Cost of Supply (ACOS).....	228
Table 37: Sales and Revenue estimated by Licensees for FY2019-20.....	229
Table 38: Revenue Requirement and Revenue Gap estimated by Licensees for FY2019-20 (₹ Cr).....	230
Table 39: Sales And Revenue Computed By The Commission For FY2019-20 (₹ Cr).....	230
Table 40: Revenue Requirement and Revenue Gap determined by the Commission for FY2019-20 (₹ Cr).....	231
Table 41: Revenue Gap for FY2019-20 (₹ Cr).....	231
Table 42: Reference Tariff Schedule (RTS) for FY2019-20.....	249
Table 43: Full Cost Recovery Tariff Schedule (FCRTS) for FY2019-20 (Rates / Charges as determined by APERC).....	252
Table 44: Tariff for Retail Sale of Electricity during FY2019-20.....	254
Table 45: APSPDCL - Cross Subsidy Surcharges for FY2019-20.....	307
Table 46: APEPDCL - Cross Subsidy Surcharges for FY2019-20.....	308

ANNEXURES

Annexure – 01: Public Notice of ARR & FPT for FY2019-20 & Hearing Schedule for FY2019-20.....	313
Annexure – 02: List of persons who submitted views / Objections / Suggestions	317
Annexure – 03: GO Ms. No.17, Dated:15-02-2019.....	325
Annexure – 04: Station wise, Month wise availability of Energy (MU) for FY2019-20 as per DISCOMs Filing.....	326
Annexure – 05: Station wise, Month wise availability of Energy (MU) for FY2019-20 as per APERC	332
Annexure – 06: Energy (MU) Despatch for FY2019-20 as per DISCOMs Filing.....	334
Annexure – 07: Energy (MU) Despatch for FY2019-20 as per APERC.....	340
Annexure – 08: Approved Station / Source wise power purchase cost for FY2019-20 – APSPDCL, APEPDCL, DISCOMs.....	342
Annexure – 09: G.O.Rt.No. 75 dated 27.06.2018	344
Annexure – 10: G.O.Rt.No. 39 dated 14.03.2018	345
Annexure - 11: GoAP Letter No. 298/Power.I/2017 dated 14.02.2019.....	347
Annexure – 12: G.O.Rt.No. 24, dated 15.02.2019	348
Annexure – 13: G.O.Rt.No. 15 dated 04.02.2019	350
Annexure – 14: Cross Subsidy Surcharge (CSS) filed by APSPDCL for FY2019-20.....	352
Annexure – 15: Cross Subsidy Surcharge (CSS) filed by APEPDCL for FY2019-20.....	353
Annexure – 16: Minutes of Joint meeting of State Advisory Committee,dt:30.11.2018 & State Coordination forum.....	354
Annexure – 17: Minutes of Joint meeting of State Advisory Committee,dt:10.01.2019 & State Coordination forum.....	372

CHAPTER – III SUB - HEADINGS

Issues	Page No.
Non-Adherence to MYT Regulation.....	17
Detailed information is not furnished.....	17
Energy projections are not according to the long-term forecast.....	18
Energy availability from HNPCL and Simhapuri Power not considered.....	19
Availability of Power from AP Genco and SDSTPS deflated.....	24
Higher unit cost of power from AP Genco stations.....	27
Not to allow renewal of PPAs of higher unit cost plants of AP Genco.....	27
Higher fixed cost projected for Genco units.....	27
Tariff of RTPP-IV.....	28
Discoms have filed low fixed cost for DSSTPS-1&2.....	28
Proposed fixed and variable cost for DSSTPS Stage-2 and Dr NTPPS-V are high.....	29
Discoms have considered high availability from CGS units.....	29
Other Costs projected for CGS.....	30
Do not consider Srivatsa.....	30
Discoms have Inflated the short-term power prices.....	30
Improper escalation in PGCIL charges.....	31
Power from Lanco and Spectrum is considered even though there is no consent from the Commission.....	31
Power purchase from Lanco, Spectrum, GGPP and Sembcorp Gayatri should not be permitted.....	32
Assess the realistic requirement of power.....	33
Don't approve new power procurement proposals.....	35
No need for renewal of PPAs of Spectrum and Lanco.....	35
Justifiable and imperative yardsticks for power purchases.....	36
Discoms have entered PPAswith Renewable Generators at higher cost.....	37
Where is the need for entering into PPAs at generic tariffs?.....	39
Power from GVK Extn., GMR Vemagiri, Gouthami and Konaseema.....	41
Short-term power purchase, swapping of power, power purchase through exchange and sale of surplus power.....	42
Binding obligations of power purchase ignored.....	43
Furnish the details of NCE purchases.....	44
Objections were not considered while allowing PPA with M/s Simhapuri.....	45
Methodology for estimating energy requirement/availability and losses.....	49
Fixed charges of Lanco, Spectrum and GGPP are higher.....	49
Do not allow 3% escalation of variable costs of thermal plants.....	50
GBI deduction must have been made applicable from the date from which the	

Regulation 1 of 2015 had come into force.....	51
Public hearing should have been conducted for grant of consent to PPA.....	52
Discoms are unable to dispose off surplus power.....	53
There is more surplus power than the projected.....	54
Swapping of Power.....	55
Details of surplus power and associated costs.....	56
Demand shall be determined realistically.....	56
Huge revenue gap in ARR Filings of Discoms.....	57
Discoms have over projected the sales.....	61
Discoms over projected the agriculture sales.....	63
Discoms projected more T&D losses than the actual.....	64
Abnormal losses are shown in ARR proposals.....	65
Transco and Discoms are claiming T&D cost without filing distribution ARR.....	66
No justification for increased T&D network cost of APSPDCL.....	66
Recovery methodology not proposed bridge the high revenue gap.....	67
Huge abnormalities in the power procurement plan.....	67
Abnormal projection of Network and Supply Costs.....	69
Discoms suppressed the revenue from current tariff.....	70
Cross Subsidy to be within +/- 20% of the Cost of Service.....	70
True-up claim for the year 2017-18.....	71
Information regarding the Electrical accidents of APSPDCL.....	71
Licensees are not maintaining safety measures.....	72
Tariff for HT Cat-I(A) should be on par with IEX, demand charge and cross subsidy shall be reduced.....	73
Revise the consumption limits for domestic category.....	74
Provide free Power to Sugarcane crushing and Salt farming.....	75
Concessional tariff for Aquaculture.....	77
Cover Rice Mills under seasonal industry.....	77
Additional Surcharge and Cross Subsidy Surcharge.....	78
Allow Rice Mills without ToD charges.....	81
Dividing of consumer categories.....	81
Tariffs are being fixed to get heavy profit unlawfully.....	82
Transfer of consumer services to Mee-Seva counters.....	82
Readings must be taken in the correct date without making delay.....	83
7 Hours – 3 Phase Power Supply.....	83
Back billing is against rules.....	84
Providing Capacitors.....	84
Providing Electricity Meters at Transformers.....	84
Replacement of Electricity Meters.....	84

High cost of repairing Aluminum wound transformers.....	85
Replacement of old main supply wire.....	85
Providing sufficient skilled and unskilled staff.....	86
Collection of fixed charges is against the Law.....	86
Fuel charge collection in the bill.....	87
Electricity Duty in the bill.....	87
Collection of Levy on Capacitors.....	87
Reports regarding the replacement of pump sets not submitted to APERC.....	88
Feeder bifurcation for reduction of losses.....	88
Discoms should disclose the subsidy details.....	89
Awareness on Energy Conservation.....	89
Separate category for defence establishments.....	90
Discoms have to provide service wire.....	90
Energy Efficient goods outlets needed.....	91
Expenses shall be critically considered before arriving the Revenue gap.....	91
Demand and Energy charges shall be reduced for HT consumers.....	92
Proposed Cross Subsidy Surcharge is higher for 132 kv level consumers.....	92
Levy of ToD CC Charges.....	93
Inclusion in Energy Intensive Industries Category.....	94
Reintroduce Load Factor incentive	95
80 % of CMD as minimum fixed demand charge should be withdrawn for OA consumers.....	96
Withdraw levy of penal Energy Charges for exceeding billed demand over Contracted Maximum Demand.....	97
Tariff for Ferro Alloy Industry.....	97
Reduce Interest rate on delayed payments.....	103
Additional Consumption Deposit should be limited to one month.....	105
Explore cheaper sources of Renewable Energy.....	106
Flexibility for Load Deration.....	106
Limit RE Power upto RPPO targets.....	107
Monthly Energy Meter rental charges.....	108
Revise the developmental charges.....	109
Increase the PLF of Genco plants from 50% to 80%.....	109
DTR cost must be collected.....	109
Relax the restrictions on usage of Banked Energy.....	110
Safty Rules not followed.....	111
Encourage payment of monthly bills through bank.....	111
Revise the Tariff for LT Industrial Services present in Rural Agricultural feeder.....	112
Provide the subsidy details and consider advertisements in the bill.....	112

Purchase Power from Cogeneration power plants of Sugar mills and extend Banking facility.....	113
Security Deposit interest is very low compared to interest on late payment.....	114
Separate Tariff for 132 kv, 220 kv Voltage levels.....	114
Monthly CC Bill due date must be counted from received date.....	115
Cross subsidy surcharge should not be Levied for captive use.....	115
Tariff for Railway Traction.....	116
Exempt Railways from Cross Subsidy.....	119
CGRF decisions to be placed in discoms websites.....	119
Waiver of Cross Subsidy Surcharge (CSS) to Open Access Consumers for sourcing power from 'Wind-Plus-Storage' Hybrid projects.....	119
Recategoration of IOCL pumping stations.....	120
Poultry farms having their own feed mixing plants should be considered in LT-III -Poultry farms and HT-Cat-I(C).....	121
Cover Rice Mills under Seasonal Industry.....	122
Allow to continue in RMD billing instead of 80% of CMD for Sugar Mills.....	123
Include the Silicon Carbide manufacturing process in HT Cat-I(B).....	126
Reduce tariff to Agri processing units.....	127
Tariff Subsidy.....	127
Safety Issues.....	128
Provide copy of agreements entered with AP Fibernet.....	129
Enhance the load limit in Category-IV for Silk Reelers.....	129
Concession for prompt payment of bills.....	130
Collecting reconnection fees even without physical disconnection.....	130
Provide service in Cat-I for Govt. Recognized training institutes.....	130
Necessary measures for safety.....	131
Other Charges are high.....	131
Bill Collectors are not regularly visiting villages.....	132
Standards Of Performance (SOP).....	132
Shortage of staff.....	133
Leaning / Rusted iron Poles and Loose Spans.....	134
Provide AB Switch to every DTR in HVDS.....	135
Uninterrupted supply in Rural areas.....	135
Providing additional DTR for HVDS farmers.....	135
Restrictions on release of new agriculture connections shall be lifted.....	136
Replacement of old conductors.....	136
Provide Meters to street lights and public water works.....	136
Bill issues.....	136
DTRs are not issued unless FIR is produced and rolling stock not maintained.....	137

Use technology to detect line defects.....	137
New Meter particulars are not updated in the database.....	137
Compensation for Electrical accidents.....	138
Don't bill agriculture in Industrial Tariff.....	138
PPAs shall be reviewed.....	139
Encourage Renewable Power.....	139
Procure power from energy exchange for Lift Irrigation projects.....	139
Commission should have a look on the salaries of utility employees.....	140
Conduct awareness programs and meetings.....	140
Early issuance of services for Sugar crushing, Poultry and Animal husbandry.....	141
Improve consumer relationship.....	141
Not to propose any hike in tariff.....	141
Provide single phase line to the houses in agriculture fields.....	142
Agricultural feeder breakdowns.....	142
New Poultry service expenses should be borne by the Government.....	142
Free power to SC/ST.....	142
Enhance the existing limit of Solar Pump set capacity.....	143
Provide insurance to consumers & DISCOM equipment.....	143
Licensee should provide 40-watt bulb near transformer.....	143
Power purchases are being made from costlier sources.....	144
Equal pay for equal work.....	145
Discoms are not issuing inspection notes to consumers for all cases.....	146
LED Bulbs.....	146
Details of cases booked for theft of energy and penalties collected.....	147
Details of Fishponds.....	147
Number of fish pond/aqua cases booked till now and penalty levied on them.....	147
Why the old method of slab system cannot be followed?.....	148
Replacement of LED Street lights.....	148
CC Charges due from Govt. Offices.....	148
Dues to the AP Genco.....	148
Power purchase from Private Thermal Stations.....	148
Details of Subsidy from goap for 2017-18.....	149
Details of loans taken from banks.....	149
Measures taken to reduce consumption in Govt. Offices etc.....	149
Extend free Power to Hair cutting Saloons.....	149
Extend free power to all farmers removing sub-classifications.....	150
Reduce Tariff for LT lift irrigation.....	151
Charge at HT- IV rates for temporary supply to farmers.....	151
Provide 24 X 7, 3-ph supply in villages.....	151

Furnish the details of approved and actual sales, category and sub-category wise.....	152
Approved agricultural sales for FY2018-19 is not rational.....	152
Extend free power supply for 9 hours.....	152
Release new agricultural connections.....	153
Fixed charges paid to Power Tech Company.....	154
Extend 16 hours supply to farmers who have DP line.....	155
Overloading of Distribution Transformers.....	155
Bills are issued after two years.....	156
Notices shall be issued to the consumers by Regd. Post with Ack-due.....	156
Reduce charges for food processing units and ssis.....	157
Non-Consideration of category change to HT-I (B).....	158
Rationalization of Tariff Categories.....	159
Re-Categorization of Mee Seva centers under Domestic/Industrial Category.....	159
MRO certificate insisted for releasing of Agricultural Service.....	160
Complete the HVDS works in all areas.....	160
Waiver of outstanding arrears to Domestic and Agricultural services in drought prone areas.....	161
Consumers are insisted to bear charges for transportation of failed DTRs.....	161
7 Hours Continuous power supply to Agricultural services.....	161
Reduce charges for Agricultural Solar connections.....	161
Shifting of 33 kv and 11 kv lines.....	162
Don't privatize the apdiscoms.....	162
Open access approval for supplying to HT-II Consumers.....	162
Reduce Tariff to Sai Temples.....	164
Issues on works of Licensees and compensation.....	164
Change of Category for Blood Banks.....	166
Banking charges.....	166
Demand Benefit to solar power consumers.....	167
ToD Benefit to AP Solar power consumers.....	167
Deemed banking.....	167
Loss of energy during shutdowns due to discoms.....	168
Forecasting and Scheduling.....	168
Open Access issues of Solar Developers.....	168
Additional Meter.....	169
Citizen Charter Implementation.....	170
Take steps for getting Subsidy.....	170
Reduce Tariffs for Small business people.....	171
Stop levy of additional consumption deposits.....	171
Compensation for equipment damage.....	171

Provide Service Connection without legal documents.....	171
UDAY Scheme.....	172
Street lights and Water Supply shall be treated as public service.....	172
Govt. Should bear the dues of local bodies and Govt. Departments.....	172
Long pending issue not resolved.....	172
Separate tariff for Uttarandhra.....	173
Billing Complaints.....	173
Time required to study and file objections.....	173
Provide Energy Efficient lights and fans in Rural Area.....	173
Public hearing in all places.....	173
Thorough review of Tariff Orders Vs. Annual Reports needed.....	174
Fix Performance targets for discoms.....	175
Govt. has to exempt the utilities from all taxes.....	176
Different rates for Urban and Rural.....	176
Fix Highest rates for activities not good for the society.....	176
Discoms are projecting higher acos than the actual.....	177
Plan for Solar Agriculture Feeder pilot projects.....	177
Ideas to improve billing and revenue recovery.....	177
Collect penalty from M/s Simhapuri Energy Ltd.....	179
No objection Certificate for Short term Open Access.....	179
Commission should implement the suggestions received.....	180
Implement RTI effectively.....	180
Include consumer societies in constituency level advisory committees.....	180
Tariff is disproportionate to cos in HT-I(B) between 132 kv and 33 kv.....	180
Billing under domestic category for small self-employed consumers operating from homes.....	181
Billing Complaint.....	181

**ANDHRA PRADESH ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION
HYDERABAD**

Present

Sri Justice G. Bhavani Prasad, Chairman

Dr. P. Raghu, Member

Sri P. Rama Mohan, Member

FRIDAY, THE TWENTY SECOND DAY OF FEBRUARY, TWO THOUSAND AND NINETEEN

In the matter of

**TARIFF DETERMINATION FOR RETAIL SALE OF ELECTRICITY
DURING FY2019-20**

in

O.P.No.26 of 2018

Southern Power Distribution Company of Andhra Pradesh Limited (APSPDCL)

and

O.P.No.27 of 2018

Eastern Power Distribution Company of Andhra Pradesh Limited (APEPDCL)

The Aggregate Revenue Requirement (ARR) and Filing for Proposed Tariff (FPT) filed by Southern Power Distribution Company of Andhra Pradesh Limited (APSPDCL or SPDCL), vide O.P.No.26 of 2018 and Eastern Power Distribution Company of Andhra Pradesh Limited (APEPDCL or EPDCL), vide O.P.No.27 of 2018 in respect of their individual Retail Supply businesses for various consumer categories for FY2019-20 came up for consideration before the Commission. Upon following the procedure prescribed for determination of such tariff u/s 64 of the Electricity Act, 2003 (Central Act No.36 of 2003) and after careful consideration of the material available on record, the Commission in exercise of the powers vested in it under the said Central Act No.36 of 2003, the Andhra Pradesh Electricity Reform Act, 1998 (State Act 30 of 1998) and the APERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff for Wheeling and Retail Sale of Electricity) Regulation, 2005 (Regulation No.4 of 2005); hereby passes this :

COMMON ORDER
CHAPTER – I
INTRODUCTION

- 1 Consequent to coming into force of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act, 2014 (Central Act No.6 of 2014) (hereinafter referred to as the Reorganization Act) and in terms of the provisions of Section 92 of the said Act read with Schedule XII (C) (3) and Section 82 of the Electricity Act, 2003, the Government of Andhra Pradesh issued notification in G.O.Ms.No.35, Energy (Power- III) Department, dt.01.08.2014 and constituted the Andhra Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission.

APERC (Adaptation) Regulation, 2014

- 2 In exercise of the power conferred by Section 181 of the Electricity Act, 2003 (Central Act No.36 of 2003) and all other powers thereunto enabling, including those conferred by the Andhra Pradesh Electricity Reform Act, 1998 (State Act No.30 of 1998) and the A.P. Reorganization Act, 2014, the Commission issued APERC (Adaptation) Regulation, 2014 (Regulation No.4 of 2014) and notified that with effect from 01.08.2014, all regulations made by, all decisions, directions or orders of, and all the licenses and practice directions issued by the Commission in existence as on the date of G.O.Ms.No.35, dt.01.08.2014 referred to above, shall apply in relation to the State of Andhra Pradesh and shall continue to have effect until duly altered, repealed or amended. The said Regulation No.4 of 2014 was published in the Extraordinary Gazette of the State of Andhra Pradesh on 29.11.2014.

Statutory Provisions

- 3 Section 64(3) read with Section 62 (d) of the Electricity Act, 2003 stipulates that the Commission shall determine tariff for retail sale of electricity for the Distribution Licensees.
- 4 Regulation No.4 of 2005 notified by the Commission introduced Multi Year Tariff (MYT) framework and accordingly, each distribution licensee has to file ARR along with FPT with the Commission for determination of Tariff for (a) Distribution business (Wheeling Charges) and (b) Retail Supply Business, for a period of 5 years (called Control Period). The 4th Control Period covers five years from FY2019-20 to FY2023-24.

Filing requirements and permission for Annual Filings

- 5 The Central Act No.36 of 2003 as well as the Regulation No.4 of 2005 mandate that a distribution licensee shall file for each of its licensed business an application, in such form and in such manner as specified and in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Commission for each year of the Control Period, not less than 120 days before the commencement of the first year of the Control Period, for approval of the Commission. As the SPDCL and EPDCL (hereinafter jointly referred to as the 'Distribution

Companies' or 'DISCOMs' or 'Licensees'), have to file their Aggregate Revenue Requirement (ARR) and Filings of Proposed Tariff (FPT) before 30.11.2018 as per Regulation No.4 of 2005.

- 6 By letter dated 24.09.2018, APEPDCL on its behalf and on behalf of APSPDCL requested that for the reasons mentioned therein i.e., as an alternate measure and given the significant nature of both supply and demand side uncertainties, the requirements of multi-year filing for retail supply business should be waived and permission may be given for filing ARR and tariff petitions for retail supply business on an annual basis for the first year of the 4th control period. In view of the constraints / difficulties / uncertainties expressed by the distribution licensees, the Commission in its Proceedings No. T-76/2018, dt.11.10.2018 permitted them to file ARR/Tariff Petitions relating to their retail supply businesses on annual basis for FY2019-20 only which is the first year of the 4th Control Period.

ARR Filings for FY2019-20, Public Notice, Public Hearings and SAC & SCF meetings

- 7 On 24.11.2018, Licensees have filed separate applications for approval of their Aggregate Revenue Requirement (ARR) and Filing for Tariff Proposals (FPT) for FY2019-20 along with Cross Subsidy Surcharge (CSS). The licensees, in the filings, have stated that they have not considered the True up for FY2017-18 and provisional True up for FY2018-19 in the ARR projections for FY2019-20 and requested for permission to file separate petitions. The Licensees have also requested to determine a methodology for determination of Additional Surcharge and sought for liberty to file supplementary filings in this regard. The ARRs and FPTs along with Cross Subsidy Surcharge for FY2019-20 filed by the Licensees were admitted by the Commission and assigned O.P. Nos.26 of 2018 (APSPDCL) and 27 of 2018 (APEPDCL).
- 8 The Commission uploaded the filings made by the licensees it in its website and by its letter dated 26.11.2018 directed the Licensees to issue a public notice in Telugu language in two Telugu daily newspapers and in English language in two English daily newspapers incorporating the ARRs and FPT Schedules submitted to the Commission, for information and calling for views / objections / suggestions on the same from individuals, representatives of consumer organizations and other stakeholders to be submitted on or before 20.12.2018 by 5 PM and to upload the filings of ARRs and FPTs in their official websites and to make available the copies of their filings at their respective corporate offices and also at circle offices. Further, the Commission also directed the Licensees to publish the details of the venues and the dates and timings of public hearings at three (3) different places in the State of Andhra Pradesh (at the headquarters of APEPDCL and APSPDCL and in the Capital of the State of Andhra Pradesh) and at the headquarters of the Commission and the details of Joint meetings of State Advisory Committee (SAC) and State Coordination Forum (SCF) on ARR/Tariff Proposals, including Cross Subsidy Surcharge(CSS) for various consumer categories for FY2019-20 along with the proposed

tariff schedule in the public notice. It is also informed to notify in the public notice that the views/objections/suggestions submitted to the Commission up to 5 PM on 18.01.2019 will also be considered while determining the ARRs, Retail Supply Tariffs and Cross Subsidy Surcharge for the Licensees for FY2019-20.

- 9 In compliance with the directions of the Commission, the licensees caused publication of public notices on 29.11.2018, in their respective areas of operation, in Telugu Language in three (3) Telugu daily newspapers and in English Language in four (4) English daily newspapers (Annexure-01) incorporating their ARR & FPT Schedules along with other details as directed, inviting views / objections / suggestions in respect of ARRs, FPTs and CSS for various consumer categories for FY2019-20 and also informed that all the interested persons / associations / stakeholders/objectors who want to be heard in person/through authorized representatives may appear before the Commission during public hearings. The filings were uploaded in the respective websites of the Licensees and also made available in the website of AP Transco.
- 10 The Government of Andhra Pradesh in its Energy, I&I Department has also been informed so that the Government may make a statement before the Commission on the proposals of the Licensees at the public hearings. Prior to conducting public hearings, the views of members of the State Co-ordination Forum and the State Advisory Committee were ascertained in the joint meeting held on 30-11-2018 in the Meeting Hall of AP TRANSCO, Vidyut Soudha at Vijayawada on the ARRs, FPTs and CSS of the distribution licensees.

Response to the Public Notice

- 11 In response to the public notice, the Commission received several objections /suggestions/views in writing and/or in person at its Office and during public hearings. The views/objections/suggestions received reflected all shades of public opinion on the issues and questions involved including those of public utilities like Railways, Organizations of Industry, Trade, Consumers, Farmers, Employees, Labourers, Political Parties, Awareness Groups and Non-Governmental Social Activists as well as experienced and expert individuals acting in public interest. As directed by the Commission, the Licensees communicated their written replies to the views / objections / suggestions received from various stakeholders.

Public Hearings

- 12 The Commission conducted public hearings at the following places as published in the public notices and as informed to the Licensees and the Government of Andhra Pradesh, to have the widest consultations possible and the benefit of maximum inputs in finalizing the tariff for retail sale of electricity by APDISCOMs including CSS for various consumer categories for FY2019-20.

Sl. No.	Name of Licensee	Venue/place of Public Hearing	Date of Public Hearing
1	APEPDCL	Conference Hall, ATC Building, Corporate Office, APEPDCL, P&T Colony, Seethammadhara, Visakhapatnam – 530 013.	07-01-2019 (Monday)
2	APSPDCL	O/o. SE/Opeation/Vijayawada, APSPDCL, Opp. PWD Ground, Beside CM camp office, Vijayawada.	08-01-2019 (Tuesday)
3	APSPDCL	Conference Hall, Corporate Office, (Vidyuth Nilayam), APSPDCL, Behind Srinivasa Kalyanamandapams, Sreenivasapuram, Tiruchanoor Road, Tirupati.	09-01-2019 (Wednesday)
4	APSPDCL & APEPDCL	O/o APERC, 11-4-660, 4 th Floor, Singareni Bhavan, Red Hills, Hyderabad - 500 004	18-01-2019 (Friday)

The Commission has conducted last public hearing at Hyderabad thereby providing a final opportunity to the stakeholders to submit their views/objections/suggestions in writing as well as in person on ARR, FPT and CSS filings of the two Licensees.

- 13 During the public hearings, the Chairman & Managing Director of the licensee concerned made a brief presentation on their filings. Then the participating stakeholders were heard in detail apart from receiving all written representations presented by them. Then the Chairman & Managing Director of the Licensee concerned gave a detailed response to each of the issues / aspects raised by the objectors.
- 14 After the public hearings, another joint meeting of the State Co-ordination Forum and the State Advisory Committee was held on 10.01.2019 in the Meeting Hall, Corporate Office, APSPDCL, Tirupathi, wherein further views of the members were ascertained on the ARRs, FPTs and CSS of the distribution licensees.
- 15 The views/objections/suggestions expressed by the stakeholders and/or their representatives (Annexure-02), in writing and/or in person and the replies provided by the licensees in writing and/or through oral responses during the public hearings held from 07.01.2019 to 18.01.2019 in respect of ARR and FPT filings of the Licensees & CSS for FY2019-20 and the views of the members of State Coordination Forum (SCF) & State Advisory Committee (SAC) have been duly considered in arriving at the appropriate conclusions in this Order, in so far as they relate to the determination of ARR, tariff for retail sale of electricity & CSS for FY2019-20.

Summary of Filings

Sales and Power Purchase Requirement

16 The Licensees have forecasted/estimated the sales volume to different consumer categories during FY2019-20 at 60219.48 MU for the entire State, comprising of 38051.30 MU in respect of SPDCL and 22168.18 MU in respect of EPDCL in their respective areas of supply. For grossing up of sales with losses to arrive at the Power Purchase requirement, the licensees have adopted the following losses: a) Distribution losses: The distribution loss percentages projected voltage wise by APSPDCL and APEPDCL for FY2019-20 are as follows:

Voltage Level	APSPDCL	APEPDCL
33 kV	3.32%	2.81%
11 kV	3.35%	3.28%
LT	4.36%	4.13%

b) Transmission losses: The transmission loss percentage of APTRANSCO as approved in the Retail Supply Tariff order for FY2018-19 has been adopted for intra-state. The same loss percentage as considered by the Commission in the Retail Tariff order for FY2018-19 has been adopted for outside the State.

The power purchase requirement for FY2019-20 was computed by grossing up the sales volume forecast with applicable loss levels is 67175.15 MU comprising of 42764.99 MU in respect of SPDCL and 24410.16 MU in respect of EPDCL respectively in their areas of supply. The summary of sales, losses and power purchase requirement as per filings is given in the table below:

Table 1: Filings - Sales, Losses and Power Purchase Requirement (MU)

Item	Sales	Losses	Power purchase requirement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
SPDCL	38051.30	4713.69	42764.99
EPDCL	22168.18	2241.98	24410.16
Total	60219.48	6955.67	67175.15

Availability, Dispatch and Surplus

17 Based on pre-arranged supply sources, the licensees have estimated the available energy during FY2019-20 at 68583.87 MU for the entire State, comprising of 45038.30 MU in respect of SPDCL and 23545.57 MU in respect of EPDCL. With the analysis of month wise power purchase requirement and availability, the Licensees' computations have led to surplus of availability at 870.37 MU for the entire State during FY2019-20, comprising of 1930.68 MU surplus in respect of SPDCL and 870.37 MU deficit in respect of EPDCL.

The summary of power purchase requirement, availability, dispatch and surplus for each licensee and for the entire State as per filings is given in the table below:

Table 2 : Filings: Power Purchase Requirement and Surplus / Deficit (MU)

Item	SPDCL	EPDCL	TOTAL
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Power Purchase Requirement	42764.99	24410.15	67175.14
Availability	45038.30	23545.57	68583.87
Dispatch	43107.62	24605.88	67713.50
Surplus/Deficit (-)	1930.68	-1060.31	870.37

Aggregate Revenue Requirement Items

- 18 The licensees have computed/estimated the power purchase cost during FY2019-20 at ₹28217.48 Cr for the entire State comprising of ₹17981.18 Cr in respect of SPDCL and ₹10236.30 Cr in respect of EPDCL with reference to their respective areas of supply. The licensees have computed the cost based on expected volume of dispatch for each month (depending on monthly sales volume), and fixed and variable costs applicable for each generation source/station for FY2019-20.
- 19 The licensees have computed/estimated the transmission cost, on a tentative basis, at ₹1673.67 Cr for the entire State during FY2019-20, comprising of ₹1100.10 Cr in respect of SPDCL and ₹573.57 Cr in respect of EPDCL, payable to APTransco.
- 20 The Licensees have computed/estimated the State Load Dispatch Centre (SLDC) cost, on a tentative basis, at ₹82.00 Cr for the entire State during FY2019-20 comprising of ₹53.90 Cr in respect of SPDCL and ₹28.10 Cr in respect of EPDCL, payable to SLDC, APTransco.
- 21 The Licensees have considered the distribution cost, on a tentative basis, at ₹5913 Cr for the entire State during FY2019-20, comprising of ₹3932 Cr. in respect of SPDCL and ₹1981Cr. in respect of EPDCL, for their Distribution Business.
- 22 The Licensees have computed/estimated the costs associated with usage of PGCIL network and services of ULDC, based on the rates in the 3rd quarter of FY2018-19 as approved by CERC, to evacuate the power from Central/Inter State Generating Stations at ₹1640.17 Cr for the entire State during FY2019-20, comprising of ₹1078.08 Cr in respect of SPDCL and ₹ 562.09 Cr in respect of EPDCL.

- 23 The Licensees have computed the interest cost on consumers' security deposits held with Licensees at ₹292.19 Cr for the entire State during FY2019-20, comprising of ₹165.97 Cr in respect of SPDCL and ₹126.22 Cr in respect of EPDCL. The Licensees have computed these amounts while applying the interest rates of 6.25% (SPDCL) and 7% (EPDCL) on average of projected opening and closing balances of consumer security deposits likely to be held with them during FY2019-20.
- 24 The Licensees have computed the supply margin for retail supply business at ₹37.68 Cr for entire State during FY2019-20, comprising of ₹27.65 Cr in respect of SPDCL and ₹10.03 Cr in respect of EPDCL. These amounts have been computed based on tentative Regulated Rate Base (RRB).
- 25 The Licensees have provided towards other costs an amount of ₹347.79 Cr in the ARR and FPT filings for FY2019-20. This amount comprises of ₹124.78 Cr for SPDCL and ₹223.01 Cr for EPDCL. The other costs are provided towards for implementing energy conservation projects (replacing incandescent bulbs with LED bulbs, installation of solar pump sets, Solar Rooftop, energy efficient pump sets etc.) and for establishing EV Charging Stations and for payment of compensation towards electrical accidents as per APERC Regulation in their respective areas of operation.
- 26 With these ARR line items, as detailed above, the Licensees have computed/estimated the ARR at ₹38203.98 Cr for the entire State for FY2019-20, comprising of ₹24463.66 Cr in respect of SPDCL and ₹13740.32 Cr in respect of EPDCL in their respective areas of supply. The summary of ARR as per Licensees' filings is given in the table below:

Table 3: Aggregate Revenue Requirement (ARR) / Cost Items (₹ Cr)

ARR Items	SPDCL	EPDCL	TOTAL
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Transmission Cost	1100.10	573.57	1673.67
2. SLDC Cost	53.90	28.10	82.00
3. Distribution Cost	3932.00	1981.00	5913.00
4. PGCIL Expenses	1075.14	560.55	1635.69
5. ULDC Charges	2.94	1.53	4.47
6. Network and SLDC Cost (1+2+3+4+5)	6164.08	3144.75	9308.83
7. Power Purchase Cost	17981.18	10236.30	28217.48
8. Interest on CSD	165.97	126.22	292.19
9. Supply Margin in Retail Supply Business	27.65	10.03	37.68
10. Other Costs, if any	124.78	223.01	347.79
11. Supply Cost (7+8+9+10)	18299.58	10595.56	28895.14
12. Aggregate Revenue Requirement (ARR) (6+11)	24463.66	13740.32	38203.98

Expected Revenue from Charges (ERC)

- 27 The Licensees have computed the Expected Revenue from Charges (ERC) in case they levy the existing/current tariff for retail sale of electricity during FY2019-20 on the forecast sales volume to different consumer categories in their respective areas of supply. The ERC (including NTI) computed in this manner is at ₹28788.38 Cr for the entire State, comprising of ₹17141.87 Cr in respect of SPDCL area of supply and ₹11646.51 Cr in respect of EPDCL area of supply.
- 28 The Revenue Gap (RG) i.e. the ARR in excess of ERC for FY2019-20 has been computed by licensees at ₹9415.60 Cr for the entire State comprising of ₹7321.79 Cr RG in respect of SPDCL and ₹2093.81 Cr RG in respect of EPDCL. In short, the Licensees in the State will incur a total financial loss of ₹9415.60 Cr during FY2019-20 in the event of supplying the forecast sales volume of 60219.48 MU without any external resources or tariff revision during FY2019-20. The summary of ARR, ERC and RG for each Licensee during FY2019-20 is given in the table below:

Table 4: Filings: ARR, ERC and RG for FY2019-20 (₹ Cr)

ARR Item	SPDCL	EPDCL	TOTAL
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Aggregate Revenue Requirement	24463.66	13740.32	38203.98
2. Revenue from Sale of Energy (including NTI)	17141.87	11646.51	28788.38
3. Revenue Gap (1-2)	7321.79	2093.81	9415.60

Ways and means to handle the Revenue Gap

- 29 The Licensees have proposed to meet the estimated revenue gap of ₹9415.60 Cr during FY2019-20 through the following means;
- Revenue from Cross Subsidy Surchage is ₹191.95 Cr
 - Revenue from sale of RE Certificates is ₹146.07 Cr
 - Revenue from revision of Tariff is ₹115.13 Cr
 - Subsidy of ₹8962.44 Cr expected from Government of Andhra Pradesh for FY2019-20.
- 30 The summary of ARR and Revenues is given in the table below:

Table 5: Filings: ARR, Revenue, Subsidy requirement for FY2019-20 (₹ Cr)

Items	SPDCL	EPDCL	TOTAL
1. Aggregate Revenue Requirement	24463.66	13740.32	38203.98
2. Revenue at Current Tariff (including NTI)	17141.87	11646.51	28788.38
3. Tariff revision proposed	62.80	52.33	115.13
4. Revenue from CSS	148.15	43.80	191.95
5. Revenue from REC	135.17	10.90	146.07
6. Government Subsidy	6975.67	1986.77	8962.44
7. Revenue Gap (1-2-3-4-5-6)	0	0	0

- 31 Licensees have not proposed any tariff increase for FY2019-20 and proposed to continue with current tariffs as approved by Commission for FY2018-19 as given below except for Railways and EV Charging Stations:

Table 6 : Tariff for FY2018-19 and Proposed by Licensees for FY2019-20

Category	Consumer Category	Fixed / Demand Charges per month		Energy Charge	
		₹/kVA	₹/HP/kW	Billing Unit	₹/Unit
I	LT CATEGORY-I: DOMESTIC (TELESCOPIC)				
	Group A: Annual Consumption <=900 Units during FY2018-19				
	0-50	-	-	kWh	1.45
	51-100	-	-	kWh	2.60
	101-200	-	-	kWh	3.60
	Above 200	-	-	kWh	6.90
	Group B: Annual Consumption > 900 and < =2700 units during FY2018-19				
	0-50	-	-	kWh	2.60
	51-100	-	-	kWh	2.60
	101-200	-	-	kWh	3.60
	201-300	-	-	kWh	6.90
	Above 300	-	-	kWh	7.75
	Group C: Annual Consumption >2700 units during FY2018-19				
	0-50	-	-	kWh	2.68
	51-100	-	-	kWh	3.35
	101-200	-	-	kWh	5.42
	201-300	-	-	kWh	7.11
	301-400	-	-	kWh	7.98
	401-500	-	-	kWh	8.52
	Above 500 units	-	-	kWh	9.06
Smart Meters(Optional for above 500 units / month):	-	-	kWh	9.06	
Time of Day tariff (TOD) 10AM to 12 Noon	-	-	kWh	8.06	
II	LT CATEGORY-II: OTHERS				
	LT-II(A): 0-50 units	-	55/kW	kWh/kVAh	5.40
	LT-II(B): Above 50 Units /Month				
	0-50	-	75/kW	kWh/kVAh	6.90
	51-100	-	75/kW	kWh/kVAh	7.69
	101-300	-	75/kW	kWh/kVAh	9.06
	301-500	-	75/kW	kWh/kVAh	9.61
Above 500	-	75/kW	kWh/kVAh	10.19	

Category	Consumer Category	Fixed / Demand Charges per month		Energy Charge	
		₹/kVA	₹/HP/kW	Billing Unit	₹/Unit
	LT-II(C): Advertising Hoardings	-	75/kW	kWh/kVAh	12.28
	LT-II(D): Function Halls / Auditoriums	-	-	kWh/kVAh	11.77
	LT-II(E): Electric Vehicles (EVs)/Charging Stations	-	-	kWh/kVAh	5.95
	ToD (6 AM to 10 AM & 6 PM to 10 PM)	-	-	kWh/kVAh	7.00
	ToD (10 PM to 6 AM) off peak	-	-	kWh/kVAh	4.95
	LT-II(F): Startup Power for Captive Generating Plants, Co-generation plants and Renewable Generation Plants	-	-	kWh/kVAh	11.77
III	LT CATEGORY-III: INDUSTRY				
	(i) Industry (General)	-	75/kW	kWh/kVAh	6.71
	(ii) Seasonal Industries (off season)	-	75/kW	kWh/kVAh	7.45
	(iii) Aquaculture and Animal Husbandry	-	30/kW	kWh/kVAh	3.86
	(iv) Sugarcane crushing	-	30/kW	kWh/kVAh	3.86
	(v) Mushroom & Rabbit Farms	-	75/kW	kWh/kVAh	5.91
	(vi) Floriculture in Green House	-	75/Kw	kWh/kVAh	5.91
	(vii) Poultry Hatcheries and Poultry Feed Mixing Plants, Aqua Hatcheries and Aqua feed mixing plants	-	75/kW	kWh/kVAh	4.89
IV	LT CATEGORY-IV: COTTAGE INDUSTRIES & OTHERS				
	(A) Cottage Industries upto 10 HP	-	20/kW	kWh	3.75
	(B) Agro Based Activities upto 10 HP	-	20/kW	kWh	3.75
V	LT CATEGORY-V: AGRICULTURE				
	LT-V(A): Agriculture with DSM measures **				
	(i) Corporate Farmers & IT Assesseees	-	-	kWh	2.50
	(ii) Wet Land Farmers (Holdings >2.5 acre)	-	525/HP/Year*	kWh	0.50
	(iii) Dry Land Farmers (Connections>3nos.)	-	525/HP/Year*	kWh	0.50
	(iv) Wet Land Farmers (Holdings<= 2.5 acre)	-	0	kWh	-
	(v) Dry Land Farmers (Connections<= 3nos.)	-	0	kWh	-
	LT-V(B): Agriculture without DSM measures **				
	(i) Corporate Farmers & IT Assesseees	-	-	kWh	3.50
	(ii) Wet Land Farmers (Holdings >2.5 acre)	-	1050/HP/Year*	kWh	1.00
	(iii) Dry Land Farmers (Connections>3 nos.)	-	1050/HP/Year*	kWh	1.00
	(iv) Wet Land Farmers (Holdings <= 2.5 acre)	-	525/HP/Year*	kWh	0.50
	(v) Dry Land Farmers (Connections<=3 nos.)	-	525/HP/Year*	kWh	0.50
	LT-V(C): Others				
	(i) Salt farming units with Connected Load upto 15HP	-	20/HP	kWh	3.70
	(ii) Rural Horticulture Nurseries ***				
	Connected load upto 5 HP	-	20/HP	kWh	1.50
	Connected load above 5 HP and upto 25 HP	-			3.70
VI	LT CATEGORY-VI: STREET LIGHTING, PWS SCHEMES & NTR SUJALA PATHAKAM				
	LT-VI(A): Street Lighting				
	(i) Panchayats	-	75/kW	kWh	5.98
	(ii) Municipalities	-	75/kW	kWh	6.53
	(iii) Municipal Corporations	-	75/kW	kWh	7.09
	LT-VI(B): PWS Schemes				
	(i) Panchayats	-	75/HP	kWh/kVAh	4.87
	(ii) Municipalities	-	75/HP	kWh/kVAh	5.98
	(iii) Municipal Corporations	-	75/HP	kWh/kVAh	6.53
	LT VI(C): NTR Sujala Pathakam	-	10/HP	kWh/kVAh	4.00
VII	LT CATEGORY-VII: GENERAL				
	LT VII(A): General Purpose	-	30/kW	kWh/kVAh	7.28
	LT VII(B): Religious Places				
	(i) With Contracted Load ≤ 2 kW	-	30/kW	kWh	4.84
	(ii) With Contracted Load >2 kW	-	30/kW	kWh	5.04
VIII	LT CATEGORY-VIII: TEMPORARY SUPPLY	-	30/kW	kWh/kVAh	10.50

Category	Consumer Category	Fixed / Demand Charges per month		Energy Charge	
		₹/kVA	₹/HP/kW	Billing Unit	₹/Unit
I	HT CATEGORY-I: INDUSTRY				
	H-I(A): (i) INDUSTRY GENERAL				
	11 kV	475/kVA	-	kVAh	6.33
	33 kV	475/kVA	-	kVAh	5.87
	132 kV & Above	475/kVA	-	kVAh	5.44
	Industrial Colonies				
	11 Kv	-	-	kVAh	6.32
	33 kV	-	-	kVAh	6.32
	132 kV & Above	-	-	kVAh	6.32
	Time of Day tariff (TOD) peak (6 AM to 10 AM & 6 PM to 10 PM)				
	11 kV	-	-	kVAh	7.38
	33 kV	-	-	kVAh	6.92
	132 kV & Above	-	-	kVAh	6.49
	Time of Day tariff (TOD) off peak (10 PM to 6 AM)				
	11 kV	-	-	kVAh	5.33
	33 kV	-	-	kVAh	4.87
	132 kV & Above	-	-	kVAh	4.44
	HT-I(A):(ii) Seasonal Industries (Off Season Tariff)				
	11 kV	475/kVA	-	kVAh	7.66
	33 kV	475/kVA	-	kVAh	6.98
	132 kV & Above	475/kVA	-	kVAh	6.72
	HT-I(B): Energy Intensive Industries				
	11 kV	-	-	kVAh	5.82
	33 kV	-	-	kVAh	5.37
	132 kV & Above	-	-	kVAh	4.95
	HT-I(C): Aquaculture and Animal Husbandry				
	11 kV	30/kVA	-	kVAh	3.86
	33 kV	30/kVA	-	kVAh	3.86
	132 kV & Above	30/kVA	-	kVAh	3.86
	HT-I(D): Poultry Hatcheries and Poultry Feed Mixing Plants, Aqua Hatcheries and Aqua Feed Mixing Plants				
11 kV	475/kVA	-	kVAh	4.89	
33 kV	475/kVA	-	kVAh	4.89	
132 kV & Above	475/kVA	-	kVAh	4.89	
II	HT CATEGORY-II				
	HT-II(A): OTHERS				
	11 kV	475/kVA	-	kVAh	7.66
	33 kV	475/kVA	-	kVAh	6.98
	132 kV & Above	475/kVA	-	kVAh	6.72
	Time of Day tariff (TOD) (6PM to 10PM)				
	11 kV	-	-	kVAh	8.71
	33 kV	-	-	kVAh	8.03
	132 kV & Above	-	-	kVAh	7.77
	HT-II(B): Religious Places				
	11 kV	30/kVA	-	kVAh	5.03
	33 kV	30/kVA	-	kVAh	5.03
	132 kV & Above	30/kVA	-	kVAh	5.03
	HT-II(C): Function Halls / Auditoriums				
	11 kV	-	-	kVAh	11.77
	33 kV	-	-	kVAh	11.77
	132 kV & Above	-	-	kVAh	11.77
	HT-II(D): Intentionally left blank				

Category	Consumer Category	Fixed / Demand Charges per month		Energy Charge	
		₹/kVA	₹/HP/kW	Billing Unit	₹/Unit
	HT-II(E): Electric Vehicles (EVs)/Charging Stations	-	-	kWh/kVAh	6.95
	ToD (6 AM to 10 AM & 6 PM to 10 PM)	-	-	kWh/kVAh	8.00
	ToD (10 PM to 6 AM) off peak	-	-	kWh/kVAh	5.95
	HT-II(F):Startup Power for Captive Generating Plants , Co-generation plants and Renewable Generation Plants				
	11 kV	-	-	kVAh	11.77
	33 kV	-	-	kVAh	11.77
	132 kV & Above	-	-	kVAh	11.77
III	HTCATEGORY-III: PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND TOURISM				
	11 kV	475/kVA	-	kVAh	7.30
	33 kV	475/kVA	-	kVAh	6.69
	132 kV & Above	475/kVA	-	kVAh	6.38
	Public Infrastructure and Tourism, ToD peak (6PM to 10 PM)				
	11 kV	-	-	kVAh	8.35
	33 kV	-	-	kVAh	7.74
	132 kV & Above	-	-	kVAh	7.43
IV	HT CATEGORY-IV: LIFT IRRIGATION & CPWS SCHEMES				
	HT-IV(A):Govt. / Private Lift Irrigation and Agriculture				
	11 kV	-	-	kVAh	5.82
	33 kV	-	-	kVAh	5.82
	132 kV & Above	-	-	kVAh	5.82
	HT-IV(B): Composite Protected Water Supply Schemes				
	11 kV	-	-	kVAh	4.89
	33 kV	-	-	kVAh	4.89
	132 kV & Above	-	-	kVAh	4.89
V	HT CATEGORY-V: RAILWAY TRACTION	390/kVA	-	kVAh	3.95
	HT CATEGORY-VI: TOWNSHIPS AND COLONIES				
VI	11 kV	75/kVA	-	kVAh	6.32
	33 kV	75/kVA	-	kVAh	6.32
	132 kV & Above	75/kVA	-	kVAh	6.32
VII	HT CATEGORY-VII:GREEN POWER				
	11 kV	-	-	kVAh	11.32
	33 kV	-	-	kVAh	11.32
	132 kV & Above	-	-	kVAh	11.32
VIII	HT CATEGORY-VIII:TEMPORARY				
	11 kV	1.5 times of corresponding HT consumer Category tariff			
	33 kV				
	132 kV & Above				
	RESCOs ****				
	Anakapalle	-	-	kWh	-
	Cheepurupalle	-	-	kWh	-
	Kuppam	-	-	kWh	-
	* Equivalent Flat Tariff				
	** The above determined rates for LT Category V(A) and V(B) are contingent on payment of subsidy as agreed by the GoAP, failing which the rates contained in the Full Cost Recovery Tariff Schedule become operative				
	*** The licensees shall not collect this tariff irrespective of the connected load as per the orders of GoAP vide G.O.RT.No.39, dt. 14.03.2018				
	****Separate Order will be issued.				

32 Further, the licensees have proposed the following:

a) LT-IV (A) Cottage Industries:

For Dhobi ghats the applicable demand charge is ₹20/kW/month with energy charge of ₹3.75/unit as per ARR Tariff Order 2018-19. However, the Licensee is providing free supply to these consumers based on G.O.Rt. No.75, dated 27th June, 2018, wherein the Government directed the Licensees to extend all benefits on par with agriculture connections (free category) to extend helping hand and as an encouragement to the washerman in the state.

b) LT-V(C) Others: Rural Horticulture Nurseries:

For nursery farmers the applicable demand charge is ₹20/HP/month with energy charge of ₹1.50 per unit for consumers with connected load upto 5 HP and ₹3.70 per unit for consumers with connected load upto 25 HP as per ARR Tariff Order FY2018-29. However, the Licensee is providing free supply to these consumers based on G.O.Rt.No.39, dated 14th March, 2018, directed the Licensee to extend all benefits on par with agriculture connections (free category) to extend helping hand and as an encouragement to the nursery farmers in the state.

c) LT-II (E) and HT-II (E): Electric Vehicles EV's /Charging stations:

As per the directions of the GoAP, the Licensee proposes to decrease the Energy Charges as given below:

Category	Current Tariff (₹ Per kWh/kVAh)			Proposed Tariff (₹ Per kWh/kVAh)		
	Energy Charges	ToD (6am to 10:00am & 6:00 pm to 10:00pm)	ToD (10:00 pm to 6:00 am)	Energy Charges	ToD (6am to 10:00 am & 6:00 pm to 10:00pm)	ToD (10:00 pm to 6:00 am)
LT-II(E)&HT-II(E): Electric Vehicles (EVs) / Charging Stations	6.95	8.00	5.95	5.95	7.00	4.95

d) HT-V: Railway Traction: Licensees propose increase in tariff for Railway Traction (HT-V). The Licensees propose an increase in Demand Charges and Energy Charges as given below:

Category	Current Tariff		Proposed Tariff	
	Energy Charges	Demand Charges	Energy Charges	Demand Charges
	₹/kVAh	₹/kVA/month	₹/kVAh	₹/kVA/month
HT-V:Railway Traction	3.55	300	3.95	390

Conclusion

The Commission has decided to consider the ARR, FPT and CSS filings submitted by the licensees, which are mentioned in brief in this Chapter, as the basis for determination of ARR and tariff for retail sale of electricity with due weight being given to views/objections/suggestions of stakeholders, as discussed in subsequent chapters of this order.

CHAPTER - II**STATEMENT OF GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH**

- 33 On behalf of the Government of Andhra Pradesh, the Advisor for Power Sector, Energy, Infrastructure and Investment Department made a statement before the Commission during the public hearing at Vijayawada on 08.01.2019 as follows:
- 34 All the Electricity utilities have performed exceptionally well during this year. The Transmission and Distribution utilities have reduced T&D losses to 9.71% in FY2018-19 (upto November, 2018).
- 35 Number of consumers in Andhra Pradesh as on 31st December, 2018 are 1.64 Crores, out of which 17.75 lakh are agriculture consumers. Both DISCOMs have been implementing HVDS for agriculture consumers in order to give them better quality of power. This has been done by reducing the length of conventional LT Lines.
- 36 Andhra Pradesh became the third State in the country after Gujarat and Punjab to achieve 100% electrification of households in FY2016-17 and the APDISCOMs have set a target of ensuring uninterrupted, reliable and quality power supply to all the consumers.
- 37 APDISCOMs are implementing DSM initiatives in domestic lighting, municipal street lights and also in Gram Panchayats besides in agricultural pump-sets. The investment is made by EESL, a Public Company owned by Central PSUs of Power Sector under an ESCO Model. Under this program around 2.20 Cr. incandescent bulbs were replaced by energy efficient LEDs and 6.23 Lakh Street Lights have been replaced in the State as on December, 2018. A total of 46,114 no. of old and inefficient agricultural pump-sets have been replaced with energy efficient pump sets and the Government targets to implement this project across the entire state in a phased manner to cover all existing pump sets of around 17.75 Lakhs. The DISCOMs have also started the first of its kind programme of distribution of energy efficient fans to interested consumers. Around 2.84 Lakh fans have been distributed till December 2018 in the State. Around 1.43 lakh Energy efficient tube lights have also been distributed.
- 38 In line with Government of India's vision to promote Renewable Energy to add 175 GW of Renewable Energy in the Country, Government of Andhra Pradesh has been encouraging Renewable Energy, particularly Solar and Wind. As a result of promotion, State's cumulative renewable energy capacity in the State has reached 7,464 MW including 4,059 MW of wind and 2,591 MW of Solar. The prices of Solar and Wind energy have been falling as discovered from the recent bids conducted in the country. Solar Parks with total capacity of 4,000 MW are being developed in Anantapur, Kurnool and Kadapa Districts, of which 1,850 MW are already commissioned. The 1000 MW Kurnool solar park is the largest solar park at one location when it was commissioned.

- 39 The DISCOMs are contemplating Distributed solar power plants to a tune of 1000 MW at various substation locations to eliminate Transmission losses and reduce Distribution losses.
- 40 APDISCOMs plan to install 50,000 solar pump-sets by FY2019-20. 31,725 Nos. of solar pump-sets have been installed in the State till November, 2018 and the DISCOMs are expected to achieve the target by end of FY2019-20. A pilot project of replacing 250 conventional pump-sets with grid connected solar BLDC pump-sets was successfully completed in APEPDCL and the feedback from farmers has been very positive. Tenders for 10,000 Nos. of grid connected solar BLDC pump-sets in East Godavari and West Godavari have been floated by APEPDCL. Discoms have also come up with Electric charging stations for Electric vehicles, which will be expanded gradually.
- 41 MoU has been signed with EESL for the supply for 17 lakh smart meters (11 lakh for APSPDCL and 6 lakh for APEPDCL) during the Partnership Summit in February, 2018. The expenditure for these smart meters is paid on monthly rates per service. Smart meters as optional for consumers consuming energy between 200 to 500 units per month. 2.5 lakhs meters are expected to be installed by the end of FY2018-19.
- 42 As per the Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY) tripartite agreement between Government of Andhra Pradesh, APDISCOMs and Government of India, Government of Andhra Pradesh has issued bonds worth ₹8,256 crores. This has reduced the financial burden on the DISCOMs and there is improvement in the financial performance of DISCOMs.
- 43 The Government is committed to the welfare of the farmers and will provide free power to all eligible agricultural consumers. Government will provide necessary support for this purpose.
- 44 In order to protect the interest of consumers, APDISCOMs have proposed no tariff increase for all consumers in the tariff filing for FY2019-20 in spite of increase in average cost of supply.
- 45 The Government is committed to the cause of industrial development in the State and it is a matter of pride that the State of Andhra Pradesh has amongst the lowest HT Industrial Tariffs in the country. The Government aims to supply 24/7 high quality interruption free power to all the Industrial consumers in the State.
- 46 To conclude, the Government is committed to provide any necessary financial assistance to power sector and subsidy to the utilities in accordance with the provisions of Section 65 of the Electricity Act, 2003. This would enable the Government to meet its objective of ensuring quality power supply to all consumers and also in extending necessary assistance to domestic consumers and agricultural sector.

CHAPTER – III

OBJECTIONS, RESPONSES AND COMMISSION'S VIEWS

47. Non-adherence to MYT Regulation

Smt. T. Sujatha, Joint Director and Sri Khyati Naravane, Chief Executive Officer FTAPCCI, Hyderabad and Sri Sourabh Srivastava have stated that the petitioners have submitted ARR requirement for only one year of the control period for 2019-20, with a prayer for allowance of filing ARRs for subsequent years for the 5th control period (2019-20 to 2023-24) at a later date. No true-up of previous years have been submitted by the licensees.

Sri P. Narendranath Chowdary, CMD, The Andhra Sugars Limited, Kovvur has stated that the present filings are not in accordance to “Multi-year Tariff Regulations” for the reason that the DISCOMs are filing their ARR filings annually and the same are strongly objected.

DISCOMs’ Response: The DISCOMs have been following Multi Year Tariff (MYT) Regulation issued by APERC and National Tariff Policy (NTP) issued by the Ministry of Power, Govt. of India, with regard to filing of ARR & Proposed Tariffs for Distribution Business. In view of the difficulties in making realistic projections on Power Purchase costs and sales on a multi-year term of 5 years, the DISCOMs have sought the permission of APERC to submit the RST filings on annual basis. For FY2019-20, APERC has accorded permission to APSPDCL vide their Proceedings No. T-76/2018, Dated 11-10-2018 to file the ARR for Retail Supply Business on Annual basis.

Commission’s view: The statement of fact is noted.

48. Detailed information is not furnished

Smt. T. Sujatha, Joint Director and Sri Khyati Naravane, Chief Executive Officer FTAPCCI, Hyderabad and Sri Sourabh Srivastava have stated that the DISCOMs have submitted a pdf write-up in respect of their Tariff filings. Earlier, the Licensees used to enclose detailed annexures in the form of Excel sheets for the ease of understanding the basis of such humongous data depicted in their write-ups. However, by not furnishing the detailed documents this time, the petitioners appear to have succeeded in their attempt to defeat the purpose of seeking objections and comments from the stakeholders and consumers at large. This makes the entire tariff determination process a futile exercise wherein the stakeholders have been provided minimal information to deliberate upon.

Sri P.H. Janakiram, Company Secretary, APSEBEA APSPDCL Unit has stated that no. of times the association has requested to furnish the trend analysis on per unit basis with graphical presentation for sales, Power Purchase, per unit Power Purchase cost, per unit network cost and per unit cost to serve which help the common man to understand the ARR filings effectively. But

it is regretted that such trend analysis is not given in the ARR filings since beginning. Due to this the ARR filings do not have transparency.

DISCOMs' Response:

APEPDCL: As may be directed by APERC.

APSPDCL: The excel sheets are provided through e-mail, as requested. Annual ARRs & FPTs are being presented in pursuance to the prescribed formats given by the APERC wherein, it is required to show actuals for previous year, first half of the current financial year and projections for second half of the current financial year and full year for the ensuing financial year.

Commission's view: The APSPDCL seemed to have answered the complaint.

49. Energy projections are not according to the long-term forecast

Sri M. Venugopala Rao, Senior Journalist, Convener, Centre for Power Studies, Hyderabad; Sri P. Madhu, State Secretary, CPI (M), Vijayawada; Sri K. Murali, Secretariat Member, CPI (M), Tirupati; Sri Ch. Narasinga Rao, State Secretariat Member, CPI (M), Visakapatnam; Sri Karri Appa Rao, Dist. Secretary, AP Rythu Sangam (AIKS), Anakapalle; Sri K. Lokanadam, Dist. Secretary, CPI(M), Visakhapatnam; Sri B. Tulasidas, Vijayawada have stated that the DISCOMs' projections on the availability of energy and surplus energy are manipulative, defective and contrary to the submissions made by them in long-term load forecasts. The DISCOMs have shown availability of 68,583.87 MU for the year 2019-20. The DISCOMs have shown energy requirement of 67713 MU and a surplus of 870 MU. In their latest reports on long-term load forecast etc. submitted to the Commission, both the DISCOMs and AP Transco have projected availability of 77,998 MU, input of 66,313 MU and a surplus of 11,685 MU for the year 2019-20.

Sri. B.N. Prabhakar, President, Society for Water, Power & Natural resources conservation Awareness and Monitoring (SWAPNAM), Vijayawada has stated that the DISCOMs have projected higher estimation of the requirement of electricity for the year 2019-20. Going by the previous trend of DISCOMs projections, APERC approved figures and actual for last five years, the issue need critical examination before according approvals. Similarly, the projected availability needs to be verified with reference to the maximum possible yield from the generators and precise estimation of renewable energy generation. This will benefit the electricity consumer.

DISCOMs' Response: The availabilities have been projected based on the factors like the past performance of the plants, the minimum quantum of coal guaranteed under FSA (Fuel Supply Agreements), the actual realization of coal supply in the past, the future actual likely availability of coal, the likely availability of gas based on the past records, the estimated availability of water for hydro stations etc. Therefore, there is no irrationality in the projections made by APDISCOMs. The projections in the long-term forecasts were made a few months back. The scenario has

changed since then. The Projections have been carried out by DISCOM as per the most realistic estimates available and considering previous trends and corrections thereon.

Commission's view: The lack of consistency in the projections of the DISCOMs from time to time is a matter of record which they try to explain as due to the change of circumstances from time to time. While this should be avoided to the best possible extent, each time such availabilities have to be calculated for different purposes, the Commission is making its own exercise aided by the information from the DISCOMs and the other stakeholders also.

50. Energy availability from HNPCL and Simhapuri power not considered

Sri M. Venugopala Rao, Senior Journalist, Convener, Centre for Power Studies, Hyderabad; Sri P. Madhu, State Secretary, CPI (M), Vijayawada; Sri K. Murali, Secretariat Member, CPI (M), Tirupati; Sri Ch. Narasinga Rao, State Secretariat Member, CPI (M), Visakapatnam; Sri Karri Appa Rao, Dist. Secretary, AP Rythu Sangam (AIKS), Anakapalle; Sri K. Lokanadam, Dist. Secretary, CPI(M), Visakhapatnam; Sri B. Tulasidas, Vijayawada have stated that as per the interim order issued by APTEL, the DISCOMs have to purchase power from the project of HNPCL (1040 MW), if it fits into merit order and the DISCOMs already started purchasing power from this plant, they will be constrained to purchase power from HNPCL to the extent of 7288.32 MU per annum. APERC has already given its consent to the PPA the DISCOMs had with Simhapuri project (400 MW) and energy of 2803.20 MU per annum is available to them from this project. Availability of power from HNPCL and Simhapuri is not taken into account by both the DISCOMs in their reports on long-term load forecast etc., and in their ARR submissions for the year 2019-20. If availability of power from HNPCL and Simhapuri is taken into account for the year 2019-20, it would work out to 87,089 MU against the projected requirement of 66,313 MU and the surplus energy available for the year 2019-20 would be 20,776 MU. The Commission is requested to direct the DISCOMs to re-work out their projections of availability, demand and surplus of energy realistically and the resultant variations in ARR, Revenue at current tariffs, additional revenue at revision of tariffs proposed to certain categories of consumers, non-tariff income and revenue gap, especially taking their binding obligations like purchasing power from HNPCL and Simhapuri into account, submit the same to the Commission.

Sri Kandregula Venkataramana, President, Consumer Organizations Federation, Visakhapatnam has stated that the surplus will be 19,376 MU if Hinduja and Simhapuri are considered against that of 11,685 MU projected by the DISCOMs in the long-term load forecasts submitted to the Commission.

Sri M. Thimma Reddy, Convener, People's Monitoring Group on Electricity Regulation, Hyderabad; Sri Ch. Diwakar Babu, Secretary, Consumers Guidance society, Vijayawada; Sri A. Punna Rao, Vijayawada have stated that the DISCOMs' estimate of power available to the State

during the year 2019-20 is an under estimate as they did not include the plants of Simhapuri Energy Private Ltd. and Hinduja National Power Corporation Ltd. As per the interim order issued by APTEL, the APDISCOMs have to purchase power from the project of HNPCL (1040 MW), if it fits into merit order, and the DISCOMs already started purchasing power from this plant. As long as the interim order of the APTEL continues to be in force, the DISCOMs have to take into account availability of about 7288 MU from HNPCL. In the background of the APTEL's order absence of HNPCL in the list of plants available to the State is intriguing. Are not the APDISCOMs aware about binding nature of APTEL's Order? Is it being side lined to benefit a select few? The Commission has given consent through an order dated 14-08-2018 to the PPA between the APDISCOMs and Simhapuri Energy Private Ltd. for procurement of 400 MW of capacity under DBFOO for a period of 12 years. Despite the Commission's consent to the PPA it is not included in the list of power plants available to the State. When the issue of absence of this plant in the list of plants available in the Load forecast for 4th and 5th control periods was raised, APDISCOMs replied, "Simhapuri 400 MW will be considered to include under power availability as per APERC approval accorded in its order dated 14.08.2018." About 2803 MU power will be available from this plant during the coming financial year. If availability of power from HNPCL and Simhapuri is taken into account for the year 2019-20, the actual available power for State will be much higher during the ensuing year and so will be surplus power. In fact, surplus power available to the State may account for nearly one third of the total power available. This huge quantum of surplus power with its implication of fixed cost burden demand re-examination of power procurement practices of APDISCOMs.

Sri Sidhartha das, Vice President Commercial, Sri G. Sreenivas, M/s HNPCL and Sri P. Ravicharan, Advocate, Link legal services have stated that though they have submitted data for ARR vide letter dt. 30.09.2018 to APDISCOMs and eligible for scheduling of power, APEPDCL and APSPDCL have not considered procurement of power from HNPCL in the ARR submitted to Commission which is a violation of APTEL Order. As per the decision of the Hon'ble Tribunal on interim application filed against the order of the Commission, the AP DISCOMs are required to take into consideration the power availability from HNPCL. The Commission vide its order dated 14.06.2018 also approved a two-part tariff of the approved interim/provisional tariff of Rs 3.82/unit in consonance with Hon'ble Tribunal's Order dated 31.05.2018 read with Retail Supply Tariff Order FY2018-19 passed by the Commission. The AP DISCOMs thereafter have scheduled power from HNPCL from 16th June, 2018 to 6th July, 2018, 3rd October, 2018 to 21st October, 2018, 7th November, 2018 to 22nd November, 2018& from 23rd December, 2018 to 7th January, 2019. AP DISCOMs may be directed to include HNPCL plant in the ARR arid Tariff Proposal for Retail Supply Business for H2 of FY 2018-19 and FY2019-20.

DISCOMs' Response: HNPCL was not considered due to pending legal issues. Further, it is to state that DISCOMs are availing power from HNPCL as per the interim directions of APTEL. Since the matter is *sub-judice* and any decision in favour of DISCOMs or the HNPCL either of the parties may likely to approach higher court for dispute resolution. In view of the above uncertainty, APDISCOMs have not considered the power from HNPCL in Tariff proposals. Further, as the judgment is reserved before APTEL, Hon'ble Tribunal may likely pronounce orders. Based on the orders of APTEL, APDISCOMs will act accordingly.

400 MW power from Simhapuri will be procured as per the tariff adopted by APERC in terms of section 63 of Electricity Act 2003 and after receiving the response of Simhapuri for reduction of tariff considering the latest procurement cost in the Market.

Based on the withdrawal petition in I.A. No 1 & 2 of 2018 filed by APDISCOMs, APERC in its order dated 31-01-2018 allowed APDISCOMs to withdraw the PPA entered with HNPCL. Accordingly, the power procurement from M/s HNPCL was stopped from 02.02.2018.

HNPCL's reply: The impugned order of APERC dt. 31.01.2018 was a subject matter of Appeal No. 41/2018 and the appeal was admitted on 3.2.2018.

DISCOMs' Response: Against the Appeal No. 41 of 2018 filed by HNPCL before APTEL challenging APERC order dated 31.01.2018, APTEL in its interim orders dated 16.03.2018, directed AP DISCOMs to maintain status quo as prevalent before 31.1.2018 and to schedule the power based on the merit order dispatch at a provisional rate of Rs 3.82/kWh.

HNPCL's Reply: Hon'ble APTEL observed as below..

"...Rs. 3.82/kWh provisionally determined by the State Commission is a total tariff comprising both the fixed charges and variable charges. If the total tariff is split into two, the appellant's power project may come well within the merit order. The State Commission is yet to consider whether the project cost as approved by the State Commission in O.P.No. 21 of 2015 would have resulted in the Appellant's power project within the merit order or otherwise." Hon'ble APTEL never stated / observed that the provisional rate of Rs. 3.82/kWh is to be used for merit order dispatch. It was AP DISCOMs who wrongfully considered provisional tariff for Rs. 3.82 which had an element of both fixed and variable costs and used the single part tariff for judging HNPCL for merit order in comparison to other generators. HNPCL had duly submitted all fuel details including the costs in the prescribed format to APDISCOM. There is no reason for APDISCOMs to consider provisional rate of Rs. 3.82/kWh for merit order and not the actual cost of fuel for the purpose of merit order and deprive HNPCL from scheduling when the plant was available for generation.

DISCOMs' Response: However, AP DISCOMs could not schedule the power from HNPCL project as per the interim orders of the APTEL, as their project was not qualified under merit order despatch considering the single part adhoc tariff of Rs. 3.82 per unit fixed by APERC.

HNPCL's Reply: The reasoning is objected. APERC, in its ARR Order for FY2017-18 at para no. 87 has categorically mentioned that for generators having a single part tariff, the Commission will split the single part tariff into two parts and the responsibility was cast on the licensees to approach the Commission for this purpose of reckoning the merit order of the generator. Instead of fulfilling its obligations as per APERC directions, the DISCOMs arbitrarily and unilaterally used Rs. 3.82 as the determinant for adjudging HNPCL for merit order. This is totally violative and disregard of the APERC Order.

DISCOMs' Response: Subsequently, based on the directions given by APTEL in its order dated 31.05.2018, to fix the variable and fixed cost in the adhoc tariff of Rs.3.82 per unit, APERC in its order dated 14.06.2018 determined the fixed tariff as Rs. 1.06 per unit and variable tariff as Rs, 2.76 per unit. Accordingly, in compliance to the APTEL and APERC orders, APDISCOMs have considered to schedule the power of 2822.55 MU from the project as approved in the Retail Supply Tariff order FY2017-18 which was prevalent prior to 31.01.2018 pending decision in Appeal No.41 of 2018 in APTEL and started availing supply from the project from 16.06.2018.

HNPCL's Reply: The reasoning is objected. Appeal no. 41 of 2018 in APTEL was not pending before 31.01.2018. AP DISCOMs started availing power from HNPCL only after Hon'ble APTEL order dated 31.05.2018 and APERC order dated 16.06.2018.

DISCOMs' Response: Thereafter HNPCL stopped supplying power to APDISCOMs with effect from 7.7.2018 due to stoppage of coal supply from MCL. Subsequently, HNPCL supplied power to APDISCOMs intermittently for certain period by availing coal from alternate sources.

HNPCL's Reply: The reasoning is objected. AP DISCOMs ought to have complied with the status quo ante order of APTEL and subsequent order of 26.07.2018 and issued the requisite certificate to MCL for coal consumption. AP DISCOM has disregarded the orders of APTEL. The HNPCL units were shut down after the exhaustion of the coal. Subsequently, as a force majeure, HNPCL didn't have any choice but to opt for coal from alternate sources. AP DISCOMs have scheduled power from HNPCL on the basis of alternate fuel.

DISCOMs' Response: M/s HNPCL has filed a Writ Petition WP (C) No. 18496 of 2018 before High Court of Odisha with a prayer seeking directions to Respondent No. 1/MCL to resume supply of coal to HNPCL. Hon'ble High Court of Odisha has passed interim order on 10.12.2018 in the IA No. 15668 of 2018 in WP(C) No. 18496 of 2018 directing MCL to resume coal supplies to HNPCL for production of electricity to be supplied to APDISCOMs. Against said ex-parte order,

MCL has filed counter/vacation petition in I.A.No. 15668 of 2018 and the same is pending before Hon'ble High Court of Odisha.

HNPCL's Reply: The reasoning is objected. The I.A.No. 15668 of 2018 in WP (C) No. 18496 of 2018 filed by MCL has been heard along with contempt petition CONTC/60/2019 filed by HNPCL. The Hon'ble High Court, Odisha has directed MCL to adhere to the order dated 10.12.2018 and resume coal immediately vide order dated 29.01.2019.

DISCOMs' Response: Arguments of both parties in Appeal No. 41 of 2018 were concluded before APTEL and Hon'ble Tribunal vide its orders dated 12.12.2018 reserved the matter for judgment. APTEL is yet to pronounce the orders.

HNPCL's Reply: It doesn't require any reply.

Commission's view: M/s HNPCL filed Appeal No. 41 of 2018 before Hon'ble Appellate Tribunal for Electricity (APTEL) challenging the Order of this Commission dated 31.01.2018 and sought for interim orders pending the Appeal, in I.A. No. 211 of 2018. The Hon'ble APTEL in its Orders dated 16.03.2018 directed status-quo as prevalent before 31.01.2018 to be maintained without prejudice to the rights and contentions of the parties until further orders without any claims for any vested rights due to the adhoc arrangement or otherwise. The Hon'ble APTEL passed further orders in E.P. No. 3 of 2018 dated 31.05.2018 directing the State Commission to determine fixed charges and variable charges based on the provisional tariff order for the project earlier passed by the State Commission. The Commission accordingly passed Order on 19.06.2018 determining Rs. 1.06/kWh as FC and Rs. 2.76/kWh as Variable Charge while directing both parties to give effect to the above direction of Hon'ble APTEL. Even in the Order on Tariff for Retail Sale of Electricity during FY2018-19 dt. 27.03.2018, the Commission after making a detailed reference to the sequence of events, directed the distribution companies to communicate their decision to the Commission on the merit order dispatch concerning power to be procured from HNPCL on which the Commission will include HNPCL for scheduling power from it in the power procurement in FY2018-19 as per the merit order dispatch in order to faithfully give effect to the interim order dt. 16.03.2018. Under the circumstances, both the DISCOMs have to be directed to faithfully comply with the direction of Hon'ble APTEL dated 31.05.2018 in E.P. 3 of 2018 in I.A. 211 of 2018 in Appeal No. 41 of 2018 to schedule the power declared available by HNPCL so long as the variable cost determined / accepted by the State Commission is within the merit order dispatch followed by the DISCOMs for procurement of Power from different sources on a provisional basis pending a final decision in the Appeal. For this purpose, HNPCL shall forthwith communicate their projected month wise energy availability forecast and fixed and variable cost in the prescribed formats considering the expected maintenance planning and shutdown

schedule. On receipt of such communication with the relevant information, both the DISCOMs shall cause verification of the same and comply with the interim direction of Hon'ble APTEL to the extent such forecast and estimates are acceptable. Though any scheduling of power from HNPCL to either DISCOM is not specifically included in this Tariff Order, it shall be deemed to have been so included to the extent of faithful compliance with the interim order of Hon'ble APTEL dated 31.05.2018 in E.P.No. 3 of 2018 in I.A.No.211 of 2018 in Appeal No. 41 of 2018 and to have been permitted by this Commission accordingly subject to any further or future Order / judgement / direction of the Hon'ble APTEL. This Commission shall be kept informed by both the DISCOMs promptly from time to time about scheduling and receiving any power from HNPCL under the above stated circumstances.

In so far as Simhapuri is concerned, there is no information as to whether the generator ever informed either DISCOM about the projected month wise energy availability forecast and fixed and variable cost in the prescribed formats considering the expected maintenance planning and shutdown schedule. On receipt of such communication with the relevant information, both the DISCOMs shall cause verification of the same and comply with the directions of this Commission in the Order dated 14.08.2018 to the extent such forecast and estimates are acceptable. Though any scheduling of power from M/s Simhapuri to either DISCOM is not specifically included in this Tariff Order, it shall be deemed to have been so included to the extent of faithful compliance with the Orders of this Commission and to have been permitted by this Commission accordingly, as per merit order dispatch. This Commission shall be kept informed by both the DISCOMs promptly from time to time about scheduling and receiving any power from M/s Simhapuri under the above stated circumstances.

In view of the peculiar background stated above, no straight inclusion of HNPCL and Simhapuri in calculation of energy availability could take place in this Order.

51. Availability of Power from AP Genco and SDSTPS deflated

Sri M. Venugopala Rao, Senior Journalist, Convener, Centre for Power Studies, Hyderabad; Sri P. Madhu, State Secretary, CPI (M), Vijayawada; Sri K. Murali, Secretary Member, CPI (M), Tirupati; Sri Ch. Narasinga Rao, State Secretariat Member, CPI (M), Visakapatnam; Sri Karri Appa Rao, Dist. Secretary, AP Rythu Sangam(AIKS), Anakapalli; Sri K. Lokanadam, Dist. Secretary, CPI(M), Visakhapatnam; Sri B. Tulasidas, Vijayawada have stated that the DISCOMs have not explained the percentage of PLF they have taken into account while working out availability of thermal power from the projects of AP Genco and the Central Generating Stations. If they have taken the threshold level of PLF much below PLFs shown in the respective PPAs, under the pretexts like presumed continuance of inadequate supply of coal, then the availability of power from those projects need to be re-worked out based on threshold levels of PLF. While the

Commission had approved availability of thermal power from AP Genco for the year 2018-19 to the tune of 19937 MU, without taking into account availability of 9223 MU from SDSTPPS-I and II, the Discoms have projected availability of 24,017 mu from thermal projects of AP Genco for the year 2019-20. If availability from SDSTPPS I & II of 9223 MU is taken into account, on the basis of availability determined for the year 2018-19, the availability of energy for 2019-20 would work out to 29160 MU. In other words, the DISCOMs have arbitrarily deflated availability of thermal power from AP Genco, including SDSTPPS, to the tune of 5143 MU (29160-19937 mu) for the year 2019-20, without any explanation and justification.

Sri M. Thimma Reddy, Convenor, People's Monitoring Group on Electricity Regulation, Hyderabad, Sri Ch. Diwakar Babu, Secretary, Consumers Guidance society, Vijayawada have stated that for the year 2018-19 the Commission in its tariff order estimated availability of 29,160 MU from APGENCO's thermal power plants (Table 16, p.239). APDISCOMs have shown availability of 24, 018 MU from APGENCO's thermal power plants during 2019-20 (para 3.3.2 APSPDCL). This shows that APDISCOMs under estimated the availability of power from APGENCO's thermal power plants during 2019-20 by 5,000 MU.

They have further stated that, similarly, in the case of Central Generating Stations (CGS) for the year 2018-19 the Commission in its tariff order estimated availability of 16,750 MU, APDISCOMs have shown availability of 16, 064 MU from CGS. This shows that APDISCOMs under estimated availability of power from CGS during 2019-20 by nearly 700 MU.

Sri Kandregula Venkataramana, President, Consumer Organizations Federation, Visakhapatnam has stated that APDISCOMs are disregarding APGENCO stations and showing interest in private developers. Against the availability of 29,160 MU from thermal power from AP GENCO stations, the DISCOMs have projected 24,107 MU only.

Sri S.Prathap, Technical Secretary, APSEB Assistant Engineers Association, Vijayawada has stated that the actual energy availability will be more than that of the have considered, as the discoms considered approximately 50.63% of PLF for APGENCO Thermal Plants (except SDSTPS-II and Dr. NTPS-V) which have lower unit costs of generation (Average Unit cost for APGENCO thermal as per Proposed AAR is Rs 4.38/kWh). DISCOMs may consider APGENCO Thermal Plants even with 75% of PLF, the total energy availability will be 77,556.87 MU approximately. Then the surplus will be 9,000.00 MU as the DISCOMs proposed energy requirement for FY 2019-20 is 67,713.49 MU. DISCOMs have decided to procure 3,600 MU from Sembcorp Gayatri Power Ltd. with unit cost of Rs. 4.57/kWh and Short term Power Purchases including Power Exchanges for FY2018-19 H2 and FY2019-20 is 1,123.15 MU and 445 MU respectively with the unit cost of Rs.4.57/kWh. Further, DISCOMs have shown Power Swapping (Banking) energy availed for the FY2018-19 H2 and FY2019-20 is 4,000 MU and energy to be

returned is 4,363 MU with the unit cost of Rs.4.04/kWh excluding PGCIL cost Rs. 4.63 Lakhs/MW per Month. He further stated that the DISCOMs have neglected the government utilities power by showing the less availability and buying the power from other sources.

Sri K. Murali, Secretariat Member, CPI (M), Tirupati has stated that the long-term forecasting methodology need to be corrected and objected the purchase of power from private generators as the AP Genco is having enough availability.

DISCOMs' Response: The availabilities have been projected based on the factors like the past performance of the plants, the minimum quantum of coal guaranteed under FSA (Fuel Supply Agreements), the actual realization of coal supply in the past, the future actual likely availability of coal etc. Therefore, there is no irrationality in the projections made by APDISCOMs.

The power purchase projections are estimates only. If Central and State sector can supply the energy over and above the estimates for the FY2019-20, APDISCOMs would certainly utilize this energy provided they fit in the merit order dispatch and lead to the reduction of overall power purchase costs.

Surplus availability of 9,000 MU cannot be realized. The PGCIL cost of Rs.4.63 Lakhs / MW mentioned applies to the power procured under Long Term Agreements only. The PGCIL Cost Payable by AP DISCOMs in respect of short-term procurement such as from SembcorpGayatri Power Limited is Rs.22,075/MW only. APDISCOMs have no objection to procure full power that is available from public sector power plants (subject to merit order dispatch) as long as these power plants are in a position to supply the required power. Past experience indicates that these generators were unable to supply the power they have projected on paper. In this regard, it may be noted that due to swapping of power carried out by APDISCOMs with other State utilities, backing down of generation from State Power Plants like APGENCO is being avoided to the extent possible. The peculiar situation APDISCOMs face is that AP State is a surplus in energy during certain blocks of the day/certain months/ certain season of the year but experiences deficit during the remaining period of the year. The per unit cost of Rs.4.38 from APGENCO thermal plants which was projected by APDISCOMs is estimate only which may likely to increase with the approval of PPAs of RTPP-IV, RTPP-V, SDSTP-I&II, VTPS-V and actual increase in landed costs of fuels in future based on the past experience. At present, Power Exchanges are operating on day-ahead and week ahead markets only. There is a lot of uncertainty in the power exchanges regarding the availability of sufficient power and at reasonable rates. Therefore, power exchanges alone can not be relied upon to meet the shortages particularly keeping in view the policy of GoAP to maintain 24x7 hours uninterrupted power supply and the need to optimize the power purchase costs.

Commission's view: The projection of Energy availability from AP Genco, SDSTPP and Central Generating Stations by the DISCOMs is reassessed by the Commission in tune with accepted norms of such estimation and the estimate stood enhanced to a practically optimum level.

52. Smt. T. Sujatha, Joint Director, FTAPCCI and Sri Sourabh Srivastava have stated the following:

(i) Higher unit cost of power from AP Genco stations

DISCOMs have projected average power purchase rate from AP Genco stations in FY2019-20 i.e. Rs. 4.07 per unit inclusive of Hydel stations and Rs. 4.38 per unit for thermal generating stations, which is the highest when compared with other conventional power sources. The DISCOMs in their filings have not given information regarding the availability of the plants.

DISCOMs' Response: The availabilities from APGENCO and APPDCL thermal plants have been projected based on the factors like the past performance of the plants, the minimum quantum of coal guaranteed under FSA (Fuel Supply Agreements), the actual realization of coal supply in the past, the future actual likely availability of coal etc. Increase in SHR and consequential increase in coal consumption due to the operation of plants at lower PLFs would not have any effect on the variable charges payable by APDISCOMs as the SHRs will be limited to the normative values only (as per Regulation) while computing the variable rates. The basis on which the fixed and variable charges were arrived at were clearly stated in the ARR filings.

(ii) Not to allow renewal of PPAs of higher unit cost plants of AP Genco

The unit rates of AP Genco are higher than the average Power Purchase cost of AP DISCOMs i.e. Rs. 4.17/unit. PPAs of such stations may not be allowed to be continued and approval towards procurement of power from these generating stations may not be allowed beyond expiration date of their respective PPAs.

DISCOMs' Response: The fixed costs in respect of Dr. NTTPS-I, II & III, RTPP-I & III and Hydel stations for FY2019-20 are higher compared to FY 2018-19 due to the increase in O&M costs because of the pay revision implemented to the employees w.e.f. FY2018-19. However, these fixed costs are provisional only and the Commission will decide the final tariff based on the MYT tariff filed APGENCO for the control period FY2019-24.

(iii) Higher fixed cost projected for Genco units

DISCOMs have projected higher fixed cost for the Dr NTTPS - I, II, III, RTPP-III, Hydel Generating Stations of AP GENCO including Nagarjunasagar Tailpond Power House and the DISCOMs have not provided any justification towards consideration of increased fixed cost

for projection of power purchase cost and therefore, the fixed cost should be limited to levels approved in the previous order only.

DISCOMs' Response: The fixed costs filed in the ARR (considering all the stations combined) are less than the fixed costs approved by APERC for FY2018-19 in O.P.No.3 of 2016.

(iv) Tariff of RTPP-IV

Smt. T. Sujatha, Joint Director, FTAPCCI and Sri Sourabh Srivastava have stated that in the Retail Tariff Order for FY2018-19, the Commission has made the following observations:

“The Commission has not yet received any application for determination of tariff for this plant and therefore considered the tariff as filed by the licensees duly limiting the fixed cost to the extent of energy considered for dispatch at the fixed cost per unit filed. However, the same will not be the basis for determination of tariff for RTPP-IV whenever a petition for such determination comes up before the Commission.”

The Commission may take similar views towards determination of provisional tariff till the approval of Final Project Cost for the station.

Sri M. Thimma Reddy, Convener, People's Monitoring Group on Electricity Regulation, Hyderabad has requested not to include RTPP-IV in the power procurement plan for FY2019-20

DISCOMs' Response: Under the purview of APERC.

(v) DISCOMs have filed low fixed cost for DSSTPS-1&2

Smt. T. Sujatha, Joint Director, FTAPCCI and Sri Sourabh Srivastava have stated that AP Discoms have projected a fixed cost of Rs. 770.4 Crores in case of Sri Damodaram Sanjeevaiah Thermal Power Plant (DSSTPS- I & II) for 2019-20. Final capital cost of the project has been submitted for approval vide petition no. O.P. 47 of 2017 whereby the fixed cost claimed by APGENCO for 2018-19 is at Rs. 2004.7 Cr. If power is allowed to be procured from DSSTPS at the provisional tariff as claimed by the DISCOMs, even at a conservative estimate of approval of 80% of capital cost, additional power purchase cost burden on account of Fixed cost of DSSTPS would be more than Rs. 800 Cr. during true up stage, thereby increasing the retail tariff of the consumers. The power purchase cost be therefore be allowed after prudence check and determination of final project cost of these generating stations.

DISCOMs' Response: Under the purview of APERC.

(vi) Proposed fixed and variable cost for DSSTPS Stage-2 and Dr NTPPS-V are high

DISCOMs have proposed to adopt the Fixed Cost and variable cost rate of DSSTPS-stage 1 for DSSTPS stage 2 and Dr. NTPPS-V, which are proposed to be Commissioned in 2019-20. However, this submission is objected, as the new units, being of improved design parameters and latest technology, should have improved efficiency, and therefore should be more economical and therefore should have lower Fixed Cost and Variable Charge.

DISCOMs' Response: The fixed and variable rates proposed by APDISCOMs in respect of DSSTP-II and Dr NTPPS-V on par with DSSTPs-I are provisional only which are subject to change when the Commission determines the final tariff for these stations. The provisional tariffs proposed now by APDISCOMs are expected to be far less than the final tariffs APGENCO going to file for these stations (considering the case of DSSTPS-I). Projecting too low tariffs will result in huge burden in the form of true up amount.

(vii) DISCOMs have considered high availability from CGS units

Smt. T. Sujatha, Joint Director, FTAPCCI and Sri Sourabh Srivatsava have stated that the DISCOMs have considered the higher availability which is 85% for CGS units even though most of the units failed to achieve. The capacity charges for allocated quantum of Kudgi STPP have been considered at Rs. 317.21 Crores for 2019-20, as against the approved figures for 2018-19 Rs. 161.84 Crores in the tariff order, which is around 100% higher than the approved cost. No justifications or details towards consideration of such huge Fixed Costs have been provided by the DISCOMs. The DISCOMs have claimed high fixed charge recovery than the actual, for example the Kudgi station of NTPC in its Tariff Petition dated 20th July 2017 filed before the CERC for determination of capital cost and Annual Fixed Charges (AFC) has claimed AFC to the tune of Rs. 3074.91 Crores during 2018-19. Based on the share of AP DISCOMs from these stations i.e. @8.38%, the AFC recoverable from AP DISCOMs at normative availability works out to Rs. 257.7 Crores against Rs. 317.2 Crores claimed by the DISCOMs. In view of the above, it is requested that a strict prudence check must be adopted by APERC for allowance of such increased submissions by the AP DISCOMs.

DISCOMs' Response: Though the availabilities projected in respect of CGS are below the normative levels, full fixed costs are proposed for these stations keeping in some possibility that these stations may achieve the normative availability. It is expected that any additional projections towards the fixed costs for these stations will be more than compensated by the increase in costs over the projections under other heads. Two additional units have been commissioned in respect of Kudigi plant bringing the total number of commissioned units to 3. With the Commissioning of the new units, the share of AP in this plant is now around

10% and not 8.38%. The above two reasons led to the increase in fixed cost compared to the previous year.

(viii) Other Costs projected for CGS

Smt. T. Sujatha, Joint Director, FTAPCCI and Sri Sourabh Srivastava have stated that the DISCOMs have projected other costs for the CGS towards the cost supposed to be paid to the plants if they achieve over and above their normative availability, even though most of the plants not achieved the availability.

DISCOMs' Response: The other costs are towards items like water cess, hedging costs towards FERV, RSD (Reserve Shutdown) compensation etc. which are allowed by CERC. The projections towards 'other costs' were made based on the past actual costs incurred by the generators. Further, the other cost of about Rs.80 Cr. projected for CGS already includes the other cost of Rs.64 Cr. for Simhadri station.

(ix) Do not consider Srivatsa

Smt. T. Sujatha, Joint Director, FTAPCCI and Sri Sourabh Srivastava have stated that the EPDCL want renewal the PPA of Srivatsa for the year 19-20 even though the Commission had given permission only till 31 March, 2019. The variable cost submitted for the same, based on the latest gas prices is very high at Rs. 3.50/ Unit and therefore the despatch features are very low on the merit order list. In view of expiry of PPA, and in view of higher overall energy availability with respect to the despatch, such expensive power source may not be considered at all for power procurement in 2019-20 and onwards.

DISCOMs' Response: Even at a variable rate of Rs.3.50/unit, the per unit cost of energy from this plant is below Rs.4.0/unit (fixed + variable rates) and the plant is one of the cheapest sources of power even cheaper than the per unit costs of power from many of the State/Central sector plants. Therefore, contrary to the view held by the objector, denying procurement from this plant would lead to increased power purchase costs.

(x) DISCOMs have Inflated the short-term power prices

Smt. T. Sujatha, Joint Director, FTAPCCI and Sri Sourabh Srivastava have stated that that the DISCOMs have inflated the power purchase expenses from short-term sources by a significant amount. If the projected purchase is allowed at the estimated average rate discovered in the exchange, there is a possibility of reduction of power purchase cost to the tune of Rs.238 Cr. for both the DISCOMs. The Commission may take a prudent view in respect of procurement from short term sources and the price thereof.

DISCOMs' Response: There is a lot of uncertainty regarding the availability and prices of power in the Exchanges. Further, power can be procured through Exchanges on

Intraday/Day ahead/Week ahead basis only. If sufficient quantum power is not available in the Exchanges when required, it would lead to imposition of load reliefs defeating the policy of GoAP to maintain 24x7 uninterrupted power supply, hamper industrial growth and creation of employment generation in the State. Therefore, AP DISCOMs wanted to hedge this risk by going in for short-term procurement from Sembcorp Gayatri Power. For the aforesaid reasons, the cost of power from Exchanges vis-à-vis other market sources cannot be compared.

(xi) Improper escalation in PGCIL charges

Smt. T. Sujatha, Joint Director, FTAPCCI and Sri Sourabh Srivastava have stated that that DISCOMS have considered an escalation of 5% due to the anticipated addition to transmission elements in the CTU system. The approach adopted to consider escalation in the PoC rates is erroneous. The approach to consider a flat escalation doesn't merit consideration since the PoC rates may increase/decrease depending on several other factors viz. Load flow, location of a new DIC, system conditions etc. and not only because of addition of assets to the system.

DISCOMs' Response: CERC arrived at the POC charges payable by each beneficiary for the third quarter of FY2018-19 based on the approved AFC of PGCIL for the FY2018-19. The bare minimum escalation of 5% over the above charges was proposed keeping in view the past trend of PGCIL charges increasing over time. If escalation is not allowed, it would create cash flow problems and impose a financial burden on APDISCOMs.

Commission's view: The Commission appreciates the elaborate submissions made by the learned objectors on various aspects indicating the efforts made for collecting the information and analyzing the same. All the submissions and the response of the DISCOMs for the same are kept in view in making a prudent check of the relevant aspects.

53. Power from LANCO and SPECTRUM is considered even though there is no consent from the Commission

Sri M.Venugopala Rao, Senior Journalist, Convener, Centre for Power Studies, Hyderabad, Sri P.Madhu, State Secretary, CPI (M), Vijayawada, Sri K.Murali, Secretary Member, CPI (M), Tirupati, Sri Ch.Narasinga Rao State Secretary Member, CPI (M), Visakapatnam, Sri Karri Appa Rao, Dist Secretary, AP Rythu Sangam (AIKS), Anakapalle, Sri K.Lokanadam, Dist. Secretary, CPI(M), Visakapatnam; Sri B.Tulasi Das, Vijayawada have stated that the DISCOMs have shown availability of power from Lanco and Spectrum, although no consent is given by the Commission for purchasing the same for the year 2019-20. During the public hearing on the PPA of Lanco, the learned counsel for the DISCOMs has sought time again to determine whether power from Lanco is required and the Commission has directed the Discoms to come before it by the next

hearing with their final stand, maintaining that if they do not require power from Lanco, they can withdraw the petition seeking consent of the Commission. The learned counsel has also admitted that several valid objections were raised by the objectors on the petition. The same position holds good in the case of Spectrum also, even though no PPA is submitted to the Commission for its consent.

Sri M. Venugopala Rao, Senior Journalist, Convener, Centre for Power Studies, Hyderabad has requested that Commission has to make it clear to the DISCOMs that the proposals of Power Purchases from various projects cannot be considered as a part and parcel of the regulatory process relating to the ARR and tariff determination and that the DISCOMs have to come before it with specific petitions, providing justification for procurement of power under those proposals, with PPAs, if entered into, and that it would examine whether the DISCOMs have adopted competitive bidding for selecting the projects, with prior permission of the Commission, and justification for tariffs discovered through competitive bidding and that each proposal has to be considered after holding public hearings separately.

DISCOMs' Response: The power procurement proposed in the ARR for these plants is for the FY2019-20 only and not on long-term basis under PPAs. The per unit costs from these plants are some of the cheapest and even cheaper than some of the State and Central sector power plants. As a result, APDISCOMs and ultimately public also will benefit by way of reduction in power purchase costs. Further, these projects offer operational benefits like quick start up/shutdown/ramping up/ramping down. Therefore, it may not be prudent to deny purchases from these plants considering the above benefits.

Commission's view: In respect of the generating stations included in the sources of supply by the DISCOMs which either have no Power Purchase Agreements in force or have no approval from the Commission for their Power Purchase Agreements and / or have to still have their tariff determined by the Commission, except in cases where there is an adhoc tariff already being paid as per the Orders of the Commission, the licensees shall not receive any supply of Power without prior intimation to and prior interim / final approval of the Commission (This direction is identical to the direction given in Para 204 at Page 238 of the Order on Tariff for Retail Sale of Electricity during FY2018-19).

54. Power purchase from LANCO, SPECTRUM, GGPP and Sembcorp gayatri should not be permitted

Sri M.Venugopala Rao, Senior Journalist, Convener, Centre for Power Studies, Hyderabad, Sri P.Madhu, State Secretary, CPI (M), Vijayawada, Sri Ch.Narasinga Rao State Secretary Member, CPI (M), Visakapatnam, Sri Karri Appa Rao, Dist. Secretary, AP Rythu Sangam (AIKS), Anakapalle; Sri K.Lokanadam, Dist Secretary, CPI(M), Visakapatnam; Sri B.Tulasidas, Vijayawada have

requested the Commission not to take into account proposals of the DISCOMs for purchase of power from power plants whose PPAs are not submitted to the Commission for its consideration, and without holding public hearings on the same and issuing its orders. For the present year, the proposals of the DISCOMs for purchase of power from Lanco, Spectrum, GGPP, Sembcorp, a substantial part of NCE, etc. should not be permitted by the Commission.

Sri M. Thimma Reddy, Convenor, People's Monitoring Group on Electricity Regulation, Hyderabad, Sri Ch. Diwakar Babu, Secretary, Consumers Guidance society, Vijayawada have stated that, Sembcorp Gayatri Power Limited (SGPL) under DBFOO makes surprising presence in the list of power plants available during the FY2019-20, even when Simhapuri Energy Private Ltd. plant which got the Commission's consent is excluded from the list. When Simhapuri Energy Private Ltd. is there, is there need to look at SGPL? APDISCOMs propose to procure 3,600 MU during 2019-20. When APDISCOMs already have approved PPA with Simhapuri Energy Private Ltd., there is no need to go in for SGPL's power.

DISCOMs' Response: The procurement from Lanco, Spectrum, GGPP, Sembcorp Gayatri is proposed for a short-term period of one year i.e. for FY2019-20. Lanco, Spectrum and GGPP are some of the cheaper sources of power even compared to the State-owned power plants. By denying procurement from these plants just because they are IPPs, public at large and APDISCOMs in particular will lose cheaper sources of power. Moreover, these gas stations offer operational advantages like quick start up/shutdown/ramping up /ramping down. Since the Commission will conduct public hearings on the ARR filings including the above proposals in due course affording opportunity to all the stakeholders to submit their views before issuing the tariff order, the concern of the objector that there should be public hearing will also be addressed.

Commission's view: Any request by the DISCOMs for short-term or long-term procurement of power from any generator will be examined and decided on its own merits in accordance with law.

55. Assess the realistic requirement of power

Sri M.Venugopala Rao, Senior Journalist, Convenor, Centre for Power Studies, Hyderabad, Sri P.Madhu, State Secretary, CPI (M), Vijayawada, Sri Ch.Narasinga Rao State Secretary Member, CPI (M), Visakapatnam, Sri Karri Appa Rao, Dist. Secretary, AP Rythu Sangam (AIKS), Anakapalle; Sri K.Lokanadam, Dist. Secretary, CPI(M), Visakapatnam; Sri B.Tulasidas, Vijayawada have stated that for the last four years, the actual requirement of power has been turned out to be less than what has been projected by the DISCOMs in their ARR proposals and what has been determined by the Commission in the annual tariff orders. The Commission is requested to assess availability of power to purchase which the DISCOMs have binding obligations under PPAs approved by it, demand growth and requirement of power for the year 2019-20 realistically,

as also the transmission and distribution capacities required and the expenditure and tariffs related thereto.

Sri M. Thimma Reddy, Convenor, People's Monitoring Group on Electricity Regulation, Hyderabad, Sri Ch. Diwakar Babu, Secretary, Consumers Guidance society, Vijayawada have stated that according to the present ARR and tariff proposals total power requirement in the State during FY 2019-20 will be 67,713 MU (EPDCL = 24,606 MU and SPDCL = 43,108 MU). According to the load forecast for 4th and 5th control periods filed by APDISCOMs before the Commission three months before the filing of ARR and tariff proposals total power requirement in the State during the FY 2019-20 will be 66,981 MU (EPDCL = 24,508 MU and SPDCL = 42,473 MU). This shows that power requirement estimates arrived in the tariff proposals is 732 MU higher than that arrived in the load forecast exercise. Load forecast estimate in turn is higher than that estimated by CEA in its EPS survey. CEA's EPS survey figures over the period were shown to be overestimates. Given these facts the power requirement estimates of the APDISCOMs for FY2019-20 needs to be closely scrutinized.

He has further stated that for the FY2018-19 while DISCOMs estimated power requirement of 61,543 MU as a part of their ARR and Tariff proposals present estimate shows this requirement to be 59,324 MU. This shows that DISCOMs over estimated power requirement for the year by more than 2,000 MU. This past experience also demands close scrutiny of APDISCOMs' estimate of power requirement for the FY2019-20.

DISCOMs' Response:

APSPDCL: The projection of sales for Resource Plan and Load forecast for 4th & 5th control period was carried out considering actuals upto March, 2018. The projection of sales for ARR & Tariff proposals for FY2019-20 was carried out considering actuals upto September, 2018 in FY2018-19. Hence there is difference between two figures.

The projection of demand has been carried out realistically duly considering all the relevant factors.

APEPDCL: The Load forecast resource plan was filed in the month of July 2018, with the data of actuals of 3 months of April, May & June and the carried out the projections thereon, whereas the actual data for 6 months is available for ARR and the projections are carried of thereon. Thus, with the increase in span of actual data, the reasonableness of increase in the latest assumptions at that point of time as been reflected.

Commission's view: After the present APERC has come into existence, the projections by the DISCOMs were thoroughly scrutinized and revised by the Commission in its Tariff Orders. The difference between the approved estimate and actual consumption was minus 7.82% in FY2015-

16, minus 6.17% in FY2016-17, minus 0.78% in FY2017-18 and plus 0.79% in FY2018-19 (Actuals for first six months and estimate for the next six months). The efforts by the Commission to bring the estimates as nearer as possible to actuals with reference to historical data made it possible for the difference being minimal progressively in the last two years. The same effort is made in assessing the acceptability of the projections made by the DISCOMs this year also.

56. Don't approve new power procurement proposals

Sri M. Thimma Reddy, Convenor, People's Monitoring Group on Electricity Regulation, Hyderabad, Sri Ch. Diwakar Babu, Secretary, Consumers Guidance society, Vijayawada have stated that according to the Commission's tariff order for the year 2018-19, total power available to the State during that year stands at 68,671.81MU (Table 16, p.239). This is higher than the power requirement as presented by the DISCOMs for the year 2019-20. This shows that there is no need for additional new power procurement by APDISCOMs during the year 2019-20. In the background of surplus electricity already available to the State, the Commission is requested not to approve any new power procurement proposals from the DISCOMs during the ensuing year.

They have further stated that, according to APDISCOMs' filings APGENCO's new power plants, Dr. NTPPS-V (800 MW) and DSSTPS-II (800 MW) are expected to be commissioned by Dec'19 and Jan'20 respectively. APDISCOMs propose to purchase the power from these plants subject to the approval of APERC. As the State is already in surplus of power, inclusion of these plants will only add to the fixed cost burden without any benefit to the State. The Commission is requested not to allow procurement of power from these new plants. APDISCOMs have claimed Rs. 83 Cr. towards fixed cost for these new plants. Excluding these two plants will help to reduce burden on the consumers to that extent.

DISCOMs' Response: The power requirement was projected by grossing up the estimated sales with T&D losses. APDISCOMs have not shown any excess power requirement. To meet the future base load requirement, the power from the upcoming thermal plants of State Sector (Dr. NTPPS-V (800 MW) and DSSTPS-II (800 MW)) is required.

Commission's view: Any proposal for more power procurement during FY2019-20 will be assessed and decided by the Commission on its own merits on a case to case basis.

57. No need for renewal of PPAs of Spectrum and Lanco

Sri M. Thimma Reddy, Convenor, People's Monitoring Group on Electricity Regulation, Hyderabad, Sri Ch. Diwakar Babu, Secretary, Consumers Guidance society, Vijayawada have stated that, DISCOMs' submissions show power procurement from Spectrum and Lanco gas-based power plants, even after PPAs with these plants expired. As gas production at Reliance's KG D-6 wells has completely stopped drastically reducing gas availability from the KG basin gas

fields, and also as the State is already surplus in power, renewal of PPAs with these plants shall be set aside.

DISCOMs' Response: Even with the reduced gas supply, these plants are still generating significant energy and have come to the rescue of APDISCOMs by filling up some of the gaps between demand and supply that also at cheaper rates. The proposal in the ARR to procure power from these plants is for a short-term period of one year only i.e. for FY2019-20.

Commission's view: A decision will be taken on merits in appropriate proceedings on any request for renewal of the PPA with LANCO or Spectrum in accordance with the prescribed procedure and not in this Order.

58. Justifiable and imperative yardsticks for power purchases

Sri M.Venugopala Rao, Senior Journalist, Convener, Centre for Power Studies, Hyderabad, Sri P.Madhu, State Secretary, CPI (M), Vijayawada, Sri Ch.Narasinga Rao State Secretary Member, CPI (M), Visakapatnam, Sri Karri Appa Rao, Dist. Secretary, AP Rythu Sangam (AIKS), Anakapalle, Sri K. Lokanadam, District Secretary, CPI(M), Visakapatnam, Sri B.Tulasidas, Vijayawada have stated that in the Commission's order dated 13.7.2018 in O.P.No.5 of 2017, it is observed, " Even if PPAs were entered into by the DISCOMs with wind generators they are not enforceable under law unless they are specifically approved by the Commission u/s 86(1)(b). As seen from the ARR proposals for FY2017-18 & 2018-19 submitted by the DISCOMs the State achieved surplus power generation, met and even exceeded the RPPO obligation and unless and until there is a need to purchase power the Commission is not obliged to approve the Power Purchase Agreements." (para 8.22 and page 42). In the tariff order for 2018-19, the Commission has directed that "the distribution licensees shall avoid entering into any power purchase agreements which may burden them with unwarranted power" (page 79). This direction has come in response to the objections raised, that, too, after giving consents to the proposals of the DISCOMs to purchase NCE on a larger scale indiscriminately far exceeding the minimum percentage of NCE the DISCOMs have to purchase under RPPO and leading to increase in availability of surplus power, which is not required. The Commission has also rightly pointed out that "the estimated increase in power purchase cost and average cost of service should be avoided by taking recourse to all possible measures" (page 23). The returning by the Commission, incidentally, for the first time, of the proposal of the DISCOMs seeking its consent for initiating tender process for purchasing 1000 MW distributed solar power, pointing out, in its letter dated 15.5.2018 addressed to the DISCOMs, that "justification for need for power purchase is conspicuously missing and it appears as though without regard to any need for power purchase, the plants are being sought to be established, which is not in the interest of the State, if plants are established indiscriminately without first establishing the need for power" is in the right direction, eminently

justifiable and lends added credibility to the valid objections on this ground raised from time to time in the submissions on various petitions filed by the DISCOMs, RPPo proposals made by the Commission and in the letters addressed to the latter over the years. It is precisely these eminently justifiable and imperative yardsticks that the Commission ought to have applied while giving its consents to several proposals of the DISCOMs for purchase of power.

Sri Ch. Baburao, State Secretariat Member. CPI(M), Vijayawada has stated that unapproved power purchases by the DISCOMs shall be rejected in view of surplus power.

DISCOMs' Response: APDISCOMs resubmitted the proposals for procurement of 1000MW Distributed Solar Park at interconnection of 33/11 KV Sub Stations vide letter dated 19.07.2018 duly attending the remarks of the Commission. Further APDISCOMs are procuring the Solar power with prior approval from the Commission.

Estimated Surplus power for FY2019-20 is very minimal. This surplus also will be for few months and in some part of the day. There will be deficit in the remaining period. As such market purchases are proposed to overcome the gap between the supply and demand and in accordance with the policy of the Government to extend uninterrupted power supply.

Commission's view: Any power purchase proposal coming before the Commission for examination is scrutinized always with reference to the above referred to eminently justifiable and imperative yard sticks.

59. DISCOMs have entered PPAs with Renewable generators at higher cost

Sri M. Venugopala Rao, Senior Journalist, Convener, Centre for Power Studies, Hyderabad, Sri P. Madhu, State Secretary, CPI (M), Vijayawada, Sri Ch. Narasinga Rao State Secretariat Member, CPI (M), Visakapatnam; Sri Karri Appa Rao, Dist. Secretary, AP Rythu Sangam(AIKS), Anakapalle; Sri K. Lokanadam, Dist. Secretary, CPI(M), Visakapatnam, Sri B. Tulasidas, Vijayawada have stated that in the name of encouraging generation and consumption of non-conventional energy, Government of Andhra Pradesh has been directing or permitting its DISCOMs to enter into long-term PPAs with developers of NCE units indiscriminately. APERC has been giving its consents to them, without taking a holistic view of requirement and availability of power and reasonableness of tariffs. Regulation No.1 of 2015 of APERC, relating to determination of generic tariffs for wind power, does not take into account the factors that contribute to achievement of capacity utilization factor (CUF) higher than what is contained in it i.e. 24.5%. In a letter dated 3.3.2017 submitted to APERC by the Chief General Manager of the APSPDCL requesting to permit it to withdraw the 41 numbers of wind power project PPAs pending before the Commission for its consideration and consent, it is pointed out that, "due to advancement in technology, enhancement of capacity rating of individual WTGs and also increased hub height for latest projects, the Capacity Utilisation Factor (CUF) is being achieved higher than as was considered

by Commission (APERC) in the Regulation 01 of 2015 and also in the tariff orders issued thereafter.” Further, it is explained in the said letter that “out of the aforesaid 38 projects commissioned up to 31.12.2015, 14 no. of projects have achieved PLFs of more than 24.5% and the peak PLF achieved is 31.58%.” It is further submitted in the letter that “the DISCOMs have already reached the target as contemplated under the Wind Power Policy, 2015 as well as requirement specified in the orders of GoA. It is observed that DISCOMs have achieved more than capacity specified in existing RPPO Regulation 2012, also considering down trend of wind power generation tariff in the country, it is decided not to purchase power from the wind (power) generators with whom PPAs entered but not got approval of the Commission.” Later, APERC returned the 41 PPAs.

After a representation made by developers of wind power projects relating to the said 41 PPAs to the GoAP, APSPDCL has resubmitted the said PPAs to APERC, seeking its consent, subject to certain conditions as incorporated in their letter dated 4.8.2017, and submitted that “keeping in view the above facts, the Principal Secretary/Energy in the meeting held on 04.07.2017 at Vidyuth Soudha, Vijayawada, decided (obviously, at the behest of the GoAP) that all the Wind Power PPAs signed, DISCOMs may submit the said PPAs for consent of APERC subject to the condition that the Wind (power) generation is well within the approved quantum of energy mentioned in the APERC Retail Supply Tariff order dated 30.03.2017.” Later, APERC has given consents to these PPAs, subject to certain conditions. In its order dated 13.7.2018, in O.P.No.5 of 2017, permitting the Discoms to procure wind power through competitive bidding, APERC has maintained that “the order of the Commission dated 13-12-2017 in the matter of 41 Power Purchase Agreements between Southern Power Distribution Company of Andhra Pradesh Limited and various wind power developers and the order of the Commission in O.P.No.15 of 2017 dated 30-3-2017 (tariff order for 2017-18) shall be subject to this order as already stated in the said two orders respectively.”

In seeking consents of the Commission to the said PPAs “subject to the condition that the Wind (power) generation is well within the approved quantum of energy mentioned in the APERC Retail Supply Tariff order dated 30.03.2017,” i.e. for the year 2017-18, the implication is that APERC is determining availability of power even from the projects to whose PPAs consent is not given. If availability of power in a financial year is determined by APERC based on PPAs to which it has given consents, the question of giving consents to new PPAs, subject to the condition that wind power generation is well within the approved quantum of energy determined in the tariff order for the financial year concerned, does not arise. Seeking consent of the Commission to new PPAs in this manner shows the ingenious approach of the GoAP. If APERC has determined availability of power in a financial year, taking into consideration proposals of the DISCOMs on likely availability of power from wind power projects to whose PPAs it has not given consent, it is a

questionable approach. The implied approach of APERC is that since the DISCOMs proposed availability of power from wind power projects though no consents were given by it to the PPAs relating to them, it included that power in the availability for the financial year concerned. Since power from those wind power projects was included in the availability of power for the financial year concerned, APERC gave its consents to those PPAs. Consideration of requirement and availability of power to the Discoms, reasonableness of tariff, whether the DISCOMs already fulfilled or exceeded their obligations under RPP0 and scope for getting power, if required, from other sources at relatively cheaper prices are given a go by in this ingenious approach.

With a CUF of 23.5% for a total capacity of 811.4 MW of the 41 PPAs of wind power projects submitted by SPDCL and consents given by APERC, energy available works out to 1670.35 MU per annum. To purchase 1670.35 MU per annum @ Rs.4.84 per kWh, the highest generic tariff determined by the Commission, the DISCOMs have to pay Rs.808.28 Cr. Even if Rs.3.46 per kWh discovered through the first competitive bidding of Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI) is taken into account, compared to the generic tariff determined by the Commission, the difference works out to Rs.1.38 per kWh (Rs.4.84 – 3.46). In other words, for purchasing 1670.35 MU per annum, the DISCOMs have to pay Rs.230.46 Cr. per annum and Rs.5761.50 crore during the period of 25 years of the PPAs additionally to the wind power generators of the 41 PPAs! Compared to further fall in prices of wind power that has been discovered through competitive bidding in course of time, the additional burden to be borne by the Discoms i.e. their consumers of power for purchasing power from the 41 wind power generators would work out to be much more.

DISCOMs' Response: Commission issued consent to the 41 Nos. wind PPAs vide order dated:13.12.2017 duly conducting public hearings. Further, AP DISCOMs filed petition before the Commission for revision of wind tariff determined for the FY2015-16 & 2016-17 as per the provisions envisaged in the aforesaid order.

Commission's view: The views of the esteemed objectors on the manner of the exercise of their administrative and executive functions by the State Government and / or the utilities and the Regulatory and quasijudicial jurisdiction in discharge of its statutory functions and duties by this Commission are a reflection of their perceptions on the issue and the merits of either view are open for public appreciation but not for a debate in this Order.

60. Where is the need for entering into PPAs at generic tariffs?

Sri M. Venugopala Rao, Senior Journalist, Convener, Centre for Power Studies, Hyderabad, Sri P.Madhu, State Secretary, CPI (M), Vijayawada, Sri Ch.Narasinga Rao State Secretary Member, CPI (M), Visakapatnam; Sri Karri Appa Rao, Dist. Secretary, AP Rythu Sangam (AIKS), Anakapalli; Sri K. Lokanadam, Dist. Secretary, CPI(M), Visakapatnam; Sri B. Tulasidas, Vijayawada have

stated that in view of the higher generic tariffs determined by the Commission for wind power in its orders dated 1.8.2015 and 26.3.2018, the DISCOMs filed O.P.No.5 of 2017 requesting it in public interest and in the interest of end consumers in the State to get green energy at the lowest possible cost to amend the Regulation No.1 of 2015 curtailing its effect up to 31.3.2017 and allowing them to follow for future period competitive bidding process in consonance with guidelines of the Ministry of Power, Government of India for the valid reasons explained in their petition. The Commission, in its order dated 13.7.2018 permitted the DISCOMs accordingly stating that “the petitioners (DISCOMs) are at liberty to procure power through a transparent process of bidding in accordance with the guidelines for tariff based competitive bidding process for procurement of power from grid connected wind power projects formulated and issued by the Ministry of Power, Government of India, dated 8.12.2017 under Section 63 of the Electricity Act, 2003.” At the same time, the Commission also ordered that “the petitioners are also at liberty to procure power from wind power projects in accordance with Sections 61, 62, 64 and 86(1) (b) of the Electricity Act, 2003 and Sections 21 and 26 of the Andhra Pradesh Electricity Reform Act, 1998 and rules, regulations, practice directions and orders issued thereunder until an appropriate regulation in that behalf is made by this Commission and any Power Purchase Agreement or tariff thereunder for such procurement shall be guided by the principles contained in the provisions of the Central Electricity Commission (Terms and Conditions for Tariff Determination from Renewable Energy Sources) Regulations, 2017.” When the DISCOMs were seeking permission of the Commission, in their said petition, to adopt competitive bidding for procurement of wind power, not generic tariffs determined by the Commission, the latter, instead of confining its order to the point for consideration in the said petition, maintained that the DISCOMs are at liberty to enter into PPAs with wind power projects as per the generic tariffs determined by the CERC in their Regulations of 2017 concerned. When the DISCOMs themselves wanted to adopt competitive bidding to get the benefit of competitive tariffs for procuring wind power, if required, and when they did not want to adopt generic tariffs determined by APERC, it is intriguing that the Commission had given a gratuitous piece of advice to them that they are at liberty to adopt the generic tariffs determined by CERC for procuring wind power. This unsolicited and unwarranted “liberty” would, in practice, would give liberty, as well as an opportunity, to the private developers of wind power projects to manage the powers-that-be in the Government of A.P. to direct the DISCOMs to enter into long-term PPAs with them for procuring wind power at the generic tariffs determined by the CERC which are higher than the tariffs being discovered through competitive bidding. When the DISCOMs are permitted by the Commission to adopt competitive bidding process for procurement of wind power under the guidelines of the Ministry of Power, GoI, what is the “appropriate regulation” the Commission wants to make? Is such an “appropriate regulation” required by the DISCOMs to follow the guidelines of the Ministry of Power, GoI, to adopt competitive bidding? When the DISCOMs want

to adopt competitive bidding, where is the need, as well as justification, to enter into PPAs with wind power projects as per the generic tariffs determined by the CERC?

DISCOMs' Response: GoAP has accorded approval for entering of PPAs for a capacity of 762.30 MW with M/s Axis Energy Ventures India Limited (AEVIL) based on the MOU and PIA entered by GoAP with AEVIL. Further, directions were issued to determine the project specific tariff for the said projects taking into consideration of the prevailing competitive bidding prices for procurement of Wind power in the country. Accordingly, APDISCOMs have entered 16 Nos. PPAs for about 762.30 MW and submitted the same for approval of APERC. Apart from this, APDISCOMs will procure wind power through Competitive bidding route only as per the Commission's directions.

Commission's view: The critical views of the esteemed objectors on the Order of the Commission are received with great respect though the Commission is not persuaded to agree with the perception that the contents of its Order travelled beyond the scope of the petition or the relief prayed for or is likely to lead to the adverse consequences apprehended by them.

61. Power from GVK Extn., GMR Vemagiri, Gouthami and Konaseema

Sri M.Venugopala Rao, Senior Journalist, Convener, Centre for Power Studies, Hyderabad; Sri P.Madhu, State Secretary, CPI (M), Vijayawada; Sri K.Murali, Secretary Member, CPI (M), Tirupati; Sri Ch. Narasinga Rao State Secretary Member, CPI (M), Visakapatnam; Sri Karri Appa Rao, Dist. Secretary, AP Rythu Sangam(AIKS), Anakapalle; Sri K.Lokanadam, Dist. Secretary, CPI(M), Visakapatnam, Sri B.Tulasidas, Vijayawada have stated on the submissions of the DISCOMs that gas-based power plants of GVK extension (220 MW), GMR Vemagiri (370 MW), Gautami (464 MW) and Konaseema (444.08 MW) with whom they had long-term power purchase agreements are stranded due to unavailability of gas and hence not considered for future calculations, that they could not provide any substantiation or justification for the presumed continuance of unavailability of natural gas to these plants in future. As and when supply of natural gas to these plants re-commences, the AP DISCOMs will get their share of 46.11% (690 MW) and 4835.52 mu per annum from these plants at 80 per cent PLF. Therefore, presuming unavailability of natural gas to these projects, and the resultant non-generation and non-supply of power from them, it would be imprudent to enter into long-term PPAs with other power plants, because, once the four power plants get supply of natural gas, availability of power to the DISCOMs from these projects materialises and overall availability of surplus energy would increase, with attendant burdens of paying fixed charges for backing down.

Sri Kandregula Venkataramana, President, Consumer Organisations Federation, Visakhapatnam has stated that if Central Government allocates gas to GVK, Vemagiri, Gouthami

and Konaseema plants, DISCOMs shall invariably have to purchase power from them otherwise need to pay the fixed charges. If that availability is considered, surplus will be much more.

Sri Ch. Narsinga Rao, State Secretariat Member, CPI (M), Visakhapatnam has stated that the generated gas from Krishana and Godavari basins is directly transported to Gujarat State. Due to non-availability of gas 3000 MW gas based generating stations GMR, Vemagiri, Gowthami, GVK, Konaseema plants are closed. Necessary steps shall be taken for supply of gas to these stations.

DISCOMs' Response: The natural gas supplies from RIL fields to the projects viz. M/s GMR Vemagiri (370MW), M/s GVK Extn. (220 MW), M/s GVK Gautami (464 MW) and M/s Konaseema (444 MW) become Zero from 01.03.2013. Thereafter, the said projects were stranded for want of gas supplies. Hence, there is no generation from 01.03.2013 onwards to till today. Further, there is no official communication from Ministry of Power & Natural Gas, Govt. of India, on augmentation of natural gas supplies these projects.

In light of the above, APDISCOMs have considered zero availability from the said projects. Gas supply to the Gas based generating stations is under the purview of Central Govt.

Commission's View: The Commission's view as stated in Para 83 at Page 60 of the Order on Tariff for Retail Sale of Electricity during FY2018-19 holds good and is reiterated.

62. Short-term power purchase, swapping of power, power purchase through exchange and sale of surplus power

Sri M.Venugopala Rao, Senior Journalist, Convener, Centre for Power Studies, Hyderabad; Sri P.Madhu, State Secretary, CPI (M), Vijayawada; Sri K.Murali, Secretariat Member, CPI (M), Tirupati; Sri Ch. Narasinga Rao, State Secretariat Member, CPI (M), Visakapatnam; Sri Karri Appa Rao, Dist. Secretary, AP Rythu Sangam (AIKS), Anakapalle, Sri K. Lokanadam, Dist. Secretary, CPI(M), Visakapatnam, Sri B. Tulasidas, Vijayawada have stated that the proposal of the DISCOMs to get power on swapping basis to the tune of 4121.85 MU, on the premise that there will be a gap between demand and availability for the year 2019-20 and that they propose to bridge this gap by short-term procurement from Sembcorp Gayatri Power Limited and through power exchanges keeping in view that PPA signing with SGPL under DBFOO. Further, the submission of the DISCOMs that there is uncertainty on the availability of sufficient power in the exchanges goes contrary to the submission of APEPDCL in its letter dated 29.5.2018 quoted above. The DISCOMs have also submitted that if there is an alternate source of power cheaper than this (SGPL), the same would be preferred and that this proposed procurement would only be an option but not a compulsion. This position taken by the DISCOMs has several questionable implications. Suffice it to say that no power is required from SGPL during 2019-20 even under

swapping. Did the DISCOMs submit any proposal to enter into a short-term PPA with SGPL under DBFOO to the Commission, seeking its consent for the same?

Sri Kandregula Venkataramana, President, Consumer Organisations Federation, Visakhapatnam has stated that the intent of the DISCOMs in seeking permission from the Commission for short-term purchases of 4121 MU through swapping from Sembcorp Gayatri plant is not understood. The statement of the DISCOMs that Sembcorp is offering the rates lower than the open market rates is raising many doubts. Purchases can be made if Sembcorp quotes lesser rate in Open Market which will also be transparent.

DISCOMs' Response: The projections in the long-term forecasts were made a few months back. The scenario has changed since then. As a result, differences have arisen between the projections made in the long-term forecasts and ARR. PPA with SGPL is not yet signed. The proposal to procure power from SPGL is for a short period of one year i.e. for FY2019-20 outside of the PPA subject to the approval of APERC.

Commission's view: The calculation of the DISCOMs that there will still be a gap between demand (Energy requirement) and availability for FY2019-20 even after considering the availabilities projected by them, did not receive the acceptance of the Commission based on its calculation of availabilities on the verifiable material before it. Hence, the proposal of the DISCOMs to bridge any such gap by procurement for the entire FY2019-20 in the name of short-term power procurement from SGPL did not receive any consideration in this Order.

63. Binding obligations of power purchase ignored

Sri M. Venugopala Rao, Senior Journalist, Convener, Centre for Power Studies, Hyderabad; Sri P.Madhu, State Secretary, CPI (M), Vijayawada; Sri K. Murali, Secretary Member, CPI (M), Tirupati; Sri Ch. Narasinga Rao, State Secretary Member, CPI (M), Visakhapatnam; Sri Karri Appa Rao, Dist. Secretary, AP Rythu Sangam (AIKS), Anakapalli; Sri K. Lokanadam, Dist. Secretary, CPI(M), Visakhapatnam; Sri B.Tulasidas, Vijayawada have stated that even without power from Sembcorp on short-term and swapping basis (4121.85 MU) and from Lanco and Spectrum, the DISCOMs will still have substantial surplus power available during 2019-20. Without justifying the need for power from the projects, in the present context of Sembcorp, Lanco and Spectrum, without following competitive bidding to ensure competitive tariffs and without getting consents of the Commission, the DISCOMs are being forced by the powers-that-be to adopt the questionable way of proposing to purchase power from such projects in their ARR submissions, while ignoring, in an equally questionable manner, their binding obligations to purchase power from projects like HNPCL and Simhapuri in view of the interim order of APTEL and the order of APERC, respectively, reflecting their scant respect for meeting regulatory requirements.

DISCOMs' Response: HNPCL was not considered due to pending legal issues. Further, it is to state that DISCOMs are availing power from HNPCL as per the interim directions of APTEL. Since the matter is subjudice, on any decision in favour of DISCOMs or the HNPCL, either of the parties is likely to approach a higher court for dispute resolution. In view of the above uncertainty, APDISCOMs have not considered the power from HNPCL in Tariff proposals, as the judgment is reserved before APTEL and it may pronounce its orders at any time. Based on the orders of APTEL, APDISCOMs will act accordingly. 400 MW power from Simhapuri will be procured as per the tariff adopted by APERC in terms of section 63 of Electricity Act, 2003 and after receiving the response of Simhapuri for reduction of tariff considering the latest procurement cost in the market.

Commission's view: While the position relating to HNPCL and Simhapuri has already been clarified, care has been taken to first give effect to all the legally binding obligations of the DISCOMs concerning power procurement and then only leave scope for such procurement from optional / alternative sources of supply.

64. Furnish the details of NCE purchases

Sri M.Venugopala Rao, Senior Journalist, Convener, Centre for Power Studies, Hyderabad, Sri P.Madhu, State Secretary, CPI (M), Vijayawada, Sri K.Murali, Secretary Member, CPI (M), Tirupati, Sri Ch.Narasinga Rao, State Secretary Member, CPI (M), Visakapatnam; Sri Karri Appa Rao, Dist Secretary, AP Rythu Sangam(AIKS), Anakapalle, Sri K.Lokanadam, Dist. Secretary, CPI(M), Visakapatnam, Sri B.Tulasi Das, Vijayawada have stated that the DISCOMs have projected availability of NCE during 2019-20 to the tune of 16,769 mu against availability of 12622 mu during 2018-19. The Commission is requested to direct the DISCOMs to provide the information relating to the PPAs under which they propose to purchase the projected NCE and whether they have projected availability, if any, of NCE without PPAs and without getting consent of the Commission to the PPAs, if already signed, and the rates at which they agreed to purchase NCE from different projects.

DISCOMs' Response:

Wind: The projected availability in case of Wind power projects is considered from the projects having entered PPAs, consent received from APERC and commissioned. GoAP has accorded approval for entering of PPAs of 762.3 MW with M/s Axis Energy Ventures India Limited out of which about 210 MW is considered for the projected availability as the approval process is under progress.

Solar: APDISCOMs have projected solar energy for the FY2019-20 which will be generated from phase- II NP Kunta 750 MW solar park, Anantapuram and 250 MW solar park at Kadapa for which PSAs have entered with NTPC, in addition to the existing solar projects already

commissioned. APDISCOMs have requested APERC to grant the approval for procurement of solar power and also approval on the long-term Power Sale Agreements (PSAs) signed by APDISCOMs with M/s NTPC for the aforesaid Solar projects. APERC yet to issue the consent for both the solar projects.

MSW: PPAs were entered by APDISCOMs for capacity of 62 MW, out of which Commission issued consent for 41 MW. Consent is awaited for remaining capacity.

Commission's view: While the other details sought for appear to have been broadly furnished, the DISCOMs may furnish the details of the tariffs payable to such NCE generators to the esteemed objectors direct under intimation to the Commission.

65. Objections were not considered while allowing PPA with M/s Simhapuri

Sri M.Venugopala Rao, Senior Journalist, Convener, Centre for Power Studies, Hyderabad, Sri P.Madhu, State Secretary, CPI (M), Vijayawada, Sri Ch.Narasinga Rao State Secretary Member, CPI (M), Visakapatnam, Sri Karri Appa Rao, Dist Secretary, AP Rythu Sangam(AIKS), Anakapalli, Sri K.Lokanadam, Dist secretary, CPI(M), Visakapatnam, Sri B.Tulasi Das, Vijayawada have stated that the way the PPA with Simhapuri project was proposed and allowed to be signed under DBFOO earlier, ignoring offers of other developers of power projects who quoted relatively lower tariffs, turned out to be manipulative. In its order dated 14.8.2018, while giving its consent to the power supply agreement between the DISCOMs and Simhapuri Energy Limited for supply of 400 MW under DBFOO, the Commission maintained that "such adoption of tariff (by the Commission) will be subject to any reconsideration or review by the Commission, if found required and permissible under the competitive bidding process governing the procurement, mandatory guidelines of the Government of India and the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003, the Andhra Pradesh Electricity Reform Act, 1998 and the Rules and Regulations made thereunder either suo-motu or on an appropriate application in accordance with law moved before the Commission from time to time." If the Commission had satisfied itself, before giving its order, that its consent to the power supply agreement and the tariff related thereto between the DISCOMs and Simhapuri was in consonance with the relevant laws and rules and regulations, and mandatory guidelines of the GoI, the question of any reconsideration or review of the same would not arise. The observation of the Commission implies that there may be scope for reconsideration or review. Will the Commission suo motu re-examine its order in the light of the said laws, rules and regulations, and mandatory guidelines? If so, when?

The said order of the Commission ignored several crucial points of objection raised on the need for procurement of power from Simhapuri project, as well as competitiveness of its tariff, was not established conclusively. It was made clear repeatedly that in view of availability of substantial surplus power from the time of DBFOO in which Simhapuri participated, permission was given

by the Commission to the DISCOMs to procure power from Simhapuri and signing of the PSA, there had been no need for procurement of power from the project. The Commission had considered the order of the Appellate Tribunal for Electricity in appeal Nos.235 and 191 of 2015 dated 2.2.2018 and another order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in civil appeal Nos.2502-2503 of 2018, civil appeal Nos. 2784-2785 of 2018 and civil appeal Nos.3481-3482 of 2018 dated 25.4.2018, upholding the order of APTEL, while giving its consent to the PSA between Simhapuri and the DISCOMs. At the same time, the Commission had ignored the crucial objections raised relating to non-fulfilment conditions mentioned in the order of APTEL, in the case of Simhapuri.

APTEL, in its said order, observed that “the State Commission is mandated to ensure transparency while exercising its power and discharging its functions under Section 86(3) of the Act. The concept of transparency and principle of natural justice mandates that the State Commission should grant opportunity to other party and take into account their logical concerns before passing any order detrimental to the said party.” In the Simhapuri issue, both the DISCOMs and Simhapuri stand on the same side of the fence, expressing no conflict of interest. It is obvious that the “other party” in the subject issue, i.e. the party that is going to be affected, if procurement of power from Simhapuri (and other bidders) is approved by the Commission, are the consumers of power at large. At the time of examining the proposals of the DISCOMs for going in for bidding under DBFOO for 2400 MW and 1000 MW and load forecast for a period of five years submitted by them and giving the approvals for the same, no public hearing was held. It was only after, explaining the adverse consequences that would arise as a result of the approvals given by it and requesting through a letter dated 28th September, 2016 that the Commission had decided to hold a public hearing. But by then enough damage has been done to larger consumer interest with the DISCOMs completing the bidding processes and issuing LoI to Simhapuri.

In its letter dated 29.7.2018 to the GoAP, APPCC explained that, after obtaining approval of GoAP to procure power through bidding process, “during the course of time emerged facts are found to be different as much as Demand-Supply position is provided to be at variance. The projections of Demand-Supply position reflect that there is no need of such procurement of power.” As part of the said bidding process, only 600 MW with a fuel of 100% imported coal has been finalized and PSA with M/s Simhapuri Energy Limited has been initialled and submitted to APERC for approval including adoption of tariff which is still pending. As far as bidding process with fuel as domestic coal is concerned there is no approval by APERC for procurement of such power and therefore bidding process though finalized has been deferred. “Considering the aforesaid Demand-Supply position, it is found that there is no necessity of procurement of power through either of the aforesaid methods of bidding process.”

After explaining relevant factors relating to availability of surplus power, APPCC further informed that “despite the above surplus power position of the State in the ensuing years, if APDISCOMs decide to procure power of 400 MW from M/s Simhapuri Energy Ltd., APDISCOMs (are) bound to pay the fixed charges to the tune of Rs.651 Crs. per annum to M/s Simhapuri Energy Ltd. as per the terms of the PSA without availing any generation. In light of the huge surplus power position projected in the ensuing years, it is no longer required to procure the said power and would necessarily required to annul the current DBFOO bidding process.” APPCC requested GoAP to issue necessary instruction to PCC/APDISCOMs, 1. to withdraw the Power Supply Agreement (PSA) initialled with M/s Simhapuri Energy Limited from APERC duly cancelling the 1000 MW bidding process with 100% imported coal, 2. To cancel the bidding process in respect of procurement of 2400 MW power with domestic coal supplemented by imported coal.”

On 22.8.2018 itself, the Principal Secretary, department of Energy, GoAP, in a letter, informed both the AP DISCOMs and APPCC, pointing out that “certain developments have taken place in the power sector in the last 3-4 months which include the following: 1. APGENCO has stopped supply of power to TS DISCOMS due to non-payment of their dues. As a result, around 350 MW of power, which was flowing to TS DISCOMS, is now being given to APDISCOMs by APGENCO. 2. As a part of bundling of Thermal Power with Solar Power, NTPC has started supplying around 330 MW of Thermal power along with 1000 MW Solar park commissioned in Kurnool. 3. Lot of renewable energy capacity addition, particularly Wind and Solar has taken place. As a result, the earlier projections and assumption for energy demand and supply will have to be critically analyzed and reviewed before approval of PPA with M/s Simhapuri. 4. Government is taking a holistic view of the entire power demand supply scenario and will be taking a decision at the earliest in the best interest of the State keeping in view the requirement of energy and also the financial viability of purchase of power from these projects. Therefore, till the time Government takes a final decision on the above, DISCOMS are directed to request the Commission not to decide the PPA with M/s Simhapuri till the time a holistic and comprehensive decision is taken by the Government in consultation with AP Genco, AP Transco and DISCOMs. Therefore, the DISCOMs are directed to seek time from the Commission till October end for taking further action in the above cases.” Obviously, till the end of October last, no decision has been taken by the Government. As pointed out in the letter of the Principal Secretary, department of Energy, whether the GoAP had consultation with AP Genco, AP Transco and the DISCOMs and had taken a holistic and comprehensive decision is not known. What are the considerations and responses, if any, of GoAP to the points raised in the said two letters of APPCC and of the Principal Secretary, when it conveyed its direction to the DISCOMs belatedly to purchase power from Simhapuri and seek consent of the Commission? On this aspect also the Commission was silent, without giving any direction to the DISCOMs to submit the information, if any. The learned counsel for the

Discoms informed the Commission orally that they were directed by the Government to seek consent of the Commission to purchase power from Simhapuri.

In the said order of APTEL, it was pointed out that “rejecting all the bids upon finding that bids were not aligned to prevailing market conditions” is one of the conditions. Both the DISCOMs and the Commission failed to examine this aspect while finalising the bids and giving permission for purchasing power accordingly. That the DISCOMs ignored the lowest tariff of Rs.4.213 quoted in the bids for 2400 MW and opted for purchasing power from Simhapuri at a higher tariff of Rs.4.439 under bidding for 1000 MW and that the Commission also gave its permissions accordingly without examining whether the bids under DBFOO for 1000 MW were aligned to the prevailing market conditions.

In its order, APTEL observed that “the Government of India guidelines contain the mandate to safeguard consumer interest as well as to encourage competition, efficiency, economical use of the resources. The stated objectives of the Government of India guidelines are to strike a balance between transparency, fairness, consumer interest and viability” (page 33). Notwithstanding platitudes for consumer interest, the entire thrust and end result in the entire process is that interests of generators/suppliers of power concerned are protected and larger consumer interest simply ignored.

Commission, in its order on Simhapuri, without responding to all these relevant objections raised, among others, observed on reviewing its order that it will be upon “an appropriate application in accordance with law moved before the Commission from time to time”. The course of filing an application for review of the order of the Commission or filing an appeal before the appropriate appellate authority challenging the order of the Commission is always open to any interested party or person.

DISCOMs’ Response: The Commission in its order stated that the Commission adopts the tariff determined through a transparent competitive bidding process in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Government of India and accepted by the procurer leading to the Power Supply Agreement initialled by the procurer and the supplier under Section 63 of the Electricity Act, 2003 read with Section 86 (1) (b).

Further, the Commission after conducting due regulatory process issued the order for adoption of Tariff in respect of Simhapuri project duly stating that the adoption of the tariff hereunder will not disable the supplier from voluntarily reducing the tariff payable by the utility under the Power Supply Agreement in the larger interests of the State, Power Sector and the Consumers. As such, APDISCOMs will consider the procurement of 400 MW power from Simhapuri after receiving the response of Simhapuri for reduction of tariff considering the latest procurement cost in the Market.

Commission's view: The narration of the chronology of events relating to Simhapuri by the esteemed objectors as seen from their own perceptions cannot be concurred with as the Commission acted strictly in accordance with law on merits either in procedure or in adjudication, more so in obedience to a binding precedent from the Hon'ble Supreme Court on facts in pari materia.

66. Methodology for estimating energy requirement/availability and losses

Sri N. Sreekumar, Member, PRAYAS Energy group, Pune has stated that estimating energy requirement and energy availability while accounting for losses is extremely crucial as it helps assess the overall T&D losses and also provides an estimate of surplus or deficit at an annual level. However, the methodology adopted by the DISCOMs and the ERC should be modified to take into account changing circumstances.

Open access and off-site captive consumption: Currently, the losses are estimated based on energy input and sales of the DISCOMs alone. However, power for open access and off-site captive consumers are also input and wheeled on the network. Not accounting for this energy input and consumption at appropriate voltage levels will lead to an over-estimate of the percentage of losses estimated on the line.

Assessment of inter-state inputs and sub-transmission inputs: Currently, transmission inputs and losses are treated differently for different sources. For inter-state bilateral/ inter-state purchases, the losses are part of the landed cost but for central sector stations, the pooled intra-state losses are reported and considered separately. For correct estimation, inter-state and intra-state sources (including RE, if any and short-term procurement) should be estimated separately while estimating the energy availability.

Further, as information on losses, input and sales are all available for each voltage level in the T&D network, it is suggested that the DISCOMs and the ERC use this information while estimating and reporting the energy requirement for the DISCOM. Given the rise in renewable energy purchase the Commission could also explore methodologies to consider how to estimate losses and requirements when the input is in the wires network of the DISCOMs at 11kV or 33 kV level at a later stage.

Commission's view: The suggestions are kept in view.

67. Fixed charges of Lanco, Spectrum and GGPP are higher

Sri M.Venugopala Rao, Senior Journalist, Convener, Centre for Power Studies, Hyderabad, Sri P.Madhu, State Secretary, CPI (M), Vijayawada, Sri Ch.Narasinga Rao State Secretary Member, CPI (M), Visakapatnam, Sri Karri Appa Rao, Dist Secretary, AP Rythu Sangam(AIKS), Anakapalli, Sri K.Lokanadam, Dist secretary, CPI(M), Visakapatnam, Sri B.Tulasi Das, Vijayawada have stated

that for purchasing power from Lanco and Spectrum after expiry of their PPAs and from GGPP after taking over the same from GVK, the fixed charges proposed by the DISCOMs and permitted by the Commission for the current financial year and a part of 2017-18 have been much higher than the fixed charges applicable at the time of expiry of their PPAs and taking over of the plant from GVK, as the case may be. Despite valid objections, the permissibility of the presumed capital costs and basis for such higher fixed charges ensuring undue benefit to the developers of the plants at the cost of consumers of power was not explained by the DISCOMs in their proposals and responses and by the Commission in its orders permitting the same.

DISCOMs' Response: The contention of the objectors that the fixed charges paid subsequent to the expiry of the PPAs were higher than the fixed charges payable at the time of expiry of the PPAs is not correct. This was already made clear during the hearings of the IAs filed for procurement of power from Lanco and Spectrum on short-term basis.

Commission's view: Nothing more to add to the denial by the DISCOMs about the later fixed charges being more than the earlier fixed charges.

68. Do not allow 3% escalation of variable costs of thermal plants

Sri M.Venugopala Rao, Senior Journalist, Convener, Centre for Power Studies, Hyderabad, Sri P.Madhu, State Secretary, CPI (M), Vijayawada, Sri Ch.Narasinga Rao State Secretary Member, CPI (M), Visakapatnam, Sri Karri Appa Rao, Dist Secretary, AP Rythu Sangam(AIKS), Anakapalli, Sri K.Lokanadam, Dist secretary, CPI(M), Visakapatnam, Sri B.Tulasi Das, Vijayawada have stated that the DISCOMs have projected variable costs of thermal plants for the year 2019-20 with an escalation of 3% over the variable rates approved by the Commission in the tariff order for 2018-19. The DISCOMs have not explained any reasons for such enhancement of variable charges to justify the same. If any variation takes place in variable charges during 2019-20, after issuance of tariff order by the Commission, the difference can be claimed under true-up or true-down at appropriate time. Therefore, the Commission is requested not to allow escalation of variable costs by 3% as proposed by the Discoms.

Smt. T. Sujatha, Joint Director, FTAPCCI and Sri Sourabh Srivatsava have stated that that, for all the thermal generating stations of APGENCO as well as for Central Generating Stations, DISCOMs have considered a 3% escalation over the rates approved by Commission in 2018-19. When the DISCOMs are having the provision to true-up/ down their expenses in the succeeding year, what is the need to escalate the 3 % over previous year order?

Discoms' Response: Even though the Regulation provides for trueing up mechanism, the variable rates can not be projected too low as the huge difference between the actual and the projected costs would create cash flow problems and impose a heavy financial burden on APDISCOMs until the true-up is finalized and the additional amounts due are realized. The objector may note

that like all other goods and services, the landed cost of fuel also increases over time due to the effect of inflation. Past trends also indicate that the fuel costs have been increasing over time and the increase of 3% proposed now is modest compared to the actual increases.

Commission's view: When the DISCOMs have not given any specific reasons for the higher estimate of the variable cost by 3% (unlike their specific reference to the increase in coal prices in FY2018-19), any hypothetical cash flow problems cannot justify adoption of any higher variable costs at this stage, while it is open to the DISCOMs to seek a true-up on the basis of permissible actuals later.

69. GBI deduction must have been made applicable from the date from which the Regulation 1 of 2015 had come into force

Sri M.Venugopala Rao, Senior Journalist, Convener, Centre for Power Studies, Hyderabad, Sri P.Madhu, State Secretary, CPI (M), Vijayawada, Sri Ch.Narasinga Rao State Secretary Member, CPI (M), Visakapatnam, Sri Karri Appa Rao, Dist Secretary, AP Rythu Sangam(AIKS), Anakapalli, Sri K.Lokanadam, Dist secretary, CPI(M), Visakapatnam, Sri B.Tulasi Das, Vijayawada have stated that APERC issued its orders dated 1.8.2015 determining tariff for Wind Power Projects @ Rs.4.83 per unit (without AD benefit) and @ Rs.4.25 per unit (with AD benefit) with liability of taxes as pass through to the DISCOMs. While determining these generic tariffs, APERC did not factor Generation Based Incentive (GBI) into the tariffs. When AP DISCOMS, through their letter dated 30.10.2015, had brought this error of omission to the notice of APERC, with a request to pass on the benefit of GBI to them, which in effect means to their consumers of power, as per clause 20 of Regulation No.1, APERC, in its reply dated 15.2.2016, i.e. after a gap of three and a half months, the Commission maintained that “the amendments sought for in Regulation No.1 of 2015 have been noted in the Commission and as the said regulation was notified only on 31st July 2015, its efficacy or otherwise needs to be observed for a reasonably sufficient period of time and thereafter the Commission may take necessary action as deemed fit.” By implication, APERC refused to consider the reasonable and legally tenable request of the DISCOMs seeking rectification of the error of omission committed by the Commission. Whatever be the “efficacy” APERC wanted to observe and whatever be the “reasonably sufficient period of time” required for that, the immediate impact of the error of omission in not factoring GBI into the tariffs is that the consumers of power are deprived of reduction of the burden of higher tariffs to be paid for purchasing power from wind power projects and the developers of those projects getting undue benefit of GBI at the cost of consumers of power. Again, in its order dated 26.3.2016, APERC determined tariff for wind power projects @ Rs.4.84 per unit (without AD benefit) and @ Rs.4.25 per unit (with AD benefit), with liability of taxes as pass through to the DISCOMs. In this order also, APERC did not factor GBI into the tariffs. The DISCOMs, in their letter dated 10.12.2016, requested APERC again to pass on the GBI incentive to the distribution licensees, submitting

that they would deduct the GBI amount from the bills. With APERC taking no steps on the request of the DISCOMs, the latter filed O.P.No.1 of 2017 on which APERC held a public hearing and issued its order on 28.7.2018, permitting the DISCOMs to deduct GBI from the monthly bills of those wind power projects from the date of filing of O.P.No.1 of 2017, i.e., 14.2.2017. In other words, APERC corrected the error of omission partly by making its order applicable from 14.2.2017, not from the date from which the Regulation No.1 had come into force. It should have made it applicable from the date from which the Regulation had come into force to undo the injustice done to the DISCOMs and their consumers of power. In an appeal filed by Indian Wind Power Association before the High Court of Hyderabad, challenging the validity of the order of APERC, the issue is pending with a stay order on the order of APERC dated 28.7.2018.

DISCOMs' Response: APDISCOMs filed petition before APERC seeking factoring of GBI in the tariff orders dated 01.08.2015 and 26.03.2016 respectively, i.e. from the date of issue of tariff orders. Commission, vide orders dated 28.07.2018 directed that APDISCOMs can deduct GBI from the date of filing of the petition after conducting public hearings. Upon the said orders some of the developers have filed WPs before the Hon'ble High Court, and the Hon'ble High Court has granted stay as prayed for. The stay vacate petition/ counter was also filed in the WPs filed before Hon'ble High Court. An appeal was also filed before APTEL by one of the Wind power developers seeking stay on the APERC orders dated 28.07.2018. APTEL vide orders dated 05.10.2018 granted stay as requested until further hearing posted on to 16.01.2019

Commission's view: No opinion can be expressed as the Order of the Commission is subjudice.

70. Public hearing should have been conducted for grant of consent to PPA

Sri M.Venugopala Rao, Senior Journalist, Convener, Centre for Power Studies, Hyderabad, Sri P.Madhu, State Secretary, CPI (M), Vijayawada, Sri Ch.Narasinga Rao State Secretary Member, CPI (M), Visakapatnam, Sri Karri Appa Rao, Dist Secretary, AP Rythu Sangam(AIKS), Anakapalli, Sri K.Lokanadam, Dist secretary, CPI(M), Visakapatnam, Sri B.Tulasi Das, Vijayawada have stated that in response to the criticism against the way in which the Commission had given its consent to the PPA of Vishnu Vidyuth India Limited through a letter, in the tariff order for the year 2018-19, the Commission had maintained that "it is only in consequence to the order dated 8.9.2016, all relevant factors which the Distribution Companies may take into consideration while taking an appropriate decision but as it is the licensees who have to take a decision one way or the other, any expression of opinion by the Commission in this order on such aspects may prematurely prejudice the rights and interests of the parties." In other words, the Commission should have considered the relevant factors by holding a public hearing on the PPA of Vishnu Vidyuth and then decided whether consent was required to be given or not.

DISCOMs' Response: APERC issued consent to the PPA dated 17.01.2017 entered with M/s Vishnu Vidyuth India Limited by APEPDCL on 27.01.2017.

Commission's view: The Commission's View expressed in Para 88 (vii) at Page 75 of the Order on the tariff for Retail sale of Electricity during FY2018-19 holds good and it is extracted below:

"The Commission has decided after a public hearing on merits in accordance with law by an order dated 08.09.2016 in O.P.No.18 of 2016 that "the direction not to purchase power from new biomass power projects other than those already sanctioned by NEDCAP/APTRANSCO by 20.03.2004 and the further direction dated 27.09.2005 that no further bio mass based power shall be purchased by the distribution licensees than that already committed through the power purchase agreements already entered into and consented to by the Commission and any other orders or directions to a similar effect or believed or understood to be of a similar effect are declared to be henceforth of no effect. It is perfectly legitimate and open to any generator and /or licensee to take a decision on merits in accordance with law regarding sale/purchase of power generated by generating plants using biomass as fuel and the terms and conditions thereof. The parties to both the original petitions are therefore at liberty to take an appropriate decision in this regard accordingly." It is only in consequence to this order, which also considered the views of Sri M. Venugopala Rao, the leading objector herein also, that the request for consent to the Power Purchase Agreement between the parties to O.P. 18 of 2016 was accepted by this Commission which hence did not require a second public hearing, more so when what was adopted was the generic tariff for Biomass plants. Thus, there was nothing secret or sinister about it."

71. DISCOMs are unable to dispose-off surplus power

Sri M. Thimma Reddy, Convenor, People's Monitoring Group on Electricity Regulation, Hyderabad, Sri Ch. Diwakar Babu, Secretary, Consumers Guidance Society, Vijayawada have stated that as most of the States in the country have surplus power it is doubtful to find States to take the surplus power at the disposal of APDISCOMs. During the year 2018-19 power sent to other States in the name of swapping was only 252.16 MU only while they envisage to send 4,121.85MU out to other States during the year 2019-20. For the year 2018-19 the Commission has identified surplus of 7,829.03 MU and directed the Licensees to sell the surplus power available with them up to the last unit (Paras 214 and 215). From the present filings it is not clear how much of this surplus power was disposed off in the market. It is also pertinent to quote from the Commission's tariff order for the year 2018-19, "The Commission observes here that out of the surplus energy of 12013.95 MU determined by it for FY 2017-18 ..., they have succeeded to sell only 1310.80 MU..." Given the past experience with licensees' inability to

dispose off surplus power, it is prudent not to procure any additional capacity over and above the needs of the State.

DISCOMs' Response: Since the surplus projected for the FY2019-20 is significantly lesser at about 870 MU only, compared to the previous years, APDISCOMs may not find it difficult to sell the same in the market.

Commission's view: The permitted power procurement quantity is attempted to be as nearer to the actual requirement as possible, subject to the likelihood of inevitable variation between anticipated and actual demand for power, notwithstanding any strict adherence to past experience, due to any unforeseen events or circumstances.

72. There is more surplus power than the projected

Sri M. Thimma Reddy, Convenor, People's Monitoring Group on Electricity Regulation, Hyderabad has, Sri Ch. Diwakar Babu, Secretary, Consumers Guidance society, Vijayawada have stated that APDISCOM's ARR filings provide a misleading picture about electricity available in the State. At most of the places APDISCOMs mentioned electricity available during the FY2019-20 as 68,583.87 MU, power requirement as 67,713.49 MU and resulting surplus to be 870.38 MU. But actual power available to the State during FY2019-20 will be 72,038.93 MU (72,705.72 MU [Gross power available] – 666.79 MU [Swap power availment], p.24 SPDCL ARR). When this actual power availability is taken in to account actual surplus power in the State will be 4,325.44 MU. DISCOMs have shown lower quantum of surplus power because of swapping some of the excess power with other States. In the long-term load forecast for 4th control period submitted to the Commission, APDISCOMs have projected availability of 77,998 MU during the year 2019-20. If this figure is taken into account surplus power at the disposal of the State will be much more.

DISCOMs' Response: The availabilities have been projected based on the factors like the past performance of the plants, the minimum quantum of coal guaranteed under FSA (Fuel Supply Agreements), the actual realization of coal supply in the past, the future actual likely availability of coal, the likely availability of gas based on the past records, the estimated availability of water for hydro stations etc. Therefore, the contention of the objector that the surplus power in the State will be 4,325.44 MU is not correct. The long-term forecast was prepared a few months back whereas ARR projections have been prepared recently. Therefore, there are bound to be differences between the two projections.

Commission's view: Actual surplus being generally less than the expected surplus has been the past experience and noting the inevitable gap between expectations and realities, more so in a dynamic sector like Power, the Commission made a pragmatic approach to the expected excess Power.

73. Swapping of Power

Sri M.Venugopala Rao, Senior Journalist, Convener, Centre for Power Studies, Hyderabad; Sri P. Madhu, State Secretary, CPI (M), Vijayawada; Sri Ch.Narasinga Rao State Secretary Member, CPI (M), Visakapatnam; Sri Karri Appa Rao, Dist. Secretary, AP Rythu Sangam (AIKS), Anakapalle; Sri K. Lokanadam, Dist. Secretary, CPI (M), Visakapatnam; Sri B. Tulasidas, Vijayawada have enquired whether the DISCOMs sought and got consent of the Commission for purchase and sale of swap power for the year 2018-19? What is the arrangement for swapping power? During the second half of 2018-19 the DISCOMs have shown energy utilised from other utilities under swapping as 3344.71 MU and energy to be returned to other utilities as 252.16 MU. For the year 2019-20, the DISCOMs have proposed to avail energy of 666.79 MU from other utilities and to return 4142.85 MU. During which periods of the financial year the DISCOMs are procuring/proposing to procure power from other utilities under arrangement of swapping and returning the same and what are the tariffs being paid/collected for the same and the market prices of energy prevailing during the same periods? During the period when the DISCOMs are procuring energy from others under the arrangement of swapping, are they backing down power from other generating units with whom they had power purchase agreements and paying fixed charges therefor? If power is procured and returned under swapping for the same tariff, what is the interest of, and benefit to, private generators like Sembcorp Gayatri Power Limited (SGPL) in such an arrangement? On what basis the DISCOMs are claiming that “in order to avoid the short-term procurements and thereby save the costs,” they have been purchasing power through swapping?

DISCOMs’ Response: APERC, vide para 215 of Retail Supply Tariff Order for FY2018-19, permitted APDISCOMs to utilize swap mechanism for sale of surplus power. Inevitably, in swapping mechanism, the complementary part of sale is purchase. Under swapping mechanism, the energy is utilized from other State utilities when APDISCOMs are in deficit situation and when energy prices in the market are higher typically during the summer months. When APDISCOMs are in surplus situation typically during rainy season, the utilized energy is returned to the State Utilities for which APDISCOMs incur the variable charges only (instead of backing down surplus generation, APDISCOMs return this energy to the State utilities). The swapping mechanism optimizes the power purchase costs by avoiding costly purchases in the market. APDISCOMs are one of the few utilities in the country which are actively implementing swapping mechanism for meeting bulk energy requirements. The details of period during which the energy is utilized from other utilities and returned to them are indicated in the Retail Supply Form 4.1 of the ARR filings. There are no tariffs being paid/collected for utilizing/returning the energy. However, for financial accounting purpose, a provisional rate of Rs.4.04 was indicated. During swapping period, no backing down of generation from long term sources is being done to the

extent possible keeping in view the financial implications. There is no interest or benefit to Sembcorp Gayatri power due to swapping of power with other utilities which is a separate mechanism.

Commission's view: While noting the response of the DISCOMs, the DISCOMs shall continue to comply with the directions in para 215 at pages 241 and 242 of the Order on Tariff for Retail Sale of Electricity during FY2018-19 in this regard.

74. Details of surplus power and associated costs

Sri M.Venugopala Rao, Senior Journalist, Convener, Centre for Power Studies, Hyderabad; Sri P.Madhu, State Secretary, CPI (M), Vijayawada; Sri K.Murali, Secretariat Member, CPI (M), Tirupati; Sri Ch. Narasinga Rao, State Secretary Member, CPI (M), Visakapatnam; Sri Karri Appa Rao, Dist. Secretary, AP Rythu Sangam (AIKS), Anakapalli; Sri K. Lokanadam, Dist. Secretary, CPI(M), Visakapatnam; Sri B. Tulasidas, Vijayawada have requested the Commission to direct the DISCOMs to submit their proposals on what they would do with the available surplus power, to what extent they can sell the surplus power and at what prices. The Commission is also requested to direct the DISCOMs to submit the details of fixed costs to be paid for backing down the surplus energy, if they are not able to sell the same during 2019-20, and also details of backing down and fixed costs paid therefore during 2017-18 and 2018-19.

DISCOMs' Response: The surplus energy projected is estimate only. The actual extent of disposal of surplus energy and rates realized for the same will be known during FY2019-20 only. The same logic applies to the fixed charges to be paid for the backed down energy during FY2019-20.

Commission's view: The details of backingdown and fixed costs during 2017-18 and 2018-19 (after completion of the Financial Year) be furnished by the DISCOMs to the esteemed objectors direct under intimation to the Commission. Similar information regarding FY2019-20 be similarly furnished soon after the respective events.

75. Demand shall be determined realistically

Sri M.Venugopala Rao, Senior Journalist, Convener, Centre for Power Studies, Hyderabad; Sri P.Madhu, State Secretary, CPI (M), Vijayawada; Sri K.Murali, Secretary Member, CPI (M), Tirupati; Sri Ch. Narasinga Rao, State Secretary Member, CPI (M), Visakapatnam; Sri Karri Appa Rao, Dist. Secretary, AP Rythu Sangam (AIKS), Anakapalli; Sri K. Lokanadam, Dist. Secretary, CPI(M), Visakapatnam; Sri B.Tulasidas, Vijayawada have stated that the scope for reduction of demand in view of increasing open access consumption, energy conservation measures, inflated demand for agriculture and some other categories of consumers and the projected higher rate of demand

growth for the year 2019-20 need to be re-examined objectively and demand shall be determined realistically.

DISCOMs' Response: The projection of demand has been carried out realistically duly considering all the relevant factors.

Commission's view: An objective assessment of the demand growth for FY2019-20 is undertaken by the Commission on its own based on verifiable information obtained by it from the DISCOMs or otherwise. Illustratively the quantum of power required by Govt. Lift Irrigation Schemes is cross checked with the Irrigation Department of the State Government. The estimate of demand growth by the Commission for the earlier three years is found to be not significantly variant from the actual demand. For the Financial Years 2017-18 and 2018-19, the variance was found to be only 0.78 and 0.79 percent only.

76. Huge revenue gap in ARR Filings of DISCOMs

Sri M. Venugopala Rao, Senior Journalist, Convener, Centre for Power Studies, Hyderabad; Sri P. Madhu, State Secretary, CPI (M), Vijayawada; Sri K. Murali, Secretariat Member, CPI (M), Tirupati; Sri Ch. Narasinga Rao, State Secretariat Member, CPI (M), Visakhapatnam; Sri Karri Appa Rao, Dist. Secretary, AP Rythu Sangam (AIKS), Anakapalle; Sri K. Lokanadam, Dist. Secretary, CPI (M), Visakhapatnam; Sri B. Tulasi Das, Vijayawada have stated that the DISCOMs have projected huge revenue gap in their ARR filings and there is a need for thorough examination of the root causes for the same and the remedial measures required to be taken to the extent possible and how the DISCOMs will bridge that huge revenue gap.

Sri S. Prathap, Technical Secretary, APSEB Assistant Engineers' Association, Vijayawada has stated that APSPDCL & APEPDCL have submitted their ARR for the year 2019-20 with a revenue deficit of Rs. 6,976 Cr. & Rs. 1,987 Cr. respectively and the cumulative revenue deficit for the year 2019-20 is Rs. 8,963 Cr. without mentioning how they will meet the revenue deficit.

Sri R. Shiv Kumar, A.P. Spinning mills Association has stated that 80% of the ARR is going towards power purchase cost and the balance 20% is meagre to meet all other heads and it is difficult to improve the performance of the DISCOMs.

Sri Kandregula Venkataramana, President, Consumer Organizations Federation, Visakhapatnam has stated that the DISCOMs have not stated how the deficit of Rs. 8963 Cr. would be met. GoAP should announce in advance that the deficit would be borne by it.

DISCOMs' Response: Power purchase costs generally constitute about 80% of the ARR. Major chunk of this cost goes towards the landed costs of fuels which include the costs of coal, oil and transportation. The prices of coal, oil and railway transportation tariffs are determined by the Govt. agencies over which APDISCOMs have no control. The other major component of the power

purchase costs i.e. fixed charges, is determined / approved by the Central and State Electricity Regulatory Commissions. The component over which APDISCOMs have some control are the short-term purchases made by them to meet the gap between demand and supply. However, short-term purchases form a small portion of the overall power purchases. From the aforesaid reasons, it is evident that APDISCOMs have very little leverage to control the power purchase costs. In this regard, it may also be noted that like all other goods and services, inflation affects the prices of electricity also. In spite of the above severe constraints, APDISCOMs have taken / been taking the following measures to control the power purchase costs.

- a. APDISCOMs have entered/been entering into Long-term PPAs with generators whose tariffs are being determined by CERC and APERC or discovered in the bids. For the tariff discovered through bids, APDISCOMs are making every effort through measures like negotiating with the generators etc. to see that the tariffs discovered in the bids are the least possible ones. For the projects whose tariffs are being determined by APERC and CERC, APDISCOMs are submitting views/comments/suggestions for the reduction of the tariffs during the public hearing process for the determination of tariffs. Further, during framing of Tariff Regulations by CERC and APERC, APDISCOMs are submitting valuable suggestions/comments so that the tariffs determined through the Regulations are rational.
- b. Recently, KSK Mahanadi plant which is having PPA with APDISCOMs was selected for getting coal supply from CIL under Shakthi scheme. As per the scheme, KSK Mahanadi has to provide a rebate of around 2 to 4 paise to the beneficiaries (including APDISCOMs) for the energy supplied using Shakthi coal. The condition for commencement of coal supply under Shakthi scheme was that necessary amendment to the PPA should be approved by the appropriate Commission. APDISCOMs have taken prompt action in submitting the amendment and APERC on their part promptly approved the amendment to pass on the benefit of the tariff reduction to the consumers at the earliest.
- c. APDISCOMs have filed a petition before APERC to curtail the control period of the Regulation for determination of tariff for wind- based projects up to FY2016-17 only with a view to purchase energy from future wind-based projects through the bidding route in order to reduce the power purchase cost from wind-based projects. APERC vide order dated 13.07.2018 curtailed the Regulation till the end of FY2016-17 only instead of the original period i.e. up to FY 2018-19.
- d. APDISCOMs have filed/been filing petitions/appeals before different forums like APERC, APTEL, High Court and Supreme Court etc. regarding the tariff matters with a view to reduce the power purchase costs and pass on the benefit to the consumers.

- e. To meet the energy shortages, APDISCOMs are relying on the swapping (banking) mechanism with other Govt. utilities to the extent possible in order to reduce the power purchase costs. The intention behind the above arrangement is to avail energy from other utilities during shortage scenario when the prices in the market are usually higher and to return the availed energy during the months when AP is in surplus situation. During the months from June to September, AP usually has surplus energy due to significant wind-based generation and less demand on the grid. Instead of backing down the thermal generation during surplus scenario (as renewable based projects are must-run), the variable rate of which is around Rs.3/kWh to Rs.3.5/kWh, it is economically beneficial for APDISCOMs to return this surplus energy to other utilities under swapping mechanism.
- f. During surplus scenario, if any power is left after meeting the swapping commitments, instead of backing down this balance surplus, the same is being sold through power exchanges to the extent possible if the effective rates realized in the exchanges are more than the variable rates of the backed down generation. During non-surplus scenario, if the effective purchase rates in the exchanges are less than the variable rates of the stations in the margin, purchases through the exchanges are being preferred to the extent possible by backing down the stations in the margin.
- g. After meeting major portion of the energy shortages through swapping arrangements, the balance requirements are met by APDISCOMs through e-bidding and Power Exchange routes which are transparent, unanimous and multi-player platforms and where prices are discovered solely through demand and supply criteria. Only a meagre quantum of energy is being purchased by APDISCOMs on bilateral basis that also to meet the emergencies. Even for this meagre quantum, negotiations are being held with the generators to bring the prices below to that discovered on the e-biding and Power Exchange platforms.
- h. After the expiry of the PPAs with old gas based IPPs in which both AP and TS DISCOMs had share, APDISCOMs have taken the initiative to utilize the entire power from these plants. The per unit prices of power from these plants are some of the cheapest resulting in the saving of overall power purchase costs.
- i. Over the years, APDISCOMs have been making efforts to bring down the AT & C losses. To that extent, the quantum of power purchases has also been reducing leading to a reduction of power purchase costs.
- j. APDISCOMs have been implementing the energy efficiency measures like distribution of LED lamps, installation of energy efficient Agricultural pump sets & solar pump sets. The above measures translate into reduction of power purchase quantum and the consequent reduction of line losses leading to the saving of power purchase costs.

- k. While making the payments towards power purchases, APDISCOMs have been making all efforts not to exceed the rates approved by APERC in the Retail Tariff Orders.
- l. APSPDCL intends to implement the Solar Roof Top scheme for LT Group-A domestic consumers in Vijayawada and Tirupati on pilot basis by providing suitable subsidies to these consumers. By implementing the above scheme, the costly power purchases to the extent of generation from the roof top projects can be avoided by APSPDCL. If the scheme is successful, the same will be considered for implementation across the State.
- m. APDISCOMs are thoroughly scrutinizing the bills raised by the generators / traders/PGCIL and if any excess claims are found, the same are being disallowed. Further, APDISCOMs are availing rebates on the bills raised by negotiating with the generators/traders.
- n. Whenever abnormal differences are observed between the GCVs of invoiced and fired coal/oil and/or when the prices of fuel are high, APDISCOMs have been taking up the issue with the generators concerned.
- o. APDISCOMs have been taking up the issues in forums like SRPC whenever it is found that the methodology adopted by the CGS/PGCIL for raising the bills is not rational and causing additional financial burden on APDISCOMs. In this context, Principal Secretary/Energy addressed a letter to MOP regarding the irrationality of the present methodology being adopted for levying of Interstate Transmission charges and the unwarranted financial burden it is causing to APDISCOMs. Further, in the meeting held by MOP on 18.12.18 regarding the implementation of simpler methodology for levy of transmission charges, APDISCOMs voiced their strong objections and explained in detail the irrationality of the existing PoC mechanism and on how it is causing unwarranted financial burden to APDISCOMs and suggested for implementation of regional postage stamp method which is more rational and beneficial to APDISCOMs.
- p. APDISCOMs are strictly following merit order dispatch and relying on the latest available actual variable rates for the merit order dispatch in order to reduce the power purchase costs.
- q. APDISCOMs are examining the tools developed by PRAYAS (RATE tool with the help of APERC) and proposed by KPMG (Development of a Cost Optimization Tool for Generator Scheduling and bidding on power exchange) for reduction of power purchase costs.
- r. APDISCOMs have taken initiative in arranging for diversion of MCL coal from less efficient RTPP-I and RTPP-III plants of APGENCO to more efficient Krishnapatnam Plant w.e.f. the third quarter of FY2018-19 under “Flexible Utilization of Domestic Coal Scheme” introduced

by GOI. As a result of the diversion, there will be saving in variable costs for the energy purchased from APGENCO.

- s. Old meters are being replaced with IRDA port meters to accurately measure and improve the billing of energy. Regular drives for collection of revenue are being arranged and for inspection of services to detect theft of energy.

DISCOMs expect that the State Govt. would support by way of extending the required subsidy as may be determined by APERC in the Retail Supply Tariff Order for FY2019-20.

Commission's view: The response of the DISCOMs indicates a thorough introspection necessitated by the huge gap and initiation of multifarious measures to bridge the revenue gap to the extent possible. While the DISCOMs are advised to consistently and continuously take every possible step in this direction, the Commission in performance of its regulatory role is always monitoring the overall situation and intervening in its advisory or administrative or adjudicatory jurisdiction whenever called for to adopt and implement necessary corrective measures. The revenue gap as estimated by the Commission is expected to be bridged by grant of the required subsidy and assistance from the State Government in FY2019-20.

77. DISCOMs have over projected the sales

Sri M. Thimma Reddy, Convenor, People's Monitoring Group on Electricity Regulation, Hyderabad, Sri Ch. Diwakar Babu, Secretary, Consumers Guidance society, Vijayawada, Sri A. Punna Rao, Vijayawada have stated that APDISCOMs claimed to have used modified trend method to project electricity sales during 2019-20. According to EPDCL's filing, "the licensee has adopted a modified trend approach by considering the trend of actual of H1 FY2017-18, FY2017-18 and H1 FY 2018-19 and the same growth rate was adopted for H2 of FY2018-19 duly removing exceptions / outliers due to sudden increase /decrease." (Para 6.1.2). But the consumption growth rates adopted by EPDCL for FY2019-20 are well beyond the growth rates recorded during FY2018-19. According to EPDCL's filing while LT supply grew between 5.45% to 5.95% during FY2018-19 it is projected to increase by 8.80% during FY2019-20, while HT supply grew between 8.19% to 9.58% during FY2018-19 it is projected to increase by 18.04% during FY2019-20. Total supply grew between 6.75% to 7.64% during FY2018-19, it is projected to increase by 13.18% during FY2019-20. The consumption growth rate envisaged for the ensuing financial year is nearly double to that achieved during the present financial year.

Similarly, in the case of SPDCL also while electricity supply has reportedly recorded a growth rate of 12.35% during the FY 2018-19 it is again projected to increase by 12.28% during the coming financial year 2019-20. These high consumption growth rates need to be re- examined.

Smt. T. Sujatha, Joint Director and Sri Khyati Naravane, Chief Executive Officer FTAPCCI, Hyderabad and Sri Sourabh Srivatsava have stated that a modified trend method approach has been adopted by the licensees to project a sales growth of 8% for APSPDCL and 13% for APEPDCL respectively for 2019-20. Any decrease of such high level of estimated sales would warrant unwanted increase of per unit fixed cost rate towards the long-term power purchase capacities already tied up by the AP DISCOMs. The DISCOMs have not provided any relevant reports towards the energy savings achieved after incurring the replacement of agriculture pump sets with energy efficient pump sets. Hence, the Commission is requested to have a prudent check in the sales estimates and actual energy savings achieved towards the expenditure of energy efficient pump sets.

Sri Ch. Baburao, State Secretariat Member. CPI(M), Vijayawada has stated that over projections shall be corrected and the realistic proposals shall be made keeping in view the long-term power requirements, planning and the resources.

DISCOMs' Response:

APEPDCL: Increase in LT Sales by 8.80% during FY2019-20 is due to consideration of the consumption of 10,424 GoAP targeted new agriculture connections in the year 2019-20. Increase in HT Sales by 18.04% during FY2019-20 is due to upcoming Lift Irrigation projects 1) Chintalapudi LIS 2) Uttarandra Sujala Sravanthi LIS both comprising of 890.03 MU as received from Irrigation Department. It may be seen that the growth rate without LI Schemes is 8.45% which is similar to that of 2018-19.

APSPDCL: The licensee has adopted a modified trend approach by considering the trend of actual of H1 FY2017-18, FY2017-18 and H1 FY2018-19 and the same growth rate was adopted for H2 of FY2018-19 duly considering expected new connections such as LI Schemes, LT AGL connections etc. as per policies and duly removing exceptions / outliers due to sudden increase/decrease.

The actual sales growth in the H1 FY2018-19 over H1FY 2017-18 is 13.15% and the growth rate projected for FY 2018-19 over FY 2017-18 is 12.44%. Further the growth rate projected for FY2019-20 over FY2018-19 is 8%. Hence the sales estimates are realistic.

The sales projections have been made based on the latest historical sales data available and realistic assumptions / estimates.

Commission's view: All estimates by the DISCOMs are subjected to prudence check by the Commission.

78. DISCOMs over projected the agriculture sales

Sri M. Thimma Reddy, Convenor, People's Monitoring Group on Electricity Regulation, Hyderabad, Sri Ch. Diwakar Babu, Secretary, Consumers Guidance society, Vijayawada have stated that SPDCL agriculture sales during 2018-19 are reported to be 13.19% excess over ERC approved figures and 14.52% more than the agriculture sales recorded during 2017-18. Between April 2018 and March 2019 number of agriculture services and connected load increased by 5.45%. During this period there is no increase in number of hours of electricity supply to agriculture. In such circumstances it is difficult to comprehend such increase in agriculture consumption in SPDCL area during 2018-19. Over and above this inflated consumption figure for FY2018-19 SPDCL is projecting further 4.03% increase in agriculture consumption during 2019-20. In the case of EPDCL while agriculture consumption during 2018-19 is reported to be less than that allowed by the Commission during FY2019-20 it is projected to increase by 9.73%. There is no explanation for such high increase in agriculture consumption in EPDCL area.

Sri N. Sreekumar, Member, PRAYAS Energy group, Pune has stated that both DISCOMs are projecting significant increase in sales for the second half of FY18 and for the year FY19. The estimates reported by the two DISCOMs, show that increase in projected sales is in complete contrast to the actual growth in sales estimated between FY17 and FY18. The erratic growth rate could be accounted for by various parameters. The DISCOMs claim that the increase in connections planned in the coming year would result in increase in sales. Further, they state that changes in rainfall and weather patterns are responsible for the reduction in the previous year. However, the claims are not justified on the basis of disaggregated data and the veracity of the DISCOMs' estimates for agricultural consumption is also questionable given the fact that there are gaps in the methodology used in agriculture consumption estimation. The estimation of agricultural sales has significant impacts on T&D loss estimates and also impacts consumer tariffs. Given the large discrepancies in lack of consistency in the DISCOMs' approach to agricultural demand estimation, it is requested that the agricultural demand estimated be approved only on the basis of the ISI methodology. In the interim, as part of the current tariff determination process, the ERC can approve the sales based on actuals for FY18 for FY19 and FY20. The rise in estimated for FY19 as proposed in the petition should be rejected. Further, given recent reduction in costs of inter-face metering, progress of physical feeder separation and DT metering, the ERC can also form a committee to come up with a better estimation methodology for agricultural sales. Such a committee should have representation from farmers' organisations, consumer groups, DISCOMs and the ERC. MERC has set up a working group for agriculture consumption study in November 2018.

DISCOMs' Response:

APSPDCL: The agricultural sales during FY2017-18 were lower than normal because of the exceptional rainfall whereas during the FY2018-19, the rainfall is deficient driving the increased demand for ground water usage. Also, upto November, 2018, 54,939 Nos. agricultural services were released.

APEPDCL: ARR filing is based on 6 months actual and 6 months projection. FY2018-19 is not yet completed and actual values cannot be arrived. Actual Agricultural consumption / approved ARR target by the end of September '18 (from April '18 to September '18) is 834 MU/871.38 MU i.e. is less than the approved value. Due to favourable climatic conditions in the month of October and November 2018, the agricultural consumption has slightly increased and crossed the ARR approved target (Agricultural Consumption/approved for by the end of November '18 is 1117.48 MU /1110.85MU). If the same scenario continued in further months the agricultural consumption may cross annual approved value to safeguard the crops and to meet the social obligation.

Further, as per GoAP policy, the target for EPDCL for release of new agricultural connections is 10,424 for FY2019-20. The expected consumption from these new connections has also been taken into consideration while projecting the agricultural sales. Hence the increase.

Commission's view: Keeping in view the contrast between estimates and actuals of agricultural consumption in the earlier years, new agricultural connections proposed to be given in FY2019-20, increase in energy efficient / solar pump sets replacing conventional and less efficient pump sets and the vagaries of nature in rain fall etc., the probable increase in agricultural consumption is reasonably estimated by the Commission, of course not at the ambitious level projected by the DISCOMs.

79. DISCOMs projected more T&D losses than the actual

Sri M. Thimma Reddy, Convener, People's Monitoring Group on Electricity Regulation, Hyderabad, Sri Ch. Diwakar Babu, Secretary, Consumers Guidance society, Vijayawada have stated that, APEPDCL and APSPDCL have shown higher T&D losses during 2019-20 than what they have achieved in the previous years. During 2018-19 T&D losses of APEPDCL accounted for 6.43% of the power procured and during the ensuing year (2019-20) these losses are estimated to be 9.91%. What is more the website of APEPDCL claims AT&C losses to be 4.99%. It implies that T&D losses must be even less. Similarly, in the case of APSPDCL during 2018-19 T&D losses stood at 8.23% and during the ensuing year (2019-20) these losses are estimated to be 11.73%. Over the period in fact these losses shall come down. ARRs for the ensuing year present an opposite picture. When the estimated electricity consumption growth rates are moderated to reflect reality and estimated T&D losses are brought down to the previous or even to lower levels, the quantum of power to be procured will also come down.

DISCOMs' Response:

APEPDCL: The T&D losses projected for FY 2019-20 are 8.01% which is lower than FY 2018-19. As stated above, the sales growth is on realistic level and T&D losses projected are lower than the FY 2018-19 figures. Hence the power to be procured is realistically projected.

The quantum of power procurement would be reduced to the extent of losses brought down, but simultaneously the power procurement increases with the increase of load growth.

APEPDCL Distribution and AT&C loss for the FY2017-18 is 4.99 % (since collection efficiency is 100%). AT&C loss displayed in APEPDCL website is the Discom Distribution loss only but not T&D loss (i.e. the gap between Discom net input energy against billed units) whereas for arriving ARR filing APEPDCL loss is the gap between Power purchase units (It includes Transmission loss and other grid loss units) and actual kWh units recorded by the consumers.

As per the directions of CEA, MoP/GOI, a common procedure is to be adopted by all the distribution utilities vide CEA-GO-17(11)/1/2018/DP&R Div/408-530, Dt. 08.08.2018 and the losses will be modified. By considering all the above, T&D loss target fixed for FY2019-20 as 11.73%. However, DISCOM losses are always lesser than the T&D loss.

APSPDCL: The T&D losses projected for FY2019-20 are 8.01% which is lower than FY 2018-19. The sales growth is on realistic level and T&D losses projected are lower than the FY2018-19 figures.

Commission's view: The projected T&D losses by the DISCOMs are revised by the Commission on accepted norms.

80. Abnormal losses are shown in ARR proposals

Sri Meesala Basava Punnaiah, President, Rice Millers Association, Repalle has stated that how and in what way the "DISCOMs" showing such heavy losses in ARR proposals, even though they enhancing electricity charges in every financial year ARRs and in addition to this, they collecting unlawful charges as they like by violating the Acts and Rules therein? Such unlawful ARR proposals must be rejected. This was very long pending one.

DISCOMs' Response: APSPDCL is supplying power with the aim to achieve quality power 24x7 to consumers. In this endeavor cost of power purchase forms a significant cost item which gets influenced by open market procurement and coal prices. The ARR proposals are being prepared with realistic projections of all the revenue and cost items and the retail supply tariffs are as per the tariff order issued by the Honourable APERC.

Commission's view: The projected revenue and losses are cross checked by the Commission with reference to available material.

81. Transco and DISCOMs are claiming T&D cost without filing distribution ARR

Sri M. Thimma Reddy, Convenor, People's Monitoring Group on Electricity Regulation, Hyderabad, Sri Ch. Diwakar Babu, Secretary, Consumers Guidance society, Vijayawada have stated that, APTRANSCO and APDISCOMs are supposed to file ARR and tariff proposals of transmission and distribution businesses respectively for the 4th control period under MYT framework. According to APDISCOMs' retail supply ARR and tariff proposals these will be filed at a later date. Given this fact it is doubtful on what basis APDISCOMs are claiming T&D costs as a part of retail supply ARR and tariff proposals. APTRANSCO and APDISCOMs have already filed most of the details related to transmission and distribution network enhancement and related investments before the Commission as part of Load forecast and Resource Plans for 4th and 5th control periods. The reasons that prompted the utilities from not filing the ARR and tariff proposals of transmission and distribution businesses when they have all the information needed for that purpose are unable to be comprehended.

APSPDCL's Response: The ARR and Tariff proposals of Transmission Business was filed by APTransco on 06-12-2018. The ARR and Tariff proposals for Distribution Business of APSPDCL was filed on 12-12-18.

APEPDCL's Response: The MYT filing was done within a short span of 15 days after ARR filing by which time all figures FY 2019-20 of both ARR as well as MYT were finalized as such the T&D costs as in MYT in the year 2019-20 was considered in ARR. All filings and all data were made available on the licensee's website also.

Commission's view: As stated by the DISCOMs after the filing of MYT proposals for the 4th Control Period, this aspect does not survive for consideration.

82. No justification for increased T&D network cost of APSPDCL

Sri M. Thimma Reddy, Convenor, People's Monitoring Group on Electricity Regulation, Hyderabad, Sri Ch. Diwakar Babu, Secretary, Consumers Guidance society, Vijayawada have stated that according to APSPDCL's filings T&D network cost is expected to increase from Rs. 1.25 per unit in 2018-19 to Rs. 1.63 per unit in 2019-20. This shows that network costs of SPDCL during the ensuing year will be increasing by 30.4%. No justification is provided for the same.

APSPDCL's Response: The increase in T&D cost is due to capital expenditure envisaged for augmenting the existing infrastructure and for the construction of new infrastructure, for meeting the huge loads coming up in CRDA region on account of construction of new capital city and expected industrial growth to be witnessed along the VCIC industrial corridor. Details of the

expected capital expenditure has already been submitted to the Commission in the Transco MYT filings. Further, PGCIL charges are as per CERC orders.

Commission's view: The estimated T&D network cost is examined herein tentatively keeping in view the inevitable urgency in developing the necessary infrastructure in the State capital region expeditiously and a final view will be taken in the Order on MYT proposals for the 4th control period for Transmission and Wheeling charges.

83. Recovery methodology not proposed bridge the high revenue gap

Smt. T. Sujatha, Joint Director and Sri Khyati Naravane, Chief Executive Officer FTAPCCI, Hyderabad and Sri Sourabh Srivatsava have stated that APSPDCL and APEPDCL have projected a significantly high ARR of Rs. 24463.66 Cr. and Rs.13740.32 Cr. respectively for FY2019-20, indicating an increase of around 9% and 6% in the average cost of service over the past year, without proposing any recovery methodology of the said increase in cost.

DISCOMs' Response: The projections have been carried out as per the realistic estimates available without proposing recovery methodology through increase of tariff, expecting GOAP for providing subsidy to support licensee.

Commission's view: The expectation of the DISCOMs to meet the increase in cost through increase in subsidy may be noted by the esteemed objector.

84. Huge abnormalities in the power procurement plan

Sri Khyati Naravane, Chief Executive Officer, FTAPCCI, Hyderabad and Sri Sourabh Srivatsava has stated that purchase from APGenco stations whose PPAs are expiring in March, 2019 and which have a high power purchase cost should be disallowed viz. RTPP-1 (Rs.4.79/Unit) and Penna Ahobilam Hydel Power Stations (Rs.19.19/Unit) have cost higher than the average power purchase cost of APDISCOMs.

- (i) Fixed cost of AP Genco stations i.e. Dr. NTTPS-I, II, III, RTPP-III, Hydel Generating Stations including Nagarjunasagar Tailpond PH has been projected at higher than approved levels of 2018-19 Tariff Order without any justification.
- (ii) Capital cost of new APGenco stations (RTPP-IV, DSSTPS-II and Dr. NTTPS) is still pending.
- (iii) Recovery of entire Capacity Charge w.r.t procurement from the Central Generating Stations is proposed without furnishing sufficient details toward availability, incentives payable at lower than normative target PLFs.
- (iv) Arbitrary power purchase has been projected from the old gas based IPPs.
- (v) Power of around 4000 MU has been considered from short term sources. It ought to be allowed at the average exchange price only.

- (vi) Effective high-power purchase cost from AP Genco stations on account of lower despatch should be mitigated to reduce risk of short-term purchase and poor station efficiency.

DISCOMs' Response:

- (i) APDISCOMs proposed to procure power (1943 MU) from RTPP-I for the FY2019-20 keeping in view the uncertainty of availability of such large quantum of energy round the clock in the market throughout the year. Penna Ahobilam hydel station is a renewable based State project which needs to be encouraged and whose fixed cost in absolute terms is Rs.11.75 Cr. only. Further, if the generation from this plant increases, the per unit cost will come down.
- (ii) The fixed costs in respect of Dr. NTPPS-I, II, & III, RTPP-I & III and Hydel stations for FY2019-20 are higher compared to FY2018-19 due to the increase in O&M costs because of the pay revision implemented to the employees w.e.f. FY2018-19. However, these fixed costs are provisional only and the Commission will decide the final tariff based on the MYT tariff filed by APGENCO for the control period FY 2019-24.
- (iii) The tariffs including Capital Costs for RTPP-IV, Dr. NTPPS-V and DSTPP-I were already filed by AP Genco and APPDCL and are pending for disposal before the Commission. For DSTPP-II, which is yet to be commissioned, the tariff petition is yet to be filed by AP Genco. The tariffs projected in respect of the above Stations are provisional only which are subject to change subsequent to the determination of final tariffs by the Commission.
- (iv) Entire fixed costs in respect of CGS were proposed keeping in view the possibility of these Stations achieving the normative availability during FY2019-20. It is expected that any additional projections towards the fixed costs for these stations will be more than compensated by the increase in power purchase costs over estimates under other heads.
- (v) The power purchase from old gas based stations have been projected based on the actual expected availability of gas (taking into account the past gas availability) and the tariff approved by the Commission for these stations for FY2017-18 and FY2018-19. Hence, there is no arbitrariness in the projections.
- (vi) It may be noted that the power availability and prices in the power exchanges are volatile and there is a lot of uncertainty involved. As a result, if APDISCOMs completely rely on the power exchanges to meet the shortages, there is a likelihood that they may have to resort to load shedding and also pay higher per unit costs. What APDISCOMs are proposing is to hedge these risks by tying a large quantum of anticipated shortages through swapping arrangement and procurement from Sembcorp Gayatri Power Projects Limited. The balance shortages are proposed to be met from power exchanges and other market sources. It may

be noted that the per unit price of Rs. 4.57 from Sembcorp Gayatri Power Projects Limited is lower compared to the procurement from even some of the long-term sources. Therefore, comparison cannot be made between procurements from power exchanges and other short-term sources and it may not be appropriate to limit the short-term procurement price to the average price of power from the exchanges. The objector may note that achieving the twin objectives of maintaining uninterrupted supply and least power purchase cost is not always possible. A balance has to be struck between these two.

- (vii) AP DISCOMs/APSLDC have been resorting to backing down (lower dispatches) of AP Genco stations based on the merit order when the surplus power cannot be swapped and/or the rates for selling surplus energy in the power exchanges and through UI mechanism are less than the variable rates of the stations being backed down. Therefore, the lower dispatches during surplus situations, in fact, lead to the lowering of overall power purchase costs (though the per unit costs from the backed down generators will be higher).
- (viii) It may be noted that in most of the situations, there is no requirement of short-term procurement when the generators are being backed down. The exceptional situations being when it is better to buy power from the exchanges and/or overdrawing through UI mechanism by backing down generation when the exchange/UI rates are less than the variable rates of the stations that are backed down. Therefore, the argument that the effective high power purchase cost from APGENCO stations on account of lower despatch should be mitigated to reduce risk of short-term purchase may not be correct.

Commission's view: The views of the objector and the answers of the DISCOMs are considered in coming to appropriate conclusions referred to respectively at the relevant places in this Order.

85. Abnormal projection of Network and Supply Costs

Smt. T. Sujatha, Joint Director and Sri Khyati Naravane, Chief Executive Officer FTAPCCI, Hyderabad and Sri Sourabh Srivatsava have stated that the DISCOMs have claimed a steep hike of more than 25% for distribution costs, around 40% for AP Transco charges and nearly double of the existing charges for SLDC cost as per projections of transmission MYT for 4th control period and Distribution MYT for the 4th control period which are yet to filed and approved. This merits rejection.

DISCOMs' Response: The Projections have been carried out by the DISCOM as per the most realistic estimates available and considering previous trends and corrections thereon. Distribution MYT was filed on 10/12/2018 before the Commission and the distribution cost is considered similar to that of submitted in MYT.

Commission's view: The network and supply costs are reassessed appropriately by the Commission based on verifiable data.

86. DISCOMs suppressed the revenue from current tariff

Smt. T. Sujatha, Joint Director and Sri Khyati Naravane, Chief Executive Officer, FTAPCCI, Hyderabad and Sri Sourabh Srivatsava have stated that the Revenue assessment seems to be on the lower side, thereby projecting an increased revenue gap. DISCOMs have understated the revenue from several categories in FY 2019-20. Average billing rates for many categories are even lower than the rates approved by the Commission in the Tariff Order dated 27th March 2018.

DISCOMs' Response: The average billing rate will vary depending of quantum of sales of different mix in sub-categories. The average billing rate projected for FY2019-20 is Rs.5.30 as against approval of Rs.5.21 FY2018-19. Hence, there is no low average billing rate.

Commission's view: The revenue assessment has been duly verified with reference to the material available on record. If any unimpeachable evidence were to be placed before the Commission about suppression of any revenue, appropriate action as permitted by law will be taken.

87. Cross Subsidy to be within +/- 20% of the Cost of Service

Smt. T. Sujatha, Joint Director and Sri Khyati Naravane, Chief Executive Officer FTAPCCI, Hyderabad and Sri Sourabh Srivatsava have stated that the Licensees have calculated the category wise CoS for all classes of consumers but have not used the same to determine / re-determine tariffs. This renders the exercise of calculating the category wise CoS futile and misleading. Further, the licensees have not been able to adhere to the mandate by the Tariff Policy of designing tariff at $\pm 20\%$ of the average cost of supply. In view of the above, the current tariffs for industrial consumers need more rationalization to adhere with the mandate of the Electricity Act and Tariff Policy.

DISCOMs' Response:

Provisions of the revised tariff policy 2016 is reiterated as below:

“8.3 Tariff design: Linkage of tariffs to cost of service

2. For achieving the objective that the tariff progressively reflects the cost of supply of electricity, the Appropriate Commission would notify a roadmap such that tariffs are brought within $\pm 20\%$ of the average cost of supply. The road map would also have intermediate milestones, based on the approach of a gradual reduction in cross subsidy.”

Voltage-wise/Category-wise Cost of Service (CoS) is computed and submitted to the APERC as part of ARR & FPT filings.

Commission's view: The limitations imposed by the statute and the tariff policy are strictly observed in letter and spirit in determining the CSS and industrial tariffs.

88. True-up claim for the year 2017-18

Sri M.Venugopala Rao, Senior Journalist, Convener, Centre for Power Studies, Hyderabad, Sri P.Madhu, State Secretary, CPI (M), Vijayawada, Sri K.Murali, Secretary Member, CPI (M), Tirupati, Sri Ch.Narasinga Rao State Secretary Member, CPI (M), Visakapatnam, Sri Karri Appa Rao, Dist Secretary, AP Rythu Sangam(AIKS), Anakapalli, Sri K.Lokanadam, Dist secretary, CPI(M), Visakapatnam, Sri B.Tulasi Das, Vijayawada have requested the Commission to direct the DISCOMs to submit their claims under true-up for the year 2017-18 without further delay, as auditing of their accounts for that year must have been already completed.

DISCOMs' Response: The DISCOMs will be submitting the True-up claims for the FY 2017-18 at the earliest.

Commission's view: The proposed filing of the true-up claims for FY2017-18 is awaited.

89. Information regarding the electrical accidents of APSPDCL

Sri M. Thimma Reddy, Convenor, People's Monitoring Group on Electricity Regulation, Hyderabad, Sri Ch. Diwakar Babu, Secretary, Consumers Guidance society, Vijayawada have stated that, while EPDCL provided information about these accidents SPDCL did not provide the same. According to EPDCL's filing 4 department personnel died due to electrical accidents during 2017-18 and one person died during the first half of 2018-19. Further, fatal accidents have been steadily increasing.

APSPDCL's Response: The details are given below :

2017-18	Deaths due to department fault	76 Nos.
	Deaths not due to department fault	228 Nos.
Total		304 Nos.
2018-19 (H1)	Deaths due to department fault	43 Nos.
	Deaths not due to department fault	129 Nos.
Total		172 Nos.

Commission's view: The SPDCL now provided the data and the data of both the DISCOMs shows the immediate compulsion for concentrating on avoiding accidents and protecting public

safety through better maintenance of the works of the licensees and ensuring strict compliance with all safety requirements as per Central Electricity Authority Regulations.

90. Licensees are not maintaining safety measures

Sri M. Thimma Reddy, Convenor, People's Monitoring Group on Electricity Regulation, Hyderabad has stated that there, Sri Ch. Diwakar Babu, Secretary, Consumers Guidance society, Vijayawada have stated that, there is no let up in the saga of deaths and destruction due to electrical accidents. The number of deaths increased from 443 in 2016-17 to 582 in 2017-18. First half of 2018-19 already registered 335 deaths due to electrocution. It is needless to say that most of these deaths are avoidable. CEA has laid down detailed Regulations on safety measures to be taken up by the licensees. Licensees are not implementing these Regulations properly. Operation and maintenance of distribution network is in a very unsafe condition. At many places, especially in rural areas, bare live parts of DTRs and associated bare lines and wires are not kept inaccessible to living beings; barriers, fences and enclosures and minimum clearances to ground are not maintained so that live parts are out of reach to prevent fatal shocks in violation of CEA's Regulations. AB switches at DTRs are also not maintained properly. This is despite the fact that hundreds of crores are being spent on distribution network.

They have further stated that to understand these accidents and to plan preventive steps properly the Commission is requested to direct the licensees to provide information on break-up of accidents based on electrical location (substation, 11 kV line, Distribution transformer, LT line, consumer location etc.) and causes for these accidents. Last year Telangana NPDCL had presented this, which showed that most accidents are due to DISCOM negligence. It is not enough to make ex-gratia smooth and plan for it. Prevention is equally or more important.

DISCOMs' Response:

APEPDCL: APEPDCL is paying Rupees 5 lakhs as compensation for the fatal accidents occurred to human beings as per the APERC Order after receipt of the necessary documents such as post-mortem report, panchanama, legal heir certificate etc., In the case of dept. fatal accidents compensation amount is being paid to the dependents of the employee as per the sanction received from Commissioner of Labour as per workmen compensation act. The licensee submits that the safety of all the consumers and department personnel is important and several improvement works are being taken up on a continuous basis in order to overcome possible accidents.

Rs. 5 lakhs is being paid as compensation for the fatal accidents occurred to human beings as per the APERC Order after receipt of the necessary documents such as post mortem report, panchanama, legal heir certificate etc. Fatal accidents compensation amount is being paid to the

dependents of the employee as per the sanction received from Commissioner of Labour as per Workmen Compensation Act.

APSPDCL: The licensee is taking steps to rectify the defects on a gradual basis. Under the purview of APERC.

Commission's view: Payment of compensation is a solace for the victims but not a justification for the accidents and both the DISCOMs shall implement all safety measures required in respect of their employees, consumers and other stakeholders with a sense of urgency.

91. Tariff for HT Cat-I(A) should be on par with IEX, demand charge and cross subsidy shall be reduced

Sri V. Poyyamozi, Director operations, M/s Srikalahasti pipes Ltd, Rachagunneri, Chittoor (Dist.) has stated the following

- a. The proposed unit rate of Rs.5.44 is objected and it is requested to review this rate at par with IEX power of around Rs.3.00 / unit.
- b. The TOD charges shall be removed 100% - (This was introduced during power shortage period in 2012 and now such scenario is not there). Hence TOD charges of Rs.1.05/unit to be withdrawn.
- c. MD Charges of Rs.475/KVA per month to be reduced to Rs.300/KVA per month particularly for 132 KV consumers
- d. Cross Subsidy charges for open access consumers to be reviewed and should be brought to a nominal level of below 0.50/unit as against the proposal of Rs.1.84/unit, so as to enable buying power from the cheapest source available in the country

Ferro Alloy project proposals are kept pending for the last two years on account of prevailing power tariff of Rs.4.95/unit. It is requested to reduce this tariff to Rs.3.45/unit including MD charges for 132 kV consumers and also to keep this tariff unchanged for the next five years to enable promote setting up new Ferro Alloys units in the State. The system of reimbursement of Rs.1.50/unit from the Govt. to the consumers to be straight away reduced in the tariff to Rs.3.45/unit.

APSPDCL's Response:

- a) Procurement of power from exchanges is short term measure and cannot be compared with that from Discom which has long term commitments with generators. During 2018, the IEX actual rate varied from Rs. 1.85/kWh to Rs. 18.00/kWh and the average price is Rs.3.91/kwh.

- b) The Time of Day (ToD) tariff is proposed based on the Cost of Service of the licensee. Licensee is obligated to procure power at high variable costs to meet peak during 18:00 Hrs – 22:00 Hrs.
- c) Discom has proposed to retain the tariffs in line with that approved for FY 2018-19. Any changes in the tariff for one category needs to be compensated by similar changes in some other category.
- d) Cross subsidy surcharge has been calculated in line with the formula specified in the revised National Tariff Policy issued on 28.01.2016.

Govt. of A.P has provided reimbursement of Rs.1.50 / unit towards energy charges of Ferro Alloy units for FY 2016-17 only. From FY2017-18 onwards GoAP has not extended reimbursement of energy charges to the Ferro Alloy units. Hence the proposal of the objector for reduction of energy charges to the Ferro Alloy units from Rs.4.95 / unit (132 KV) to Rs.3.45 / unit is not justified.

Commission's view: The perceptions of the esteemed objector on the tariff issues are also taken into consideration in arriving at the tariffs.

92. Revise the consumption limits for domestic category

Sri B. Tulasidas, Vijayawada, Sri S. Saravana, Pakala, Chittoor, Sri K. Guruswamy Naidu, Chittoor have stated that the categorization of LT Domestic should be done as:

- A. Annual consumption < 1200 kWh (present <900)
- B. Annual consumption > 1200 kWh <3000 kWh (present >900 and <2700)
- C. Annual consumption > 3000 kWh

The per capita consumption of electricity is growing year by year. As per the CEA reports, the National per capita consumption in 2015-16 was 1075 and it became 1149 in 2017-18. It is further increased in this year. Energy statistics of MOSP, GOI, CAGR of the total electricity consumed between 2007-08 and 2015-16 was 7.82 while that of domestic sector was 7.93. APERC approved this categorization in 2016-17. Three years have elapsed and this may be revised for 2019-20. The GoAP, under Jagjivan Jyothi, is providing free domestic power of 100 kWh per month to all SC/ST families. The income limits for BPL and for non-creamy layer of OBCs etc. have been revised from time to time by the respective governments. APERC also is requested to revise the limits of consumption.

Sri A. Mohan Reddy, Karvaetinagar, Sri P. Subramanyam, Surinenivaripalli, Chittoor District, Sri K. Munaswamy Naidu, Kundetivaripalle(V), Chittoor District, Sri S. Parvez, Karvetinagar, Chittoor District and Sri B. Chandramouli Naidu, Sankampalle, Chittoor District,

Sri D. Janardhan, General Secretary, A.P. Rythu Sangam, Chittoor District (East) Committee, Tirupati have stated that the limit of 0-50 units should be increased to 0-100 units.

Sri A. Mohan Reddy, Karveti Nagar, Chittoor District has stated that the slab rates may be revised as 0-100, 101-200, 201-300 as it will be better for the consumer to calculate.

Sri Gandhi Nayana Babu, AP Raythu Sangham, Visakapatnam, has stated that slabs should be revised as 0-100, 100-300 and >300.

Sri Kandregula Venkataramana, President, Consumer Organisations Federation, Visakhapatnam has stated that domestic grouping which was determined four years back needs to be amended in view of change of lifestyle and needs of people. It will be appropriate to fix usage upto 100 units in Group-A, upto 250 units in Group-B and the rest in Group-C. As the Central and State Governments are revising the income limits to determine the basis for BPL and creamylayer, the Commission also should see the necessity of revising the grouping to benefit the lower middle class and poor people.

DISCOMs' Response: The current slab in LT Cat-I (A) group of < 900 units annual consumption is proposed keeping in view of poor consumers. The proposal to enhance the limit is not justified. The current slab in LT Cat-I (B) of 1200 to 2700 is proposed keeping in view middle class consumers. The proposal to enhance the limit is not justified. The slab limit of 0-50 units was considered by taking interests of low and middle-income group. So, such suggestion will not be considered. Billing is being done exactly as per the present slab limits.

Commission's view: As a balance has to be struck between the financial condition of the DISCOMs and the economic capacity of the consumers, consideration of an upward revision of consumption for domestic consumers is deferred for better times.

93. Provide free Power to Sugarcane crushing and Salt farming

Sri B. Tulasidas, Vijayawada has stated that free power to be provided to small and marginal farmers availing LT power with a connected load upto 5 HP in (1) Sugarcane crushing (with no demand charges for agricultural connections permitted seasonally) (2) Salt farming.

Jaggery is known as "poor man's sweetener". Family labour is mainly involved in preparation of jaggery in our State. As there has been commercial cultivation of sugarcane and preparation of jaggery, to distinguish the small and marginal farmers and also the tenant farmers from others, the connected load of 5 HP, agriculture connections should be permitted to carry out sugarcane crushing and they should not be burdened with Energy and Demand charges.

Salt is the daily need of everybody and it has a historic role in the National movement. In this sector also there are big corporates. Hence, the connected load condition.

Sri K. Hari Kishore Kumar Reddy, Sri B. Srihari Reddy, Sri M. Nageswara Rao, Sri P. Bala Subramanyam, Sri B. Venu, Sri K. Siva Kumar, Sri B. Harsha Vardhana Reddy, Sri P. Rammohan Reddy, Sri A. Satish Kumar, Sri M. Hanumantha Rao, Smt. K. Sobha Rani, Sri G. Sree Rambabu, Sri A. Hari Sarvothama Reddy, Sri P. Srinivasa Reedy, Sri D. Sekhar Babu, Sri P. Ranganadha Babu, Sri P. Subbaiah, Sri K. Lakshmaiah, Sri K. Sitarama Raju, Sri G. Gopala Krishna, Sri K. Pathi Raju, Sri R. Raja, Sri Y. Suryanarayana, Sri A. Raja Rao, Sri G. Venkateswara Rao, Sri M. Jamil, Sri K. Surayya, Sri A. Nooka Raju, Smt. K. Seshayamma, Smt. K. Venkata Subba Lakshmi, Sri N. Appala Raju, Sri N. Butchi Raju, Sri N. Sesha Rao, Sri N. Veeranna, Bharatiya Kisan Sangh, Sri Karri Appa Rao, AIKS, District Chief Secretary, A.P. Raythu Sangham Anubhandam, Anakapalli Secretary, Anakapalli Vyavasayadara sangham, Anakapalli, Sri A. Balakrishna, AIKS, Dist. Secretary, Anakapalli, Sri A. Balakrishna, CPI(M), Anakapalli, Sri Ch. Narasinga Rao, CPI(M), Visakapatnam, Sri K. Lokanadham, CPI(M), Visakapatnam, Sri Dadi Veerabhadra Rao, Ex. Minister Govt. of A.P, Anakapalli, Visakhapatnam District, Sri Kandregula Venkataramana, President, Consumer Organisations Federation, Visakhapatnam, Sri Gandhi Nayana Babu, AP Raythu Sangham, Visakapatnam, have also requested that jaggery producing sugar cane crushing machines shall be provided free power supply otherwise it would lead to undue practices as power will be from agriculture feeders with the permission of the concerned Divisional Engineer. Jaggery production is part of sugar cane farming but not an industry.

Sri Jalagam Kumara Swamy, Secretary, Bharatiya Kisan Sangh, Vijayawada has stated that Jaggery farmers are facing lot of difficulties and requested for subsidy to the jaggery farmers. The jaggery farmers are paying much amount of bribe to the field staff instead of paying to the department.

Sri K. Murali, Secretariat Member, CPI (M), Tirupati and Sri Y. Srinivasulu Reddy, MLC, Sri A. Venkatachalam Naidu, Raithu Sangham Member, Chittoor District Tirupathi have requested for free power supply to jaggery farmers.

DISCOMs' Response: Jaggery producers by sugar cane crushing are treated as agriculture allied industrial activity and accordingly nominal charges are being collected.

Category	Fixed Charges	Energy Charges
Industries	Rs. 75/kW	Rs. 6.71/Unit
Sugarcane Crushers	Rs. 30/kW	Rs. 3.86 / Unit

Under the purview of APERC.

Commission's view: The reasonable request for total relief for sugar cane crushing farmers is conceded while salt farmers are given a relief of Rs. 1.20 per unit in Energy charges and total relief from fixed / demand charges considering all the relevant facts and circumstances.

94. Concessional tariff for Aquaculture

Sri B. Tulasidas, Vijayawada has stated that GoAP wants to make out State as "Aquaculture Hub" and so the Aquaculture has been increasing in a big way. There are many contentions of pollution and other Violations. But some small and marginal farmers are involved in Aquaculture and they have to be protected. It is requested that the Aqua farmers with connected load of 5 HP be given power at a tariff of Rs.1 per unit.

DISCOMs' Response: Under the purview of APERC.

Commission's view: In view of the substantial tariff relief to aquaculture both by the Commission and by the State Government in the recent past, the request is not considered for the present.

95. Cover rice mills under seasonal industry

Sri Ambati Rama Krishna Reddy, Godavari Rice Millers Association, Vijayawada has stated that rice millers have minimum bill under the name of MD charges even though power is not used. Most of the mills are now doing only custom milling paddy i.e. paddy supplied by government and milling on hire basis with only 6 months business in a year. Unless the industries are covered under seasonal industry there is no scope to run the rice mills. Whatever units are consumed to that extent the amount will be paid without paying MD charges.

Sri Y. Rangaiah Naidu, President, Nellore District Rice Millers Association has requested to enhance the present limit of 99 HP in LT upto 150 HP. He has further stated that the rice mills are running for 4 months only in recent times and APSPDCL is charging high unit prices, additional load charges, and high penalties without any difference of season and Off season. The tariffs are high compared to the neighbouring States like Tamilnadu, Karnataka and Telangana and as such many rice mills are closing down. The Commission is requested to thoroughly examine the request and to advise the Government for issuing appropriate orders for survival of the rice mill industry.

DISCOMs' Response: Demand charges are meant to recover certain portion of fixed cost associated with power procurement. Hence, the request for nonpayment of MD charges is not justified.

As per the request of industrial consumers the Commission increased the load under LT category 3(A) from 75 to 100 HP on 01-04-2012. On 01-04-2013 Commission removed LT category 3(B) and merged the services in to HT category 1(A) i.e. load between 100HP -150 HP. From 01.04.2016 onwards LT category load limit increased 100 HP for all consumers, so the request for increasing the load limit is not correct.

Commission's view: The claim that rice milling is a seasonal industry with only 6 months business in a year is not factually in dispute and rice milling can hence be approved by the Commission to be a seasonal industry entitled to the concessions extended in Off-season to such seasonal industries in Category-III subject to the category-wise specific conditions specified for seasonal industries in LT and HT. Change of Horse Power for LT Category is not considered feasible for the present.

96. Additional Surcharge and Cross Subsidy Surcharge

Smt. T. Sujatha, Joint Director, FTAPCCI, Sri Khyati Naravane, Chief Executive Officer, FTAPCCI, Hyderabad and Sri Sourabh Srivatsava have stated that the licensees have projected energy availability from different power purchase sources are not backed by the actual availability and plant load factors. The licensee had filed the stranded capacity obligations ought to be computed in MW terms and not in terms of 'energy' backed down in their previous submissions. The Commission is requested to dissuade the Licensees from making any claims of additional surcharge unless a case of stranded assets and fixed cost burden can be properly demonstrated in terms of applicable regulations and law.

They have further stated that as per the tariff proposal by the Licensees for 2019-20, whereby no increase of tariff is being proposed by the Licensees, and the fact that there is an increase in average power purchase cost of the licensee, by mere logic, there should have been a decrease of Cross subsidy surcharge for different categories as category-wise CSS is determined as the difference between the tariff payable by the category of consumer and aggregate of wheeling charge and weighted average power purchase cost grossed up by applicable loss. Moreover, limiting the CSS at 20% wherein the tariff model itself does not follow the National Tariff Policy mandate of +- 20% of cost of supply, results in erroneous computation of CSS. An increase in the cost of supply without proper cross subsidy model built into the tariff design has led to the increase in cross subsidy surcharges for certain categories, which in turn limits competition by way of costlier open access charges.

Sri Shyam, M/s ITC Ltd., Chirala, Prakasam (Dist.) has stated that the licensees have filed for additional surcharge in petition for ARR for FY2018-19 which was disallowed by the Commission by objecting the licensee's methodology in proposing additional surcharge. The issue of additional surcharge would arise only when the State Commission permits a person to receive supply from

a source other than the licensee. Where there is no permission required to be given by the Commission to avail / receive supply from elsewhere, there cannot be any question of additional surcharge. Hence, additional surcharge should not be levied on the OA captive transactions.

Insofar as the electricity generated from renewable sources of energy is concerned, the provisions of the Act contained in the preamble, section 61(h) and 86(1)(e) requiring the promotion of such sources of energy has to be given due consideration. All electricity from Renewable Energy sources ought to be exempted from additional surcharge.

Section 42(2), read with the 5th proviso of the Act provides for a mandatory introduction of Open Access. The facility of Open Access itself as a cornerstone policy of the Act to promote competition. The consumer is not expected by legislative policy and by the Act, to be deprived of a choice of the source of energy merely by reason of any prohibitive or excessive surcharges.

Section 42(4) contemplates an additional surcharge on wheeling charges; and therefore the charge must be at least less than the wheeling charges. The proposed additional surcharge is several times the wheeling charge for a 33 kV consumer and this ex-facie excessive charge beyond that contemplated by the provision of the Act and therefore unreasonable and unjustified. The Commission may decide that the Additional Surcharge as NIL and in any case, it ought to be determined as NIL for Renewable Energy.

Sri M.R. Samantray, General Manager, M/s Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd., Visakhapatnam has stated that APEPDCL is proposing to charge Rs. 1.54 per unit as CSS (an increase from present Rs. 1.41 per unit). Also, the DISCOM had sought liberty from APERC to file the Additional surcharge in supplementary filings. Such heavy levy of CSS and surcharges shall eliminate the competition which is intended to be fostered in generation and supply of power directly to the open access consumers.

Hence, CSS of Rs. 1.54 and the supplementary filing of Additional Surcharge, as proposed, may not be accepted by the Commission and a decision in this regard may be included in the tariff order.

Sri P. Koti Rao, Chairman, Energy Committee, A.P. Chambers of Commerce & Industries Federation, Vijayawada has stated that the Industrial Tariffs are laden with disproportionately high cross Subsidies as is evident from their consumption versus average realization. Hence in keeping with the spirit of Electricity Act and the need for Globally Competitive Industry, it should be brought down by 1/3rd as declared in draft Amendment.

M/s Steel Exchange India Limited, Sreerampuram (V), Vizainagaram district has stated that after meeting the in-house power requirements from their 60 MW captive power plant the surplus power is being sold in IEX on daily basis. APPCC is not following the CERC guidelines for UI

Settlement and forcing to pay the UI charges as claimed by them to release the NOC for sale of surplus power on IEX. It is requested to guide APPCC/DISCOMs to follow the CERC guidelines for settlement of UI, no claim of UI for over injection and not to take undertakings to their favour for implementing general conditions. For intrastate wheeling of captive power to one of the manufacturing units at Parawada, DISCOMs are insisting to have a dedicated feeder and also levying MD charges on power wheeled. DISCOMs may be instructed to give permission for wheeling on the existing bunched feeder at 33 kV level and also to remove MD charges on the wheeled power. Due to Financial and Market fluctuations, the plant is not able to perform at its installed production capacities which resulted in under-utilization of captive power. To overcome the overall financial burden on the company, the surplus power is being sold on IEX which is resulting in levy of cross subsidy surcharge. It is requested to exclude the levy of cross subsidy surcharge for the captive consumption for the group captive use.

Sri B.S.S.V. Narayana, Manager (Finance & Accounts), M/s Synergies Castings Limited, Visakhapatnam has stated that the present cross subsidy surcharge is exorbitantly high, unreasonable and irrational. It is clearly prohibitive of open access and has the effect, intentionally or otherwise of presenting the consumer with no choice at all except to source electricity from the distribution licensee alone. The present Cross Subsidy Surcharge tantamount to a penalty on the consumer who intends to purchase electricity from sources other than the distribution licensee and / or a penalty on a generating company which intends to sell the electricity generated to an open access consumer. The Commission may determine the cross-subsidy surcharge by following suitable methodology which in terms of National Tariff Policy and further keeping in view that the cross-subsidy surcharge and cross subsidies should be progressively reduced as per the mandate of Electricity Act, 2003. Regarding Additional Surcharge, as EPDCL requested to allow supplementary filing, the same may not be allowed as the Open Access Power cost will be costlier than DISCOM Power.

DISCOMs' Response: The Licensees requested the Commission that the additional surcharge has not been contemplated in the proposals submitted by the Licensees. However, the Licensees sought liberty from the Hon'ble Commission from filing of the Additional Surcharge in the ARR petition for FY 2019-20. Further, the Licensee also requested the Hon'ble Commission to determine the methodology for determination of the Additional Surcharge. Based on the methodology, the Licensee will file the Additional Surcharge in supplementary filings. Thus, it is premature to come to a conclusion as felt by the objector.

Proposals on Cross Subsidy Surcharge (CSS) for FY 2019-20 are filed before the APERC in accordance with the National Tariff Policy (NTP) issued by the Ministry of Power, Govt. of India limiting to 20% of average revenue realization. Additional surcharge is required to be filed in

accordance with section 42(4) of EA 2003 read with Clause 8.5.4 of NTP 2016 and DISCOM requested the Commission for allowing filing of Additional Surcharge in supplementary filings.

Provisions of the revised Tariff Policy, 2016 is reiterated as below:

“8.3 Tariff design: Linkage of tariffs to cost of service

For achieving the objective that the tariff progressively reflects the cost of supply of electricity, the appropriate Commission would notify a road map would also have intermediate milestones, based on the approach of a gradual reduction in cross subsidy”

Voltage wise/Category wise cost of service (COS) is computed and submitted to the APERC as part of ARR/FPT filings.

Commission’s view: The DISCOMs did not seek any additional surcharge this year. The submissions can be considered as and when any determination of any additional surcharge is sought for by the licensees. Cross subsidy surcharge is determined as per the prescribed norms and procedures.

97. Allow rice mills without ToD charges

Sri Ambati Rama Krishna Reddy, Godavari Rice Millers Association, Vijayawada has stated that there are other additional charges under the name of TOD Charges for the electricity consumed from 6 PM to 9 PM. But most of the rice mills, which are situated in rural areas and particularly where women are working, do not operate after 9 PM. Rice mills may be allowed without TOD Charges between 6 PM to 9 PM.

DISCOMs’ Response:

APSPDCL: The Time of Day (ToD) tariff is proposed based on the Cost of Service of the licensee. Licensee is obligated to procure power at high variable costs to meet peak during 18:00 Hrs – 22:00 Hrs. Hence the request for removal of ToD charges is not justified.

APEPDCL: The objective with which TOD charges are levied is to inculcate grid discipline within the stringent bandwidth frequency of 50 Hz as per CEA Regulations and to reduce the burden on the Grid during peak load time.

Commission’s view: The issue of ToD Charges is a general issue beyond rice mills and has to be considered in that perspective.

98. Dividing of consumer categories

Sri Meesala Basava Punnaiah, President, Repalle Consumers’ Council, Repalle has questioned under what Rules and Acts the “DISCOMs” divided the consumer categories into several sub-categories and stated that this is being done by the “DISCOMs” for unlawful collections only. The

Tariffs are also being fixed as they like without any uniformity and reason. Such unlawful fixation and collection must be curbed immediately and save the consumers.

DISCOMs' Response: According to Section 62 (1) (c) & (d) of the Electricity Act, 2003, the State Commission shall determine the tariff in accordance with the provisions of the Act for Wheeling and Retail Sale of Electricity. According to Section 62 (2) of the Act, the State Commission may require licensee or generating Company to furnish separate details as may be specified in respect of generation, transmission and distribution for determination of tariff. As per Section 181 of the Electricity Act, 2003, the State Commission may make Regulations consistent with the Act to carry out the provisions of the Act. In accordance with the provisions of Electricity Act, 2003 stated above, the Commission has issued Regulation No.4 of 2005 specifying the details to be furnished, the manner of making an application before the State Commission by the licensee and issue of Tariff Order. In accordance with the Regulation No.4 of 2005, the APDISCOMs have been filing proposals for determination of tariff before the APERC and the DISCOMs are collecting charges in accordance with the Tariff Order issued by the APERC.

Commission's view: The time-tested practices and procedures in consumer categorization and tariff fixation are not shown to be opposed to any Statute or Rule or Regulation and no justification for departure from the same is established.

99. Tariffs are being fixed to get heavy profit unlawfully

Sri Meesala Basava Punnaiah, President, Repalle Consumers' Council, Repalle has stated that the fixation of tariffs against each sub-category and slab is against to natural justice and they are being fixed with an intention to get heavy profit unlawfully. This is against Law. Hence this must be rejected immediately.

DISCOMs' Response: The tariffs are proposed to recover the actual costs such as power purchase, transmission & distribution costs to be incurred by the DISCOM only.

Commission's view: The basic rule observed is only full cost recovery and not profit making, more so the licensees being pulic utilities intended to subserve larger public interest and to extend essential and effective public service.

100. Transfer of consumer services to mee-seva counters

Sri Meesala Basava Punnaiah, President, Repalle Consumers' Council, Repalle has stated that how and on what Act and Rule the unlawful Memo.No.CGM/Opn./GM-CS/F-CSCD/D.No.471/2016,dt.23-9-16 was issued? And in what reason and law, mound all kind of Vidyut Consumer Services Centers to Mee-seva Centers? And in what purpose this was done? When the consumer paying Rs.50/- through the Bank D.D against one service then how the

Memo in question will demand to pay Rs.35/- for Mee-seva and Rs.25/- towards courier charge? This was very arbitrary and against to Law. Hence this must be repealed immediately.

DISCOMs' Response: In order to provide better consumer services and to improve customer satisfaction at his convenience and to enhance more number of service delivery points as a policy matter according to the instructions of GoAP, the APSPDCL has migrated its services from existing CSC's to Mee-seva since 26th September, 2016. Now all the services that are being operated through CSC's are migrated to the Mee-seva centres. At present as per Mee-seva authorities they are collecting Rs.45/- towards Mee-seva charges and the collection of Rs.25/- towards courier charges was lifted.

Commission's View: The administrative action is not within the purview of the Commission.

101. Readings must be taken in the correct date without making delay

Sri Meesala Basava Punnaiah, President, Repalle Consumers' Council, Repalle, Sri A. Bhaskar Reddy, P. Kothakota, Chittoor Dist. have stated that the monthly consumption meter readings must be collected in time without fail. If not, the consumer will get heavy loss in paying excess charges against the late readings. Suitable orders must be issued to the contractors.

DISCOMs' Response: Monthly meter readings are being attended by outsourced meter readers through Agency / Contractor and being supervised by the concerned Electrical Revenue Office (ERO), Section / sub-division / Division wise every month without any delay with the coordination of operation staff and officers who look after operational activities. Specific issue, if any, brought to the notice of concerned Section officer / AAO (ERO), will be taken care by DISCOM.

Commission's view: The DISCOMs have answered the complaint.

102. 7 Hours – 3 Phase Power Supply

Sri Meesala Basava Punnaiah, President, Repalle Consumers' Council, Repalle has stated that 3 phase 7 Hours supply in rural areas is not being supplied properly and being supplied in different times in day and night in 3 shifts. This is not correct and contrary to the usual supply. Due to such supply, the cottage, small scale industries and ryots are suffering and getting heavy loss. Supply must be given in day time only.

DISCOMs' Response: In accordance with the agricultural consumers request in some areas of Rayalaseema districts and also in areas where there is low water yield in the agricultural fields, the agricultural supply is being given during night time. In rest of the areas power supply is being given continuously for 7 Hrs. in two spells in the day time only.

Commission's view: The DISCOMs should not give scope for any such complaints.

103. Back billing is against rules

Sri Meesala Basava Punnaiah, President, Repalle Consumers' Council, Repalle has stated that back billing is being imposed indiscriminately by violating the Central Acts and Rules of Sec.47, 49 and 57. This is very arbitrary and against the Rules. Hence this sort of collection must stop.

DISCOMs' Response: Back billing charges are levied for meter errors in accordance with the provisions of General Terms and Conditions of Supply (GTCS) issued by APERC.

Commission's view: Such complaints are within the exclusive jurisdiction of the concerned Consumer Grievances Redressal Forum.

104. Providing capacitors

Sri Meesala Basava Punnaiah, President, Repalle Consumers' Council, Repalle has stated that capacitors must be placed at every transformer also to control the power supply from ups and downs and to save the consumers' appliances from damages. This issue is a long pending one. This must be solved.

DISCOMs' Response: Installation of capacitor is for compensation of reactive power and improvement of voltage level. DISCOM is providing capacitor banks at every new substation and also at existing substations wherever required, to improve voltage. The capacitors must be installed at the consumer end for motors with appropriate capacity to compensate reactive power and not at the transformer end.

Commission's view: Nothing further to add to the response of the DISCOMs.

105. Providing Electricity Meters at Transformers

Sri Meesala Basava Punnaiah, President, Repalle Consumers' Council, Repalle has stated that suitable electricity meters must be provided at each transformer to notice power thefts on lines and to control the same and avert loss to the DISCOMs. This issue must be treated as most important one.

DISCOMs' Response: The meters are provided for 19.38% distribution transformers. The meters will be provided for balance distribution transformers in phased manner.

Commission's view: The DISCOMs may expedite the process as per the National Tariff Policy, 2016.

106. Replacement of Electricity Meters

Sri Meesala Basava Punnaiah, President, Repalle Consumers' Council, Repalle has stated that till date "DISCOMs" have changed 3 types of electricity meters as they like. No reason was shown for replacement of such meters and it can be said that it was done only for the benefit of

“DISCOMs”. The present meters often showing abnormal readings due to which the consumer is getting heavy loss. Hence such meters must be replaced without the notice to the consumer as they not aware of such errors.

DISCOMs’ Response: Replacement of meters with high accuracy meters at all urban & rural areas is being carried out to save consumed units by all categories of consumers with more accuracy even at minimum connected load. The earlier mechanical meters did not react for minimum loads and the same are changed to digital type meters, IRDA port meters having responsibility to the meter reader to go on specific day every month. DISCOMs also survive on EBC parameter like energy generated shall be billed and billed energy amount to be collected.

Commission’s view: Any complaints about abnormal readings in defective meters are also to be made before the concerned Consumer Grievances Redressal Forum.

107. High cost of repairing Aluminum wound transformers

Sri Meesala Basava Punnaiah, President, Repalle Consumers’ Council, Repalle has stated that the present running transformers being manufactured with purely Aluminium wire but no where an inch of copper wire is used in them for better performance. These transformers are often getting heavy repairs and heavy amount being paid for the repairs. This unnecessary loss is also being shown in the financial year ARR proposals. Hence this issue must be treated as most important one.

DISCOMs’ Response: The distribution transformers manufactured with copper wire are being stolen and DISCOMs and farmers are subjected to losses. Hence, the distribution transformers manufactured with aluminium wire are being used in the fields to avoid DTR theft, which in turn avoid the inconvenience to the farmers and minimize the financial loss to the DISCOM.

Commission’s view: Nothing more to add to the DISCOMs’ response.

108. Replacement of old main supply wire

Sri Meesala Basava Punnaiah, President, Repalle Consumers’ Council, Repalle has stated that as there is no replacement of main power supply wire and due to usage of the old ones since long time, there are so many breakdowns due to which there are so many power cuts being occurred. On account of this consumer will suffer and will let loss. This issue must be treated as most important one.

DISCOMs’ Response: The replacement of main power supply wires is being taken up in a phased manner in urban & rural areas based on the life of conductor and size & current carrying capacity of the conductor every year, where breakdowns and number of interruptions observed due to conductor cuts and other constraints. Several schemes are being taken up to replace the aged conductor with higher capacity conductor and also latest covered conductor to avoid maximum

interruptions at important town / city / rural areas. This aspect is specially looked after by the department by allocating budget every year.

Commission's view: Operational issues are better answered by the DISCOMs themselves.

109. Providing sufficient skilled and unskilled staff

Sri Meesala Basava Punnaiah, President, Repalle Consumers' Council, Repalle has stated that as there are no sufficient staff as per norms, the "DISCOMs" are utilizing unauthorized private people in each and every work in supply of power and to serve the same to consumer. This sort of utilization is against to Law. There will be a room for accidents in their works as they are not qualified people. Hence, such utilization must be stopped and qualified employees may be taken.

Sri Jalagam Kumara Swamy, Secretary, Bharatiya Kisan Sangh, Vijayawada has stated that in Rayalaseema area and in Krishna District some proxy Employees are working under the control of regular employees and requested that such practice shall be avoided.

DISCOMs' Response: The APSPDCL requested the GoAP for filling up of vacancies in initial cadres of Assistant Engineers / Electrical, Junior Accounts officers and Junior Lineman for providing better services to the consumers and farmers at villages. After receipt of permission for recruitment of the same from the GoAP, vacancies will be filled up accordingly.

Commission's view: The Commission extends its support to the DISCOMs in their efforts to persuade the State Government to fill up the existing vacancies and also create sufficient number of new posts at all levels to extend satisfactory services to consumers and other stake holders.

110. Collection of fixed charges is against the Law

Sri Meesala Basava Punnaiah, President, Rice Millers Association, Repalle has stated that fixed charge being collected in every monthly consumption bill in addition to the actual consumption amount. This is against Acts and Law, as the "DISCOMs" should not collect two types of charges against one service. About Rs.200 Cr. per year from this collection amount has been paid to Genco from the year 2001 to 2008 unnecessarily. As per the statement of APSPDCL and APEPDCL officials concerned that this unlawful collection amount is being utilized for the development of power supply to consumer, but no where any kind of such developments has been taken up in any manner, in this regard till date. This charge is being collected unlawfully and is against the Law. This must be repealed immediately. This is being placed since the year 1990 and it must be put to an end.

DISCOMs' Response: The Fixed charges are being collected to recover part of the fixed cost paid to the generators by the DISCOM.

Commission's View: Any challenge to the legality of imposition and collection of fixed charges cannot be a part of the present consideration.

111. Fuel charge collection in the bill

Sri Meesala Basava Punnaiah, President, Rice Millers Association, Repalle has stated that the cost being collected in every month at the rate of Rs. 0.06 paise per one consumption unit, thought the fuel cost was already included in fixation of unit charge. This is very arbitrary and against to Law. This must be curbed immediately and this issue was also very long pending one.

DISCOMs' Response: The fuel charges are not being collected.

Commission's view: In view of the denial by the DISCOMs, the question does not arise.

112. Electricity Duty in the bill

Sri Meesala Basava Punnaiah, President, Rice Millers Association, Repalle has stated that the Electricity Duty charge at the rate of Rs.0.06 paise against one consumption unit is being collected in every month against the total consumption and the total collection amount being remitted in the Government Accounts. On what reason and Acts and Rules and Law it is being collected and remitted to Government Accounts? This is very arbitrary and against Law and this must be repealed immediately.

DISCOMs' Response: The Electricity duty is being collected as per the Electricity Duty Amendment Act, 2013.

Commission's view: The collection of statutory Electricity Duty cannot be interfered with in this Order.

113. Collection of Levy on Capacitors

Sri Meesala Basava Punnaiah, President, Rice Millers Association, Repalle has stated that Capacitor surcharge is being collected unlawfully by violating the B.P.M.S.No.334, dt.26-12-1991, though the same B.P.M.S was in force till date. The DISCOMs are collecting the same unlawfully in the name of L.P.F. As per the said B.P.M.S., if any error is noticed in the capacitor, the concerned A.E. must give a written notice with 30 days time to rectify the same and if the consumer has not taken such action then only the levy has to be imposed and collected. But presently this levy being imposed and collecting directly without issuing notice. This unlawful action must be curbed immediately.

DISCOMs' Response: The capacitor surcharge is being collected as per the Tariff Order issued by APERC.

Commission's view: Nothing more to add.

114. Reports regarding the replacement of pump sets not submitted to APERC

Sri M. Thimma Reddy, Convener, People's Monitoring Group on Electricity Regulation, Hyderabad, Sri Ch. Diwakar Babu, Secretary, Consumers Guidance society, Vijayawada have stated that both EPDCL and SPDCL have shown substantial increase in agriculture consumption even in the presence of programmes related energy efficient irrigation pump sets and solar irrigation pump sets. The Commission has directed the DISCOMs to file periodical reports on implementation of energy efficient pump sets. But the DISCOMs have not placed these reports on their websites. The Commission is requested to direct the DISCOMs to file reports on progress on AgDSM programs and savings achieved.

Sri K. Rajendra Reddy, P. Kothakota, Chittoor Dist. has stated that SPDCL has not complied the direction of the Commission on third party audit on the DSM measures.

DISCOMs' Response:

APSPDCL: The Energy Efficient pump-sets details are available in APSPDCL website. APSPDCL is going to conduct third party survey on implementation of AgDSM program of replacement conventional pump sets with Energy Efficient Energy Pump sets. After obtaining report the same will be submitted to APERC.

APEPDCL: Licensees will take necessary action as per the directions of APERC.

Commission's view: The DISCOMs are conveniently silent as to why periodical reports on replacement with energy efficient pump sets were not submitted to the Commission as rightly pointed out by the esteemed objectors. The breach of directions shall yield place to compliance at least hereafter.

115. Feeder bifurcation for reduction of losses:

Sri M. Thimma Reddy, Convener, People's Monitoring Group on Electricity Regulation, Hyderabad, Sri Ch. Diwakar Babu, Secretary, Consumers Guidance society, Vijayawada have stated that SPDCL, in its filing at Para 2.2.2, has mentioned bifurcation of feeders as one of the steps taken to further reduce losses. When this issue of bifurcation of feeders was raised in the process related to Load forecasts and Resource Plans for 4th and 5th control periods, both the DISCOMs replied that they are not taking up any bifurcation of feeders due to virtual separation of feeders serving agriculture services. In this context, the Commission is requested to direct both the DISCOMs to provide information related to the number of feeders serving agriculture services, how many of them are bifurcated until now and how many of them are going to be bifurcated during the ensuing financial year i.e.2019-20.

DISCOMs' Response:

APSPDCL: Segregation of Agricultural feeders in 53 Nos. feeders was done on pilot basis in eight districts of APSPDCL. Rest of the agricultural feeders are virtually separated.

APEPDCL: All 1339 Nos. 11 kV agricultural feeders are virtually segregated and 7 Hrs. 3-ph supply is being extended to agricultural services. For other than agricultural services on these feeders 7 Hrs. 3-ph supply and 17 Hrs. 1-ph supply is being extended.

Commission's View: Specific information sought for by the esteemed objectors be furnished by the DISCOMs at the earliest possible convenience direct under intimation to the Commission, including any inhibiting technical or financial factors against such bifurcation.

116. DISCOMs should disclose the subsidy details

Sri K. Ramakrishna Raju, President, Vessel Contractors Welfare Association, Visakhapatnam has stated that the anticipated revenue deficit is much higher side and the same is increasing year on year. All efforts shall be made to reduce revenue deficit by ensuring timely receipt of Cross Subsidy from Govt. of A.P. / GOI & Increasing tariff to highly profitable H.T. Consumers. Cumulative Revenue deficit from financial year 2014-2015 to 2017-18 and anticipated revenue deficit during 2018-19 & 2019-20 is to be indicated / informed. Also, cross subsidy from Government of A.P. to be received / reimbursed for the tariff subsidies offered for the above said period so far is to be indicated in the APERC order / Proposals of Power Distribution in companies of A.P.

APEPDCL Response: A.P. State Govt. is providing support to the DISCOMs to meet the revenue deficit by way of subsidy.

Revenue Deficit: 2014-15 - No tariff Order; 2015-16 - 867.54 Cr.; 2016-17 - 135.94 Cr.; 2017-18 - 239.10 Cr.; 2018-19 - 1093.17 Cr.; 2019-20 - Anticipated Revenue Deficit - 1986.77 Cr.

Commission's view: The subsidy promised to be provided by the State Government is specified in every annual Retail Supply Tariff Order.

117. Awareness on Energy Conservation

Sri K. Ramakrishna Raju, President, Vessel Contractors Welfare Association, Visakhapatnam has stated that the all offices/ under takings under GOI & GOAP / others have got entitlements / scales of accommodation issued time to time for ACs and coolers etc. to ensure energy conservation as per Rules/ Guidelines / Act in vogue. But many establishments are not complying the above. If officers concerned for provision of specific electrical items are acting against to the interest of State / Energy Conservation Policy, Licensee may be directed to educate through their vigilance / electrical safety officers & brought to the notice of HODs/ CVC/ nodal

agency etc. Licensee may organize counseling/ Public Participation in true spirit during energy conservation week at sub-station level which is lagging at present. State level nodal agency under the provisions of Energy Conservation Act, 2001 which is the AP State Energy Conservation Mission (APSECM) is not taking follow up action / implementation to the desired level & to the true spirit of the Act/ Instructions in vogue.

Sri J.T. Ramarao, Chairman, Uttarandhra Political JAC, Visakhapatnam has stated that energy conservation should be widely publicized.

Sri K. Murali, Secretariat Member, CPI (M), Tirupati has requested to ensure the proper functioning of energy efficiency pumps.

APEPDCL Response: Suggestions noted.

Licensee has conducted various programs on Energy Conservation initiatives such as distribution of LED bulbs LED Tube Lights, Energy Efficiency Fans and has also taken up replacement of old /obsolete agl pump sets with energy efficient pump sets etc.,

APEPDCL is also conducting energy conservation week in all circles, divisions, subdivisions and sections in true spirit in the month of DEC from 14 to 20th every year

APSECM has also carried out third party inspection for issuing impact of DELP scheme.

Commission's view: The suggestions need to be acted upon.

118. Separate category for defence establishments

Sri K. Ramakrishna Raju, President, Vessel Contractors Welfare Association, Visakhapatnam has stated that separate Tariff Category of HT shall be included for Defense Establishments as exist in some states. Or otherwise all Govt. Establishments may also be considered which may help increase in Licensee's revenue. There will not be any problem for agencies concerned in increase of tariff and timely payments will be received which will help Licensee Revenue. Many GOI / MOD Departments are involved in maintenance, Production / Manufacture sector and recovering Electrical consumption charges from their consumers. APERC may Kindly consider to make the Tariff at par with other State Electric Distribution Companies for better revenues.

APEPDCL Response: Separate Tariff of HT is not envisaged for defense establishments. The establishments as the case may be will be classified under appropriate category as their usage as per tariff order. Hence a separate establishment for defense does not arise.

Commission's view: The suggestion is noted.

119. DISCOMs have to provide service wire

Sri K. Ramakrishna Raju, President, Vessel Contractors Welfare Association, Visakhapatnam

has stated that LT Service connections/ Replacements in service cable / defective service connections shall be replaced by APEPDCL and may be charged to consumers instead of replacing by consumers, as per the Electricity Act and Rules in vogue. This will help quality and Income to Licensee and to avoid inconvenience submitted not complied para 168 on page 150 of APERC order on Tariff for FY - 2016-17 in true spirit at substation level. APEPDCL may be directed to implement and the decision / rule to be dissimulated to AE / Inspector/ Line man Level for Strict Compliance. Since the Discom Instructions are not adhered at ground level.

APEPDCL Response: Consumers are at liberty to procure ISI marked service wire of any make or manufacturer which are well available in the market. Service wire will be replaced by Licensee free of cost and the staff are well informed of the same.

Commission's view: The DISCOMs may examine the suggestion.

120. Energy Efficient goods outlets needed

Sri K. Ramakrishna Raju, President, Vessel Contractors Welfare Association, Visakhapatnam has stated that APEPDCL may take initiative to arrange outlets for the sale of energy conservation fittings like LED / CFL lamps/ ceiling fans / tube light fittings etc. with subsidized rates / company original sale rates to achieve desired energy conservation and thus environmental safety. APEPDCL may address suitably to keep these items by canteen stores department of Ministry of Defense and INCS under Eastern Naval Command also since customers about one lakh can utilize to ultimate energy conservation.

APEPDCL Response: EESL has provided outlets for sale of energy conservation fittings at various places for the convenience of consumers. The request to keep these items in canteen stores will be brought to the notice of EESL.

Commission's view: In view of the positive response of the DISCOM, nothing further to add.

121. Expenses shall be critically considered before arriving the revenue gap

Sri K. Ramakrishna Raju, President, Vessel Contractors Welfare Association, Visakhapatnam has stated that the total anticipated income, expenditure, reimbursement of subsidy expected from Govt., Depreciation, Interest payable, wages / Salary bills, pay revision, increased bonus & EPF limits, other liabilities should be considered in arriving cost to serve unit rate / all in cost unit rate of previous year for guidance and to be considered for 2019 - 20 to arrive tariff rates for highly profitable HT Consumers without any budgetary deficit / revenue gap for APEPDCL. Accordingly justified unit rates may be ordered by APERC.

APEPDCL Response: All aspects mentioned are being considered while arriving ARR and being submitted to APERC for approval and GoAP is supporting Licensees by providing required subsidy as approved by APERC after critically examining the Licensee's proposals.

Commission's view: The suggestion is kept in view in scrutinizing the acceptability of the ARR and FPT proposals.

122. Demand and Energy charges shall be reduced for HT consumers

Sri P. Narendranath Chowdary CMD, Andhra Sugars Ltd., Kovvur has stated that eventhough there is no hike proposed in the Demand and Energy Charges in the present filings, the charges for HT consumers are still at high due to lopsided policy of the Government to incentivise certain sections of society with free power policy & load the HT consumers who are bearing heavy financial burden leading to huge financial impact. The charges shall be decreased for survival of the HT consumers particularly Chloro- Alkali Industry who are power intensive consumers.

APEPDCL Response:

- i. Demand Charges are meant to recover, if not full, at least certain portion of fixed costs associated with the power procurement.
- ii. As per the ARR & FPT filings for the ensuing year 2019-20, the fixed cost of power purchase is 25.96% of the total cost of Power purchase.
- iii. Whereas the fixed charges recovered from the tariffs in the form of Demand/Fixed charges is 11.10% in the total revenue (excluding Non-Tariff Income) as per the filings.
- iv. Since fixed cost recovery is very less when compared to the actual cost incidence, reduction of demand charges cannot be considered.

Commission's view: The balancing of interests of different categories of consumers is done as dispassionately as possible limiting the consumption charges of HT consumers at reasonable levels. The consumption charges of HT consumers at different voltage levels are respectively less than such charges levied by 50-75% of the other States in the Country.

123. Proposed Cross Subsidy Surcharge is higher for 132 kV level consumers

Sri P. Narendranath Chowdary, CMD, Andhra Sugars Ltd., Kovvur has stated that Commission should review the present cross subsidy surcharge with respect to the potential Category of the EHT Consumers since the proposed CSC is on higher side for 132 kV EHT Consumers.

APEPDCL Response: Proposals on Cross Subsidy Surcharge (CSS) for FY 2019-20 are filed before APERC in accordance with the National Tariff Policy (NTP) issued by the Ministry of Power, Govt. of India.

Commission's view: The Cross-subsidy Surcharge is determined as per the accepted norms.

124. Levy of TOD CC Charges

Sri P. Narendranath Chowdary, CMD, Andhra Sugars Ltd., Kovvur has stated that TOD Charges have been introduced in the Tariff year 2012-13, when there was restrictions & Controls on usage of Electricity due to severe power shortage earlier, prevailed at that point of time to maintain the Grid discipline. But, it is being continued in consequent years @ Rs.1.05 Ps. per unit even though there is no power shortage and surplus power is being available, which is totally unnecessary, unjustified and meaningless causes another additional burden on HT Consumers, even though an incentive was offered for the consumed units during Off-Peak Period @ Rs.1.00 Ps. per Unit.

Therefore, the Commission is requested to review the TOD CC charges for peak consumption once again for the benefit of consumers.

Sri L.S. Rao, Vice President (Works) M/s. Anrak Aluminium Limited. G. Koduru (V) Visakapatnam District has stated that all HT category consumers are paying TOD charges in order to restrict and control usage of electricity since 2012-13 as there was severe power shortage during that period. But at present scenario where there is availability of surplus power Commission is requested to remove TOD charges completely and supply power 24 Hrs. at normal tariff rate.

Sri M. Balakrishna Reddy, Sri M. Venkaiah President, Tirumala Tirupati Lodge and Hotel Association, Tirupati have stated that the TOD was introduced during the acute shortage of power and to discourage the heavy usage of power during peak hours, now the power production in the State increased, there is no shortage and in particular there is surplus. In spite of surplus power charging of TOD is not fair, they requested to withdraw the TOD. Some of their members are availing supply from the 3rd party, even though the department is charging the TOD on the consumption. The tariff as fixed for the hotel industry is very high, as the consumption of power is the major role in the maintenance of the hotel in large which is effecting the profits of the hoteliers. To develop the tourism in the State the hospitality industry needs an encouragement by reducing the tariff rates, so that hotels can give better services in varies aspects to the customers. We hope the Commission will consider our request by reducing the tariff rates.

Sri Potluri Bhaskara Rao, President, M/s Andhra Pradesh Food Processing Industries Federation, Vijayawada has stated that the completely remove TOD charges of Rs:1.05 per unit charged from 6.00 AM to 10.00 AM and 6.00PM to 10.00PM since this was introduced mainly to regulate the demand while the State was in power shortage in the past.

Sri P. Koti Rao, Chairman, Energy Committee A.P. Chambers of Commerce & Industries Federation, Vijayawada has stated that the TOD Charges are employed in the last tariff year morning 6.00 AM to 10.00 AM which is to be dropped as there is no clear definition of peak period as per the regulation.

Discom's Response: TOD charges are intended to bring in Grid Discipline in usage of power during the peak load time in order to bring down to a load curve. Thus, TOD is not intended for severe shortage period alone.

The Time of Day (ToD) tariff is proposed based on the Cost of Service of the licensee. Licensee is obligated to procure power at high variable costs to meet peak during 06:00 Hrs. – 10:00 Hrs. and 18:00 Hrs. – 22:00 Hrs.

Commission's view: The introduction of TOD charges (Peak and Off Peak) in FY2018-19 has been observed to have regulated the consumption of energy in such a manner as to balance the same between the peak and Off-peak timings and promote better demandside management. Hence, the same is continued, more so as further substantial relief is sought to be given to HT consumers by reintroduction of Load factor incentive. That the introduction of Peak and Off-peak TOD Charges has been consumer friendly is ex-facie evident from the drastic reduction in shift to Open Access by such consumers of both the DISCOMs till now in FY2018-19.

125. Inclusion in Energy Intensive Industries Category

Sri P. Narendranath Chowdary, CMD, Andhra Sugars Ltd., Kovvur has stated that Chloro Alkali industries should be considered for Energy Intensive Category and load factor incentive must be given to Chloro Alkali industries. Earlier, the Commission had directed AP DISCOMs to examine this subject matter while issuing Retail Supply Tariff Order for the Financial Year 2018-19, but there is no further development observed in this regard.

Sri B.S.S.V. Narayana, Manager (Finance & Accounts), M/s Synergies Castings Limited, Visakhapatnam has stated that their company is the only plant in Andhra Pradesh, very few among India which can produce chrome finish wheels and supplying and exporting its products to four continents and fourteen assembly plants all over the world. To widen the business nowadays, the company is facing severe competition in the global market because of the high cost of supply. Power is one of the major factors of the high costs due to which becoming uncompetitive. To support the industry, the Commission is requested to declare the Aluminium Alloy Wheel Manufacturing Unit under the Energy Intensive Industrial Category.

APEPDCL: In compliance to one of the directives of APERC in the Tariff Order for FY2016-17, DISCOM has constituted a Committee of Experts to identify the criteria data based on which Energy Intensive Industries can be classified to extend concessions in tariff. The Committee has opined that, if any industry is to be included in the HT Cat-I (B), the following conditions to be fulfilled.

- a) The total electricity charges of any plant / industry are beyond 30% of total expenditure of the plant / industry and

- b) The load factor shall be more than 70%.

Above information has been brought to the notice of the Commission.

Present HT-I(B) category covers Ferro Alloy Industries, PV Ingots, and Cell manufacturing units, Poly Silicon Industry and Aluminum industry.

The APEPDCL is of the view that further in-depth analysis is to be carried out to extend the coverage of this concessional tariff to other types of Industries such as Chloro Alkali.

Commission's view: The DISCOM may carry out the proposed in-depth analysis as expeditiously as possible and report to the Commission to enable it to take necessary further action.

126. Reintroduce Load Factor incentive

Sri A. Satyanarayana, Executive Director, AP Chamber of Commerce & Industry Federation, Vijayawada has stated that load factor incentive should be reintroduced in a more effective manner i.e. starting from 50% load factor, so that energy intensive consumers will not opt for open access purchase.

Sri Potluri Bhaskara Rao, President, M/s Andhra Pradesh Food Processing Industries Federation, Vijayawada has requested the Commission to reintroduce load factor incentive in the tariff structure as it is rational practice and being implemented in many States like Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh etc. The measure will help the energy intensive industries equitably, help pushing the energy demand upwards and discourage migration to open access purchase. To reintroduce load factor incentive in a more effective manner ie starting from 50% load factor, so that energy intensive consumers will not opt for open access purchase.

Sri P. Koti Rao, Chairman, Energy Committee A.P. Chambers of Commerce & Industries Federation, Vijayawada and Sri P. Vijaya Gopal Reddy, Co-Chairman, Energy Committee, FTAPCCI, Hyderabad have stated that the that load Factor Incentive would not only provide level playing field for the high Load Factor Consumers but also help the DISCOMs by discouraging migration to open access because of reduced differential and eliminate back down of Thermal Station. The Commission is requested to bring back the Load Factor Incentive Scheme and restore equity.

Sri R. Shiv Kumar, A.P. Spinning Mills Association has requested for reintroduction of Load factor incentive to spinning industry as they are power intensive industry. The DISCOMs have extended the incentive upto 2011 to all H.T. industrial consumers.

Smt. T. Sujatha, Joint Director, FTAPCCI and Sri Sourabh Srivatsava have stated that improvement in the load factor entails improved utilization of the power capacity, increased sales

for the DISCOMs as well as an improved PLF of the generation sources. The Commission is requested to make the provision of load factor incentive in this tariff order after considering the load factor incentive policies of various States.

DISCOMs Response: No tariff increase is proposed as an encouragement to consumers. The load factor incentive is also not proposed considering the concession already offered in the off peak period for the benefit of HT-1A consumers.

Commission's view: The request for reintroduction of Load factor incentive is considered positively and appropriately. However, the continuation of such incentive in FY2020-21 will be re-examined by the Commission with reference to the consumers availing such incentive being voluntarily dissuaded from resorting to Open Access thus protecting the equilibrium of the distribution licensees in regulating their demand and supply.

127. 80 % of CMD as minimum fixed demand charge should be withdrawn for OA consumers

Sri P. Narendranath Chowdary CMD, Andhra Sugars Ltd., Kovvur has requested for direct withdrawal of the Minimum Billing concept of 80% on the Contracted Maximum Demand as it leads to double billing when Open Access Power is being purchased since transmission and wheeling charges are being paid for the power purchased through open access in addition to the demand charges which is already included i.e. the transmission and wheeling costs for the Contracted Maximum Demand. It is therefore necessary to provide that when Open Access Power is being purchased, the Demand attributable to Open Access Power shall be withdrawn from the billing demand (whether it is 80% of CMD / Recorded Demand) and the Demand charges shall be applied only to the actual utilised demand from AP DISCOM.

APEPDCL Response: Demand Charges are meant to recover, if not full, at least certain portion of fixed costs associated with the power procurement. When a consumer consumes from the licensee's grid, the demand charge is being charged for the Maximum Demand or 80% of the contracted demand. However, in case of open access consumption, the maximum demand is set off by the open-access demand. Hence, an open access consumer pays the demand charge, for the adjusted demand or 80% of the contracted demand whichever is higher; transmission and wheeling charges and the cross-subsidy surcharge (which doesn't include the transmission and wheeling charges). Hence, the situation of double billing doesn't arise in case of consumers going for open access.

Commission's view: The DISCOM has explained that there is no double billing.

128. Withdraw levy of penal Energy Charges for exceeding billed demand over Contracted Maximum Demand

Sri P. Narendranath Chowdary, CMD, Andhra Sugar Mills has stated that the Commission should direct the discoms to withdraw levy of penal Energy Charges on exceeding billed demand over Contracted Maximum Demand by 120% and above, which attracts huge financial burden to the bulk consumers.

APEPDCL Response: Penal Energy Charges are levied on entire energy if the recorded maximum demand is over and above 120% of the Contracted Maximum Demand. 20% provision has been given in the Recorded Maximum demand to take care of any operational exigencies in usage of power. This penal provision is meant for bringing in grid discipline and usage of excess contracted demand beyond the sanctioned Contracted Maximum Demand cannot be permitted.

Commission's view: Avoidance of Grid indiscipline is a must for maintaining smooth operation of the Grid and if a consumer finds enhancement of contracted demand to be required, he has to take steps to regularize the additional demand as per the prescribed procedures.

129. Tariff for Ferro alloy Industry

Sri P. Vijay Gopal Reddy, Sri P.S.R. Raju, Sri Sandeep Bairoliya, A.P. Ferro Alloys Producers Association, Hyderabad have stated that though the DISCOMs have not proposed any increase in tariff to HT-I (B) category, the Ferro Alloy industry requires support from the DISCOMs / APERC by fixing a reasonable tariff, as power is the basic input raw material for this industry. For the year 2017-18 though the Commission has recommended to the Government for extending power subsidy of Rs.1.50 per kWh, the Government has not sanctioned same so far. During 2016-17 all the Ferro Alloy industries have started functioning at the support of the Government of A.P. and APERC have enjoyed the benefit only for few months. For the information of the Commission, the Government of Telangana has already sanctioned power rebate for 2017-18 and 2018-19 also. The Ferro alloys producers in the State can draw around 450 MW of power if an affordable tariff is provided for a period of at least 5 years, there is every possibility that the industries capacity further grows on account of new investment which will add to the MAKE IN INDIA PROGRAM of Central Government and the concept of SUNRISE STATE OF ANDHRA PRADESH. Countries like Malaysia are providing power at Rs.2/- per unit and attracting investments committing that they keep the same tariff for a period of 10 years and these countries are selling material to Ferro alloy consuming countries and the industries in the State becoming uncompetitive in export market. Hence, to save the Indian industry it is essential to provide reasonable tariff to this industry.

As the Ferro alloys industry is with DISCOMs over the years and also there is surplus energy, and industry has to face stiff competition in export market, the Commission is requested to fix

up the tariff at a reasonable level as a unified tariff for all voltage levels. If the above is sanctioned, all the Ferro alloys producers will draw their requirement of power through the DISCOMs. Alternatively, the Commission is requested to introduce load factor incentive to this industry at 75% and above load factor.

Sri Polaki Srinivasa Rao, State President, Electricity BC Employees, Welfare Association, Visakaptnam has stated that the Ferro Alloy units opting for availing open access facility for which DISCOMs have no mechanism to restrict to act against Open Access Regulation even though DISCOMs have the fixed cost obligation payment to their generators besides losing substantial revenue from Ferro Alloys. It is a huge burden to DISCOMs and all Ferro Alloy units will opt for open access as they are free to cross CMD without penalty and DISCOMs keep meeting fixed cost obligation by taking loans etc. Further, the Cross Subsidy Surcharge is mere Rs.0.46 per unit of Open Access Power, which is very low and it leads to encouragement to opt for Open Access. There being no tariff increase, and in view of the above blows to DISCOMs, continuance of concessional tariff and not the have MD charges and penal mechanism when they are opting for open access is to be examined. concessional Tariff and open access cannot be allowed simultaneously. The Commission may look into the matter to save the health of DISCOMs. The Ferro Alloy units may be ordered in the Tariff Order to pay MD charges highest in HT category with penal mechanism (if MD is crossed) and increase Cross Subsidy Surcharge substantially for survival of DISCOMs in the State.

He has further stated that the removal of the Guaranteed off take condition is detrimental to the financial Health of the APEPDCL on the following grounds. In the absence of such clause, the Ferro Alloy consumers are enjoying the lower tariffs during the times when the Rates in the Power Exchange are higher than the Tariffs and migrating to the Open Access purchases through Energy exchange during lean price regime when power exchange prices are lesser than the prevailing Retail supply tariff-rate. One side the DISCOM is extending concessional tariffs and other side the Consumers are availing OA when they find lower tariffs in the exchanges. The Commission has been specifying the quantum of sales and revenue for each & every category of consumers, and if the sales quantum doesn't materialize, the DISCOM loses the revenue to that extent. The ferro alloy units have been extended concessional tariff based on their Load Factor (around 85%). If they receive power from exchange instead of the DISCOM the Load factor Condition would not be fulfilled. As long as the deemed consumption condition is there, the Ferro alloy consumers are supposed to take their entire requirement from the DISCOM only, thereby the DISCOM gets the approved revenue as per the Tariff Order. Further, the Cross Subsidy Surcharge to this category is also meager of Rs 0.4 Ps./Unit in the interest of the financial health of the DISCOM, to reintroduce deemed consumption charges clause to the power intensive

industries category or otherwise specify Cross) Subsidy Surcharge to this sub-category equivalent to the HT I Industry General category.

Dr. S. ChandraMouli, President, APSEB Engineers' Association, Vijayawada has stated that in the Tariff Orders for FY 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 each and every category was defined except Energy Intensive Industries (Ferro Alloy industry). If the 85% load factor condition and the corresponding deemed charges of 6701 units per kV A/annum is removed, any consumer can claim this tariff. The reason behind prescribing 85% load factor and deemed consumption charges of 6701 units per kVA per annum is that the DISCOM would recover its fixed charges apart from power purchase cost. If this 85% load factor condition is removed, the demand charges have to be levied for this Energy Intensive Category (ferro alloy category) to recover fixed charges part. Here, while fixing the tariff for Ferro Alloy industry, 85% load factor was considered and the definition that was defined in the earlier tariff orders was removed in the tariff orders of 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19. Eventually deemed consumption charges clause was also removed. This is against the tariff principle prescribed under sub-section (3) of Section 62 of the Electricity Act, 2003. Since the deemed charges condition was deleted in the present Tariff Order, it is learnt that the Ferro Alloy consumers are drawing power from Open Access during night time and are coming back onto the grid whenever power tariff is high in the open market.

Smt. Subhashini Nandyala and Sri N.V.S. Rajesh, M/s Sarda Metals & Alloys Ltd., Visakhapatnam have stated that in the Tariff Orders for FY2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19, each and every category is defined except Energy Intensive Industries (Ferro Alloy industry). The Ferro Alloy tariff is designed based on its high load factor and this is the basic building block around which the Ferro Alloy tariff is designed. If the 85% load factor condition and the corresponding deemed charges of 6701 units per kVA/annum is removed, any consumer can claim this tariff. The reason behind in prescribing 85% load factor and deemed consumption charges of 6701 units per kVA per annum is that the DISCOM would recover its fixed charges. If this 85% load factor condition is removed, the demand charges have to be levied for ferro alloy category. If the basic condition on which the ferro alloy tariff is designed is removed, the ferro alloy category itself doesn't exist. Since the deemed charges condition was deleted in the present Tariff Order, the Ferro Alloy consumers are drawing power from Open Access during night time/Off Peak Hours and they are coming back on to the grid whenever power tariff is high in the open market. In the ferro alloy production, power is one of the major inputs and plays a major role on the viability of industry. The above is creating a non level playing field between the Ferro Alloys producers backed by Captive Power Plant and Ferro Alloys Producers availing power from the grid. Drawing power from open market whenever power is cheaper will affect the revenues of DISCOMs and consumers at large.

In view of the above facts, the Commission is requested to define Ferro Alloy category as specified in the Tariff Order 2012-13 and restrict the Ferro Alloy consumers from availing power from the market. Since the tariff prescribed for Ferro alloy industry is concessional tariff (special tariff), the cross subsidy component is also very less (Rs 0.45 per unit) compared to HT -1 (a) general category which is around Rs 1.41 per unit. The low cross subsidy surcharge also became an incentive for availing power from the market sources. If Commission feels that, availing power through Open Access cannot be stopped for any consumer under the provisions of Electricity Act, 2003, a condition may be specified stating that Energy Intensive (Ferro Alloy) category consumers have to pay cross subsidy with reference to HT -1 (a) tariff category, if Ferro Alloy consumer opts to avail power from market sources.

Sri C. Srinivasa Raju, Director Shri Girija Alloy & Power (I) Pvt. Ltd, Peddapuram, East Godavari District has requested the Commission to define Ferro Alloy category as specified in the Tariff Order 2012-13 and restrict the Ferro Alloy consumers from availing power from the market. Since the tariff prescribed for Ferro alloy industry is concessional tariff (special tariff), the cross subsidy component is also very less (Rs 0.45 per unit) compared to HT -1 (A) general category which is around Rs 1.41 per unit. The low cross subsidy surcharge also became an incentive for availing power from the market sources.

If Commission feels that, availing power through Open Access cannot be stopped for any consumer under the provisions of Electricity Act, 2003, the Commission may specify a condition stating that Energy Intensive (Ferro Alloy) category consumers have to pay cross subsidy with reference to HT -1 (a) tariff category, if Ferro Alloy consumer opts to avail power from market sources. A level playing field shall be created between the standalone Ferro Alloys producers and Ferro Alloys producers backed by Captive Power Plant.

Shri C. Srinivasa Raju, Director, M/s Shri Girija Alloy & Power (India) Pvt. Ltd., Peddapuram has requested that the ferro alloy consumers of APDISCOMs enjoy a cross-subsidized tariff under HT-I(B) category. No other Ferro Alloy units including the captive consumers have been considered to be eligible to receive a benign treatment. In addition, the ferro alloy consumers are entitled for a government subsidy of Rs. 1.50 per unit. Such support is not given to ferro alloy captive consumers in the State. Tariffs cannot be set in disproportion of the Cost of Supply. Original condition of HT-I(B) category, which stipulated procurement of entire power from the DISCOMs, be restored. The surcharge applicable to HT-I(A) consumers be levied on HT-I(B) also or provide similar benefits to other ferro alloy industries also.

Smt. Subhashini Nandyala, M/s Sarda Metals & Alloys Ltd., Shri Girija Alloy & Power (I) Pvt. Ltd, Peddapuram, East Godavari District and Dr. S. ChandraMouli, President, APSEB Engineers' Association, Vijayawada have stated that the following definition may be included in the Tariff

Order for FY2019-20 so that ferro alloy industry consumers will draw their entire power requirement from AP DISCOMs only and the interest of DISCOMs and consumers at large can be protected.

“Guaranteed energy off-take at 6701 kVAh per kVA per annum on Average Contracted Maximum Demand or Average Actual Demand whichever is higher. The energy falling short of 6701 kVAh per kVA per annum will be billed as deemed consumption.

- i. The consumer shall draw his entire power requirement from DISCOMs only.
- ii. However, if any consumer wants to avail power from market sources through open access, such consumers will be billed Cross Subsidy Surcharge with reference to HT-1 (A)tariff category.” At present there is no shortage of power as it was there in 2009-14.

Sri S. Suryaprakasha Rao, Former Secretary, Andhra Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission, Hyderabad has requested to incorporate the following in the Tariff Order for FY2019-20 in respect of Ferro Alloy Units in the interest of DISCOMs.

“Clause 5.1.4 HT Category-I(B)

This tariff is applicable to Ferro Alloy Industries, PV Ingots and Cell Manufacturing units, Poly Silicon Industry and Aluminium Industry provided they purchase their entire power from DISCOMs only.

If any consumer purchases any quantity of Power through open access such consumers shall be billed under HT – Cat-I (A) – Industry General”

Otherwise, Demand Charges shall be introduced for this category and cross subsidy charges shall be fixed on par with HT Cat-I(A) to save DISCOMs and to meet both ends of justice.

DISCOMs’ Response: Licensees are continuing the same lower Tariff far less than that of that CoS for Ferro Alloys over a period without Demand charges and also supported Ferro Alloys as per Govt directions by implementing the power subsidy of Rs. 1.50 per unit in 2017-18 so that all Ferro Alloy units come into Full Operation. Accordingly, with Ferro Alloy units explored the benefits and have come into full operations presently, as can be seen from the consumption pattern from 2016-17. Thus, extending any further benefits without GoAP support will affect the financial health of Licensees. Hence Load Factor incentive is not proposed.

Considering the continuous encouragement, as well as considering the Licensees universal supply obligation and despite the obligation of Licensees to pay fixed charges to the committed PPAs Generators, the Licensees are committed to continue supply at a lower Tariff in particular to Ferro Alloys, the Licensees are expecting them to draw their entire requirement of power from

DISCOMs only but not from open access. It may please be noted that all these years, the Licensees did not propose Demand Charges though the Ferro Alloys have the option to avail open Access, expecting them to be with Licensees only by availing the benefit of lower tariff with no demand Charges. Availing power in Open access by any consumer is applicable as per Open Access Regulation.

In the tariff order, each and every category is defined and hence Energy Intensive category also needs a definition. The ferro alloy industry consumers are supposed to draw guaranteed energy of 6701 units per kVA on annual basis. For the period from FY2002-03 to FY2013-14, the Commission stipulated that ferro alloy units should have guaranteed off take at 6701 units/kVA/annum considering 85% load factor. Further, till 2012-13, Ferro Alloy industry consumers were not allowed to draw power through open access sources and “deemed charges” clause was there. Since the DISCOMs were facing power shortage, the Commission removed the restrictive clause from 2013-14 tariff order prescribing that the Ferro Alloy industry shall draw their entire power requirement from DISCOMs only. Presently no power shortage exists.

The ferro alloy tariff is concessional tariff without any demand charges and deemed charges clause is very much essential in order to recover part of fixed cost charges. Since the tariff is concessional tariff, cross subsidy surcharge is also very low (45 paise per unit) and has become an incentive to go for open access in the absence of guaranteed energy off take clause. Hence, it is essential to include definition as prescribed in the Tariff order for FY 2012-13.

If any consumer wants to avail power from market sources, it is proposed that for such consumers tariff may be billed under HT-1(A) general category and cross subsidy surcharge shall be levied with reference to HT-1(A) general category.

The suggestions are welcome. Definition of deemed consumption charges is to be incorporated. However, the matter is in the purview of APERC.

Commission’s view: Pending this consideration, the Industries and Commerce (P&I) Department of the Government of Andhra Pradesh have issued G.O.Ms.No.22 dated 30.01.2019 extending 75 paise per unit to the existing Ferro Alloy units utilizing power from the DISCOMs for the FY2017-18 also. The tariff for such Ferro Alloy units fixed by the Commission earlier or now is less than the tariff of other industries and they are also not burdened with any fixed / demand charges unlike other industries.

Section 42 (2) of the Electricity Act, 2003 provided for Open Access subject to specified conditions and having due regard to all relevant factors including operational constraints. The Andhra Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions of Open Access) Regulation No. 2 of 2005, as amended from time to time provided for the criteria for allowing Open Access to transmission and / or distribution systems. The erstwhile Andhra Pradesh Electricity

Regulatory Commission in its Tariff Orders from FY2004-05 to FY2012-13 categorized Ferro Alloy units under HT category-I(B) and imposed a condition that the consumer shall draw his entire power requirement from DISCOMs only. As the Commission passed these Orders subsequent to Section 42(2) of the Electricity Act, 2003 and the APERC (Terms and Conditions of Open Access) Regulation have come into force, the Orders obviously had due regard to all relevant factors including operational constraints and imposed the specified condition. The Orders of the Commission were not the subject of any challenge by any stake holder before the Hon'ble APTEL or the Hon'ble Courts or any where else and were smoothly implemented in all those years. In FY2013-14 the condition was deleted due to power shortage that year and the consequent inability of the DISCOMs to meet any continuous supply obligation.

Oral and written submissions were made by individual stake holders or their associations during public hearings or otherwise about the ferro alloy consumers drawing power from open access during night time / off peak hours and reverting to the Grid whenever power tariff is high in the open market thus causing unjustified loss to the public utilities and fluctuations in demand.

It is seen from the material available that when ferro alloy industry was first treated as a separate category in FY2003-04, maintenance of annual load factor at 85% was a precondition. From FY2004-05 supply only from DISCOMs was prescribed for the same reasons and from FY2009-10 to FY2015-16, it was further specified that the guaranteed energy off take per annum shall be 6701 kVAh/kVA on average contracted maximum demand or average actual demand whichever is higher. The energy falling short of the same was billed as deemed consumption. The conditions relating to the minimum energy off take and deemed consumption were deleted from FY2016-17. In spite of the extremely favourable steps in reducing the tariff and removing the conditions, it is complained that indiscriminate shifts by some ferro alloy units between the DISCOMs and open access are resulting in uncertainty and loss to the DISCOMs. On an overall consideration of all the relevant factors and in larger public interest, the same condition which governed the field in respect of this category of consumers shall have to be restored as in FY2004-05 to FY2012-13, which condition stood the test of time, more so when open access is not an absolute and unfettered right and is subject to the statutory limitations under section 42 of the Electricity Act, 2003 and APERC Regulation 2 of 2005. Needless to clarify that a ferro alloy unit depending upon captive generation in whole or in part does not fall within this condition to the extent of captive generation.

130. Reduce Interest rate on delayed payments

Sri P. Vijay Gopal Reddy, Sri P.S.R. Raju, Sri Sandeep Bairoliya, A.P. Ferro Alloys Producers Association, Hyderabad have stated that the present rate of interest on delayed payments in the regime of falling interest rates all over and as well the substantial relief received by DISCOMs on

interest obligations by virtue of joining UDAY Scheme, the Consumers are seeking reduction in charges. The Electricity Act 2003, itself provides interest rate @ 16% on the consumers who commit theft of energy whereas DISCOMs are collecting from genuine consumers for delayed payments @ 18.25%. The Commission is requested to fix up interest rate with a marginal spread over the RBI rate of interest as specified in GTCS for payment of interest on ACD.

Sri S.N. Mohan, Sri Y.S Gurunatha Rao, and the Chairman AP Ferro Alloys Producers' Association have stated that there is a need for a reduction of Delayed Payment Surcharge for CC bill & ACD arrears from existing 18% to reasonable level of 12%.

Sri P. Koti Rao, Chairman, Energy Committee A.P. Chambers of Commerce & Industries Federation, Vijayawada has stated that the presently consumers who have been offered the facility of Payment of CC Bill dues and ACD dues are imposed a Surcharge of 18%. Taking into consideration that only sick or consumers in financial distress only seek this facility, burdening them further goes against Sick Policy norms. Hence, it is requested that delayed payment surcharge is brought down to 12%.

DISCOMs' Response:

APEPDCL: The intention of the licensee is not to accrue revenue through Interest on delayed payments but to inculcate discipline amongst the consumers for timely payment which will result in prompt payment to the generators by the licensee. The licensees are actually at loss as the payment is made to the generator before the realization of the revenue from delayed payment surcharge from the consumer. Hence, the request for reduction of interest on delayed payments cannot be considered. In view of the revenue deficit situation the licensees are encountering delayed payment of around Rs. 200 Crs. / month to the Generators. Surcharge is also payable to the generator up to 15% - 18% for delayed payments. Delay Payment Surcharge (DPS) is being collected as specified by APERC in the relevant regulations.

In view of the above, the proposal is not accepted.

APSPDCL: The licensees are currently facing delayed payment of around Rs. 290 Crs. / month. Further surcharge is payable to the generator up to 15% - 18% for delayed payments. The intention of the licensee is not to accrue revenue through Interest on delayed payments but to inculcate discipline amongst the consumers for timely payment which will result in prompt payment to the generators by the licensee. The licensees are actually at loss as the payment is made to the generator before the realization of the revenue from delayed payment surcharge from the consumer. Hence, the request for reduction of interest on delayed payments is not justified.

Commission's view: It is only defaulters that make themselves liable for delayed payment surcharge and those who fail to pay the value of the energy consumed by them within the

prescribed reasonable time cannot make a virtue of it and seek any favourable treatment. If the DISCOMs do not receive their dues regularly, their liability to pay their creditors on time cannot be met and will make them liable for penalties and surcharges, which are equally heavy according to the DISCOMs.

131. Additional Consumption Deposit should be limited to one month

Sri P. Vijay Gopal Reddy, Sri P.S.R. Raju, Sri Sandeep Bairoliya, A.P. Ferro Alloys Producers Association, Hyderabad have stated that currently DISCOMs are collecting two months of average billing as consumption deposit from the industries. However, as per ARR page No.79 more than Rs.1094 Cr. are stuck with various consumers including Government bodies for various reasons. Out of Rs.1094 Cr. more than Rs.417 Cr. with Government and balance is due from other consumers. The figures speak that practice of collecting additional consumption deposit has not fulfilled its purpose of providing adequate credit security to DISCOMs.

It is proposed that based on contracted maximum demand DISCOMs should collect an amount equivalent to one month's consumption charges based on assumption of 100% consumption of energy as per CMD. This amount should be collected on first of every month, failing which DISCOMs may suspend the supply to the respective HT consumers. This will also satisfy the requirement of pre-paid HT consumers which DISCOMs presently unable to provide. This will also ensure zero default from HT consumers. If APERC feels convenient and approve the above methodology, the available HT consumers' deposit can be adjusted in 2 to 3 months against CC bills. This is going to be a win-win situation for both DISCOMs and HT consumers.

Sri L.S. Rao, Vice President (Works) M/s Anrak Aluminium Limited. G. Koduru (V) Visakapatnam District has stated that the industrial consumers have to pay consumption deposit equivalent to two months consumption charges by cash or DD. The amount of 2 months Charges will be very huge especially for large industrial consumers i.e. crores of rupees.

DISCOMs' Response: In the similar lines of industry which is submitted to be hard-pressed for working capital, the APEPDCL also require to manage critical situation in terms of working capital. The Additional Consumption deposit is being collected as per the Regulations / directions of APERC from time to time. The consumer is billed every month in respect of one-month consumption and 15 days time (due date) is allowed for payment from the date of bill without delayed payment surcharge. Further, 15 additional days are allowed from the due date without being disconnected. The average revenue collection period is 2 months. The consumer is given 2 months time to avail the services from the licensee without being disconnected. Hence, security deposit for 2 months is reasonable in case of monthly billing.

The Power Purchase Cost contributes to nearly 78% of the total Retail ARR and certainty in projection of power purchase cost has become very critical. Any deviation in power purchase cost

has to be funded through internal sources and to be recovered in subsequent years through ARR. On the other hand, subsidy from government contributes to be 19% of the Retail ARR. This would mean that DISCOMs are effectively getting 2 months consumer security deposit on 81% of retail ARR. While payment to generators is being done on a monthly basis, the revenue cycle is nearly 2 months. Hence, the working capital requirement of the Distribution Licensees has become difficult to manage in recent times.

As per Regulation 6 of 2004, Security Deposit shall be two months charges in case of monthly billing and 3 months charges for bi-monthly billing and interest shall be paid/adjusted annually against the amounts outstanding from the consumer to the Licensee as on 1st May of every year and the amounts becoming due from the consumer to the Licensee immediately thereafter.

Commission's view: The view of the Commission at Para 114 of the Order on Tariff for Retail Sale of Electricity during FY2018-19 at page 125 holds good.

132. Explore cheaper sources of Renewable Energy

Sri P. Vijay Gopal Reddy, Sri P.S.R. Raju, Sri Sandeep Bairoliya, A.P. Ferro Alloys Producers Association, Hyderabad have stated that as per ARR page 28, the cost of renewable energy in 2019-20 is projected at Rs.4.60 which is highest among all other sources of energy. During the last couple of years, the prices of Solar as well as other renewable energy has come down substantially and more and more projects are coming which is bringing competition in the renewable energy market. Due to high cost of procurement at Rs.4.60 while the average cost of procurement is Rs.4.17, it is desirable to explore cheaper sources of renewable energy to bring down over all energy procurement cost.

DISCOMs' Response: Purchase from Solar sources is as per Solar policy. It can be observed that cost of Renewable energy is lesser than the total weighted average cost of certain Thermal Power Projects. The procurement price is decreasing for the new and upcoming power plants. But the price projected in ARR filings includes cost from historical plants with whom DISCOMs have subsisting PPAs. However, in the coming years the price from RE sources is expected to achieve complete Grid parity with lower prices than all the Thermal sources.

Commission's view: The DISCOMs may take positive note of the suggestion.

133. Flexibility for load deration

Sri P. Vijay Gopal Reddy, Sri P.S.R. Raju, Sri Sandeep Bairoliya, A.P. Ferro Alloys Producers Association, Hyderabad have stated that the erstwhile APSEB was incurring entire expenditure while extending a new service connection. Hence, investment made by the erstwhile APSEB used to recover their investment for a minimum period of two years and were not allowing for deration of CMD for 2 years. From 1993 onwards, the DISCOMs are collecting service line charges towards

line cost and development charges towards infrastructure cost. Now in the Open Access regime when consumers are made to pay service line and development charges, the deration must be permitted immediately without insisting for minimum agreement period of one year. As a step towards course correction, the Association is grateful to the Commission for reducing the minimum agreement period to 1 year from 2 years. Keeping in view the present business dynamics, the Commission is requested to consider deration of CMD with one month notice without insisting for one-year agreement period, so that the industry can take shock of financial losses for a period of one month only.

Sri L.S. Rao, Vice President (Works), M/s Anrak Aluminium Limited, G. Koduru (V) Visakapatnam District has stated that the de-ration must be permitted immediately within 3 months without insisting for a minimum agreement period of one year. Keeping in view the present business dynamics, the Commission is requested to consider de-ration of CMD within 3 months notice, so that industry can take shock of financial losses for less period.

DISCOMs' Response: Commission has already reduced the minimum period of Supply Agreements to One year. The licensees procure power from different generating stations to ensure power supply to all retail consumers in the State. Based on demand and supply projections the licensees enter into long term, medium term and short-term power purchase agreements with the generating stations. The licensees are obliged to pay fixed costs to the thermal power generators that are available as per the PPA conditions, even if the licensee does not procure any power. The HT consumers accordingly enter into an agreement with DISCOMs for a specified period. DISCOMs are entering into Long Term PPAs (up to 25 Years) for procurement of committed power from various generating sources. DISCOMs are expecting the same degree of certainty from the Power Supply Contracts with the Consumers.

In view of the existing business conditions, the request “to consider deration of CMD with one month notice without insisting for one-year agreement period” cannot be accepted as it affects the management of power procurement and Grid Stability due to fluctuation in frequent deration and the restoration of CMD causing inconsistency in load management.

Commission's view: The reduction of the period from 2 years to 1 year is a substantive step which received overall general acceptance and in view of the projected difficulties stated by the DISCOMs, further reduction to 1 month to 3 months is not feasible.

134. Limit RE Power upto RPPO targets

Sri S. Prathap, Technical Secretary, APSEB Assistant Engineers Association, Vijayawada has stated that AP Grid demand on an average is 7000 to 8000 MW in FY2018-19. But, the State Renewable Energy installed capacity itself is 8,322 MW for FY2019-20 as per ARRs submitted by APDISCOMs. AP DISCOMs have exceeded their obligations and they are in energy surplus

position. DISCOMs would sell excess energy to others with lower cost but our RE power procurement unit cost on an average is Rs.4.85/kWh and by Power Swapping with PGCIL charges @ Rs. 4.63 Lakh/MW per month which are leading to loss. It is advisable to limit the RE power injection to the grid by fulfilling RPP Obligation targets set by APERC.

DISCOMs' Response: AP DISCOMs have been utilizing the energy made available to them by the State Generators except in cases when the State is surplus in energy and APSLDC is forced to back down the generation based on merit order to optimize the power purchase costs. The point to note here is whether the State Generators are in a position to supply the power/energy committed by them on paper due to reasons such as non-availability of sufficient coal etc. particularly when the power is desperately needed.

To optimize the power purchase costs, APDISCOMs have been utilizing power from other State utilities under swapping arrangement when in deficit situation and returning the power to them when in surplus position. This arrangement facilitates the avoidance of costly power purchases in deficit situation and at the same time making it possible to return the power when in surplus position instead of backing down generation (costs incurred by APDISCOMs for not backing down are variable charges only) which also benefits APGENCO thermal stations.

Procurement of Renewable energy-based power plants is governed by the terms and conditions of the PPAs which are approved by the Commission.

Commission's view: The Commission, under Section 86 (1) (e) of the Electricity Act, 2003 has only the power to prescribe the minimum percentage of purchase of electricity from cogeneration or generation from renewable sources but not the maximum.

135. Monthly Energy Meter rental charges

Sri S. Prathap, Technical Secretary, APSEB Assistant Engineers Association, Vijayawada has stated that in the tariff order for FY2018-19, the Commission didn't allow APDISCOMs to collect monthly Energy Meter rental charges, this will lead financial burden on APDISCOMs. In this regard, APSEB AE's Association wants to quote GTCS Clause No.7.1.1& 7.1.2 which clearly stated that DISCOMs can collect the rental charge if the meter is provided by them. The Commission is requested for inception and fixation of the monthly meter rental charges as per indexation meter rates from the tariff year 2019-2020 onwards, which will be respite to the DISCOMS from pecuniary affliction and respite to the consumers from extra burden imposed by the clause No.7.1.2.

DISCOMs' Response: Under the purview of Commission.

Commission's view: No request appears to have been ever received from the to consider levy of any such rent notwithstanding GTCS clauses no. 7.1.1 and 7.1.2.

136. Revise the developmental charges

Sri S. Prathap, Technical Secretary, APSEB Assistant Engineers Association, Vijayawada has stated that the development charges collected are fixed as per DTR cost and labor charges available 5 years back. But, now the DTR cost and labor charges are much increased compared to previous rates. Hence, development charges should be revised as per the present rates.

DISCOMs' response: The development charges are collected as per the Regulation No.4 of 2013 issued by the Commission.

Commission's view: Any revision of development charges is not sought for by the DISCOMs.

137. Increase the PLF of Genco plants from 50% to 80%

Sri S. Prathap, Technical Secretary, APSEB Assistant Engineers Association, Vijayawada has stated that the Commission to enhance the energy availability from proposed 50% of PLF to 80% of PLF for APGENCO Thermal -Stations and also limit the wind generation in AP, as the DISCOMs have already reached its RPPO target set by APERC and wind energy unit cost is reducing in all over the India but AP DISCOMs are paying higher unit cost to wind power developers. So, all long term wind PPAs may be reviewed.

DISCOMs' response: Merely increasing the availability/PLF of APGENCO Stations from 50% to 80% on paper will not solve the problem. What the objector has to realize is whether AP GENCO is really in a position to supply the required power to APDISCOMs particularly when they desperately need it, based on the past experiences and considering the actual availability of coal. Wind-based power plants are must-run stations. Hence, limiting the generation from wind-based power plants may not be possible except during grid exigencies. The procurement of energy from wind based power plants is governed by the terms and conditions of the PPAs entered into by APDISCOMs and approved by the Commission.

Commission's view: While the energy availability from AP Genco thermal stations is realistically reassessed, the Commission has no jurisdiction to restrict the generation from any generating plant, leave alone a wind power generating unit.

138. DTR cost must be collected

Sri S.Prathap, Technical Secretary, APSEB Assistant Engineers Association, Vijayawada has stated that for >36KW (or) >49HP load services, fixed HT metering is to be provided as per the tariff order issued by the APERC and the DTR charges are exempted up to 100 HP (or) 74 kW load as per the Lr.No: APERC/E-202/DD-Dist/2016, Dated 09-09-2016. It leads to pecuniary loss to the DISCOMs as no other services can be released even though the load provision is available on the existing DTR. In other words, the DTR is automatically dedicated to the >36KW (or) >49HP load services.

DISCOMs' response: The development charges are collected as per the Regulation No. 4 of 2013 issued by the Commission.

Commission's view: How any pecuniary loss is caused to the DISCOMs if Regulation No. 4 of 2013 is implemented, is unintelligible. But it may be noted that the cost of all DTRs is part of ARR and the question of any pecuniary loss does not arise.

139. Relax the restrictions on usage of banked energy

Sri A. Satyanarayana, Executive Director, AP Chamber of Commerce & Industry Federation, Vijayawada has stated that due to the increase of peak hours schedule, captive consumers are badly affected and they are unable to utilize the banked energy due to limitation in injection and usage, the consumers hardly will get 143 days to utilize the banked energy, it is very much discouraging to captive consumers. APERC may consider the above facts and relax the restrictions on the utility of banked energy to encourage the Non-conventional Power similar to Solar and Wind.

Sri Potluri Bhaskara Rao, President, M/s Andhra Pradesh Food Processing Industries Federation, Vijayawada has stated that the captive consumers have been highly affected due to the change of the time of the day pattern in the last year tariff and increased the peak energy consumption period from 4 hours to 8 hours per day. Due to the increase of peak energy period for the last year, captive consumers were not able to utilize the banked units and forced to sell the energy to the TRANSCO at lower prices, which is not workable for the investments made. As per Present regulations, Firms cannot not utilize Banked units from February to June every year that is 150 days. They cannot not utilize as per last year tariff of peak period during 6.00 AM to 10.00AM and 6:00PM & 10.00PM i.e. 8 hours a day $8 \times 215 / 24 = 72$ days. So, they are left with hardly 143 days to utilize the banked energy, it is very much discouraging to captive consumers, which needs review for lifting the restrictions.

Sri P. Koti Rao, Chairman, Energy Committee A.P. Chambers of Commerce & Industries Federation, Vijayawada has stated that the Banked units can be utilized only 140 days by the captive consumers in a year, which is not rationale. Hence, we request you to lift the restriction of utility of period in the present power scenario and in the context, as many reforms were implemented for the last few years in the power sector by APERC

Sri B. Shyamsunder Reddy, President, A.P. Solar Power Developers Association, Tirupati has stated that the as per the AP Solar power policy and APERC Regulations, the usage of banked energy is not allowed from the months of February to June. This rule was enforced keeping in view of past power situation. Now there is surplus power with DISCOMs, hence conditional banking is not necessary anymore. Banking should be allowed all 12 months.

DISCOMs' response: GoAP in the year 2015 issued Policies for wind and Solar projects to meet the twin objectives of energy security and clean energy development duly providing certain incentives.

As per AP Solar Power Policy 2018, Banking of 100% energy is permitted during all 12 months of a year but drawls from banked energy are not permitted during five months period from 1st April to 30th June and 1st Feb to 31st March. In addition, drawls from banked energy during ToD applicable during the peak hours as specified in the respective Retail Supply Tariff Order, shall also not permitted throughout the year.

Further, GoAP, under section 108 of the Electricity Act, 2003 directed the Andhra Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission to adopt and issue necessary Regulations / Orders for giving effect to the Andhra Pradesh Solar Power Policy, 2015 and the Andhra Pradesh Wind Power Policy, 2015.

The Commission, after conducting the public hearings, considering the views / suggestions/remarks submitted by all the stakeholders, including wind and solar developers, issued Regulation No 2 of 2016, dated 08.01.2016.

Commission's view: The DISCOMs may have the issue studied by the concerned officers and revert back to the Commission with their reports.

140. Safty Rules not followed

Sri B. Hume Sastry, Chief Engineer (Rtd.), Visakapatnam has stated that the licensee is not following safety norms for the line clearance and fixation of LT fuse boxes is not according to the IE standard .

APEPDCL Response: The licensee is taking all precautions to maintain clearances in accordance with IE rules. Any issue in specific brought to the notice will taken care of.

Commission's view: The DISCOM shall invariably avoid any deviation from the prescribed safety norms.

141. Encourage payment of monthly bills through bank

Sri B. Hume Sastry, Chief Engineer (Rtd.), Visakapatnam has stated that the licensee is not promoting the payment of monthly bills through bank.

APEPDCL Response: In addition to the collections through RCs (HHC Machines), EROs, ATP Machines, E-Seva Centres, AP Online centres and Rajiv EPDCL centres. Online collections through Bill Desk Payment Gateway, EBPP and ECS have been introduced in APEPDCL in the year 2008 and at present on an average 8,66,615 consumers are paying their electricity bills through online every month. Recently for collection of electricity bills, APEPDCL has introduced

Pay U Money payment Gateway, APEPDCL Mobile app, UPI, PayTM, PhonePe, freecharge, Google Pay and Amazon.

Further recently Management of APEPDCL has approved for collection of electricity bills by the Banks of ICICI Bank payment Gateway, State Bank of India e-Pay payment Gateway and Andhra Bank ATMs in the Jurisdiction of APEPDCL i.e Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari and West Godavari Districts. Wide publicity is being given on above collections.

Commission's view: Nothing more to add.

142. Revise the Tariff for LT Industrial Services present in Rural Agricultural feeder

Sri B. Hume Sastry, Chief Engineer (Rtd.), Visakapatnam has stated that the LT industrial services on 11 kV agriculture feeders are forced to avail only 7 hrs. supply for no fault of theirs whereas their colleagues on non-agricultural feeders are availing 24 hrs. supply. They are forced to pay fixed charges at Rs.75/- per kW per month . Such services must be permitted to pay 7/24 of Rs.75/- (say only Rs.22 per month). It is not their fault that they are receiving power for only 7hrs per day.

APEPDCL Response: The licensee is contemplating to increase the hours of supply to rural Industrial consumers/ feeders wherever possible for promoting Industrial development by taking up feeder segregation under WB project for 24x7 PFA.

Commission's view: The earlier the contemplation is translated into action, the better for industrial promotion but it is regretted that the DISCOMs made the same promise in FY2018-19 but did not even comply with the direction given in para 106 of the Tariff Order at page 113.

143. Provide the subsidy details and consider advertisements in the bill

Sri. B. Hume Sastry, Chief Engineer (Rtd.), Visakapatnam has stated that in the power bills served by Telangana the amount of subsidy that is being given to each consumer is printed on the bill. This system must be adopted by the DISCOM. Similarly advertisements are printed on the bills resulting in revenue to the DISCOMs. This procedure may be adopted.

Sri J.T. Ramarao, Chairman, Uttarandhra Political JAC has stated that paperless bills / online bills shall be provided.

Sri Kandregula Venkataramana, President, Consumer Organisations Federation, Visakhapatnam has stated that the size of the electricity bill may be increased for better readability.

APEPDCL Response: Suggestion noted.

Commission view: The DISCOMs may positively consider the suggestion more particularly about augmenting their income through advertisements on power bills and the like. They should also consider, subject to availability of space, earning additional income through advertising hoardings in their premises and all other possibilities of additions to their income through better utilization of their properties.

144. Purchase Power from Cogeneration power plants of Sugar mills and extend Banking facility

Sri Kommineni Kishore Kumar, Chairman; Sri V. Ramakrishna, General Manager, M/s NCS Sugars Ltd., Lachayyapeta, Vizayanagaram and M/s Prudential Sugar Corporation, Nindara (V) Chittoor District have stated that the Government could do well by providing / extending some benefits to the sugar mill and power plant within the ambit like incentives even to loss making sugar mills and providing power purchase agreement through APTRANSCO every year and also, the power plant should be recognized and categorized under the "non conventional & renewable power" status and their surplus power should be absorbed by the State Government during peak seasons and the company should be permitted to utilize the same for self consumption / sale to AP TRANSCO or others during the off season.

Sri Kommineni Kishore Kumar, Chairman and Sri V. Ramakrishna, General Manager, M/s NCS Sugars Ltd., and 36 numbers of dependent Sugar farmers of M/s NCS sugars Ltd, Lachayyapeta, Vizayanagaram, M/s Prudential Sugar Corporation, Nindara (V) Chittoor District, M/s Natems Sugars Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad have stated that the sugar industry operates only for about 4 months in a year, the overheads that are incurred in the remaining 8 months can be off-set to certain extent if the facility of "Banking of Power" is also extended to the co-gen power plant / company. It may be permitted to use the power so exported to the grid and banked during the earlier months, to be utilized during the off season.

Sri R. Nandakumar, Vice President, South Indian Sugar Mills Association, Tanuku, West Godavari District has stated that banking facility along with other incentives may be granted to the Sugar mills Co-gen Power Plants and help to resurrect the collapsing Sugar and Co-gen industry which would certainly provide great succor to the dependent farmers, their families and the community that lives around.

DISCOMs' Response:

APSPDCL: Categorization of co-generation power plants as non-conventional and renewable power is not justified as the nature of power generation is different. Banking facility will be as per present Regulation.

APEPDCL: The energy requirement projections have been carried out by DISCOM as per the most realistic estimates available and considering previous trends and corrections thereon. Entering into PPA is dependent on the rate which should not burden the consumer. As the Licensees have surpassed the minimum Renewable Power Purchase Obligation to be met, purchase of power from NCE projects which are having higher rate are not necessitated presently. The project is at liberty to sale power in Open Access. Extending incentive to Sugar mills is the matter under purview of GoAP.

Commission view: The DISCOMs and the State Government may take a view on the requests and inform the Commission expeditiously at any rate within three months.

145. Security Deposit interest is very low compared to interest on late payment

Sri L.S. Rao, Vice President (Works) M/s Anrak Aluminium Limited, G. Koduru (V) Visakapatnam District has stated that interest towards security deposit amount is very less i.e. 6- 7% per annum whereas interest on late payments is 18%. The Commission is requested to fix up interest rate of security deposit also to 18%.

APEPDCL Response: Interest rates are applicable as per APERC Regulation 6 of 2004.

Commission view: The interest payable under clause 7 of Regulation 6 of 2004 on a consumer's security deposit is at the bank rate notified by the Reserve Bank of India from time to time and therefore cannot be considered low.

146. Separate Tariff for 132 kV, 220 kV voltage levels

Sri L.S. Rao, Vice President (Works), M/s Anrak Aluminium Limited. G. Koduru (V) Visakapatnam District has stated that DISCOMs should implement voltage wise tariff for the EHT consumers.

Sri Satish Shrikhande and Sri B. Srinivas, M/s Abhijeet Ferro Tech Limited, Visakhapatnam have stated that the unjustified stand adopted by the joint group constituted by AP Transco as per the directions of the Commission may be ignored and instead Order for extending the rebate fo 20 paise/unit being the National average to 220 kV consumers, thus adopting the principles laid down in this regard by Hon'ble APTEL and those under Electricity Act, 2003. Since many other States in respect of 18 DISCOMs have already extended the rebate / concession in tariffs to higher voltage EHT consumers without scientific methodology, it is high time that APERC immediately adopt such principles. The APDISCOMs / AP Transco may in the meanwhile be directed to start the process for adopting suitable scientific methodology to segregate the voltage wise cost of supply and any such process may be refined over a period of time.

DISCOMs' Response: As per the directions of APERC, a committee was constituted on this matter and after a detailed study of other States' Tariffs and cases and directions of APTEL on

such issues, the committee submitted a report to the Commission concluding that determination of voltage wise tariff at EHT level is not technically possible. If at all it is assessed, it will be arbitrary and not supported by any technical and commercial principles and methodology.

Exploring the option of allowing a rebate doesn't arise at all (as done in the most of the States), even as a matter of encouragement, as it leads to discretion, as the decision is not based on scientific study. For the reasons stated above, the request to extend rebate / concession just because other States are extending, is not justified.

Commissions view: Consideration of HT Voltage wise tariff is not under taken as the report of the committee is under study and data relating to voltages not covered by the report also need to be studied.

147. Monthly CC Bill due date must be counted from received date

Sri L.S. Rao, Vice President (Works), M/s Anrak Aluminium Limited, G. Koduru (V) Visakapatnam District has stated that the time for the payment of bill should be calculated from the date of receipt-of bill through postal or internet to the consumer but the calculation is by default which doesn't give 15 days time duration for the HT consumer.

APEPDCL Response: As per Regulation 5 of 2004, all consumers shall pay the CC charges within 15 days from the date of bill. It may also be noted that several methods are available to view bill for arranging payment such as bills are made available in EPDCL bill view, bills are sent to email and by SMS alerts or can be viewed in App and paid through App etc., for the convenience of consumer to enable to pay the bill promptly within due date so that delayed payment surcharge can be avoided.

Commissions view: As the Regulation No. 5 of 2004 in clause 4.1.5 refers to the due date of payment specified in the body of the bill, the date of service of the bill cannot be the basis for changing the due date.

148. Cross subsidy surcharge should not be levied for captive use

Sri L.S. Rao, Vice President (Works) M/s Anrak Aluminium Limited. G. Koduru (V) Visakapatnam District has stated that Cross subsidy surcharge and additional surcharge shall not be levied on captive use as customer has to pay CSS charges for whole year even if he runs the power plant for a single day which is painful for the industries.

APEPDCL Response: Cross Subsidy Surcharge is arrived in compliance to directions of National Tariff Policy limiting to 20% of average revenue realization.

Commission's View: Surcharge shall not be leviable in case open access is provided to a person who has established a captive generating plant for carrying the electricity to the destination of his own use as per Section 42(2) of the Electricity Act, 2003.

149. Tariff for Railway Traction

Sri G.V.Mallikarjuna Rao, Chief Electrical Distribution Engineer and Sri N. Varaprasad, Dy. Chief Electrical Engineer, SC Railway, Secunderabad has stated that in view of new electrification works of 10 more traction substations in Andhra Pradesh at Yadavalli, Guntakal, Sattenapalli, Gudivada, Bhimavaram, Tanuku, Pedana, Aduripalli, Cherilopalli and Komatipalli (E.Co.R) which are going to be commissioned in 2018-19 and 2019-20 and further consumption will be increased the increase in railway traction tariff of Rs. 0.76 /Unit (16%) is highly unreasonable and unjustified. The Higher traction tariff slashes Rate of Return (ROR) for the new electrification projects and making them non-viable.

The discriminative policy of DISCOMs and over burden, Railways as a distribution licensee, planned to avail power through open access in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana states.

It is brought to the notice of the Commission that Indian Railways are already availing power through open access in various states/Railways. As a distribution licensee cross subsidy charges are also not applicable. The proposed higher tariff forcing Railway to go for open access to meet its consumption.

Sri K. Ramakrishna Raju, President, Vessel Contractors Welfare Association, Visakhapatnam has stated that the proposed increase in tariff for Railway Traction is most welcome and very reasonable measure. APERC may approve the new tariff.

DISCOMs' Response: The Railways are purchasing power from DISCOMs to run the railways carriages for arranging transport to public and transportation of various goods duly collecting charges in various forms for the service rendered to the public. The DISCOMs are purchasing power from the generating stations and supplying power to the various sector of consumers with different tariffs duly considering subsidized tariffs with an intention to serve the public at large including Railways at a reduced tariff of Rs.3.55/per unit of Energy charges and nominal demand charges in FY 2018-19, with no profit motive.

Railways are one of the bulk customers of APDISCOMs customer base. APDISCOMs during FY2018-19 have estimated a sales volume of 1430.03 MU for Railway Traction (APSPDCL- 721.49 MU and APEPDCL – 708.54 MU) and the Commission has also approved the sales volume estimate.

There were no Demand Charges and railways are obligated to pay energy charges until 2016-17. Considering the of DISCOMs obligation to pay fixed, a nominal Demand Charges were envisaged in 2017-18.

The cost of service to this category is Rs.5.80 per unit, whereas, the proposed tariff is only Rs.5.50 per unit which is less than that of CoS. This HT category should have been a subsidizing category on par with other HT categories but still Licensees are supplying power at a reduced Tariff. The proposed increase is minimal which supports at least partly to some extent in meeting the fixed cost obligation of Licensee.

This Govt. agency would be contributing in resorting to an estimated revenue impact of about 52 Cr. for the APEPDCL.

Though consumers are at liberty to avail power through open access as per regulation, the Licensees being consistent in supplying uninterrupted power in large volumes in meeting the traction demands, at a lower rate than CoS, requests to railways to avail power from licensees.

Approval is in the purview of APERC.

Commission's view: Keeping in view the aspects referred to by the DISCOMs and the electrification works taken up by the Railways in the State of Andhra Pradesh (which are stated to lead to cent percent electrification of all the Railway lines in the State by 2022), the Railway Traction Energy Charges and Demand Charges are subjected to a minimum increase to balance the interests of the public service utilities on both sides and promote development of Railway services in the State. Still the traction charges are lowest in the State of Andhra Pradesh as seen from the Table below:

Comparison of Railway Traction Tariffs in different States during FY2018-19				
Sl. No.	State	Demand Charge (Rs./kVA/ Month)	Energy Charge (Rs./kWh)	Effective Rate @ 50% Load Factor (Rs./kWh)
1	Uttar Pradesh	365	7.65	8.66
2	West Bengal	360	7.10	8.10
3	Punjab	210	6.79	7.37
4	Delhi (UT)	160	6.80	7.24
5	Tamilnadu	300	6.35	7.18
6	Bihar	280	6.35	7.13
7	Haryana	160	6.35	6.79
8	Maharashtra	250	6.01	6.70
9	Jharkhand	235	6.00	6.65
10	Karnataka	210	6.00	6.58
11	Orissa	250	5.3	5.99
12	Madhya Pradesh	310	5.10	5.96
13	Himachal Pradesh	400	4.70	5.81
14	Kerala	250	5.10	5.79
15	Uttarakhand	300	4.85	5.68
16	Gujarath	180	5.00	5.50
17	Chattisgarh	350	4.20	5.17
18	Telangana	390	4.05	5.13
19	Andhra Pradesh	300	3.55	4.38
20	Jammu & Kashmir	Only FY2013-14 Tariff Order could be found. There is no mention about Railway Traction		
21	Rajasthan	Separate Distribution Licensee Status accorded		
22	Assam		---	
23	Sikkim		---	
24	Nagaland		---	
25	Manipur		---	
26	Meghalaya		---	
27	Tripura		---	
28	Goa		---	
29	Arunachal Pradesh		---	
30	Mizoram		---	
Tariff Approved for FY2019-20:				
Andhra Pradesh		350	3.75	4.72

150. Exempt Railways from cross subsidy

Sri G.V.Mallikarjuna Rao, Chief Electrical Distribution Engineer, SC Railway, Secunderabad has requested the Commission to take necessary steps to exempt Railways being a deemed licensee, from levy of cross subsidy surcharge on electricity purchased for its own consumption.

DISCOMs' Response: Any exemption on levy of Cross subsidy charge to Railways will largely affect the Licensee's finances.

Commission's view: The State Government and the DISCOMs may communicate their views on the subject, to enable further examination of the issue.

151. CGRF decisions to be placed in DISCOMs' websites

Sri. B.N. Prabhakar, President, SWAPNAM, Vijayawada has requested the Commission to instruct the DISCOMs to place on their websites, the decisions of CGRFs along with all case material for guidance of the public. This will also help in capacity building of DISCOMs' own staff thereby, the repetitive nature of complaints can be avoided and properly dealt.

Sri Kandregula Venkataramana, President, Consumer Organisations Federation, Visakhapatnam has stated that CGRF Orders are not available in the websites of DISCOMs.

DISCOMs' Response: The suggestion is noted and will act as per directions of APERC.

Commission's view: The DISCOMs may positively consider the suggestion.

152. Waiver of Cross Subsidy Surcharge (CSS) to Open Access Consumers for sourcing power from 'Wind-plus-Storage' Hybrid projects

Dr. K. Kasthurirangan, Chairman, Indian Wind Power Association, Chennai and Sri K. Ravi Kumar Reddy, President AP & Telgana State Council, Indian Wind Power Association, Hyderabad have stated that India has an installation of 34.9 GW of Wind Power capacity as on 31-Oct-2018 and efforts are afoot to reach 60 GW by 2022. Since wind is intermittent, storage would be the key enabler for optimal harnessing of wind energy. Considering the target to be achieved, it is imperative for the Government of India to actively promote 'Wind-plus-Storage' project(s) for delivering dispatchable power to HT Industrial & Commercial consumers (also the RPO obligated entities) in the State(s) under Open Access (OA). Storage can also help to level out the demand.

'Wind-plus-Storage' projects, if promoted with incentives, can offer commercially competitive power as a substitute to Captive Power & OA consumers, as against their current alternatives whether it is from captive Coal or Diesel or Natural Gas based power plants.

Extending CSS waiver to 'Wind-plus-Storage' projects for supply of power under OA to RPO obligated HT consumers would lend the following advantages:

- Helps in reducing the total GHG emissions by reducing the usage of coal and diesel
- Contributes to increasing the National energy security, by way of reducing the need for importing coal, Diesel and Natural Gas. (Ideally suited for Andaman, Nicobar, Minoary islands & NE India)
- Reduces the National Current Account Deficit on account of reduced foreign exchanged based imports.

The Commission is requested to duly consider granting waiver of CSS to OA consumers on the power consumed from 'Wind-plus-Storage' hybrid projects.

APEPDCL Response: Cross Subsidy Surcharge is arrived in compliance to directions of National Tariff Policy limiting to 20% of average revenue realization.

Commissions view: A wind-plus-storage hybrid project is yet to be installed and operated in Andhra Pradesh and the request is premature.

153. Recategorization of IOCL pumping stations

Sri M.G.Joy, Chief Operations Manager, IOCL, Chittoor, Sri Hemanth Kumar have stated that IOCL, Chittoor having an intermediate pumping station in the Chennai Bangalore Petroleum pipeline which is availing power supply at 33KV level with a CMD of 2000 KVA from APSPDCL in Commercial category (HT-IIA). At Chittoor station, petroleum products are received, pumped through an underground pipeline and stored for distributing to retail outlets in the nearby districts. The above said activities such as pumping, storing and distribution of petroleum products do not involve any commercial transaction. Similar to IOCL, Chittoor station, pumping cum delivery stations of HPCL have been operated in Vijayawada and Vizag. These stations had been charges under industrial category since commissioning. However, out of the blue, APSPDCL changed the category of HPCL, Vijayawada from Industrial (HT-IA) to Commercial category (HT-IIA). Subsequently, HPCL filed a lawsuit in the Hon'ble High Court of A.P and won the case against APSPDCL. The court in its judgment pronounced to reclassify the tariff of HPCL, vijayawada to Industrial category and adjust the excess tariff collected from HPCL in future bills.

Further, we would like to put across here that IOCL operates approximately 14200 KMs of underground pipelines across India with more than 85 pumping stations spread across 18 States. The tariff plan at these locations are of industrial category except in Andhra Pradesh, where we have only one stations at Chittoor. We are also in the process constructing a new pipeline from paradip (Orissa) to Hydereabad, which will have stations at Vizag, Rajahmundry and Vijayawada in Andhra Pradesh. In neighboring states like Tamil Nadu, Petroleum products

pumping locations, storage locations from where petroleum products are distributed to Retail outlets (petrol bunks) are charged in Industrial category only.

Here it is worthwhile mentioning that we had even submitted a request letter in the public hearing conducted at APSPDCL, Tirupati on 09-02-2018, however we did not get any reply or consideration in this regard.

- In which category the cross country petroleum pipeline pumping stations fall as per APERC regulations,
- In which category the petroleum products storage locations from where petroleum products are distributed to retails outlets fall as per APERC Regulations,
- IN which category the pumping cum deliver stations of petroleum products fall as per APERC regulations.

APSPDCL Response :This issue is under examination. Reply will be furnished later.

Commission's view: A view can be taken after the result of examination by APSPDCL is communicated to the Commission.

154. Poultry farms having their own feed mixing plants should be considered in LT-III - Poultry farms and HT-Cat-I(C)

Sri V. Sundar Naidu, President, A.P. Poultry Federation, Vijayawada has stated that poultry farms having their own feed mixing plants for preparing feed for their birds under one electricity connection should be treated under the category of poultry farming under LT Cat-III or HT Cat-I(C) depending upon the connected load. This will give a big relief of the poultry farming community.

APSPDCL's Response: Poultry Hatcheries and poultry feed mixing plants were reclassified in HT under HT Cat-I(D) from the Industrial category HT Cat -I (A) and for LT reclassified as Poultry Hatcheries and poultry feed mixing plants from LT Cat-III Industrial General in FY 2016-17 and the same dispensation continued in FY2017-18 as well.

As per FY 2018-19 Tariff Order, Poultry Hatcheries and feed mixing plants for LT & HT tariffs are as follows:

Aqua culture & Animal Husbandry (poultry farms, dairy farms etc.) :

Category	Demand Charges	Energy Charges (Rs./Unit)
LT Cat-III (iii)	Rs. 30 / kW	3.86
HT Cat-I (C)		
11 kV	Rs. 30 / kVA	3.86
33 kV	Rs. 30 / kVA	3.86
132 kV and above	Rs. 30 / kVA	3.86

Poultry Hatcheries and Feed Mixing Plants, Aqua Hatcheries and Feed Mixing Plants:

Category	Demand Charges	Energy Charges (Rs./Unit)
LT Cat-III (vii)	Rs. 75 / kW	4.89
HT Cat-I (D)		
11 kV	Rs. 475 / kVA	4.89
33 kV	Rs. 475 / kVA	4.89
132 kV and above	Rs. 475 / kVA	4.89

The nature of activity and purpose of usage between feed mixing plants & poultry hatcheries and poultry farms are different. Hence the poultry hatcheries and feed mixing plants can only be considered under LT Cat-III (vii) and HT Cat-I (D) as the case may be. Further, it can only be considered on the direction of Government of Andhra Pradesh or the Commission.

APEPDCL's Response: As per the Retail Supply Tariff Order for FY 2018-19, there is a separate dispensation for poultry farms and feed mixing plants, Poultry farming is covered in the activity of Aqua Culture & Animal Husbandry HT-I (C). The DISCOM will oblige the orders/instructions, if any, from the competent authority in this regard please.

Commission's view: Poultry hatcheries and Poultry feed mixing plants in LT Category are proposed to be given substantial relief by reducing the energy charges by Rs. 1.04 per unit, to reasonably insulate the small players in the poultry sector from financial distress.

155. Cover rice mills under seasonal industry

Sri Ambati Rama Krishna Reddy, Godavari Rice Millers Association, Vijayawada has stated that rice millers have minimum bill under the name of MD charges even though power is not used. Most of the mills are now doing only custom milling paddy i.e. paddy supplied by government and milling on hire basis with only 6 months business in a year. Unless the industries are covered under seasonal industry there is no scope to run the rice mills. Whatever units are consumed to that extent the amount will be paid without paying MD charges.

Sri Y. Rangaiah Naidu, President, Nellore District Rice Millers Association has requested to enhance the present limit of 99 HP in LT upto 150 HP. He has further stated that the rice mills are running for 4 months only in recent times and APSPDCL is charging high unit prices, additional load charges, and high penalties without any difference of season and Off season. The

tariffs are high compared to the neighbouring States like Tamilnadu, Karnataka and Telangana and as such many rice mills are closing down. The Commission is requested to thoroughly examine the request and to advise the Government for issuing appropriate orders for survival of the rice mill industry.

DISCOMs' Response: Demand charges are meant to recover certain portion of fixed cost associated with power procurement. Hence, the request for nonpayment of MD charges is not justified.

As per the request of industrial consumers the Commission increased the load under LT category 3(A) from 75 to 100 HP on 01-04-2012. On 01-04-2013 Commission removed LT category 3(B) and merged the services in to HT category 1(A) i.e. load between 100HP -150 HP. From 01.04.2016 onwards LT category load limit increased 100 HP for all consumers, so the request for increasing the load limit is not correct.

Commission's view: The claim that rice milling is a seasonal industry with only 6 months business in a year is not factually in dispute and rice milling can hence be approved by the Commission to be a seasonal industry entitled to the concessions extended in Off-season to such seasonal industries in Category-III subject to the category-wise specific conditions specified for seasonal industries in LT and HT.

156. Allow to continue in RMD billing instead of 80% of CMD for sugar mills

The Chief Operating Officer, K.C.P.Sugar and Industries Corp. Ltd.,Vuyyuru, Krishna District, M/s SNJ Sugars and Products Ltd, Chennai have stated that in ARR for 2018-19, DISCOMs had submitted their proposal to the Commission in respect of categorizing cogeneration and captive power plants under special category of HT-II(F), chargeable at a tariff rate of Rs.11.77 per unit plus MD charges. Against DISCOMs proposal, SISMA had presented details in depth about the difficulties, activities and nature of Co-gen sugar industries to the Commission and requested to exclude Co-gen sugar plants from DISCOMs proposal of charging at a separate category and continue in existing category only. But AP Transco had billed all Co-gen plants at Rs.11.77 per unit without considering the Commission's Tariff Order for their import energy (consumption). SISMA had again approached the Commission and appealed about Tariff Order violation. 80% of CMD will not be recorded in off-season due to lack of start-up operations and even for some months in season also RMD will be zero if there are no turbine interruptions. As per DISCOMs' proposal of CMD based billing, even though RMD is zero, generator need to pay demand charges for 80% of CMD which is illogical and burdensome to the ailing sugar industry.

Sri N. Prabhakar, Vice President, M/s Nava Bharat Ventures Limited, Samalkot, E.G. District, Sri G. Venkateswara Rao and The Chief Operating Officer, M/s KCP Sugar and Industries Corporation Ltd. have stated that AP Transco/DISCOM had considered and charged Co-Gen

power plants at HT-I category for their power consumption from inception of Co-gen units (i.e. 1998) and upto 05th June 2017. Subsequent to the issue of Regulation No.3 of 2017, the AP Transco re-calculated the bill @ Rs. 11.77 from 5th June 2017. This amount was deducted from the power export invoices mentioning as arrears, without giving any communication to the power generators. 80% of CMD will not be recorded in off-season due to lack of startup operations and even for some months in Season also RMD will be zero if there are no turbine interruptions. As per DISCOMs proposal of CMD based billing, even though Recorded maximum demand is zero, Generator need to pay demand charges for 80% of CMD which is illogical and burdensome to the ailing sugar industry. Operational activities of Co-Gen plants of the sugar industry are entirely different when compared with Solar, wind and a continuous industry with HT-I category. It is requested to consider and advise AP Transco/DISCOMs to allow to continue in the existing RMD billing from June 5th, 2017.

Sri P.A. Ramayya, The South Indian Sugar Mills Association, Andhra Pradesh, Tanuku, W.G.Dist. has stated that billing was done by AP Transco / DISCOM at HT-I Category to Co-gen power plants based on RMD and actual energy consumption from the inception of Co-gen units upto 5th June, 2017. APERC had given Regulation on 6th June, 2017 to charge at Rs. 11.77 per unit of consumed energy for Solar / Wind / Co-generation plants. AP Transco had implemented this Regulation and recovered from the power export invoices. Due to the new tariff order energy charges on each sugar factory was increased by an average of 56.60%. The Commission given clear directions in the Tariff Order for FY2018-19 to give an option for Co-gen and Captive Power Plants an option either to stay in the existing category or to opt for the new category. DISCOMs have asked to enter into HT-I Agreement by which they want to bill the energy charges on CMD based plus minimum energy consumption basis. If it is implemented, industry has to pay 80% of CMD charges and minimum energy charges (50 kVAh per kVA) without actually consuming. Industry is already suffering with very low sugar prices since last 5 years, high input costs especially labor cost, nature imbalance and with the above action it will further worsen the financial and industry will perish. The Commission is requested to consider the request and issued guidelines to AP Transco, DISCOMs to restore the old tariff order which was in force before 5th June, 2017.

M/s Navabharat Ventures Ltd., Hyderabad vide their letter dated 12.02.2019 have requested to direct the DISCOMs a) to continue their sugar-based co-gen power plant at Samalkot, East Godavari Dist. to draw power from the Grid under the earlier mechanism i.e. as per the Article 2.5 of the PPA with DISCOM / APPCC according to which the “gross energy and the recorded demand are to be billed as the tariff applicable to HT-I consumers” without applying any minimum demand charges and minimum consumption charges, b) not to insist for separate connection.

DISCOMs' Response: APERC has issued Regulation No.3 of 2017 on power evacuation from Captive generation, Co-generation and Renewable energy solar power plants applicable from 05-06-17. As per the Regulation, the power supply to the generating plants for maintenance, startup operations and lighting purpose shall be charged at Rs.11.77 / unit without any fixed charges / minimum charges. Hence, for the period from notification of Regulation No.3 of 2017 till FY2017-18, the billing of power utilized by generating stations shall be done at Rs.11.77/- per unit. As per the tariff order for FY2018-19, the captive and cogeneration plants with their process plants located in the same premises and have single connection with grid and who continuously depend on the licensee's supply for part of their energy requirement may be given option to either continue in their present category (i.e.HT Cat-I) or to be included in the new category i.e. HT Cat-II (F). Hence the cogeneration power plants may opt for billing under HT Cat-I category or HT Cat-II (F) and the billing will be done as per the terms and conditions of the respective category. The request for billing of cogeneration plants based on RMD is not justified.

Commission's view: The Gross Energy and Recorded Maximum Demand (RMD) as per the applicable tariffs of AP Transco shall alone be billed as per the Power Purchase Agreements between the Co-generation Sugar plants and the utilities then existing, subject to other specified conditions. The introduction of HT-II(F) category in FY2018-19 applicable to supply of electricity to start-up power for Captive Generating Plants, Co-generation Plants and Renewable Generation Plants was in consequence to the Andhra Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission Power Evacuation from Captive Generation, Co-generation and Renewable Energy Source Power Plants Regulation No.3 of 2017 which came into force from 6.06.2017. In the Order on Tariff for Retail sale of Electricity during FY2018-19 dated 27.03.2018, it was clarified at pages 317 and 318 that an option is given to such generators either to continue in their present category or to be included in the new category. It was directed to give an opportunity to all such generators to exercise option in this regard, without which the category change shall not be effected. It is now found from the representations of the concerned stake holders that even when they exercise the option to continue in their present category i.e. HT-I(A), they were subjected to the specific conditions at page 325 of the said Order that the billing demand shall be the maximum demand recorded during the month or 80% of the Contracted Demand, whichever is higher and Energy Charges will be billed on the basis of actual energy consumption or 50 kVAh/kVA of billing demand, whichever is higher, which deprived them of the condition agreed to under the respective power purchase agreements that the Gross Energy and Recorded Maximum Demand (RMD) as per the applicable tariffs of AP Transco shall alone be billed. Any generator coming under HT Category-II(F) since the creation of such category, of course, is not entitled to any option under the Tariff Order dated 27.03.2018 and will be governed by the terms and conditions prescribed for such category. It is only such generators who are existing by the date of creation of such category and

who answer such description that have to be protected from any prejudice to their pre-existing rights. If an appropriate clarification is not given, such generators are claimed to be adversely affected due to the rights under the pre-existing power purchase agreements being opposed to the specific terms and conditions of supply to HT-I(A) category consumers, even after the exercise of any option to remain and continue in the then existing category. Therefore, in the interest of justice and to respect the contractual rights and obligations arising under valid and legal power purchase agreements in force, the power given to the Commission under clause 19 of Regulation 3 of 2017 has to be invoked to remove the difficulties. **Therefore, the Commission by the specific order hereunder considers it necessary and expedient to continue the billing for drawal of power by such generators in accordance with the specific clauses of the power purchase agreements from the date of this Order coming into force i.e. 1.04.2019, while not disturbing the billing already done and payments already made towards such charges from the date of introduction of HT-II(F) category upto date.**

157. Include the Silicon Carbide manufacturing process in HT Cat-I(B)

Sri B. Shankaraiah, General Manager, M/s Grindwell Norton Ltd, Tirupati has stated that their organization meet the condition of HT Cat-I(B) and they had also appealed during the last year public hearing and explained their case requesting to include a Silicon Carbide manufacturing process in HT Cat-I(B). Further to this, they have submitted documents and attended personal hearings to explain their cases to APSPDCL / APERC by following up with APSPDCL on the status of the request for inclusion of Silicon Carbide manufacturing in energy intensive category, APSPDCL rejected out cases by deriving APSPDCL load factor, by just considering actual units / kVA consumed from APSPDCL for last three FYs starting from 2015-16 to 2017-18. From 2007 to 2011 the requirement of load factor was fully met which was greater than 70%, whereas from Oct 2011 to Aug 2015 the requirement could not be met due to restrictions of CMD / Power holidays as notified from time to time by APSPDCL / APERC. From Sep 2015 they surrendered kVA since it is not economical to compete with imports with power cost of HT Cat-I(A). The load factor is met as per requirements of HT-IB, when the DISCOM was considered the consumption from 2007 to Sep 2015 (time of surrender). The Commission is requested to include Silicon Carbide business into energy intensive industries (HT-IB). Once included in HT-IB, 3000 KVA will be added in short notice, With HT-IB tariff, and will able to compete with imports.

APSPDCL Response: The request of Saint-Gobain for inclusion of Silicon Carbide Industry into the list of energy intensive industries was analyzed for the period from FY 2015-16 to FY 2017-18 and based on the analysis, report was submitted to the APERC proposing that the industry is not eligible for inclusion in the list of energy intensive industries. The request of Saint-Gobain for inclusion in the list of energy intensive industries based on data for the period from FY 2007 to FY 2011 is not justified.

Commission's view: The DISCOM considering the data of the recent three years in contrast with distant past cannot be considered unscientific and unreasonable.

158. Reduce tariff to Agri processing units

Smt. Sangeetha Aggarwal, Agri Processing, Dubbegunda(v), Penukonda(M), Anantapur (Dt) has stated that they are having 11 acres of green house where they grow culinary herbs and export it to European Countries. They have also established a processing facility with cold rooms and grading halls. For the above processing facility they have availed 24 Hrs. HT power supply from the department. They requested to consider the following.

- (a) Subsidy on power tariff for the process of facility – Now they are paying Rs.6.70/Unit
- (b) Exemption and reduction of power during non season of exports. Apri-Aug : 10 HP, Sep-March : 45 HP

APSPDCL Response:

- (a) Subsidy on power tariff is not under the purview of the DISCOM.
- (b) The consideration of processing of culinary herbs and vegetables as seasonal industry is under the purview of the Honourable APERC

Commission's view: Grant of subsidy under Section 65 of the Electricity Act, 2003 is within the exclusive province of the State Government.

159. Tariff Subsidy

Dr. S. Chandramouli, President, APSEB Engineers Association, Hyderabad has stated that the Honourable APERC has specified a tariff subsidy of around Rs.6000 Cr. But an amount of Rs.2500 Cr. has been provided in the Budget and the same is being released. The remaining amount of Rs.3500 Cr. is told to be given as Bonds and Additional Subsidy quantum. But so far, no concrete steps appeared to have been taken in getting the additional subsidy released. Now it is 10th month of the current financial year and the DISCOMs are reeling under financial stress and cash flow crunch in view of getting 40% of committed subsidy from the State Govt. For the ensuing financial year also, there is an expected gap of around Rs.9000 Cr. How much of this will be supported by the Govt. is also doubtful. The commission to take every step possible to get the committed subsidy amounts released by the State Govt. and bail out the DISCOMs from the critical financial position.

Sri Ch. Baburao, State Secretariat Member. CPI(M), Vijayawada has stated that the Government should bear the deficit of Rs. 8963 Cr.

Smt. T. Sujatha, Joint Director, FTAPCCI and Sri Sourabh Srivatsava have stated that the Commission has to approve full and commensurate subsidy for FY2019-20 towards free power

to LT-V and towards subsidised power supply to LT-I category consumers and the Commission shall take the measures in such a way that the subsidy would be trued up based on the variation in the actual consumption of subsidised consumers.

DISCOMs' Response: State Govt. through the Advisor/Power Sector has stated that GoAP would bear the deficit as may be determined by the Commission. Under the purview of the Commission.

Commission's view: Every effort that can be possibly made is being made by the Commission in this direction.

160. Safety Issues

Sri K. Ramakrishna Raju, President, Vessel Contractors Welfare Association has stated the following on safety issues:

A) Safety Regulations are to be ensured and preventive maintenance is to be carried out in advance to rainy season.

APEPDCL Response: Pre-monsoon inspection are being carried out mandatorily to maintain network in trim condition.

B) The distance between building and overhead line is not ensured and services are provided without clearance from GVMC / plan approval authority which are leading to accidents.

APEPDCL Response: Licensee is taking all precautions to maintain standard clearances as per rules. Additional structures constructed afterward unauthorized would invite unwanted accidents.

C) Services not to be provided for illegal encroachments / occupations. Even in VUDA layouts also I.E. Rules are not ensured during expansions / modifications. APEPDCL should strictly ensure and enlighten their Engineers / GVMC Planners at substation level with constant vigilance. Even extended roofs/varandah roofs / mesh works protracting to very near to overhead lines which are against to I E rules.

APEPDCL Response: EPDCL is ensuing release of services to the premises having valid documents.

D) Electrical safety officer of Licensee / consumers may need counseling / training /strict Instructions by concerned organization. APERC may kindly consider this suggestion and necessary instructions may be issued to all concerned for strict compliance of IE rules.

APEPDCL Response: Licensee is bound to comply and complying to IE rules during taking up any electrical installation works.

E) Single common service is to be provided for multi portion buildings with internal sub-main services with proper DB sealed and meters provided in the building as done for flats. to avoid multi services connections from service pole to Building for easy maintenance during attending complaints.

APEPDCL Response: Clubbing of multiple services into a single service is being done where ever applicable is being done in accordance with GTCS clause 3.5.3.

Commission's view: The DISCOM may study all the suggestions and take a view.

161. Provide copy of agreements entered with AP Fibernet

Sri B.N. Prabhakar, President, SWAPNAM, Vijayawada has stated that the AP DISCOMs and AP TRANSCO have allowed AP Fibre net to install the equipment and utilise the facilities (electricity, water, accommodation for operators, services of dept engineers, etc) in the Sub stations and lines. The DISCOMs may provide the details of agreements with terms and conditions thereof for utilising the infrastructure of DISCOMs.

APSPDCL Response: There is no agreement between APSFL and DISCOM for utilizing the infrastructure of APSPDCL. However, the Govt. of A.P constituted a technical committee to examine/review the various issues of AP State Fiber Net Ltd., vide GO Rt. No.5 dt. 11.01.2016.

APEPDCL Response: As this Govt. project was taken up by the Andhra Pradesh State Fibernet Ltd., (APSFL), as per the directions of GoAP space was provided in 33/11 kV Sub-Stations for installing point of presence (POP) and power connections to the POPs only were provided by the APEPDCL and the monthly CC charges are being paid by the APSFL to APEPDCL.

Commission's view: As there are no agreements as per DISCOMs, no action is needed.

162. Enhance the load limit in Category-IV for silk reelers

Sri G. Reyaz, President, Silk reelers association, Hindupur has stated that the reeling units which are under Category-IV whose MD exceeding 10 HP had been changed to Cat-III by DISCOM authorities. The business is run with the aid from Government in the form of 50% subsidy under the Cat-IV. If the DISCOM authorities change the existing category to category-III, the tariff will be higher and the subsidy will not be received from the Government. It is requested to change the Cat-IV limit to 15 HP.

APSPDCL Response: The change in the Cat-IV load limit from 10 HP to 15 HP and 50% subsidy from the Government is not under the purview of DISCOM.

Commission's view: The reasonable request is favourably considered in respect of the load limit. Subsidy is within the purview of the State Government under Section 65 of the Electricity Act, 2003.

163. Concession for prompt payment of bills

Sri P. Koti Rao, Chairman, Energy Committee A.P. Chambers of Commerce & Industries Federation, Vijayawada has suggested that DISCOMs may offer rebate of 1% on making payment within 7 days of presentation of bill as a reward for promptness which will in turn help DISCOMs with their much-needed current account balances.

Sri C.V. Mohan Rao, Secretary, Repalle Town Development Association, Repalle has stated that the DISCOM authorities should give concession to the consumers who pay their bills within 3 days after the issue of bill, for 3 continuous months.

APSPDCL Response: Suggestion of concession in bill payment is under consideration of the DISCOM management.

Commission's view: DISCOMs may take a view and communicate to the Commission expeditiously.

164. Collecting reconnection fees even without physical disconnection

Sri S. Saravana, Sri. K. Guruswamy Naidu, Surinenivaripalle, Chittoor Dist. have stated that the DISCOM authorities have been collecting disconnection fees even though the connection was not disconnected physically.

Sri C.V. Mohan Rao, Secretary, Repalle Town Development Association, Repalle has requested not to collect the reconnection fees even on the day of disconnection.

APSPDCL Response: The RC fee is being collected after the physical disconnection only. If it is collected without physical disconnection, it can be brought to the notice of the DISCOM authorities.

Commission's view: Nothing further to add.

165. Provide service in Cat-I for Govt. recognized training institutes

Sri C.V. Mohan Rao, Secretary, Repalle Town Development Association, Repalle has stated that the type writing and short hand writing training institutes which are recognized by the Technical Department of Andhrapradesh are billed under other than Cat-I. As the institutions are run in service to society without expecting any profit, it is requested to provide the service in Cat-I.

APSPDCL Response: The typewriting and shorthand writing are coming under Non-domestic activity. So, such requests are not at all acceptable.

Commission's view: The request is noted.

166. Necessary measures for safety

Sri C.V. Mohan Rao, Secretary, Repalle Town Development Association, Repalle, Sri S. Parvez, Karveti Nagar, Chittoor District has stated that there are lot of fuse boxes near the transformers present within the height of 3 meters from the ground level. As the ground clearance is less, it is creating danger to humans and animals. It is requested to issue instructions to AE/Operation to raise the height of the fuse boxes to 6 mts. above the ground and to provide the fencing around transformers.

Sri Ch. Baburao, State Secretariat Member. CPI(M), Vijayawada has stated that fencing shall be provided for the transformer structures.

Sri Ch. Narsinga Rao, State Secretariat Member, CPI (M), Visakhapatnam has stated that all the necessary measures should be taken to give safety and security for the welfare of farmers and workers since every year nearly 100 members are dying due to electrical accidents.

APEPDCL Response: APEPDCL is taking all necessary measures for the welfare of the workers by providing safety equipments in offices and stores.

APSPDCL Response: The process of heightening of fuse boxes and providing fencing around the transformers is going on in a continuous phase. If the consumers are finding such abnormalities in the field, it is requested to inform the concerned AE/Operation. Fencing is provided to all the transformer structures in public places depending upon importance.

Commission's view: The licensees shall strictly comply with the Central Electricity Authority (Measures relating to Safety and Electric Supply) Regulations, 2010 as amended from time to time and Electrical Safety Officers and Electrical Inspectors have to ensure compliance with all the prescribed safety measures.

167. Other Charges are high

Sri C.V. Mohan Rao, Secretary, Repalle Town Development Association, Repalle has stated that the DISCOM authorities are collecting the meter testing application fee, new service application fee, additional load fee without giving any receipt. It is requested to remove such fees. If the consumer who is willing to test his meter, he has to pay Rs.200 towards testing fee, Rs.50 towards application fee, Rs.45 towards Mee-seva fee. It will cost more than Rs.300, if food and travel expenses are included. Hence, it is requested to provide a mobile meter testing van in the Sub-Division level.

APSPDCL Response: The DISCOM authorities have been collecting such application fees based on the rates approved by the Commission. As the number of complaints relevant to the meter testing is less at sub-division level, it is difficult to maintain mobile van because of its operating expenditure.

Commission's view: Let the proposal be considered by the DISCOMs as and when they reach a comfortable financial level.

168. Bill Collectors are not regularly visiting villages

Sri A. Bhaskar Reddy, Karinapalle, Chittoor (Dist.) has stated that bill collectors of DISCOM are regularly not coming to the villages due to which people are not able to pay their bills in time and DISCOM authorities are levying surcharge for late payment. Alternate mode of payments is not there due to non - availability of Mee-seva centers and lack of technology awareness for paying in digital mode. It is requested to remove late payment surcharge for rural areas.

APSPDCL Response: For collection of bills at the beginning of the month there is a schedule for every section in order to cover all the villages of the section and at the end of the month there will be a special collection drive for the villages whose dues are more. On an average the bill collector usually covers a village, one to two times. In addition to this the consumer can pay in any Mee-seva center within a month.

Commission's view: Any specific instances of such delayed payments attributable to the bill collectors or the DISCOMs have to be complained to the concerned Consumer Grievances Redressal Forum for refund of any delayed payment surcharge collected.

169. Standards of Performance (SOP)

Sri Kandregula Venkataramana, President, Consumer Organisations Federation, Visakhapatnam has stated that wide publicity shall be done for Shedule-2 of Regulation 9 of 2013 (SoP). The list of consumers who have received compensation should be published.

Sri A. Bhaskar Reddy, Karinapalle, Chittoor Dist. has stated that the SOP norms need to be revised in such a way that the department staff should have more responsibility in their duties.

Sri K Rajendra Reddy, P. Kothakota Post, Chittoor District has requested to revise the SoP norms Regulation No. 9 of 2013. DISCOMs have not submitted their report as directed by the Commission even though six months time was given.

Sri P.H. Janaki Ram, Company Secretary, APSEBEA APSPDCL unit has stated that as huge no. of vacancies are existing in the AP DISCOMs without recruitment for several years, the penalties of SOP norms may be kept in abeyance until recruitment takes place.

Sri N. Sreekumar, Member, PRAYAS Energy group, Pune has stated that currently, most consumers are unaware of the compensation provided for non-compliance to SoP regulations. Further, the compensation is provided if there is a complaint or appeal by the consumers. This is often a long-drawn process entailing significant transaction costs which discourages consumers. In order to hold DISCOMs accountable for supply and service quality, the

Commission can specify that for select parameters in the SoP regulations, compensation can be provided automatically which reflects in the subsequent bills of the consumer. For example, compensation can be provided if the DISCOMs' internal systems reflect that:

- a. Consumer has been facing fuse-off or supply outage for duration longer than the standards specified in the regulations. This can be based on DT-level data or AMR/ToD meters readings at the consumer level or information from SCADA systems, if applicable.
- b. There was a delay in billing, burnt meter replacement or DT repair for longer than time specified in SoP Regulations.

The details of such compensation provided as well as metering, billing and supply related details can be provided to the Commission for scrutiny and analysis.

As per Section 57 (2) of the Electricity Act, 2003, the DISCOM has to be provided a reasonable opportunity to be heard while determining compensation. There can be an annual public hearing on the matter to provide DISCOMs with the reasonable opportunity of being heard in accordance with Section 57 (2) of the Electricity Act, 2003. Any adjustments based on reasonable claims can be made subsequent to this order. In case automatic compensation is not provided, Commission can initiate suo-motu proceedings to investigate the matter and provide appropriate directions and penalties. Such a process, if adopted can be an extremely progressive step to ensuring accountability for service quality and ensuring that poor and small consumers have a forum to voice supply and service quality related issues in a joint manner.

DISCOMs' Response: At present DISCOMs are following SOP norms as per Regulation No. 9 of 2013, the changes in the present Regulation are under consideration. A Committee has been appointed for revision of Standards of Performance. Matter is under the purview of APERC.

Commission's view: In the event of the failure of the licensee to meet the guaranteed Standards of Performance, it shall be liable to pay the specified compensation and any default by it has to be brought before the concerned CGRF by the consumer seeking such compensation under Regulation No. 7 of 2004 as amended from time to time.

170. Shortage of staff

Sri A. Bhaskar Reddy, Karinapalle, Chittoor Dist.; Sri S. Saravana, Pakala; Sri P. Subramanyam, Sri K. Guruswamy Naidu, Surinenivaripalle, Sri N. Munirathnam Reddy, Ganugapenta, Chittoor District, Sri K. Munaswamy Naidu, Kundetivaripalle (V), Chittoor District, Sri B. Chandramouli Naidu, Sankampalle, Chittoor District, Sri Y. Srinivasula Reddy, MLC, Tirupati have stated that the rural consumers are facing lot of problems due to the shortage of department staff. They requested to provide sufficient staff for providing better services to the consumers.

Sri S. Jayachandara, Democratic Youth Federation of India, Tirupati has stated that so many vacancies are available in APSPDCL. These posts shall be filled immediately for better consumer services.

Sri Ch. Baburao, State Secretariat Member. CPI(M), Vijayawada has stated that sufficient staff commensurate with the number of consumers shall be provided.

APSPDCL Response: In order to provide better services to the consumers, the DISCOM authorities had submitted report to approve for the recruitment of JLM, AE, Junior Assistant posts. After the approval from the Government the DISCOM will give the notification for recruitment.

Commission's view: The Commission has directed the State Government and the licensees to deal with the acute shortage of staff on top priority even in the Tariff Orders for the earlier two years and is reiterating the same.

171. Leaning / rusted iron Poles and Loose Spans

Sri S. Saravana, Pakala, Chittoor Dist. has stated that there are many leaning iron poles present near Ramakrishna Temple in Pakala town. This matter had been brought to the notice of APERC during the last public hearing still no action has been taken in the field. In rural areas there are many wires hanging in the low height.

Sri N. Subramanyam Naidu of Kambalametta, Sri K. Guruswamy Naidu, Surinenivaripalle, Chittoor Dist., Sri T. Tara Singh, Karveri Nagar, Chittoor Dist, Sri B. Chandramouli Naidu, Sankampalle, Chittoor District have stated that there are many wires hanging at low height.

Sri Medasani Vijaya Bhaskar, President, Bharatiya Kissan Sangh, Krishna district has stated that electricity poles in some places are obstructing the traffic and requested for field check and to clear the problematic poles.

Sri D. Janardhan, General Secretary, A.P. Rythu Sangam, Chittoor District (East) Committee, Tirupati has requested to make arrangements for removal of old poles.

Sri P. Subramanyam, Surinenivaripalli (V), Pakala (M), Chittoor District, Sri K. Munaswamy Naidu, Kundetivaripalle (V), Chittoor District have stated that many of the poles are rusted and requested to replace these poles.

APSPDCL Response: The iron/old poles had been replaced by PCC poles. All the lines and poles are timely inspected and damaged poles are replaced where ever it was noticed. Regarding the hanging of wires in rural areas, it can be brought to the notice of concerned AE/ADE.

Commission's view: If timely inspection and rectification are true, there would not have been such regular complaints from the public and hopefully any laxity in strict observance of all the safety measures will be avoided by the DISCOMs.

172. Provide AB Switch to every DTR in HVDS

Sri S. Saravana, Sri N. Subramanyam Naidu of Pakala, Chittoor District, Sri P. Subramanyam, Sri K. Guruswamy Naidu, Sri. S. Jayaram, Surinenivaripalle, Chittoor District, Sri K. Munaswamy Naidu, Kundetivaripalle (V), Chittoor District, Sri B. Chandramouli Naidu, Sankampalle, Chittoor District have stated that all the DTRs which are covered under HVDS scheme shall be provided with AB Switches.

Sri K Rajendra Reddy, P. Kothakota, Sri Y. Siddaiah Naidu, Member of Raithu Samakhya, Diguvmagam, Chittoor District have requested to provide AB switches to the DTRs.

APSPDCL Response: All the mother DTRs have been provided with AB switch, still if any DTR connected without AB switch, such discrepancies can be brought to the notice of section officer.

Commission's view: Whether any such discrepancies are brought to notice or not, the DISCOMs shall ensure that such AB switches are provided early.

173. Uninterrupted supply in Rural areas

Sri N. Munirathnam Reddy, Ganugapenta, Chittoor Dist., Sri N. Subramanyam Naidu, Kambalametta, Chittoor Dist., Sri K. Guruswamy Naidu of Surinenivaripalle, Chittoor District have stated that 24 Hrs. continuous supply should be provided to the domestic consumers in rural areas and agriculture DTRs need to be replaced immediately after failure and DISCOMs need to appoint emergency staff with an emergency vehicle.

APSPDCL Response: 24 Hrs. supply is being provided in rural areas and failed DTRs are being replaced within 48 hrs. of failure. If any complaints regarding the supply, consumers have been provided with toll free no.1912. If any interruptions happening in the field, the field staff are attending it immediately.

Commission's view: Nothing further to add.

174. Providing additional DTR for HVDS farmers

Sri N. Munirathnam Reddy, Ganugapenta, Chittoor Dist. has stated that additional DTR shall be provided for HVDS farmers whose load is increased.

APSPDCL Response: DISCOMs are taking necessary measures to provide additional DTR for HVDS farmers whose load is increased, after payment for the additional load.

Commission's View: Nothing further to add.

175. Restrictions on release of new agriculture connections shall be lifted

Sri N. Munirathnam Reddy, Ganugapenta, Chittoor Dist., Sri K. Guruswamy Naidu, Surinenivaripalle, Chittoor District, Sri K. Munaswamy Naidu, Kundetivaripalle (V), Chittoor District, Sri C. Anjaneyulu, Krishna Dist. have stated that restrictions on the booking of agricultural services should be removed in the areas where abundant water is available.

APSPDCL Response: This subject is not under the purview of the DISCOM.

Commission's view: The DISCOMs may bring the request to the notice of the State Government to enable periodical review of any decisions to treat any areas as dark areas.

176. Replacement of old conductors

Sri N. Munirathnam Reddy, Ganugapenta, Chittoor Dist. has stated that the lines should be patrolled periodically and old conductors need to be replaced.

APSPDCL Response: Lines are being regularly inspected by the departmental staff and the damaged conductor being replaced during the inspection. If any consumer found any abnormality regarding the lines it can be brought to the notice of concerned AE/ADE.

Commission's view: Nothing further to add.

177. Provide Meters to street lights and public water works

Sri N. Munirathnam Reddy, Ganugapenta, Chittoor Dist., Sri K. Guruswamy Naidu of Surinenivaripalle, Chittoor district, Sri K. Munaswamy Naidu, Kundetivaripalle (V), Chittoor District have stated that the street lights and public water works must be provided with meters.

APSPDCL Response: All street lights and public water works have been provided with meters.

Commission's view: Nothing further to add.

178. Bill issues

Sri Kandregula Venkataramana, President, Consumer Organisations Federation, Visakhapatnam, Sri K. Guruswamy Naidu of Surinenivaripalle, Chittoor, Sri K. Munaswamy Naidu, Kundetivaripalle (V), Chittoor District have stated that alignment of printed parameters to the corresponding preprinted items in the bill is not proper.

Sri Ch. Baburao, State Secretariat Member. CPI(M), Vijayawada has stated that errors shall be avoided in the electricity bills and shall be corrected in time.

APSPDCL Response: It had been already instructed to the concerned officials regarding this issue and the instruction given to modify the software, it is now modified. At present the alignment is proper, any discrepancy regarding this alignment it can be brought to the notice of the concerned ERO.

Commission's View: Nothing further to add.

179. DTRs are not issued unless FIR is produced and rolling stock not maintained

Sri K. Guruswamy Naidu of Surinenivaripalle, Chittoor District has stated that the DISCOM is not replacing the DTR in case of theft unless FIR is registered and also not maintaining sufficient rolling stock of DTRs.

Sri K. Rajendra Reddy, P. Kothakota Post, Chittoor District has requested to remove the requirement of FIR copy for DTR theft cases for replacement.

APSPDCL Response: Failed DTRs are being replaced within 48 hrs. of their failure with the expenses of APSPDCL. The DISCOM is maintaining sufficient rolling stock of DTRs, the DISCOM replacing theft DTR after issuance of FIR.

Commission's view: Nothing further to add.

180. Use technology to detect line defects

Sri K. Guruswamy Naidu of Surinenivaripalle, Chittoor District has stated that the damaged 11 kV insulators and discs must be replaced before rainy season and requested to make use of latest technology to identify the damaged insulators in a fast pace.

Sri. V. Chandra Babu, S. Gollapalle, Chittoor District has stated that instruments shall be provided to identify the line defects.

APSPDCL Response: In rural areas, the damaged insulators and discs are being replaced before the commencement of the rainy season.

Commission's view: Nothing further to add.

181. New Meter particulars are not updated in the database

Sri K. Guruswamy Naidu of Surinenivaripalle, Sri P. Subramanyam, Surinenivaripalli, Chittoor district, Sri Shaik Saifulla, Palinenivaripalle, Chittoor District have stated that damaged meters are being replaced by new meters without intimation to the consumers and taking 2 to 3 months for updating the particulars in the database resulting in bills with huge amounts.

APSPDCL Response: The old meters are being replaced by new meters after intimation to the concerned consumer duly taking signature in the meter change return form.

Commission's view: Any instances of such lack of intimation may be brought to the notice of the Commission for necessary action.

182. Compensation for electrical accidents

Sri Jalagam Kumara Swamy, Secretary, Bharatiya Kisan Sangh, Vijayawada has stated that compensation of Rs. 5 lakhs for the victims of electrical accidents shall be paid properly.

Sri K. Guruswamy Naidu of Surinenivaripalle, Chittoor District has stated that the ex-gratia shall be given uniformly irrespective of the severity of electrical accidents.

Sri C. Madhava Reddy, President, Baratiya Kisan Sangh, Kadapa Dist. Branch has stated that compensation for electrical accidents for farmers shall be paid on par with the compensation paid for employees.

Sri K Rajendra Reddy, P. Kothakota Post, Chittoor District has stated that paying compensation is the responsibility of the licensees whether the accidents are departmental or non-departmental. The Compensation paid by the DISCOMs last year was very less even though there were many fatal accidents.

Sri V. Krishnaiah, State Secretariat Member, CPI(M), Tirupati has requested for appropriate compensation for electrical accidents.

APSPDCL Response: APSPDCL is giving the compensation to the electrical accidents in accordance the Regulation 2 of 2017 issued by the Commission.

Commission's view: The implementation of Regulation 2 of 2017 is monitored by the Commission and whenever any non-compliance is noticed, the Commission is taking necessary corrective action.

183. Don't bill agriculture in Industrial Tariff

Sri K. Guruswamy Naidu of Surinenivaripalle, Chittoor District, Sri B. Chandramouli Naidu, Sankampalle, Chittoor District, Sri Shaik Saifulla, Palinenivaripalle, Chittoor District have stated that in the year 2019-20, DISCOMs have proposed to bill the agriculture consumers whose load exceeds 10 HP, in Industrial tariff. As the depth of borewells had gone more than 1000 meters in many parts of Chittoor district, it is requested to drop such proposals for the welfare of the farmers.

APSPDCL Response: For the year 2019-20, the DISCOMs have not proposed any such proposals to bill the agriculture consumers whose load exceeds 10 HP in Industrial tariffs.

Commission's view: Nothing more to add.

184. PPAs shall be reviewed

Sri K. Guruswamy Naidu of Surinenivaripalle, Chittoor District, Sri K. Munaswamy Naidu, Kundetivaripalle (V), Chittoor District have stated that there is a need to review the PPAs of combined Andhra Pradesh and high unit cost PPAs need to be abandoned.

Sri Ch. Baburao, State Secretariat Member. CPI(M), Vijayawada has stated that PPAs in respect of NCE Generators shall not be made for period beyond 5 years. PPAs shall be reviewed in view of reduction of prices of Wind and Solar Power and new PPAs shall be entered. Power Purchases shall be made at the prevailing market rates through transparent competitive bidding.

APSPDCL Response: DISCOMs are procuring power from the plants whose PPAs had been approved by the Commission. NCE Purchases are being made according to the Regulations of the Commission and GoAP policies. In order to reduce the power purchase cost and to avail the benefit of reducing prices, solar power is being procured by the DISCOMs through competitive bidding in phased manner. Earlier, the DISCOMs used to enter PPAs at Commission determined tariff. DISCOMs have decided to procure wind power through competitive bidding after 1.4.2017, as per the Orders of the Commission in O.P. No. 5 of 2017. Review of PPAs is under the purview of the Commission.

Commission's view: The Principal Secretary, Energy, Government of Andhra Pradesh is being addressed by the Commission to obtain the considered opinion of the learned Advocate General of Andhra Pradesh to advise on the legal feasibility and possibility of reviewing the Power Purchase Agreements in force and restricting the period of force of such Power Purchase Agreements to five years or any other period in respect of existing or future Agreements. On receipt of such advice, appropriate future course of action can be evolved.

185. Encourage renewable power

Sri K. Guruswamy Naidu of Surinenivaripalle, Chittoor District, Sri K. Munaswamy Naidu, Kundetivaripalle (V), Chittoor District have stated that green power needs to be encouraged and there is a need to place big storage batteries similar to European countries and China.

APSPDCL Response: Suggestion is noted.

Commission's view: The feasibility of the noted suggestion may be examined by the DISCOMs.

186. Procure power from energy exchange for Lift Irrigation projects

Sri K. Guruswamy Naidu, Surinenivaripalle, Chittoor District has stated that DISCOMs should procure the low unit cost power from the energy exchange during mid-night and it can be used for the lift irrigation projects.

APSPDCL Response: Based on the consumer demand, DISCOMs have been procuring the power from the possible cheapest power sources.

Commission's view: Nothing more to add.

187. Commission should have a look on the salaries of utility employees

Sri K. Guruswamy Naidu of Surinenivaripalle, Chittoor District has stated that the employees of state utilities are getting high salaries and the Commission should have a look on the salaries of State utilities.

APSPDCL Response: The salaries of State utilities have been decided by the pay revision committee and the revised scales have been approved by the GoAP before implementation.

Commission's view: The matter does not appear to be within the purview or jurisdiction of the Commission.

188. Conduct awareness programs and meetings

Sri S. Parvez, Karveti Nagar, Chittoor Dist. has stated that DISCOM should organize awareness programs on Electricity Act, 2003 and it is also requested to conduct meetings in the Mandal headquarters once in a month to address grievances.

Sri C.V. Mohan Rao, Secretary, Repalle Town Development Association, Repalle has requested to conduct the Sub-Division level meetings with consumers in order to resolve the problems in the field.

Sri Kandregula Venkataramana, President, Consumer Organisations Federation, Visakhapatnam has stated that awareness and legal literacy camps shall be conducted frequently on the rights and responsibilities of consumers, involving community groups and voluntary organisations.

DISCOMs' Response: Instructions had been issued to conduct meetings up to sub-station / sub-division level every month to address the grievances.

Commission's view: A complaint handling procedure is in vogue since long in both the DISCOMs as per their license conditions. Through 'SPANDANA' programs the CMDs of both the DISCOMs also make every effort to redress the grievances of the consumers. The CGRFs and Vidyut Ombudsman redress the grievances of the consumers as prescribed by Regulation 3 of 2016. The Commission also helps in Consumer Assistance as per the Regulation 3 of 2016. Apart from the remedies available before the regular Civil and Criminal Courts, the permanent Lok Adalats under Section 22-B of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, the Consumer Grievances Redressal Fora under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986, the Hon'ble High Court and the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the Andhra Pradesh High Court permitted the Officers of the DISCOMs

to participate in the Legal Literacy Camps regularly organized by the Mandal Legal Services Committees, District Legal Services Authorities and the State Legal Services Authority to educate the consumers about their rights and obligations and also to take note of their grievances to take action for their redressal. The CGRFs are monitoring the same. Andhra Pradesh is the only State in the Country in which officers of DISCOMs are regularly participating in Legal Literacy and Legal Services programs.

189. Early issuance of services for Sugar crushing, Poultry and Animal husbandry

Sri S. Parvez, Karveti Nagar, Chittoor Dist. has stated that measures should be taken for early release of electricity connections for Sugar cane crushing, poultry and animal husbandry consumers.

APSPDCL Response: Release of services for Sugar cane crushing, poultry and animal husbandry consumers is being done as per the Commission's guidelines.

Commission's view: The DISCOMs may release such electricity connections as expeditiously as possible.

190. Improve consumer relationship

Sri S. Parvez, Karveti Nagar, Chittoor Dist. has stated that staff mobile numbers including Engineers must be displayed in the respective offices and measures to be taken for the better customer relationship.

APSPDCL Response: The mobile numbers of Engineers are displayed in their respective offices. Continuous measures are being taken to improve the relationship with the consumers.

Commission's view: Nothing further to add.

191. Not to propose any hike in tariff

Sri N. Munirathnam Reddy, Ganugapenta, Chittoor Dist., Sri M. Paidi Raju, CPI, Visakapatnam, Sri Shaik Saifulla, Palinenivaripalle, Chittoor District have stated that the DISCOMs should not propose hike in tariff for the year 2019-20.

Sri A. Mohan Reddy, Karveti Nagar, Chittoor Dist. has stated that DISCOMs need to reduce the electricity charges as the State is having surplus power.

DISCOMs' Response: As per the ARR filing for the year 2019-2020, DISCOMs have not proposed any tariff hike in retail supply business. It was proposed to recover the distribution expenses of the DISCOM.

Commission's view: The tariffs are reduced and not increased for all Categories of consumers except for Railway Traction (which still remains the lowest in the Country).

192. Provide single phase line to the houses in agriculture fields

Sri A. Mohan Reddy, Sri T. Tara Singh, Karveri Nagar, Chittoor Dist. have stated that the DISCOMs should extend the single-phase supply to the houses present in the agriculture fields.

APSPDCL Response: Issuance of single-phase supply to the houses present in the agriculture fields being done as per the regulation.

Commission's view: Nothing further to add.

193. Agricultural feeder breakdowns

Sri N. Subramanyam Naidu, Kambalametta, Chittoor Dist. stated that on occurrence of any breakdown during the scheduled feeding time to agriculture, the balance supply is being given during night time.

APSPDCL Response: The balance supply is being given within the daytime to the maximum extent.

Commission's view: Nothing further to add.

194. New Poultry service expenses should be borne by the Government

Sri N. Subramanyam Naidu, Kambalametta, Chittoor Dist. has stated that new poultry service expenses should be borne by the Government.

APSPDCL Response: The expenses are being collected for the release of new poultry services as per the Regulation of the Commission.

Commission's view: It is for the State Government to take a view.

195. Free power to SC/ST

Sri N. Subramanyam Naidu, Kambalametta, Sri K. Guruswamy Naidu, Surinenivaripalle, Chittoor Dist. have stated that DISCOM authorities are asking Caste Certificate for availing 100 units free power.

Sri Ch. Baburao, State Secretariat Member, CPI(M), Vijayawada has stated that arrears shall be waived off to SC/ST consumers. Free power shall be extended upto 100 units for the usage upto 200 units and the consumers who have white ration card.

APSPDCL Response: SC/ST consumers whose average monthly consumption is within the 125 units can avail the 100 units of free power under Jagjivan Jyoti scheme. Caste Certificates have been asked by the authorities in order to avoid misuse of the scheme. Waiving of arrears is under the purview of GoAP.

Commission's view: There should be some method of identification to determine the eligibility for such free power. Any waiver of arrears or change in the upper limit for eligibility are matters for the Government to decide.

196. Enhance the existing limit of solar pump set capacity

Sri P. Subramanyam, Surinenivaripalli, Chittoor District has stated that there is a need to increase the existing limit of solar pump set from existing limit to 7.5 HP or 10 HP.

Sri V. Krishnaiah, State Secretariat Member, CPI(M), Tirupati Chittoor District has requested to remove the limitation of 200 ft. water table for the solar agriculture pump sets.

APSPDCL Response: The capacity limits are fixed by the NREDCAP and all the technical aspects of the solar pumps are being taken care by them.

Commission's view: The requests may be referred by the DISCOMs to NREDCAP for appropriate consideration and action.

197. Provide insurance to consumers & DISCOM equipment

Sri S. Jayaram, Surinenivaripalli, Chittoor Dist. has stated that the consumers should be provided with insurance.

Sri Balaji Prasad Panday, Rajamahendravaram, E.G.Dist. has stated that DISCOM equipments should be insured in order to claim the insurance from insurance companies in case of theft of distribution transformers.

APSPDCL Response: This subject not under the purview of DISCOM.

APEPDCL Response: It is a burden to insure all the DTRs of DISCOM as they are costly and the number of DTR theft cases are very meager. So, it is not economical. In addition to that this expenditure will reflect in consumer tariff.

Commission's view: Regulation 2 of 2017 concerning compensation to victims of electrical accidents sufficiently safeguards the rights of the consumers to be compensated vis-à-vis the works of licensees and any separate scheme of insurance need not be thought of at present. Insurance of the equipments / property of the DISCOMs is stated to be a prohibitively costly affair.

198. Licensee should provide 40-watt bulb near transformer

Sri S. Jayaram, Surinenivaripalli, Chittoor Dist. has stated that the Licensee should provide 40-watt bulb near transformer.

APSPDCL Response: The use after installation is less and the expenditure towards maintainance is more.

Commission's view: The suggestion is noted.

199. Power purchases are being made from costlier sources

Sri Ch. Narsinga Rao, State Secretariat Member, CPI (M), Visakhapatnam has questioned why the DISCOMs are buying power from the costlier renewable sources even though solar power at various States is available at unit rate of Rs.2.35.

Sri A. Punna Rao, Vijawada has stated that the DISCOMS are buying power from costlier sources and they are passing that burden on to the consumers even though AP Genco is giving the power at cheaper rates. Such high cost power purchases are causing a huge burden to common man.

DISCOMs' Response: Wind and solar power plants are sources of green energy which benefit the environment. These plants do not emit greenhouse gases and other pollutants which contribute to the global warming and gravely affect the health of the people and other livestock. The damage caused by the gases and other pollutants released by the burning of fossil fuels like coal are immeasurable. The higher cost paid for the renewable generation easily offsets the environmental and other damages caused by the burning of the fossil fuels.

It is true that the per unit costs from renewable sources like wind and solar were higher initially. But, with mass adoption, the per unit prices from these have come down drastically and presently they are cheaper than the conventional fossil fuel-based stations including old power plants. If these sources were discouraged initially citing their higher per unit costs, mass adoption of these sources and subsequent drastic reduction in per unit costs would not have been possible. For example, the projected weighted average per unit cost of energy from the renewable energy sources for FY2019-20 is Rs.4.60 which is cheaper than some of the APGENCO and CGS plants. If the recently discovered prices particularly for solar and wind based are considered, the per unit prices are way cheaper than most of the fossil fuel-based power plants using coal.

Contrary to the view held by the objector, it is the fossil fuel-based power plants using coal which are going to burden the society in future in terms of cost as well as the damage to the environment and health. Therefore, there is a need to encourage the renewable based energy further coupled with energy storage solutions to bring the per unit costs of energy further low and elimination of dependence on fossil fuel-based energy which causes irreparable and immeasurable damage to the environment and adversely affect the health.

The contention that the per unit power purchase costs from APGENCO plants are cheaper is not correct. Not all of the APGENCO power plants have cheaper per unit costs. Some of the plants have per unit costs which are as high as Rs.19.18, Rs.6.25, Rs.4.87, Rs.4.79 and Rs.4.77 which are more than the per unit cost of Rs.4.57 of Sembcorp Gayatri Power (short-term source).

Further, these per unit costs from APGENCO stations are estimates only which may likely to increase further with the approval of PPAs and determination tariffs of RTPP-IV, RTPP-V, SDSTP-I&II, VTPS-V and actual increase in landed costs of fuels based on the past experience. Therefore, the view that APGENCO stations are meted step motherly treatment is not correct.

Commission's view: Conventional Power Vs. Renewable Power is an issue not only of economics but also of environment. While the premise that Renewable Power is always costlier than conventional power is sought to be dispelled by the DISCOMs, the Commission is continuously attempting to regulate the Power purchase cost to keep it at the minimum possible level in the light of the existing Power purchase obligations and all the available alternatives to get cheaper Power.

200. Equal pay for equal work

Sri Ch. Narasinga Rao, State Secretariat Member, CPI (M), Visakhapatnam and Sri K. Murali, Secretariat Member, CPI (M), Tirupati have stated that there are nearly 50% contract workers working in the DISCOMs. As per the guidelines of Hon'ble Supreme Court, they have to get equal pay for equal work.

Sri Gandhi Nayana Babu, AP Raythu Sangham, Visakhapatnam, has stated that employees have to be given equal pay for equal work.

Sri S. Hemanth Kumar, President, AP Nirudyoga JAC, Visakhapatnam has stated that minimum wage policy should be implemented and proper wages to be paid for the meter readers.

Sri Ch. Baburao, State Secretariat Member. CPI(M), Vijayawada has stated that contract employees shall be regularized and equal pay should be paid for equal work.

Sri C. Madhava Reddy, President, Baratiya Kisan Sangh, Kadapa Dist. Branch has stated that contract employees shall be appointed as the employees of APSPDCL.

Sri Y. Srinivasula Reddy, MLC, Tirupati has stated that minimum wage of Rs. 18,000/- shall be paid to out sourcing employees.

APEPDCL Response: All Contract workers are getting pay as per Government guidelines.

APSPDCL Response: As per the SOO (CGM-HRD) MS No. 1764 dt. 02.11.2018, wages are being paid to out-sourcing employees as Rs. 20,598/- to skilled employee, Rs. 17,144/- to semi skilled employee and Rs.16,473/- to un-skilled employee.

Regularization of contract employees is a policy matter and the same is under examination by GoAP.

Commission's view: The views of the stake holders may be placed by the DISCOMs before the State Government for consideration.

201. DISCOMs are not issuing inspection notes to consumers for all cases

Sri Balaji Prasad Panday, Rajamahendravaram, E.G.Dist. has stated that DISCOM officials are not giving inspection notes to the consumers who are penalized for any sort of cases.

APEPDCL Response: Inspection reports are issued to consumer taking acknowledgement from the consumer.

Commission's view: Aggrieved consumers may approach CGRF concerned.

202. Sri A. Punnarao, Vijayawada has sought for the following details:**(i) LED Bulbs**

Number of LED bulbs distributed to the Consumers of DISCOMs, the money paid to the EESL, number of non-working LED bulbs replaced, the life of LED bulb as per the MoU with EESL, the number of districts surveyed over the functioning of the LED bulbs In the year 2017-18, Companies participated in the survey, number of LED bulbs not functioning as per the report of third party agencies, how much energy had been saved after the replacement of bulbs, Amount claimed by the DISCOMs to EESL for compensation of non-working LED bulbs, money paid by the EESL to the DISCOMS and the energy saved in the year 2015-16 due to the replacement of LED bulbs.

DISCOMs' Response:

APSPDCL: Till now 1,09,77,087 Nos. LED bulbs were distributed to the consumers of APSPDCL. APSPDCL has to pay Rs.177.69 Cr. to the EESL. Till now APSPDCL has paid Rs.121 Cr. Till now 6,31,080 Nos. LED bulbs have been replaced. As per the MoU with EESL, the performance warranty of the LED bulbs is:

Bulbs which distributed in the first phase: 5 years

Bulbs which distributed in the second phase: 3 years

In the year 2017-2018, Six (6) districts namely Krishna, Prakasham, Nellore, Chittoor, Kadapa and Kurnool had been surveyed over the functioning of the LED bulbs by the third-party authorities. M/s Katyani Energy Solutions Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi had conducted the survey in Chittoor, Kadapa and Kurnool districts. M/s Siri Energy & carbon advisory services Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad had conducted the survey in Krishna, Prakasam, Nellore districts. As per the report received from the third-party agencies, about 30% LED bulbs were not working. As per the third-party authorities, 47.6 MU was saved in Krishna, Prakasam and Nellore districts and 142.21 MU was saved in Kurnool, Kadapa and Chittoor districts. EESL has been replacing the LED bulbs which are not working as per the MoU with the DISCOM. As per the

energy audit reports, it had been given that 65.15 MU of energy saved due to the replacement of LED bulbs.

APEPDCL: Till now 75,40,961 Nos. LED bulbs were distributed to the consumers of APEPDCL. APEPDCL has to pay Rs.112 Cr. to the EESL. Till now APEPDCL has paid Rs.90.44 Cr. Till now 6,41,820 Nos. damaged LED bulbs have been replaced. The life time of the LED bulb is 50,000 Hours.

In the year 2015-16, Srikakulam and West Godavari districts have been surveyed over the functioning of the LED bulbs by the third-party authorities. Andhra University Commerce & Management Department conducted the survey in Srikakulam and West Godavari districts. As per the report received from the third-party agencies about 1.71% and 2.02% LED bulbs were not working in Srikakulam and West Godavari Districts respectively. As per the third-party authorities, 84 MU was saved in Srikakulam District and 109.8 MU was saved in West Godavari District. EESL has been replacing the LED bulbs which are not working as per the MoU with the DISCOM duly providing counters. For distribution of LED bulbs energy saved was 245.78 M.U. in FY2015-16 and 639.05 MU in FY2016-17.

(ii) Details of cases booked for theft of energy and penalties collected.

	2017-18		2018-19 (upto December)	
	EPDCL	SPDCL	EPDCL	SPDCL
Total Cases	6007	37401	2555	30018
Collected amount (Rs. Lakhs)	--	157.70	914.94 (including 2017-18)	71.18

(iii) Details of fishponds

Number of fishponds available in the DISCOMs, the quantum of power used, and the average consumption of a fish pond.

DISCOMs' Response:

APSPDCL: For the year 2017-18 there were 28502 Nos. fish ponds/ aqua services available with total consumption of 1012 MU. The average power consumption of fish pond is 35506 units.

APEPDCL: There were 20,415 Nos. fish ponds/ aqua services existing and the consumption recorded during the FY2017-18 is 974 MU.

(iv) Number of fish pond/aqua cases booked till now and penalty levied on them

APSPDCL Response: Upto November in FY2018-19, Rs. 30.08 Lakhs penalty levied on 228 cases and Rs. 13.29 Lakhs was collected.

APEPDCL Response: 9 Nos. theft cases booked during FY2017-18 on fish pond services and an amount of Rs. 19.09 Lakhs collected as penalty.

(v) Why the old method of slab system cannot be followed?

APSPDCL Response: As per the billing methodology of 2015-16, if the monthly consumption changes from lower slab to higher slab, there was abnormal hike in the bills and if the high paying capacity consumer uses less energy in any month, it was being counted in the slab meant for low paying capacity consumers. On account of these reasons the present billing method which benefits all, is proposed.

APEPDCL Response: To benefit the low paying capacity domestic consumers grouping is done based on previous year annual consumption.

(vi) Replacement of LED Street lights

It has been noticed that the street lights are being replaced by LED lights in a speedy manner in Panchayats and municipalities, will it give better results?

APSPDCL Response: As part of energy conservation and as per the instructions of Govt., LED bulbs are provided by Panchayats and Municipalities.

APEPDCL Response: APEPDCL is not taking up providing of LEDs in the streets of Panchayats and Municipalities.

(vii) CC Charges due from Govt. offices

What are the dues of Govt. offices upto FY2017-18?

APSPDCL Response: The dues of the government offices as on 31-03-2018 was Rs.3302.2 Cr. and Rs. 2982.04 as on 31.10.2018.

APEPDCL Response: The dues from the Government offices for 2017-18 were Rs.1108.95 Cr. Time to time letters were addressed to Govt. departments to clear the CC charges dues.

(viii) Dues to the AP Genco

What are the dues of DISCOMs to AP Genco upto FY2017-18?

DISCOMs' Response: The dues of APDISCOMs to AP Genco as on 31-03-2018 are Rs.3577.35 Cr.

(ix) Power purchase from Private Thermal Stations.

How much power was purchased from private thermal plants for the FY2017-18? How much amount was paid to them?

DISCOMs' Response: For the year 2017-18 the amounts paid to the private thermal plants are as follows:

1. Hinduja National Power Corporation Ltd.: Rs.1254.40 Cr.
2. Thermal Power Tech Corporation Ltd.: Rs. 631.21 Cr.
3. K.S.K. Mahanadi Power Company Ltd.: Rs.710.03 Cr.

(x) Details of Subsidy from GoAP for 2017-18

How much subsidy was received from Govt. of AP for FY2017-18?

APSPDCL Response: For the year 2017-18, GoAP had given Rs. 2529.18 Cr. as a subsidy.

APEPDCL Response: The Commission approved a subsidy of Rs. 297.10 Cr. for FY2017-18 and so far, an amount of Rs. 220.82 Cr. is received from Govt. of A.P.

(xi) Details of loans taken from banks

How much loan was taken from banks due to outstanding arrears from the Govt. offices and consumers? How much interest was paid to banks?

APSPDCL Response: As on 30th November, 2018 an amount of Rs.4040.84 Cr. was due to the APSPDCL from the Govt. offices and consumers.

APEPDCL Response: An amount of Rs. 450 Cr. loan were taken @ 9.3% interest from REC for Power purchase but not on account of arrears. For this loan an amount of Rs. 1.45 Cr. was paid as interest for FY2017-18.

(xii) Measures taken to reduce consumption in Govt. offices etc.

What are the measures taken to reduce the consumption in Govt. offices, Industries and Commercial services?

DISCOMs' Response: In order to reduce the power consumption in Govt. offices it is under consideration to install LED bulbs, pre-paid meters, solar roof tops. Wide publicity being given through Media, Press and Social Media to create awareness to the public on power saving measures.

Commission's View: Hopefully all the required details were given by the DISCOMs.

203. Extend free Power to Hair cutting Saloons

Sri Ch. Narasinga Rao, State Secretariat Member, CPI (M), Visakhapatnam has stated that tariff concession should be given for hair cutting saloons like Dhobi Ghats.

Sri A. Punna Rao, Vijayawada has questioned that why can't the DISCOMs supply free power to hair saloons when supplying to Dhobi Ghats?

DISCOMs' Response: The matter is under the purview of Govt. of AP.

Commission's view: G.O.Rt.No.15, Energy, Infrastructure & Investment department (Power.I) dated 04.02.2019 met the demand.

204. Objections of Bharatiya Kisan Sangh and others

Sri K. Hari Kishore Kumar Reddy, Sri B. Srihari Reddy, Sri M. Nageswara Rao, Sri P. Bala Subramanyam, Sri B.Venu, Sri K. Siva Kumar, Sri B. Harsha Vardhana Reddy, Sri P. Rammohan Reddy, Sri A. Satish Kumar, Sri M. Hanumantha Rao, Smt. K. Sobha Rani, Sri G. Sree Rambabu, Sri A. Hari Sarvothama Reddy, Sri P. Srinivasa Reddy, Sri D. Sekhar Babu, Sri P. Ranganadha Babu, Sri P. Subbaiah, Sri K. Lakshmaiah, Sri K. Sitarama Raju, Sri G. Gopala Krishna, Sri K. Pathi Raju, Sri R. Raja, Sri Y. Suryanarayana, Sri A. Raja Rao, Sri G. Venkateswara Rao, Sri M. Jamil, Sri K. Surayya, Sri A. Nooka Raju, Smt. K. Seshayamma, Smt. K. Venkata Subba Lakshmi, Sri N. Appala Raju, Sri N. Butchi Raju, Sri N. Sesha Rao, Sri N. Veeranna all representing Bharatiya Kisan Sangh and others as mentioned at the respective issue have stated the following:

(i) Extend free power to all farmers removing sub-classifications

All farmers using bore wells under LT (V) (A) and LT (V) (B) Categories shall be given free power on par with the farmers under HT and LT Lift Irrigation Schemes who do not have restrictions in land, number of services and income tax assesses. The restrictions are contrary to the Section 45 (4) of the Electricity Act, 2003. Recently Govt. of Telangana has extended 24 hours supply without any restrictions.

Sri Kandregula Venkataramana, President, Consumer Organizations Federation, Visakhapatnam has requested that free power shall be given without any disparity between LT-V(A) and LT-V(B) consumers.

Sri Bojja Dasharatha Rami Reddy, Secretary General, Confederation of Indian Farmers Association (CIFA), Hyderabad has stated that the classification of corporate farmers may be removed. Restrictions of 2 / 3 acres shall be removed.

DISCOMs' Response: Wet land farmers whose land is less than or equal to 2.5 acres and dry land farmers whose number of connections limited to less than or equal to 3 with Demand side management measures are eligible to avail 3-phase power free supply as per the directions of the GoAP. It is not under the purview of DISCOM to provide free power to all farmers.

Commission's view: All agricultural consumers except corporate farmers are being extended the same treatment in respect of tariff and subsidy doing away with the earlier distinction

under LT-V (A) and LT-V(B). The grievance is hence addressed and the benefits of subsidized / free supply of energy is extended to all agriculturists except corporate farmers.

(ii) Reduce Tariff for LT lift irrigation

Free power shall be supplied upto 1200 units per HP per year for lift irrigation schemes under LT-IV Category and Rs. 3.75 per unit may be fixed for the usage over and above. Govt. is paying Rs. 2400 Cr. to the DISCOMs towards the HT-IV Lift Irrigation Schemes and they are being given free power for 16 hours a day.

Sri Ch. Baburao, State Secretariat Member. CPI(M), Vijayawada has requested that Rs. 3.75 per unit may be fixed for Lift Irrigation schemes.

APSPDCL Response: Fixation of tariff at Rs .3.75 per unit is not justifiable for LT lift irrigation farmers for the energy exceeding 1200 units per HP as the cost of service to that category is Rs.5.92 per unit for FY2019-20. Free power is not being given to HT-IV Lift Irrigation Schemes. They are being charged as per the Tariff Order of the Commission.

APEPDCL Response: Under the purview of the Commission.

Commission's view: The Suggestion is noted.

(iii) Charge at HT- IV rates for temporary supply to farmers

Farmers who are taking supply for protecting their crops under temporary category shall be charged at the rate of HT-IV category.

APSPDCL Response: There are 14,32,126 number of agricultural services in the DISCOM area. DISCOM has been supplying 9 to 12 hours free power as per the directions of the District Collectors for protecting their crops wherever necessary.

APEPDCL Response: There are no applications for temporary supply to Agriculture.

Commission's view: The suggestion is noted.

(iv) Provide 24 X 7, 3-ph supply in villages

Three phase supply shall be provided 24 hours in villages for industrial development in rural areas. Millers are not coming forward to establish rice mills in villages and Rice Mills are being run with 30 percent load factor only due to 7 hours supply in rural areas at present.

Sri Jalagam Kumara Swamy, Secretary, Bharatiya Kisan Sangh, Vijayawada has requested that 3 phase, 24 hours supply should be given to all villages for all round improvement of small-scale industries in the State.

Sri Vanga Sambhi Reddy has requested for 3 phase and 24 hours supply to villages in order to help non-trading rice mills and small-scale industries to come up.

APSPDCL Response: Mandal headquarters are being provided with three phase 24 hours supply and examining to provide three phase 24 hours supply to villages based on priority in phased manner.

APEPDCL Response: An amount of Rs. 1045 Cr. is required for bifurcation of Agricultural feeders and Rural feeders in APEPDCL. Action will be taken for providing 24 hours power supply to Rural areas in a phased manner. All Mandal headquarters and 513 villages having 33/11 kV substations are extended 24 hours supply. So far 132 Industrial services are changed to 24 hours supply feeders.

Commission's view: The suggestion is noted.

(v) Furnish the details of approved and actual sales, category and sub-category wise

Incorporate tables in Tariff Order for FY2019-20 containing (i) sales approved by the Commission and actual sales reported by the DISCOMs for FY2018-19, Category and Sub-category wise and (ii) approved sales for FY2019-20, sub-category wise.

DISCOMs' Response: Under the purview of the Commission.

Commission's view: The Suggestion is noted.

(vi) Approved agricultural sales for FY2018-19 is not rational

Approved agricultural sales under LT Category V(A) and V(B) by the Commission in the Tariff Order for FY18-19 are not rational and imaginary. The Commission had not taken into consideration of the sales about 300 MU due to 50,000 additional agricultural services released in the year FY2017-18 alone. Therefore, it is requested to approve the sales for FY2019-20 rationally.

DISCOMs' Response: Under the purview of the Commission

Commission's view: The Commission attempted to be rational to the best of its ability.

(vii) Extend free power supply for 9 hours

Sri S. Saravana, Sri N. Munirathnam Reddy, Gunugapenta (V), Sri K. Guruswamy Naidu Chittoor Dist., Sri P. Subramanyam, Surinenivaripalli (V) Chittoor District, Sri K. Munaswamy Naidu, Kundetivaripalle (V), Chittoor District, Sri Dadi Veerabhadra Rao, Ex. Minister, Govt. of A.P, Anakapalle, Visakhapatnam District, Sri Karri Appa Rao, Dist Secretary, AP Rythu Sangam (AIKS), Anakapalle, Sri B. Chandramouli Naidu, Sankampalle, Chittoor District, Sri C. Anjaneyulu, Krishna Dist., Sri D. Janardhan, General Secretary, Chittoor District (East) Committee, Tirupati, Sri A. Pullaiah CPI (M), Tirupati, Sri Y. Srinivasula Reddy, MLC, Tirupati have requested that farmers shall be given free power for

9 hours in view of surplus power available in the State and Telangana State is giving 24 hours free power to farmers.

Sri Jalagam Kumara Swamy, Secretary, Bharatiya Kisan Sangh, Vijayawada has stated that rains are very scanty in 8 districts. Farmers in 4 Nos. of Rayalaseema districts & Nellore, Prakasham, Krishna, Guntur districts particularly of uplands under bore-wells are facing very difficult situation. 7 hours free supply is not sufficient, free agricultural power supply shall be given for extra hours. 9 hours agriculture supply shall be extended as there is surplus power. Telangana government is giving 24 hours free supply, but in Andhra Pradesh even though there is excess power the Government is not giving even 9 hours supply and giving only 7 hours supply to agriculture.

Sri Vanga Sambhi Reddy, Kollipara, Guntur District has stated that 24 Hrs. supply shall be extended to Agriculture instead of 7 Hrs. as the crops are drying in some wet land areas.

DISCOMs' Response: Free power is being provided to all eligible farmers for 7 hours in a continuous spell as per the directions of Government. Free power for 9 to 12 hours is being provided to farmers wherever necessary to protect their crops as per the directions of District collectors.

Commission view: The State Government issued orders in G.O.Ms.No.17 Energy, Infrastructure & Investment (Power.I) Department dated 15.02.2019 extending the supply of free power to 9 hours a day, meeting the above demand.

(viii) Release new agricultural connections

Sri S. Saravana, Sri P. Subramanyam, Sri K. Guruswamy Naidu, Surinenivaripalli (V), Chittoor District, Sri A. Bhaskar Reddy, Karinapalli, V. Chandra Babu, S. Gollapalle (V), Chittoor (Dt). Sri Shaik Saifulla, Palinenivaripalle, Chittoor District, Sri K. Munaswamy Naidu, Kundetivaripalle, Chittoor Dist. have requested that new agricultural connections shall be released to farmers within one month without any restrictions and discarding the present quota method, in view of surplus power available in the State. Quota method is contrary to Section 43 (1) of Electricity Act, 2003.

Sri Jalagam Kumara Swamy, Secretary, Bharatiya Kisan Sangh, Vijayawada has stated that approximately 1 Lakh Agricultural Applications are pending for release for the last 1 year. An action plan is to be chalked out for releasing of Agriculture Services.

Sri Medasani Vijaya Bhaskar, President, Bharatiya Kissan Sangh, Krishna district has requested for release of agriculture services without pendency.

Sri C. Anjaneyulu, Krishna (Dt) has stated that the agricultural connections should be released to the farmers within time like Industrial connections.

Sri D. Janardhan, General Secretary, A.P. Rythu Sangam, Chittoor District (East) Committee, Tirupati, Sri A. Pullaiah CPI (M), Tirupati have stated that agricultural Service Connections should be released within a month after their registration also the agricultural service connections in and around of canals and rivers should be released immediately. Dalit farmers of Rayapadu of K.V.B. Puram Mandal have been waiting for the release of agricultural connections since 2017, the concerned authorities are not responding in this regard.

Sri Y. Srinivasula Reddy, MLC, Tirupati has stated that agricultural services shall be released immediately.

Sri K Rajendra Reddy, P. Kothakota Post, Sri V. Krishnaiah, State Secretariat Member, CPI(M), Tirupati Chittoor District have requested for early release of service connections to farmers.

APSPDCL Response: Out of the 2,19,850 applications received from farmers so far, requisite charges have been paid by 1,01,036 applicants. Government has sanctioned 96,000 connections for FY2018-19. Accordingly, 54,939 new connections have been released and balance will be released at the earliest to the farmers who have already paid all the requisite charges to the DISCOM, in this year. If the number of applications is more than the sanctioned connections, Govt. will be requested for sanction of additional connections. Additionally, 25,000 Solar pumpsets were released under NTR Jalasiri scheme. As per the Government orders, services are being released on the priority basis.

APEPDCL Response: Power supply will be released to the agricultural applicants immediately as and when the applicants pay requisite charges.

Commission's view: Release of agriculture service connections in relaxation of any restrictions is stated to have been undertaken by the DISCOMs.

205. Fixed charges paid to Power Tech Company

Sri K. Hari Kishore Kumar Reddy, Sri B. Sri Hari Reddy, Sri M. Nageswara Rao, Sri P. Bala Subramanyam, Sri B. Venu, Sri K. Siva Kumar, Sri B. Harsha Vardhana Reddy, Sri P. Rammohan Reddy, Sri A. Satish Kumar, Sri M. Hanumantha Rao, Sri G. Sree Rambabu, Sri A. Hari Sarvothama Reddy, Sri P. Srinivasa Reddy, Sri K. Lakshmaiah, Sri K. Sitarama Raju, Sri. G. Gopala Krishna, Sri K. Pathi Raju, Sri. R. Raja, Sri Y. Suryanarayana, Bharatiya Kisan Sangh have stated that the DISCOMs have stopped procuring power from Power Tech company which caused a loss of Rs. 45 Cr. to the DISCOM for 247 MU in terms of fixed charge payment.

DISCOMs' Response: Procurement of power is not stopped from Power Tech company (name changed as Sembcorp Energy India Ltd.) and as such the question of unnecessary payment of Rs. 45 Cr. does not arise.

Commission's view: Nothing further to add.

206. Extend 16 hours supply to farmers who have DP line.

Smt K. Sobha Rani, Paturu (V) S.P.S.R. Nellore District, Sri P. Subbaiah, Upputuru (V) Prakasam District. Sri P. Ranganadha Babu, Devarapalli (V) Prakasam District, Sri D. Sekhar Babu, Pagumarru (V) Guntur District, Sri K.Hari Kishore Kumar Reddy, Bharathiya Kisan Sangh, Sri M. Jamil, Ammabajipeta (V), E.G. District, Sri G. Venkateswara Rao, Sri A. Raja Rao, Pulletikurru (V), E.G. District, Sri K. Surayya, Sri A. Nooka Raju, M.Chamavaram (V), E.G. District, Smt. K. Seshayamma, P. Chamavaram (V) E.G. District, Smt. K. Venkata Subba Lakshmi, Rajupalem (V), E.G. District, Sri N. Sessa Rao, Sri N.Butchi Raju, Sri N. Appala Raju, Sri N. Veeranna, Velanka (V) E.G.District have stated that DISCOMs shall extend 16 hrs. power supply to the farmers who have DP line for their agricultural bore wells. They shall be given free power upto 1200 units per HP and for the remaining usage Rs. 3.75 per unit may be collected.

APSPDCL: No clarity in the question.

APEPDCL: Free power for 7 hours is being supplied to agriculture as per the Orders of the Government. Extending 16 hours supply to agriculture is not in the purview of the DISCOM.

Commission's view: The DISCOMs may take a decision in consultation with the State Government.

207. Overloading of distribution transformers

Sri Dadi Veerabhadara Rao, President, Anakapalle Agriculturists Association, Anakapalle and Former Minister of A.P. has stated that approximately 10 to 20 submersible pump sets are existing on each distribution transformer. Due to this the distribution transformers are frequently tripped and voltage regulation is not within the permissible limits. DISCOMs should provide distribution transformers with permissible loads.

Sri Ch. Baburao, State Secretariat Member. CPI(M), Vijayawada has stated that additional transformers shall be provided wherever necessary.

APEPDCL Response: DISCOM is strictly following the norms of loading the distribution transformer upto 80% of its capacity only.

APSPDCL Response: Additional transformers are being provided depending upon the load and as per rules.

Commission's view: If the DISCOMs are following the basic technical norms there should be no issue.

208. Bills are issued after two years

Sri Balaji Prasad Panday, Rajamahendravaram has stated that even though meters were changed in Tadepalligudem (W.G. District) E.R.O area, the same were not updated in E.P.C.C.B. (Eastern Power Customer Care Billing) and minimum bills were issued to the consumers. Actual bills were issued after two years with arrears of thousands and lakhs of Rupees. As per Section 56 (2) of Electricity Act, 2003, old bills are not to be issued after two years.

APEPDCL Response: The matter will be verified and necessary action will be taken.

Commission's view: The grievance should be remedied as early as possible.

209. Notices shall be issued to the consumers by Regd. Post with Ack-due

Sri Balaji Prasad Panday, Rajamahendaravaram has stated that the DISCOMs are sending notices to the consumers by sticking postal stamp worth of Rs.5/- as per the General Terms and Conditions of Supply which is legally not valid. Action shall be taken for sending notices to the consumers by Regd.Post with Ack-due duly amending the General Terms and Conditions of Supply.

APEPDCL Response: The matter is under purview of the Commission.

Commission's view: It is for the DISCOMs to verify the prescribed procedure and follow the same. Refer GTCS 19.1:

19.1 Service of Notice

19.1.1 The delivery of any order/ notice by the Company to the consumer including those under Section 171 of the Act shall be undertaken in the following manner:

By RPAD/ Certificate of Posting / Courier/ other similar means;

or by hand to the person residing at the address notified to the Company by the consumer;

or by affixation at a conspicuous part of such premises in case there is no person, on whom the same can, with reasonable diligence, be delivered.

19.1.2 Any notice/ order shall be deemed to be delivered to the consumer, in case of (i) above, on the date of dispatch to the consumer; in case of (ii) above, on the date of delivery; and in case of (iii) above, on the date of affixation ("Date of Service").

19.1.3 Documents or notices so posted shall be presumed to have been duly received by the consumer on the date on which he could be reasonably expected to receive the same. The Company may if it chooses, adopt any other mode of service of documents and notices to the consumer from time to time.

210. Reduce charges for food processing units and SSIs

Sri Nunna Ramakrishna, Sri B. Jayaprakash Narayan, M/s The Sago Food Processing Cluster Industries Welfare Association, Samalkot, E.G. District have stated that the effluent generated in their units is not sufficient to produce Bio-gas for conversion into electricity and as such they are dependent on Electricity Board for their entire consumption and paying huge bills which has become burden and the units are becoming sick. They are unable to compete with the Sago units situated in Tamilnadu due to their lower cost of production. More Horse Power is needed during crushing seasonal period of 40-50 days (Jan-25 to Mar-15) and for the remaining 10 months the power consumption is very less for which they are obligated to pay minimum charges for the entire year in case of HT Billing. It is requested to allow 60% excess power consumption on contracted load (above the contracted load without any penalization / HT Billing and etc. during the crushing season for the period of 2 months) and reduce the unit price by Rs.4/- which will benefit the industry as well as Tapioca cultivating farmers who are dependent on this industry. It is also requested to reduce the M.D. Charges.

Sri Potluri Bhaskara Rao, President, M/s Andhra Pradesh Food Processing Industries Federation, Vijayawada has stated that the MD (Demand charges) have been increased from Rs.350 to Rs. 475 in 2018-19. The impact was so high on Food processing sector on the Companies/Firms which have low load factor. Many small scale and medium scale Industries in the sector are seasonal and run for 3 to 4 months in a year with a peak load and for the rest of the year hardly operates one shift a day with very low consumption of energy/very low load factor i.e. for 15% to 35% of the capacity leads to high escalation of the cost of unit charges up to Rs. 15 to 16 facing serious economic viability issues. The Commission is requested to review and reduce drastically MD charges for Food Processing Industry in slack season considering the Industry being Seasonal, Priority sector, highly risky and Sensitive, uplifts rural economy and provides massive local employment, to make the units viable.

Sri P. Koti Rao, Chairman, Energy Committee, A.P. Chambers of Commerce & Industries Federation, Vijayawada and Sri P. Vijaya Gopal Reddy, Co-Chairman, Energy Committee, FTAPCCI, Hyderabad have stated that the high level of Demand Charges have become a huge burden to existing SSIs and an entry barrier to prospective entrepreneurs.

The Commission is requested to adopt a structure on the lines of Gujarat State where in for instance,

- Upto 500 KVA: Demand Charges- Rs 150/KVA/ Month & Energy Charges- Rs.4. 00 per unit.

- For next 500 KVA: Demand Charges- Rs 260/ Month & Energy Charges- Rs. 4.20 per unit.
- For Bill Demand in excess of 1000 KVA: Demand Charges-Rs 475/Month & Energy Charges Rs.4.30 per unit.

The concerns of smaller Consumers of SME category is mainly to be well taken care at lower loads and thus maintaining equity.

APEPDCL Response: Tariff proposals for the FY2019-20 have already submitted to APERC. However, extending any benefits without GoAP support will affect the financial health of Licensees.

APSPDCL Response: Demand Charges are meant to recover, if not full, at least certain portion of fixed costs associated with the power procurement. As per the ARR & FPT filings for the ensuing year 2019-20, the fixed cost of power purchase is 28.33% of the total cost of Power purchase. Whereas the fixed charges recovered from the tariffs in the form of Demand/Fixed charges is 11.03% in the total revenue (excluding Non-Tariff Income) as per the filings. Since fixed cost recovery is very less when compared to the actual cost incidence, reduction of demand charges cannot be considered.

Commission's view: At the time of the upward revision of MD charges in FY2017-18, they were restricted to reasonable levels as against the demand of the DISCOMs for much higher charges, balancing the competing interests of the DISCOMs and the industry.

211. Non-Consideration of category change to HT-I (B)

Sri A. Venkat Rao, Vice President /Finance and Sri Alladi Ravinder, Advocate, on behalf of M/s TGVSRAAC Limited, Hyderabad have stated that they are the manufacturers of Caustic Soda Industry, which is an Energy Intensive Industry where the product is manufactured through "Electrolysis Process". They consume as much as 2800 units of Electricity required for manufacture of 1 MT of Caustic Soda and the major component of cost being Electricity charges constitute to 70% of the total cost of production.

Previously, during APSEB regime, they were in HT-1 Category but later included their industry in HT-III – Power intensive industries vide B.P. Ms No. 298 along with other consumers manufacturing Ferro Silicon, Sodium Metal, Ferro Chrome, Ferro Manganese, Charge Chrome, Silicon Carbide, Calcium Carbide, Sodium Chlorate, Potassium Chlorate. The principle criteria for identifying the power intensive industry are thus, their intensity of power consumption and the cost of power in relation to the cost of end product. The above said Board order was upheld by the Hon'ble High court and the issue was considered and decided by a Full Bench of the Hon'ble High Court at Hyderabad in VBC Ferro Alloys Limited Vs. A.P.S.E.B. and Others reported

in 2000 (5) ALT 340 (F.B.). They have also challenged the Board proceedings vide WP No.16886/1987 since they are also included in power intensive Industry under H.T. Category-III. The Hon'ble High Court at Hyderabad on 5.08.2003 by following the judgment of Full Bench, upheld the inclusion of their industry in power intensive industry. SPDCL has not considered their application for category change to HT-IB though they have submitted supporting data in claim as per Committee criteria and even though there is a direction of APERC in the matter in Tariff Order. Thus, they have filed a complaint before CGRF. The Commission is requested for classification of Caustic Soda Industry under "HT Category-I (B) - Energy Intensive Industries" on par with the Ferro Alloys Industries for Tariff year FY 2019-20.

APSPDCL Response: The matter is pending before CGRF, APSPDCL

APEPDCL Response: The specific complaint made against SPDCL is for disposal by CGRF of SPDCL. An indepth analysis needs to be carried out by DISCOMS as opined by the expert committee with regard to classification of any industry on par with Energy Intensive industries as submitted to APERC.

Commission's view: The dispute between the consumer and the DISCOM is stated to be pending before CGRF, Tirupathi in respect of Tariff Year 2018-19. Hence, the decision of the CGRF has to be awaited for taking any further action.

212. Rationalization of Tariff Categories

Sri P. Koti Rao, Chairman, Energy Committee, A.P. Chambers of Commerce & Industries Federation, Vijayawada and Sri P. Vijaya Gopal Reddy, Co-Chairman, Energy Committee, FTAPCCI, Hyderabad have requested that rationalization of Tariff Categories & reduction of Cross Subsidy levels in Tariffs should be done in view of the high level of Cross Subsidy in 33 kV Tariffs and the need to align them to their respective COS. The proposed draft Amendment to Electricity Act clearly proposes elimination of Cross Subsidies within three years starting 2019 beginning with a minimum of a one third reduction. Hence, in line with the above and as it is in vogue in several states like Gujarat, Tamilnadu, Karnataka, only two categories viz. Industrial LT and Industrial HT May be maintained. Such a move would also enhance the ease of doing business in the real sense.

DISCOMs' Response: Suggestion noted. Rationalization of Tariff structure envisaged by MoP is in its draft stage.

Commission's view: Tariff structure is attempted to be rationalized in this Order.

213. Re-categorization of Mee Seva centers under Domestic/Industrial Category.

The Director, Electronic Service Delivery (ESD), Mee Seva, Vijawada has stated that the AP State Mee Seva Operators Welfare Association represented for free supply of Electricity to all the

MeeSeva centres across the State of Andhra Pradesh as they are delivering Government to citizen services to the general public. The Mee Seva centres (Rural Village Level Entrepreneurs and Urban Franchisees) are delivering G2C (Govt.-to-Citizen) services pertaining to 36 government departments including B2C(Business-to-Consumer) and G2C services of SPDCL and EPDCL to the public. They are working as bridge between citizens and Government. The electricity charges borne by these centres are ranging from Rs.1,000/- to 2,000/- depending upon the area of connection (Rural and Urban) under commercial category.

The Commission is requested to consider MeeSeva centres as a special category and extend permission to provide electricity connections for MeeSeva centres in rural areas under Domestic connection tariffs and for MeeSeva centres in Urban areas under Industrial connection tariffs, so that MeeSeva centres can reduce the overhead expenditure.

DISCOMs' Response: Mee seva centres are charging for the services rendered by them and hence Domestic/Industrial tariffs cannot be applied to their nature of activity. If any rebate/concessions are to be extended, GoAP support is required for Licensees to meet the financial burden.

Commission's view: The DISCOMs' response is the view of the Commission also.

214. MRO certificate insisted for releasing of Agricultural Service

Sri C. Anjaneyulu, Krishna (Dt) has stated that earlier, department people used to accept VRO certificate for issuing of new agriculture services but now they are asking the MRO certificate for issuing of service connections.

APSPDCL Response: Certificate issued from VRO will be considered for the release of Agriculture service.

Commission's view: Needs no further clarification.

215. Complete the HVDS works in all areas

Sri C. Anjaneyulu, Krishna (Dt) has stated that the HVDS scheme should be completed in all the areas and requested to enhance the transformer capacity from 25 kVA to 40 kVA where ever it is needed while executing HVDS.

APSPDCL Response: HVDS scheme is under progress. it will be completed in all the pending areas. If the consumer finds any complaint regarding this scheme the consumer may contact the concerned AE/ADE. Wherever the capacity of load is more than the transformer capacity the DISCOM authorities are arranging additional transformer.

Commission's view: Nothing further to add.

216. Waiver of outstanding arrears to Domestic and Agricultural services in drought prone areas

Sri D. Janardhan, General Secretary, A.P. Rythu Sangam, Chittoor District (East) Committee, Tirupati, Sri A. Pullaiah CPI (M), Tirupati have stated that the Government of Andhra Pradesh has announced 58 Mandals of Chittoor District as drought prone areas and the people are facing difficulty to run their families and requested to waive the outstanding arrears (Domestic and Agricultural) of 58 mandals.

Sri Y. Srinivasula Reddy, MLC, Tirupati has stated that out-standing arrears from the consumers of drought prone areas should be waived off.

Sri V. Nagaraju, Secretary, Vyavasaya Karmika Sangham, Tirupati has requested to exempt electricity bills of drought prone area consumers.

APSPDCL Response: The subject is not under the purview of DISCOM

Commission's view: The State Government may take a view.

217. Consumers are insisted to bear charges for transportation of failed DTRs

Sri D. Janardhan, General Secretary, A.P. Rythu Sangam, Chittoor District (East) Committee, Tirupati, Sri A. Pullaiah CPI (M), Tirupati have stated that consumers are bearing the charges of transportation for failed DTRs and they are forced to bribe the department staff.

APSPDCL Response: Farmers can make a Complaint on Transformer failure to the Tool Free No: 1912. The failed transformer will be rectified within a stipulated time.

Commission's view: The aggrieved may bring such instances to the notice of JMD, Vigilance, AP Transco for necessary action.

218. 7 Hours Continuous power supply to Agricultural services

Sri D. Janardhan, General Secretary, A.P. Rythu Sangam, Chittoor District (East) Committee, Tirupati, Sri A. Pullaiah CPI (M), Tirupati have stated that the DISCOM authorities are not giving 7 hours of continuous power supply to the agriculture.

APSPDCL Response: As per the orders of the Government, the 7 hours continuation power supply is given to the farmers. If any specific complaint in this regard it may be brought to the notice to the concerned officer.

Commission's view: The DISCOMs should avoid scope for such complaints.

219. Reduce charges for Agricultural Solar connections

Sri D. Janardhan, General Secretary, A.P. Rythu Sangam, Chittoor District (East) Committee, Tirupati, Sri. A. Pullaiah CPI (M), Tirupati have stated that DISCOM authorities are collecting Rs. 25,000/- for the Solar pump set Connection. It should be reduced to Rs.10,000/-

APSPDCL Response: The cost of 5 HP Solar Motor is Rs. 3,12,200/-. Under JALASIRI scheme the DISCOM is collecting Rs. 25,000 only for release of service.

Commission's view: It is for the DISCOMs to consider the request.

220. Shifting of 33 kV and 11 kV lines

Sri D. Janardhan, General Secretary, A.P. Rythu Sangam, Chittoor District (East) Committee, Tirupati, Sri A. Pullaiah CPI (M), Tirupati have stated that in Rajiv Nagar Colony of Srikalahasti Town, there are nearly 7000 houses present. The 11 kV and 33 kV lines are passing over the colony and it may cause harm to the residents.

Sri P. Markondaiah and 4 others of K.M. Puram Village, Chittoor Dist. have requested that 33 kV line existing in the Govt. allotted land shall be shifted as construction of houses is stopped due to the power line.

APSPDCL Response: The consumer has to register an application for the shifting of the line and has to pay the shifting charges, then only the lines will be shifted.

Commission's view: The DISCOMs shall ensure that their works do not endanger human or animal life or property.

221. Don't privatize the APDISCOMs

Sri Y. Srinivasula Reddy, MLC, Tirupati has stated that the management of the Company should not be handed over to Private corporate agents in any situation.

APSPDCL Response: There are no such proposals.

Commission's view: The Commission is not aware of any such proposal.

222. Open access approval for supplying to HT-II Consumers

Sri B. Shyamsunder Reddy, President, A.P. Solar Power Developers Association, Tirupati has stated that the APSPDCL is currently not allowing the solar power developers to supply power to HT Category -II Consumers. APSPDCL projected that 110 MW of solar power is supplied HT Category II Consumers whereas in real only 10 MW is supplied as of now. The supply of power to HT Category-II is treated as loss of revenue, whereas it should be treated as benefit given by solar power policy to the solar power developers to encourage solar. Moreover, capacity of each of HT Category consumers is not more than 2 MW.

Sri M. Balakrishna Reddy, Director, M/s Vuddanda Solar Power Pvt. Ltd., Tirupati has stated that their existing short-term open access approval for supplying power to various HT Cat-II consumers has expired on 30-10-2018. When applied for feasibility, the same is not given by the Chief General Manager / P&MM & IPC without any written response as a of result which

20000 units are lost per day. The energy generated from the solar power plants is going as inadvertent power as there is no agreement in place. On the request of AP Solar power developers' association, the Commission has written a letter to the Chairman & Managing Director / SPDCL to provide permission and also to communicate the developments within 10 days. But still there is no response. The Hon'ble High Court of A.P have passed Order for Writ Petition No. WP 33612/2018 on 10-10-18 giving judgment in favour of M/s Varshini Exim Pvt. Ltd. to provide the approval for short term open access with HT Cat-II consumers also. Necessary instructions may be issued to the Chief General Manager / P&MM & IPC to provide the approval for short term open access immediately.

APSPDCL Response: As on date 22 Nos. solar power developers are supplying power under open access for capacity of 105 MW (Approx.). If all the developers are allowed to sell the power to HT Cat-II(A) consumers then APSPDCL will incur financial losses appropriately Rs.150 Crs. per annum. Further some solar power developers are approaching NREDCAP and APSPDCL to set up solar power plants for open access under third party sales to HT Cat-II(A) Commercial consumers. Already four or five solar power developers have registered applications with nodal agency namely SLDC and CE/Planning towards sale of power to HT Cat-II(A) commercial consumers under open access third party sales. These will add to the above said financial losses and finally APSPDCL may incur huge financial loss. As per Wind Power Policy of GoAP vide GO.Ms.No.9 of 2015, the developers are permitted to sell power under open access purposes to only HT Cat-I consumers. Whereas the GoAP Solar Policy did not specify the category of the consumers for open access 3rd party sales purposes clearly. All the solar developers are interpreting this aspect and requesting to allow open access 3rd party sales for HT Cat-II(A) consumers. If their requests are accepted then the DISCOMs will incur huge financial loss. Further, it is also to inform that a letter is addressed to the Principle Secretary to GoAP, Energy, I&I Dept., Amaravathi intimating that in the interest of DISCOM & all LT and HT consumers, APSPDCL may be allowed to file a review petition seeking permission to give approvals by APSPDCL to sell power by the solar power developers under open access third party sales only to HT Cat-I(A) consumers in line with AP Wind Power Policy vide GO.Ms.No.9 of 2015, dt.13-02-2015 and requested to accord permission for filing a review petition before Hon'ble High Court (On order of Hon'ble High Court of A.P in W.P.No.33612 of 2018). The permission for the above is yet to be received from the Energy Dept.

Commission's view: The result of the attempts of APSPDCL to have a review by the Hon'ble High Court have to be awaited.

223. Reduce Tariff to Sai Temples

Sri V. Balaji Prasad, General Secretary, Sri Shirdi Sai seva satsang samaj, Mailavram, Krishna (Dt) has stated that Sai Temples in the State are being constructed with the help of small donations from the devotees. Programs like Food Distribution, Cloth Distribution, Free Education, Health Camps are conducted to the needy poor, tree plantation and Swacha Andhra Pradesh and other programs are done with the help of donations. Sai Temple authorities are facing financial crisis to pay the electricity charges. There are nearly 3204 Sai Temples are available in the State and requested to reduce the electricity charge to Rs. 2/- per unit.

APSPDL Response: Based on the production of energy, the DISCOMs calculated the above tariff, reduction of tariff is not feasible.

Commission's view: The Energy charges standing at Rs. 6.86 per unit and fixed charges standing at Rs. 21 per kW were reduced by creating a separate category for all religious places above 2 kW capacity to Rs. 4.70 per unit and Rs. 20 per kW respectively from FY2016-17. As of now the same are at Rs. 5.04 and Rs. 30 respectively. Any further drastic reduction is not feasible of consideration.

224. Issues on works of licensees and compensation

Sri N. Ramesh, Ramanakkapeta (V), Krishna (Dt) has stated that the District Collector, Krishna District had issued orders vide File No. Rev-Rtiomis (PG)/2/2018-JA (H7) and it was issued not according to the minutes of meeting held with the farmers. He has requested that the Commission shall ensure 5 times more compensation with 100% land value and to cancel the proceedings issued by the concerned authority.

Sri Cherukuri Venugopal, Federation of Farmers Association, Guntupalli, Vijayawada has stated that in order to pay Compensation for the works of licensees Rs. 0.70 to Rs. 1.0 per unit may be collected in the Tariff. He has stated that compensation is not being paid properly for the works of licensees.

Sri Jalagam Kumara Swamy, Secretary, Bharatiya Kisan Sangh, Vijayawada has stated that compensation is to be paid to the area through which transmission lines are passing through as per Government Order but the G.O. is not being implemented properly. If the G.O. is implemented properly, a greater number of farmers may come forward for giving land and the works of the licensees will speed-up and reliable power may be distributed to all consumers. Administrative Service Officers are shown favoritism in payment of compensation for erection of towers and tower lines and smaller amount of compensation is being given to farmers when compared to higher officials. The farmers shall be paid proper compensation.

Sri Kaja Rambabu, Gollagudem village, Krishna District has stated that 400 kV lines were erected in their lands in 2014 no compensation is given so far. Very low compensation is being given to their area farmers unlike other areas viz. Gannavaram and Mylavaram where huge amount was paid. Representations were submitted to several officers several times, but there is no positive reply.

Smt. M. Subhashini, Yelamaru village, Krishna District has stated that their land was taken for works of licensees but compensation was not given even after approaching the District Revenue Officer and other officials several times.

Sri G. Satyanarayana Reddy, Nunna, Krishna (Dt) has stated that their lands are being surveyed by the officials of PGCIL for the construction of Towers & Lines in the Mandal of Vijayawada to Gannavaram Sub-Station. Because of the erection they are not able to cultivate the agricultural land and they are facing difficulty in selling the agricultural lands and requested to erect these tower lines through Bypass road in Vedurupovuluru Revenue Area and requested to erect the cable from bypass road.

Sri Ch. Baburao, State Secretariat Member. CPI(M), Vijayawada has stated that eligible compensation for works of licensees shall be paid in advance to the farmers.

Sri A.V.V. Ramana Rao, Peddaoutpalli, Krishna district has stated that Transco has laid towers and tower lines in their lands and giving very low amount of compensation. He has approached several offices and officers but there is no fruitful result.

Sri N. Umamaheswara Rao, Ithavaram village has said that Power Grid Corporation has laid the Chilakaluripeta - Vemavaram high tension line through his farm land and is giving very low compensation.

Sri V. Krishnaiah, State Secretariat Member, CPI(M), Tirupati, Sri C. Jayadeva Naidu, Peddakalva, Chittoor Dist. have requested for proper compensation for erection towers and lines in the fields.

Smt. K.M. Sumitra, Peddakalva, Chittoor Dist. has requested for compensation to the line laid in her field by the PGCIL.

Sri C. Madhava Reddy, President, Baratiya Kisan Sangh, Kadapa Dist. Branch has requested that compensation for the tower lines construction in Kadapa District shall be given on par with that of Nellore and Krishna Districts.

Sri G. Maheswara Rao, Tatakuntla, Krishna Dist. has stated that uniform compensation should be given for all the farmers.

APSPDCL Response: Matter is not under the purview of APSPDCL.

Sri M. Sreenivasulu, Damavaram, Nellore Dist. has stated that his land of 1.2 Acres was taken in 2012 for construction of 33/11 kV sub-station and the promised land in lieu of it is not given so far.

APSPDCL Response: Sri M. Srivivasulu and Sri M. Tirupalu, Damavaram (village), Nellore Dist. have given land of 1.2 acres for construction of 33/11 kV Sub-station which was built and inaugurated on 18.11.2013. As per the request of the family members, Sri M. Tirupalu was given Watchman job.

Commission's view: The aggrieved have to pursue their remedies before the District Collector concerned and then before the appropriate Commission in accordance with the Works of Licensees Rules, 2006 or the Andhra Pradesh Works of Licensees Rules, 2007, as the case may be, in respect of the works of licensees of CERC or APERC respectively.

225. Change of Category for Blood Banks

Sri K. Janaki Ramayya, Puneeth Welfare Society, Ravipadu (V), Guntur District has stated that they have established a Blood Bank in the name of Puneeth Welfare Society in 1998 and doing so many charity activities like supplying blood free of cost to heart operation patients through Agrogyasree, ESI, EHS etc. schemes and also collecting nominal fees for blood tests. In order to serve the people in the State through the existing and upcoming blood banks, they have requested that the category of blood banks may be changed from Category-2 to Category-7 (Ex. Like Shools, Collages, Hostels and Ashramas).

APSPDCL Response: Request for change of Category will be examined and will be communicated.

Commission's view: The Communication of the DISCOMs is awaited before the Commission considers the request.

226. Banking charges

Sri B. Shyamsunder Reddy, President, A.P. Solar Power Developers Association, Tirupati has stated that as per the AP Solar Power Policy, 2% banking charges are being deducted on the banked energy. The deduction should be done only one time, whereas currently it is deducted every month by the department. Hence, necessary amendment should be made to deduct the banked energy only once. He has further stated that there is a huge delay in the settlement of banked energy at pooled purchase cost by APPCC. This should be avoided and settled in predefined time. Currently there is a gap of around 5 months for the settlement. Sufficient staff should be placed to speed up the settlements to avoid confusion and proper billing.

APSPDCL Response: The banking charges are deducted as per the APERC Regulation No.2 of 2016. Suggestion noted.

APEPDCL Response: As per AP Solar Power Policy, 2018, banking charges shall be adjusted in kind.

Commission's view: The DISCOMs may examine the difficulties projected.

227. Demand Benefit to solar power consumers

Sri B. Shyamsunder Reddy, President, A.P. Solar Power Developers Association, Tirupati has stated that as per AP Solar Power Policy, reduction in demand should be provided to the consumers for the energy consumed from the solar power plants. As per the AP Transco settlement, MD Benefit is mentioned in the settlement reports whereas at the billing time Minimum 80% of Contracted MD is billed to the solar power consumers inspite of the reduction of the MD given at the time of APTRANSCO Billing settlements. The MD should be billed as per the Settlement abstract given by APTRANSCO, otherwise there is no benefit.

DISCOMs' Response: Noted.

Commission's view: The DISCOMs may act appropriately on the noted suggestion.

228. TOD Benefit to AP Solar power consumers

Sri B. Shyamsunder Reddy, President, A.P. Solar Power Developers Association, Tirupati has stated that the TOD Benefit to Solar power consumers is given in APEPDCL whereas in APSPDCL this provision is not given. It is requested to extend TOD Benefit for all the Solar power consumers, as the solar power is distributed across 96 blocks for 24 hours.

DISCOMs' Response: TOD benefit is being extended during the period from 6 AM to 10 AM in respect of Solar power consumers under HT Cat-I.

Commission's view: Nothing further to add.

229. Deemed banking

Sri B. Shyamsunder Reddy, President, A.P. Solar Power Developers Association, Tirupati has stated that currently deemed banking is given only once from the date of the synchronization to the date of open access. If by any chance if there is any time gap between two open access periods, the generated energy in this period is considered as inadvertent power. It should be considered as banked energy and should be settled at pooled purchase cost and adjusted to future open access consumers.

APSPDCL Response: As per the APERC Regulation No.2 of 2016, the deemed banking is considered from the date of synchronization of the COD only.

APEPDCL Response: As per AP Solar Power Policy, 2015.

Commission's view: The suggestion may be examined by the DISCOMs on merits and the Commission may be informed of their views.

230. Loss of energy during shutdowns due to DISCOMs

Sri B. Shyamsunder Reddy, President, A.P. Solar Power Developers Association, Tirupati has stated that if there is any shutdown in the connected substation, the solar power plant will be shut down for the time period in a day. In these blocks, settlements are also not done. If the shutdown is because of the DISCOMs, the loss should be accounted and provided to the generator and also the distribution of energy should be done in these time blocks also for the energy settlements.

DISCOMs' Response: CERC and APERC Regulations are being followed by DISCOMs.

Commission's view: The DISCOMs may suggest if any change in the Regulations is necessary.

231. Forecasting and Scheduling

Sri B. Shyamsunder Reddy, President, A.P. Solar Power Developers Association, Tirupati has stated that the Forecasting, scheduling should be removed for small developers of size less than 1 MW as they don't impact the grid and generated energy is consumed locally within nearby places.

DISCOMs' Response: CERC and APERC Regulations are being followed by DISCOMs

Commission's view: The suggestion is noted. The SLDC may exercise its powers to give appropriate directions under Section 33 (1) of the Electricity Act, 2003 and the APERC Regulation 4 of 2017 to remove any difficulties in giving effect to Regulation 4 of 2017 and in furtherance of the objective and purpose of the Regulation.

232. Open Access issues of Solar Developers

Sri B. Shyamsunder Reddy, President, A.P. Solar Power Developers Association, Tirupati has stated that Short /Long Term Open access approvals for the solar power plants with 11 kV Consumers are being denied without any reason and notice. As per the AP Solar power policy 2015 and APERC Regulation 2 of 2016, solar power-developers are allowed to sell the power to any third party-consumer under open access mechanism. This policy is applicable for 10 years from the date of the notification of the policy. Further, there are no wheeling/transmission losses/charges for the period of 10 years from the date of the commissioning of the solar power plant. The developers are establishing the solar power plants with lot of difficulty and taking loans from the bank for the long periods projecting the financial receivables from 11 kV Consumers. The project cost of these solar power projects commissioned 3 to 4 years back are about Rs. 7.5 Crores/MW. These smaller projects of size 1 to 5 MW should not be compared with

the projects established in the solar power-parks. The solar power plants are established after keeping in view the benefits offered by the Andhra Pradesh government in the solar power policy. The project financials and bank repayment period are fixed based on the consideration that power will be sold to 11 kV consumers only, as they have higher tariffs. Bank EMI may not be able to be paid if power is sold to 33 kV Consumers and will become default and project will collapse resulting in irreparable losses. The open access permission for the solar power developers with 11 kV consumers may also be allowed as per the AP Solar Power Policy, 2015.

The banked units are not settled for the last 2 years as all the Solar Small-scale Developers are facing lot of problems regarding the repayments to the Banks. Initially the settlement of units is done at APSPDCL on monthly basis, but after the 2014 CERC Policy the settlements are done at SLDC with 15 minutes interval, due to which lot of units are getting banked. The banked units may be settled at the rate as prescribed by CERC otherwise may be permitted to settle the banked units to the respective consumers for the last 2 years. Even Rs.11.77 per unit is paid for consumption at site. In the united state of A.P. there used to be huge shortage of power, so the banked units were not adjusted in settlement. But now as AP is having surplus power, may be allowed to settle the banked units throughout the year.

DISCOMs' Response: The Licensees are following AP Solar Power Policy, 2015 and relevant APERC regulations. Further, rebates/benefits/concessions, if any, in addition to present rebate/benefits/concessions will be a huge burden to Licensees and the Licensees expects GoAP support in the event of extending rebates /benefits / concessions considered, if any to solar developers.

Commission's view: Let the Government and DISCOMs examine the issue and take appropriate action.

233. Additional Meter

Sri Raj of Visakhapatnam stated that they are a joint family (2 nuclear families living together) are residing in an apartment. They applied for an additional meter to the apartment to reduce electricity bill claiming that they are 2 nuclear families residing in the same premises. Their request was not considered by EPDCL staff that the premises shall have partition separating within the apartment or separate kitchen. As there is no possibility for their apartment to be partitioned unlike individual house, they are requesting to cause verification and to treat their joint family as 2 nuclear families and 2 meters may be allowed, for all such similar cases also.

APEPDCL Response: It may be noted that each separate establishment will be given a separate point of supply. The Clauses in General terms and Conditions of Supply approved by APERC are reproduced hereunder for ready reference.

As per the GTCS Clause:

3.5 Definition of Separate Establishment

3.5.2.1 for the purpose of the GTCS, Separate establishments shall include the following types of establishments:

- i. Having distinct set-up and staff;
- ii. Owned or leased by different persons;
- iii Covered by different licenses or registrations under any law where such procedures are applicable; and
- iv For domestic category, the households having a separate kitchen.

3.5.2 Each separate establishment will be given a separate point of supply.

3.5.3 Notwithstanding the above provisions, the Company reserves the right, where it is reasonably established, that the consumers of the same group or family or firm or company who are availing supply under different service connections situated within a single premises by splitting the units, the Company may treat such multiple connections existing in the single premises as a single service connection and charge the total consumption of all the consumers at the appropriate tariffs applicable for a single service connection. Any officer authorized by the Company shall issue notices to the concerned consumers asking them to furnish a single application for all such services and to pay required charges for merging the services into a single service. Thus, the request is not considerable.

Commission's view: The concerned CGRF may be approached for any permissible relief.

234. Citizen Charter Implementation

Sri Ch. Baburao, State Secretariat Member. CPI(M), Vijayawada has stated that Citizen charter must be strictly implemented.

APSPDCL Response: Citizen Charter is being implemented.

Commission's view: Nothing further to add.

235. Take steps for getting subsidy

Sri Y. Srinivasula Reddy, MLC, Tirupati has stated that steps should be taken for getting the subsidy from Govt. towards free power supply to Agriculturists and other subsidies.

APSPDCL Response: Pursued with Govt. of A.P for getting subsidies

Commission's view: The State Government may take steps for payment of all the subsidy arrears upto date to the DISCOMs expeditiously.

236. Reduce Tariffs for Small business people

Sri Ch. Baburao, State Secretariat Member. CPI(M), Vijayawada has stated that encouragement shall be given to small vendors and small-scale industries by reducing the charges.

APSPDCL Response: Charges are being collected to the small vendors and small-scale industries as per the Tariff Order for FY2018-19.

Commission's view: The suggestion is kept in view.

237. Stop levy of additional consumption deposits

Sri Ch. Baburao, State Secretariat Member. CPI(M), Vijayawada has stated that collection of additional consumption deposits for additional loads shall be stopped.

Sri Kandregula Venkataramana, President, Consumer Organisations Federation, Visakhapatnam has stated that no penalties levied on Government departments for the additional loads and actions are not being taken for regularization of such additional loads.

DISCOMs' Response: Because of unauthorized additional loads, the transformers will be overloaded and will be burnt causing interruption to the consumers on the transformer. Regularization of unauthorized additional loads will help the DISCOM to increase the transformer capacity / provide additional transformer to reduce the interruptions. The departments have to come forward for regularization of additional loads otherwise penalties are being levied as per rules.

Commission's view: The suggestions are noted.

238. Compensation for equipment damage

Sri Ch. Baburao, State Secretariat Member. CPI(M), Vijayawada has stated that compensation shall be paid for damage of equipment due to voltage fluctuations and other reasons.

APSPDCL Response: Compensation is being paid in accordance with Regulation 2 of 2017.

Commission's view: Nothing further to add.

239. Provide Service Connection without legal documents

Sri Ch. Baburao, State Secretariat Member. CPI(M), Vijayawada has stated that 100% electrification scheme shall be implemented and service connection shall be released at Rs.100/- for poor people. Electricity connection shall be given to houses of the poor who do not have legal documents.

APSPDCL Response: Service Connections are being given at Rs. 150/- for the SC/ST consumers with load upto 250 W. Connections are being given as per rules for the consumers who do not have legal documents.

Commission's view: Nothing further to add.

240. UDAY Scheme

Sri Ch. Baburao, State Secretariat Member. CPI(M), Vijayawada has stated that GoAP should bear all the debts of the DISCOMs as per UDAY scheme and shall pay the questioned that why the DISCOMs have gone into deficit even after the debts were taken over by GoAP under UDAY.

APSPDCL Response: As per 1.2 (a) of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), GoAP has issued G.O.No. 27 dated 26.7.2016 agreeing to takeover 75% of DISCOMs maintenance cost debt of Rs. 8461.75 Cr. i.e. 6346.32 Cr. and 100% of Rs. 2546.15 Cr. under Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP). So far, GOAP has taken over the maintenance cost debt in full and Rs. 1909.69 Cr. in the FRP and still to take over Rs. 636.46 Cr.

APEPDCL Response: NIL

Commission's view: The deficit subsequent to the adoption of the UDAY scheme relates to the subsequent period after such adoption.

241. Street lights and Water Supply shall be treated as public service

Sri Ch. Baburao, State Secretariat Member. CPI(M), Vijayawada has stated that supply for street lights and water supply should be treated as public service and shall be charges accordingly but not in commercial category.

APSPDCL Response: As per the Tariff Order for FY2018-19, the charges for street lights and water supply schemes is less than the per unit cost of service. Further reduction is not justifiable.

Commission's view: Any change of the present tariff is not economically feasible.

242. Govt. should bear the dues of local bodies and Govt. departments

Sri Ch. Baburao, State Secretariat Member. CPI(M), Vijayawada has stated that all dues of local bodies and Govt. departments shall be borne by the Government.

APSPDCL Response: Under the purview of GoAP.

Commission's view: There is no dispute with the statement and the overall responsibility of the State Government will hopefully be discharged soon.

243. Long pending issue not resolved

Sri Dadi Matsya Raju, Veerananarayanam (V), Madugula Mandal, Visakhapatnam Dist. has stated that his grievance regarding agriculture connection is pending since 2010 despite of appeals at different forums like CGRF, Ombudsman and he is put to turmoil being without livelihood.

EPDCL Response: The issue will be enquired into and necessary action will be taken.

Commission's view: The Secretary of the Commission is directed to get factual reports from the concerned CGRF and Vidyut Ombudsman to consider any possible further action.

244. Separate tariff for Uttarandhra

Sri J.T. Ramarao, Chairman, Uttarandhra Political JAC, Visakhapatnam has stated that separate tariff shall be determined for the backward districts of Uttarandhra as recognized by GoAP and GoI.

EPDCL Response: Matter not under the purview of the DISCOM.

Commission's view: The suggestion is noted.

245. Billing Complaints

Sri D. Subba Rao, Yenamalakuduru, Krisna District has stated that he has billing related complaints for his agriculture connection at Kanuru, Krisna District.

SPDCL Response: NIL

Commission's view: The Consumer may approach CGRF/Tirupathi

246. Time required to study and file objections

Sri K Rajendra Reddy, P. Kothakota Post, Chittoor District has requested that 40 days time should be given after the filing of ARR in order to study and raise objections.

SPDCL Response: Under the purview of the Commission.

Commission's view: From 24.11.2018, the date of filing of ARRs and FPTs by the DISCOMs every stakeholder has the opportunity to communicate any views / suggestions / objections before the completion of the preparation of the Tariff Order in the third week of February, 2019 and not mere 40 days.

247. Provide Energy Efficient lights and fans in Rural Area

Sri K Rajendra Reddy, P. Kothakota Post, Chittoor District has requested to provide energy efficient lights and fans in rural areas.

SPDCL Response: NIL

Commission's view: The DISCOMs may take appropriate steps.

248. Public hearing in all places

Sri V. Krishnaiah, State Secretariat Member, CPI(M), Tirupati has requested to conduct the public hearing in all districts.

Commission's view: The suggestion is noted.

249. Thorough review of Tariff Orders Vs. Annual Reports needed

Sri P.H. Janakiram, Company Secretary, APSEBEA APSPDCL Unit has stated that comparison has to be made between Tariff Order Vs. the actuals as per Annual Reports of DISCOMs. The association has made an exercise in this regard by comparing Tariff Order Vs Annual Reports for the Financial years from 2008-09 to 2017-2018 and the findings are:

- a) The difference in sales between annual report and tariff order has varied from - 4515 MU to + 824MU. The percentage of difference has varied from - 14.62 % to + 6.40 %. The methodology being adopted for forecasting the sales needs to be verified by experts in statistics, as sales forecast is the basis on which ARR filings and Tariff orders are made up.
- b) The difference in Power Purchase in MU between annual reports and tariff order has varied from -3625 MU to + 6348 MU. The percentage of difference has varied from - 16.72 % to + 29.68 %.
- c) The per unit power purchase cost as per tariff order has increased from Rs.1.83 /- to Rs. 3.84/- whereas the actuals have increased from Rs.2.82/- to Rs.4.68/-. The difference has varied from Rs.0.56/- to Rs. 1.22/-. The percentage of difference has varied from + 4.90 % to + 54.78 %.
- d) The per unit cost to serve as per the tariff order has increased from Rs.2.76 /- to Rs.5.58. As per annual reports it has increased from Rs.4.43 /- to Rs. 7.85/-. The difference has varied from Rs.0.29 /- to Rs.3.38/-. The percentage of difference has varied from + 5.49 % to +75.53%

A thorough review is required as suggested above by comparing Tariff Orders Vs Actuals. As can be seen above, the per unit power purchase cost and per unit cost to serve rate have been increasing consistently since beginning which is forcing either to increase the tariff rates or subsidy amounts. There is a strong need to analyze thoroughly regarding why considerable deviations are taking place against the approved tariff order quantities. Action plan containing measures have to be listed out for reducing the power purchase cost, network cost and cost to serve cost.

SPDCL Response: Annual ARRs& FPT are being presented in pursuance to the prescribed formats given by the APERC wherein it is required to show actuals for previous year, first half of the current financial year and projections for second half of the current financial year and full year for the ensuing financial year.

Commission's view: The gap between the estimates / projections and the actuals is always attempted to be made minimal but total erasure of any gap is impossible given the very hypothetical nature of arriving at any estimates.

250. Fix Performance targets for DISCOMs

Sri P.H. Janakiram, Company Secretary, APSEBEA APSPDCL Unit has stated that in the public hearings being conducted by the Commission every year, many of the objectors are regularly submitting their views / suggestions / objections duly expressing their dissatisfaction on the tariff rates and also various aspects that (i) preferential tariff to the NCE plants are not justified, (ii) entering agreements for lengthy period of 25 Years is not correct, (iii) higher tariff rates for the NCE plants are not justified, (iv) backing down of conventional plants with lesser tariff rates is not appropriate and (v) reducing the plant load factors of APGENCO generating stations is not appreciated. The performance of the AP GENCO power plants is better than the NTPC power plants and many times APGENCO power plants stood at first place in the National level.

- i. Power purchases from Spectrum, Lanco, Simhapuri, Sembcorp is not correct. Short term power purchases, purchases from IEX etc. are not justified in the prevailing power surplus situations.
- ii. Swapping of power is not justified. The merit order despatch and its implementation requires review.

Many of the objectors are spending lot of their valuable time, doing a kind of research on electricity company's activities, listing out their findings and expressing their objections in the public hearings every year. Finally Tariff order comes out without knowing whether the objectors are satisfied with the replies or not. The association has studied and proposing the following for consideration of APERC.

To encourage non-conventional energy, APERC has fixed the mandatory RPPO targets to be followed by the AP DISCOMs duly specifying the yearly targets ranging from 5% to 17%. This has resulted in establishing huge quantities of Non-conventional Solar and Wind power projects. Further, to bring discipline and to encourage the DISCOMs, the concept of RE bonds and its trading has been implemented.

For reducing Power Purchase cost, Network Cost and Cost to Serve rates, this kind of enforcing is required duly specifying the yearly targets such that at least by the end of 5 years a reduction of 10% may be anticipated. For violations, penalties shall be imposed, similar to RPPO. Like RE bonds, performance bonds shall be introduced. This will facilitate and motivate both the managements and employees to reduce the said cost which will help the public at large. The Commission is requested to give a serious thought on the above suggestions and take necessary

action to get it implemented which will bring discipline in the electricity sector and ultimately many sectors will flourish thereby common people will be benefited substantially in many ways.

SPDCL Response: The Power purchase cost depends on various items such as Coal availability, fuel price etc., which are volatile and beyond the control of the licensee and not amenable to targets.

Commission's view: The well-meaning suggestions will be kept in view in dealing with the issues raised.

251. Govt. has to exempt the utilities from all taxes

Sri P.H. Janakiram, Company Secretary, APSEBEA APSPDCL Unit has stated that Govt. has to exempt all kinds of taxes for the electricity sector comprising generation, transmission distribution and retail sale which will help to reduce the tariff rates considerably. Government should not expect even a single rupee from electricity sector in order to keep the tariff rates at lowest level. Electricity being life energy, lowest tariff rates will propel other sectors to grow bound less which will drastically improve the economy of State and living standards of the common people.

SPDCL Response: Under the purview of the Govt. of A.P.

Commission's view: The State Government may take a favourable view.

252. Different rates for Urban and Rural

Sri P.H. Janakiram, Company Secretary, APSEBEA APSPDCL Unit has stated that differential rates shall be implemented for the commercial, industrial activities for the urban and rural areas. It will help to improve commercial and industrial activities in rural areas. Due to this people will find jobs nearer to their living places there by the migration will come down which will facilitate all the family members to live together. Many socio-economic advantages will result due to family members living together.

SPDCL Response: Under the purview of APERC

Commission's view: Let the DISCOMs study the implications of the suggestion and approach the Commission with their detailed reports and recommendations.

253. Fix Highest rates for activities not good for the society

Sri P.H. Janakiram, Company Secretary, APSEBEA APSPDCL Unit has stated that for the activities which are not good for societies highest tariff rates have to be fixed.

SPDCL Response: Fixation of tariff is to be based on cost of service and not based on other incidental aspects of the society etc.

Commission's view: The suggestion is noted.

254. DISCOMs are projecting higher ACoS than the actual

Smt. T. Sujatha, Joint Director, FTAPCCI and Sri Sourabh Srivatsava have stated that it was evident from the Tariff order for FY2018-19 that the DISCOMs had projected higher CoS than the Commission approved CoS. For the year 2019-20, licensees have projected an increase of around 9% and 6% in the average cost of service for APSPDCL & APEPDCL respectively without proposing any tariff hike and without any proposal to meet the projected revenue gap. The Commission should check the Cost of Service prudently before issuing the order.

DISCOMs' Response: The Projections have been carried out as per the realistic estimates available without proposing recovery methodology through increase of tariff expecting GOAP for providing subsidy to support licensees.

Commission's view: The Commission undertakes a prudent check of all the aspects of the filings.

255. Plan for Solar Agriculture Feeder pilot projects

Sri N. Sreekumar, Member, PRAYAS Energy group, Pune has stated that Andhra Pradesh has been promoting solar pumpsets and planning day time power supply to agriculture. Solar pumpsets have many advantages, but involve significant subsidy burden and high first-time cost for the farmer. There are also issues like modification of the pumpset, maintenance issues after warranty period and fear of theft. Solar agriculture feeder, where a 1-5 MW grid connected solar power plant powers a 11-kV feeder is a much better option. It does not require subsidy, does not call for any modification of the pumpset and farmer need not worry about maintenance. This is best implemented on feeders where agriculture supply has been mostly segregated. Maharashtra has taken this approach and plants adding up to 2000-3000 MW capacity are being implemented, covering 20% of the pumpsets in the State. In Andhra Pradesh, in addition to solar pumps, solar agriculture feeder pilot projects could be planned on a few feeders, which have predominantly agriculture load.

Commission's view: The DISCOMs will be better advised to consider the suggestion seriously.

256. Ideas to improve billing and revenue recovery

Sri N. Sreekumar, Member, PRAYAS Energy group, Pune has suggested the following:

(a) Rebate for additional units of consumption for industrial consumers

In order to retain consumers opting for alternate options of supply due to non-competitive tariffs offered by the DISCOMs, the tariff design could be changed such that a rebate of Rs.1/unit be provided on energy charges for every unit consumed more than the last year's

annual consumption. This rebate at the margin could incentivize some consumers from migrating to open access options to meet demand.

(b) Virtual net metering for government offices

In many states, revenue recovery from consumers, especially LT consumers providing public services (government schools, offices etc.) has been delayed or has been contributing to reducing collection efficiency. This can affect the working capital requirement and strain the finances of the DISCOM. In case an entity decides to install a roof-solar or a captive PV system, the ERC can allow virtual metering mechanism. Under such a mechanism, the consumer can obtain credits on their electricity bill for photo-voltaic systems that are installed off-site and shared among multiple offices of the same government department or board of service provider. Virtual metering can be restricted only to government offices, urban and local bodies, public schools and hospitals to address the issue of timely revenue recovery and ensure reliable supply for these services. The mechanism can help to provide power to these consumers at a fixed rate and also help meet the DISCOMs RPO requirement.

(c) Provision of rebate on e-billing adoption

Ensuring physical bills reach even remote rural locations and each consumer clustered urban locations can be cost-intensive and challenging for the DISCOMs in AP. Given the spread of telecom networks, increase in connectivity and spread of penetration of smart-phones, e-billing can be provided as an option for consumers even in rural areas. In fact, the DISCOMs can provide a 3% rebate to consumers who opt for e-billing and voluntarily turn down paper bill services. Consumers can always obtain a physical bill from the nearest offices on request, if required.

(d) Emerging issues due to short-term open access

Short term open access, especially day ahead open access has significant impacts on DISCOMs operations and power procurement planning due to opportunistic and frequent switching. While they are not being reported by the DISCOMs in AP as yet, based on the experience from other States, could become challenging to address in the coming years. Opportunistic switching adds to demand uncertainty making power procurement and management of DISCOM's thermal fleet a challenging task. Therefore, it imposes significant cost burden on DISCOMs and sometimes results in supply interruptions for regulated consumers. By design, short term open access only benefits a certain section of industrial consumers and the power exchanges. In turn, the mechanism increases the risk faced by open access generators and the DISCOM. Therefore, a transition away from short term open

access is crucial in the near future. In order to limit the impacts of short-term open access the ERC can ensure the following by amending its regulations:

(i) Phase-wise increase in minimum duration for short term open access to 1 year:

In the first phase, minimum duration of open access can be of 3 months, in the next phase, a minimum of 6 months and by the last phase, the minimum duration of short-term open access should be fixed for one year. Open access consumers can sign multiple types of contracts from various sources to meet their demand during such open access duration.

(ii) Deviation and Settlement mechanism to be applicable to open access consumers:

As the DISCOMs submit their schedule as well as the schedule of the embedded open access consumers (distribution open access consumers) together to the SLDCs, the consequences of the deviation in schedule (either penalties for overdrawal or load shedding) are being borne by the DISCOM. Therefore, APERC should also evolve a mechanism of sharing the penalties on an equitable basis, based on individual deviations, at least for larger open access consumers.

(iii) Levying higher charges on short-term open access consumers:

Consumers can also be incentivized to switch to long-term or medium-term options, if the ERC levies higher transmission charges, higher CSS and higher additional surcharge (if levied) on short-term open access consumers.

Commission's view: The well considered views are taken into consideration.

257. Collect penalty from M/s Simhapuri Energy Ltd.

Sri M. Venugopala Rao, Senior Journalist, Convener, Centre for Power Studies, Hyderabad has requested to direct the DISCOMs to collect penalty from Simhapuri for its failure to generate and supply Power as per the terms and conditions of the PPA.

Commission's view: Appropriate action as per the terms and conditions of the Power Purchase Agreement may be taken on merits.

258. No objection Certificate for Short term Open Access

Sri B.S.S.V. Narayana, Manager (Finance & Accounts), M/s Synergies Castings Limited, Visakhapatnam has stated that Open Access consumer has to submit FORM-A (Technical Feasibility Certificate) for every six months for getting a 'No-Objection Certificate' from DISCOMs. Many times, customers are not getting the same on immediate basis. Without the same a customer cannot go for purchase of power under Open Access. This is preventing the consumer to go for Open Access purchase which is against the spirit of the National Tariff Policy and the

Electricity Act, 2003. Hence, DISCOMs may be directed to issue the above on priority basis to avoid abnormal delay in purchasing power from Open Access suppliers.

Commission's view: Avoidable delay should be avoided by the DISCOMs.

259. Commission should implement the suggestions received

Sri Kandregula Venkataramana, President, Consumer Organisations Federation, Visakhapatnam has stated that the Government is encouraging private sector and watering down the public sector organisations and levying the burden on the public. The autonomous APERC constituted as part of electricity reforms should function independently to implement the suggestions received through public hearings without yielding to any pressures from the Government.

Commission's view: The Commission has not experienced any pressures from the Government in its functioning beyond what is permitted under the Electricity Act, 2003, the AP Electricity Reform Act, 1998 and the Rules and Regulations thereunder. The Commission is playing the role assigned to it under the statutes, rules and regulations to the best of its ability and judgement.

260. Implement RTI effectively

Sri Kandregula Venkataramana, President, Consumer Organisations Federation, Visakhapatnam has stated that for transparency and accountability and to curb corruption and malpractices, the Right to Information Act shall be effectively implemented.

Commission's view: The Right to Information Act is faithfully complied with by the Commission through its Public Information Officer and the Appellate Authority.

261. Include consumer societies in constituency level advisory committees

Sri Kandregula Venkataramana, President, Consumer Organizations Federation, Visakhapatnam has stated that district and constituency level advisory committees may be formed as per G.O.Ms. No. 113 dt. 3.10.2001 and it may be amended to include representation of consumer societies.

Commission's view: It is within the purview of the State Government.

262. Tariff is disproportionate to CoS in HT-I(B) between 132 kV and 33 kV

Sri P. Vijay Gopal Reddy, Sri P.S.R. Raju, Sri Sandeep Bairoliya, Sri S.N. Mohan, Sri Y.S. Gurunatha Rao and the Chairman, AP Ferro Alloys Producers' Association have stated that the tariff of 33 kV units in HT-IB category are exorbitant and disproportionate to the cost of service. In fact until the year 2012, HT-I(B) had a unified tariff for both 132 kV and 33 kV consumers. Thereafter the voltage level tariffs were introduced into this category without consideration to the

fragile nature of the industry. The tariff difference between 132 kV and 33 kV being 43 paise, imposes untoward hardship on these consumers.

Smt. T. Sujatha, Joint Director, FTAPCCI and Sri Sourabh Srivastava have stated that the difference between energy charges approved for the different voltage levels in the retail tariff schedule is significantly higher than the difference in cost of supply for such voltage levels. For 2019-20, the proposed cost of supply has been increased substantially, the present difference being to the tune of 36 paise. The current energy charges applicable for the respective voltage levels remains the same as approved through 2018-19 retail tariff order, thereby retaining the difference in voltage level wise energy charges at 43 paise. Apparently, a higher level of cross subsidy still remains applicable to the 33-kV class consumer. The Commission is requested to come out with a unified tariff for HT-I(B) industrial category and may propose some rebate based on the voltage of supply as similar to many states of India.

APSPDCL Response: Non-Uniform tariffs across voltages reflect voltage wise network usage and losses. The cost of service (CoS) for the same category of consumption for different voltages is different. The proposed voltage wise retail supply tariffs are commensurate with the voltage of CoS in that category. In the light of the above, the request of the Consumer “to keep unified tariffs across all categories” is not justified.

Commission’s view: A realistic assessment of the Cost of Service is made by the Commission which is different from that estimated by the DISCOMs.

263. Billing under domestic category for small self-employed consumers operating from homes

Sri. B.N. Prabhakar, President, Society for Water, Power & Natural resources conservation Awareness and Monitoring (SWAPNAM), Vijayawada has stated that on their request during the consideration of ARRs and FPTs of APDISCOMs during 2016-17 to consider for billing under Category-I, for those who run small commercial activity from their homes, the DISCOMs have responded positively. But, later APEPDCL has not issued any instructions in its area whereas APSPDCL have issued instructions to the field removing the ambiguity in categorizing the establishments or while releasing the service connections. APEPDCL is requested through the Commission to arrange to issue similar instructions, if already not issued.

Commission’s view: The APEPDCL may consider taking appropriate action.

264. Billing complaint

Shri C. Srinivasa Raju, Director, M/s Shri Girija Alloy & Power (India) Pvt. Ltd., Peddapuram has requested the Commission to direct the DISCOMs to refund the amount of excess billed based on the earlier tariff of HT-I(A) category for drawing start-up power from the Grid from 6th June, 2017 from which the start-up power actually had to be billed @ Rs. 11.77 per unit without any

fixed and minimum charges as per APERC Regulation on Power Evacuation from Captive Generation, Co-generation and Renewable Energy Source Power Plants (Regulation 3 of 2017) and to impose a late payment surcharge in case the DISCOMs don't refund the amount within a due date. In case the DISCOMs intend to adjust the same in bills it ought to be done inclusive of carrying cost of delay in adjustments.

Commission's view: The CGRF concerned alone has jurisdiction to decide any billing complaints.

CHAPTER - IV

SALES, LOSSES AND POWER PURCHASE REQUIREMENT

Introduction

264 In this Chapter, the Commission has examined the sales forecast/projections and network losses and thereafter the power purchase requirement incorporated by licensees in their respective ARR/FPT filings for FY2019-20. The Commission has, while examining the sales forecast, network losses/energy losses and power purchase requirement for FY2019-20, reckoned/considered all the views / objections / suggestions expressed by the stakeholders in writing and during public hearings, which have been elaborated in Chapter-III, to the extent they are relevant to the subject matter. The Commission has accepted the sales for both the licensees at 59162.29 MU against 60219.48 MU estimated and filed by licensees for FY2019-20 as detailed hereunder:

Methodology Followed by Licensees

265 As a prelude to estimation of Aggregate Revenue Requirement (ARR)/Expenditure for the tariff year FY2019-20, licensees have computed the power purchase requirement in the following manner;

- *Forecasted/estimated the sales for FY2019-20 for different consumer categories separately for the year,*
- *Aggregated the forecasted/estimated sales at different voltage levels, i.e. LT, HT-11kV, HT-33 kV and HT-132kV and above,*
- *Adopted the network losses for the year FY2019-20 as projected in the resource plan for the 4th Control Period which is already submitted to the Commission.*
- *Grossed up the forecasted/estimated sales with the adopted network losses (both technical and commercial) applicable at each voltage level to compute the power purchase requirement for the year.*

Sales Forecast

266 Licensees have followed modified trend approach in forecasting /estimating the sales for different consumer categories based on historical sales volumes from FY2013-14 to FY2018-19 (for FY2018-19, actual sales for the first half along with the estimates for the second half). The time series forecast for FY2019-20 has been modified to accommodate the likely impact of different factors such as increasing commercialization / development in certain districts / regions, load reliefs issued in the past and other macroeconomic variables. The following inputs among others have been taken to arrive at the sales estimation for FY2019-20:

- *CAGR computed for historical sales for FY2013-14 to FY2018-19.*
- *Additional loads for Lift Irrigation Schemes, CRDA and Industrial Clusters etc.*

- To supply uninterrupted power 24 X 7 for all categories of consumers except agriculture. Estimated supply for agriculture is 7 hours.

267 Licensees have forecasted the sales volume at 60219.48 MU for FY2019-20 which is higher by 10.71% compared with the sales volume approved by the Commission for FY2018-19. The details are given in the table below:

Table 7: Sales Volume Approved for FY2018-19 and Projections for FY2019-20

Consumer Category		2018-19 Approved (as per TO)			2019-20 Filing			FY2019-20 over FY2018-19		
		SPDCL	EPDCL	Total	SPDCL	EPDCL	Total	SPDCL	EPDCL	Total
LT-I	Domestic	9168.39	5512.92	14681.32	9116.81	5670.71	14787.52	-0.56%	2.86%	0.72%
LT-II	Non-Domestic	1906.11	1100.97	3007.08	1993.47	1124.09	3117.56	4.58%	2.10%	3.67%
LT-III	Industry	2303.21	1351.80	3655.01	2592.24	1816.59	4408.83	12.55%	34.38%	20.62%
LT-IV	Cottage Industries	42.63	2.61	45.24	49.44	2.75	52.20	15.98%	5.44%	15.37%
LT-V	Agriculture	8741.73	2090.27	10832.00	10293.28	2280.67	12573.95	17.75%	9.11%	16.08%
LT-VI	Street Lighting	771.31	257.09	1028.39	725.34	236.61	961.95	-5.96%	-7.97%	-6.46%
LT-VII	General	109.24	60.39	169.63	114.39	70.08	184.47	4.72%	16.04%	8.75%
LT-VIII	Temporary	1.63	0.67	2.29	1.24	0.81	2.04	-	-	-
HT-I	Industry	7436.73	6736.90	14173.63	7877.01	7741.72	15618.74	5.92%	14.92%	10.20%
HT-II	Others	802.72	605.99	1408.70	861.68	682.15	1543.83	7.35%	12.57%	9.59%
HT-III	Public Infrastructure and Tourism	58.53	44.62	103.15	56.74	39.37	96.11	-3.06%	-11.76%	-6.82%
HT-IV	Lift Irrigation	2436.08	604.08	3040.16	2978.73	1390.73	4369.47	22.28%	130.22%	43.72%
HT-V	Railway Traction	721.49	708.53	1430.03	849.45	710.89	1560.34	17.73%	0.33%	9.11%
HT-VI	Townships	37.24	35.64	72.87	30.14	26.68	56.82	-19.06%	-25.14%	-22.03%
HT-VII	Green Power	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
HT-VIII	Temporary	0.12	4.41	4.53	1.89	10.82	12.71	-	-	-
HT-IX	RESCOs	384.62	353.20	737.82	509.44	363.49	872.94	32.45%	2.91%	18.31%
Total		34921.79	19470.09	54391.87	38051.30	22168.18	60219.48	5.92%	14.92%	10.71%

268 The forecasted sales volume for FY2019-20 is higher by 9.85% compared with the sales estimate made by licensees for FY2018-19 (based on actual for first half and estimates for second half of FY2018-19). The details are given in the table below:

Table 8: Sales Volume Estimates for FY2018-19 and Projections for FY2019-20

Consumer Category		2018-19 Estimates			2019-20 Projection			Change over Estimates		
		SPDCL	EPDCL	Total	SPDCL	EPDCL	Total	SPDCL	EPDCL	Total
LT-I	Domestic	8578.20	5316.46	13894.66	9116.81	5670.71	14787.52	6.28%	6.66%	6.43%
LT-II	Non-Domestic	1863.13	1040.24	2903.37	1993.47	1124.09	3117.56	7.00%	8.06%	7.38%
LT-III	Industry	2293.19	1561.99	3855.18	2592.24	1816.59	4408.83	13.04%	16.30%	14.36%
LT-IV	Cottage Industries	44.70	2.59	47.29	49.44	2.75	52.20	10.61%	6.14%	10.37%
LT-V	Agriculture	9894.41	2078.50	11972.91	10293.28	2280.67	12573.95	4.03%	9.73%	5.02%
LT-VI	Street Lighting	692.76	230.59	923.35	725.34	236.61	961.95	4.70%	2.61%	4.18%
LT-VII	General	107.25	64.97	172.22	114.39	70.08	184.47	6.66%	7.87%	7.12%
LT-VIII	Temporary	1.18	0.78	1.96	1.24	0.81	2.04	-	-	-
HT-I	Industry	7321.97	7048.47	14370.44	7877.01	7741.72	15618.74	7.58%	9.84%	8.69%
HT-II	Others	814.23	655.24	1469.47	861.68	682.15	1543.83	5.83%	4.11%	5.06%
HT-III	Public Infrastructure and Tourism	54.45	38.35	92.80	56.74	39.37	96.11	4.21%	2.67%	3.57%
HT-IV	Lift Irrigation	2239.84	478.27	2718.11	2978.73	1390.73	4369.47	32.99%	190.78%	60.75%
HT-V	Railway Traction	824.71	690.97	1515.68	849.45	710.89	1560.34	3.00%	2.88%	2.95%
HT-VI	Townships	26.77	26.37	53.14	30.14	26.68	56.82	12.59%	1.17%	6.92%
HT-VII	Green Power	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
HT-VIII	Temporary	1.63	10.77	12.40	1.89	10.82	12.71	-	-	-
HT-IX	RESCOs	475.03	341.56	816.59	509.44	363.49	872.94	7.24%	6.42%	6.90%
Total		35233.45	19586.13	54819.58	38051.30	22168.18	60219.48	5.92%	14.92%	9.85%

269 Actual sales volume from FY2015-16 to FY2017-18, estimates for FY2018-19 are compared with approved sales volume by the Commission for the respective years. The range of percentage variations of total actual sales volume over approvals is 0.79 to (-) 7.82. The abnormal variations in some individual categories may be due to various reasons which could not be reasonably anticipated. The details are given in the table below:

Table 9 : Sales Volume Actual (Estimates for FY2018-19) and Approvals for FY2015-16 to FY2018-19 (MU)

Category	Sales in MU								% of Change over approvals				
	Approved				Actuals				Proj.				
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	
Domestic	11102.38	12719.61	13841.17	14681.32	11373.64	12205.90	13197.77	13894.65	2.44%	-4.04%	-4.65%	-5.36%	
Non domestic	2181.90	2637.84	2892.07	3007.08	2381.80	2553.99	2729.10	2903.37	9.16%	3.18%	5.64%	3.45%	
Industrial	2230.26	2651.38	2578.53	3655.01	2236.17	2577.04	3321.08	3855.18	0.26%	2.80%	28.80%	5.48%	
Cottage Industries & Dhobighats	35.34	43.88	42.48	45.24	38.86	42.00	42.78	47.29	9.96%	-4.28%	0.71%	4.53%	
Irrigation and Agriculture	9956.49	10673.86	10832.00	10832.00	10631.82	11668.91	10828.48	11972.91	6.78%	9.32%	-0.03%	10.53%	
Local Bodies, St. Lighting & PWS	774.42	775.55	857.18	1028.39	772.24	852.75	926.11	923.35	-0.28%	9.95%	8.04%	-10.21%	
General Purpose	126.85	145.34	168.78	169.63	135.91	145.31	155.17	172.22	7.14%	-0.02%	-8.06%	1.52%	
Temporary Supply	1.78	16.77	2.15	2.29	2.45	1.92	1.90	1.96	-	-	-	-	
LT Total	26409.42	29664.23	31214.36	33420.97	27572.87	30047.83	31202.39	33770.95	4.41%	1.29%	-0.04%	1.05%	
Industrial	16909.35	14870.97	14447.57	14173.63	12777.27	12171.47	13351.75	14370.43	-7.39%	-18.15%	-7.58%	1.39%	
Others	1329.19	1415.58	1587.17	1408.70	1337.07	1266.79	1364.92	1469.45	0.59%	-10.51%	-14.00%	4.31%	
Public Infrastructure and Tourism	87.22	69.47	105.41	100.15	35.51	90.55	98.17	92.80	-59.26%	30.35%	-6.87%	-10.03%	
Lift Irrigation	405.29	1756.58	744.19	3040.16	447.50	1271.84	1490.02	2718.10	10.41%	-27.60%	100.30%	-10.59%	
Railway Traction	1562.50	1509.41	1229.76	1430.03	1345.17	1284.01	1410.38	1515.68	-10.91%	-14.93%	14.93%	5.99%	
Townships and Colonies	80.86	73.49	80.40	72.87	74.36	66.92	56.42	53.14	-8.04%	-8.94%	-29.83%	-27.08%	
Green Power	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-	
RESCOs	586.11	631.52	667.98	737.82	592.10	703.43	699.49	816.59	1.02%	11.39%	4.72%	10.68%	
Temporary Supply	16.62	0.00	0.52	4.53	0.00	5.35	8.68	12.40					
HT Total	20977.19	20327.02	18852.95	20970.90	16108.94	16860.36	18483.43	21048.60	-23.21%	-17.05%	-2.01%	0.37%	
LT + HT Total	47386.61	49991.25	50077.30	54391.87	43681.81	46908.18	49685.82	54819.53	-7.82%	-6.17%	-0.78%	0.79%	

270 The Commission notes that the licensees' estimated sales for FY2018-19 are likely to reach the sales volume approved. However, overall decrease in sales in domestic category may be due to energy efficiency measures promoted by the licensees and use of the higher efficient domestic appliances. LT industrial sales increase is a sign of small scale industry picking up. It is a cause of concern that sales in LT agriculture increased significantly in spite of increase of HT lift irrigation consumption over the previous years, good monsoon and several other measures initiated by GoAP for conservation of water usage in agriculture. Increase of HT industrial and HT commercial sales is a good sign which have positive impact on total revenue of licensees. Number of applications are pending from all categories of consumers as per the filings and licensees shall endeavor to release the supply to pending applicants at the earliest possible time to achieve the projected sales. The details of sales volume approved and estimated actuals for FY2018-19 are given in the table below.

Table 10: Sales Volume Estimates and Approvals for FY2018-19 (MU)

Consumer Category		2018-19 Approved (as per TO)			2018-19 Estimates			Change over Estimates		
		SPDCL	EPDCL	Total	SPDCL	EPDCL	Total	SPDCL	EPDCL	Total
LT-I	Domestic	9168.39	5512.92	14681.32	8578.20	5316.46	13894.66	-6.44%	-3.56%	-5.36%
LT-II	Non-Domestic	1906.11	1100.37	3007.08	1863.13	1040.24	2903.37	-2.25%	-5.52%	-3.45%
LT-III	Industry	2303.21	1351.80	3655.01	2293.19	1561.99	3855.18	-0.44%	15.55%	5.48%
LT-IV	Cottage Industries	42.63	2.61	45.24	44.70	2.59	47.29	4.85%	-0.66%	4.54%
LT-V	Agriculture	8741.73	2090.27	10832.00	9894.41	2078.50	11972.91	13.19%	-0.56%	10.53%
LT-VI	Street Lighting	771.31	257.09	1028.39	692.76	230.59	923.35	-10.18%	-10.30%	-10.21%
LT-VII	General	109.24	60.39	169.63	107.25	64.97	172.22	-1.82%	7.58%	1.52%
LT-VIII	Temporary	1.63	0.67	2.29	1.18	0.78	1.96	-27.45%	16.80%	-14.57%
HT-I	Industry	7436.73	6736.90	14173.63	7321.97	7048.47	14370.44	-1.54%	4.62%	1.39%
HT-II	Others	302.72	605.99	1408.70	814.23	655.24	1469.47	1.43%	8.13%	4.31%
HT-III	Public Infrastructure and Tourism	58.53	44.62	103.15	54.45	38.35	92.80	-6.98%	-14.05%	-10.04%
HT-IV	Lift Irrigation	2436.08	604.08	3040.16	2239.84	478.27	2718.11	-8.06%	-20.83%	-10.59%
HT-V	Railway Traction	721.49	708.53	1430.03	824.71	690.97	1515.68	14.31%	-2.48%	5.99%
HT-VI	Townships	37.24	35.64	72.87	26.77	26.37	53.14	-28.11%	-26.01%	-27.08%
HT-VII	Green Power	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
HT-VIII	Temporary	0.12	4.41	4.53	1.63	10.77	12.40			
HT-IX	RESCOs	384.62	353.20	737.82	475.03	341.56	816.59	23.51%	-3.29%	10.68%
Total		34921.79	19470.09	54391.87	35233.45	19586.13	54819.58	0.89%	0.60%	0.79%

271 The Commission notes as in earlier orders, the trend method for forecasting the sales for end users is more appropriate for general categories of consumers (categories consist of large number of consumers with records of historical meter readings/sales). For exceptional consumer categories (where most of the consumers are not metered leading to non-availability of historical information and number of consumers are few with large capacity such as Lift Irrigation and RESCOs), an estimate in projecting the sales and not the actuals appear to be imminent. Accordingly, the Commission has, except for three exceptional consumer categories, LT-V: Agriculture, HT-IV: Lift Irrigation and RESCOs, the sales of which categories are revised based on the considerations as given hereunder, accepted the forecasted/estimated sales by licensees for FY2019-20 as filed.

LT-V: Agriculture

272 Most of the consumers are not metered due to historical reasons and some sort of estimation is necessary based on sampling methods. In this regard, licensees are stated to have adopted robust methodology as suggested by the Indian Statistical Institute (ISI), Hyderabad for estimation of the agricultural consumption. Distribution Transformers (DTRs) are metered on sample basis and extrapolated the sample results on total agricultural DTR population to arrive at total consumption on monthly basis. Validation of the agricultural DTR population list, validation of the selection of DTRs for metering, validation of sampled DTR meter readings and audit procedures to check these basic aspects for authenticity was prescribed in the ISI methodology.

273 Licensees have, while factoring connections released during FY2018-19 as per the Government of Andhra Pradesh directions and new connections to be released during FY2019-20, estimated the consumption for agricultural consumer category for FY2019-20

based on historical consumption. Accordingly, SPDCL has estimated the consumption at 10293.28 MU which is 4.03% higher compared with the estimated consumption for the current year at 9894.41 MU. The projected sales are 17.75% higher over the approved sales 8741.73 MU for FY2018-19. Similarly, EPDCL has estimated the consumption at 2296 MU which is 9.73% higher compared with the estimated consumption for the current year at 2078.50 MU. The projected sales are 9.11 % higher over the approved sales 2090.27 MU for FY2018-19.

274 The Commission, while finalizing the sales estimate of agricultural consumption in LT supply for FY2019-20 has considered the following points in the back ground of historical data:

- (i) **Number of measures, such as replacement of old pump sets with energy efficient pump sets, promotion of solar power pump sets etc. are stated to have been under taken by both licensees for limiting the agricultural sales. In addition to the above, Agricultural demand was stated to be in negative trend for the past three years due to favorable climatic conditions in the jurisdiction of EPDCL but not SPDCL.**
- (ii) The actual agricultural consumption details for first half (H1) of FY2018-19 furnished in the filings are as given below:

Sl.No.	Description	SPDCL	EPDCL	Total
1	Actual Sales in H1 of FY 2018-19 (MU)	4539.64	834.00	5373.64
2	Energy Requirement approved in FY2018-19 (MU)	8741.73	2090.27	10832.00
3	Percentage of actual sales in total sales approved	52.00	40.00	50.00

- (iii) The actual agricultural consumption for the FY2017-18 is 8640.19 MU which is less than 8741.73 MU approved by the Commission in respect of SPDCL as per their filing.
- (iv) Many lift irrigation schemes are planned to be commissioned in FY2019-20 and steps are being taken for conservation of water usage in agriculture by Government of Andhra Pradesh.
- (v) Though the estimated consumption is stated to be based on ISI methodology, sufficient supporting/validation data is not furnished in ARR filings in this regard.
- (vi) The Government of Andhra Pradesh in Energy, Infrastrure & Investment (Power.I) Department have issued orders in G.O.Ms. No.17, dated 15-02-2019 (Annexure-03) increasing the earlier 7 hours of free power supply to 9 hours for the farming community. The Government Orders referred to the necessary subsidy being

provided to the DISCOMs by the Government of Andhra Pradesh towards free power supply and undertook payment of additional subsidy towards supply of 9 hours power to agricultural consumers by the Government to the DISCOMs. However, the probable extra consumption due to increased hours of supply can only be a matter of guess and estimate and at any rate the cost of supply of that increase consumption has been promised by the State Government to be subsidized under section 65 of the Electricity Act, 2003 to the DISCOMs. Hence, any possible increase in consumption and consequently possible increase in annual requirement of the DISCOMs due to this event subsequent to the filings are not included in relevant calculations. These aspects can be appropriately taken into consideration in any true-up or true-down applications that have to be filed by the DISCOMs after the financial year and the same will have no impact on the rights and interest of the consumers, the matter practically being between the DISCOMs and State Government to that extent.

- (vii) Licensees are not reporting in their filings, the number of services which are not using supply due to dried bore wells and other reasons.
- (viii) The estimated agricultural consumption for the month of March, 2019 is 37% and 27% over and above for the month of February, 2019 by the SPDCL & EPDCL respectively.

As such, the Commission has not accepted the sales as forecasted/estimated by licensees for FY2019-20 and accepted the sales at 9% over and above the approved sales for FY2018-19 as against 17.75% projected in respect of APSPDCL and the sales at the level as approved in FY2018-19 without any increase in respect of APEPDCL.

- 275 However, the Licensees need to recognize that the sales volume to this consumer category shall be within the approved sales volume and in case the actual sales volume exceeds the approved quantity, per unit financial loss would be very high as it is a subsidized consumer category both by cross subsidy and external subsidy. If the actual sales volume is more than approved sales volume, gain will be minimum as most of the full cost recovery for this consumer category is made through subsidy by the Government. Hence, the sales volume variation risk/reward for this category could be seen as maximum and therefore licensees are directed:

To be vigilant on sales volume to this consumer category (covering only genuine consumers and preventing any unauthorized and unaccounted pilferage or theft of energy in any manner) and invoke appropriate remedial measures, under intimation to the Commission, to meet the excess cost in case the actual sales are likely to exceed the approved sales volume during the year with authenticated data in line with Commission's directives.

HT- IV: Lift Irrigation Schemes

276 The estimated sales for this consumer category for FY2018-19 are 2718.11 MU against 3040.16 MU which was approved by the Commission¹ after obtaining information from the Irrigation Department, Government of Andhra Pradesh. The estimated sales volume is near to the approved. Further, the licensees have stated that the new lift irrigation schemes to be commissioned in FY2019-20 as provided by Chief Engineer, Lift Irrigation Schemes, AP Transco are taken into consideration while projecting the sales for FY2019-20. In this regard, the information obtained for cross checking by the Commission from Irrigation department, GoAP is also near to the sales volume filed by Licensees. Therefore, the Commission has approved the sales volume as filed by the Licensees in respect of HT-Lift Irrigation schemes.

277 Even if the actual sales are less / more than the sales volume approved by the Commission, licensees may not incur much loss since the tariff for this consumer category is nearer the cost of service.

Rural Electric Cooperative Societies (RESCOs)

278 RESCOs in the State (Kuppam RESCO in SPDCL supply area, and Anakapalle RESCO & Cheepurupalle RESCO in EPDCL supply area) purchase electricity from respective licensees and sell the same to LT consumers in their designated supply areas. RESCOs have also filed applications with the Commission for determination of bulk supply rate for FY2019-20 at which they purchase electricity from respective licensees². In these applications, RESCOs have estimated the power purchase requirement and the Commission has examined these filings for finalization of sales volume to RESCOs by licensees while considering the forecasted sales made by licensees in their filings.

279 The Commission has approved the Sales to LT Consumer categories for FY2019-20 at 7.99% higher for SPDCL and 7.96% higher for EPDCL compared with the sales approved for FY2018-19. The Commission has caused similar increase in sales volume to RESCOs for FY2019-20, which is more appropriate as RESCOs sell electricity only to LT Consumers. Accordingly, the volume of sales to RESCOs by licensees has been placed at 415.36 MU in respect of SPDCL and 381.30 MU in respect of EPDCL during FY2019-20.

¹ See **Error! Reference source not found.**

² However, RESCOs sell electricity to consumers at the retail supply tariff determined by the Commission for licensees. The power purchase cost to be paid by RESCOs to licensees is derived as the difference between the revenue and non-power purchase component of their aggregate revenue requirement. The Commission issues separate order(s) determining the bulk supply rate for each RESCO on application made in this regard.

280 The Commission has, with the above-mentioned modifications to the licensees' filings with regard to sales volume for Agricultural category and RESCOs, determined the sales for both licensees at 59162.29 MU for FY2019-20, 37166.70 MU for SPDCL and 21995.59 MU for EPDCL. The approved sales by the Commission for FY2019-20 is 9 percent higher over the sales approved for the FY2018-19 compared to 10.71 percent filed by the licensees. The details are given in the table below:

Table 11 : Sales Volume Estimates and Approvals for FY2019-20 (MU)

Consumer Category		Filed by Licensee			Approved by APERC			Variations over Filings		
		SPDCL	EPDCL	Total	SPDCL	EPDCL	Total	SPDCL	EPDCL	Total
LT-I	Domestic	9116.81	5670.71	14787.52	9116.81	5670.71	14787.52	0.00	0.00	0.00
LT-II	Non Domestic/Commercial	1993.47	1124.09	3117.56	1993.47	1124.09	3117.55	0.00	0.00	0.00
LT-III	Industry	2592.24	1816.59	4408.83	2592.24	1816.59	4408.83	0.00	0.00	0.00
LT-IV	Cottage Industries & Agro Based Activit	49.44	2.75	52.20	49.44	2.75	52.20	0.00	0.00	0.00
LT-V	Agricultural	10293.28	2280.67	12573.95	9502.76	2090.27	11593.03	-790.52	-190.40	-980.92
LT-VI	Street Lighting, PWS & NTR Sujala	725.34	236.61	961.95	725.34	236.61	961.95	0.00	0.00	0.00
LT-VII	General Purpose	114.39	70.08	184.47	114.39	70.08	184.47	0.00	0.00	0.00
LT-VIII	Temporary Supply	1.24	0.81	2.04	1.24	0.81	2.04	0.00	0.00	0.00
HT-I	Industry	7877.01	7741.72	15618.74	7877.01	7741.72	15618.74	0.00	0.00	0.00
HT-II	Others	861.68	682.15	1543.83	861.68	682.15	1543.83	0.00	0.00	0.00
HT-III	Public Infrastructure and Tourism	56.74	39.37	96.11	56.74	39.37	96.11	0.00	0.00	0.00
HT-IV	Lift Irrigation and Agriculture	2978.73	1390.73	4369.47	2978.73	1390.73	4369.47	0.00	0.00	0.00
HT-V	Railway Traction	849.45	710.89	1560.34	849.45	710.89	1560.34	0.00	0.00	0.00
HT-VI	Town Ships and Residential Colonies	30.14	26.68	56.82	30.14	26.68	56.82	0.00	0.00	0.00
HT-VII	Green Power	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
HT-VIII	Temporary	1.89	10.82	12.71	1.89	10.82	12.71	0.00	0.00	0.00
HT-IX	RESCOs	509.44	363.49	872.94	415.36	381.30	796.55	-94.08	17.81	-75.27
All	Total	38051.30	22168.18	60219.48	37166.70	21995.59	59162.29	-884.60	-172.59	-1057.19

Power Purchase Requirement-Role of Network Losses

281 To meet the estimated sales volume to different consumer categories, licensees need to purchase the power from different generating stations, market sources etc. As the power is to be transmitted from different origins to consumer end (over electric networks consisting of networks of different voltages), licensees need to purchase electricity in excess of sales volume to compensate the network losses (including commercial losses). In this manner, once the sales estimate is made, the power purchase requirement is computed through grossing up the sales volume with the loss levels³. As the loss levels are inversely related to voltage of transmission, the sales estimate is grossed up with appropriate loss levels to arrive at the power purchase requirement to meet the sales at each voltage level and later on, these purchase requirements at different voltages are aggregated to arrive at the gross power purchase requirement (sales plus losses) for which the power procurement plan is made.

³ The relevant formulae for computing the power purchase requirement is $\text{Sales}/(1-\% \text{ of Loss})$.

282 Licensees, on the proposed sales of 60219.48 MU have computed the network losses at 6955.67 MU and the power purchase requirement at 67175.15 MU for FY2019-20. The details of these computations are given in the table below:

Table 12: Power Purchase requirement estimates by the Licensees for FY2019-20

Item	Sales	Losses	Power purchase Requirement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
SPDCL	38051.30	4713.69	42764.99
EPDCL	22168.18	2241.98	24410.16
Total	60219.48	6955.67	67175.15

Loss Levels for FY2019-20

283 The Commission has, after considering a) existing loss levels; b) loss levels adopted in the Retail tariff order for FY2018-19; c) Loss levels adopted by the licensees in their filings; d) views/objections/suggestions of various stakeholders; e) replacement of incandescent bulbs with LED bulbs; f) replacement of agricultural pump sets with solar pump sets & energy efficient pump sets and g) various other energy conservation and loss reduction measures undertaken by the licensees, determined the transmission and distribution losses to be adopted in the Retail Tariff order for FY2019-20 as detailed in the paragraphs below:

284 From the filings, it is observed that the loss levels filed by the licensees for FY2019-20 are less than the loss levels adopted by the Commission for FY2018-19 (progressive reduction). In case of 132 kV and above voltage levels, the licensees have adopted the transmission loss of 3.27% as approved by the Commission for FY2018-19.

285 After careful examination, the Commission has adopted the loss levels for FY2019-20 duly considering the actual losses filed by the licensees. The loss levels filed by licensees at each voltage level are reduced further to reflect real progressive reduction in LT, 11 kV and 33 kV network. With reference to 132 kV and above intra-state transmission system including the PGCIL injections, the actual loss calculated for FY2017-18 by AP Transco at 3.17%⁶ is considered. The relevant loss level details are given in the tables below:

Table 13 : SPDCL Network Losses for FY2019-20

Network	Retail Supply Order for FY2018-19	Filed by the Licensee for FY2019-20	Adopted by the Commission in this order
(1)	(2)	(3)	(5)
Distribution-LT	4.40%	4.36%	4.26%
Distribution-11 Kv	3.38%	3.35%	3.27%
Distribution-33 kV	3.35%	3.32%	3.20%
APTRANSCO including PGCIL	3.27%	3.27%	3.17%

Table 14 : EPDCL Network Losses for FY2019-20

Network	Retail Supply Order for FY2018-19	Filed by the Licensee for FY2019-20	Adopted by the Commission in this order
(1)	(2)	(3)	(5)
Distribution-LT	4.16%	4.13%	4.01%
Distribution-11 kV	3.33%	3.28%	3.20%
Distribution-33 kV	2.82%	2.81%	2.79%
APTRANSCO including PGCIL	3.27%	3.27%	3.17%

Power Purchase Requirement

286 The Commission has recomputed the power purchase requirement at 65759MU on the approved sales of 59162.29 MU for FY2019-20 after factoring the losses as detailed above. The power purchase requirement so arrived is lesser by about 1416.15 MU compared to the power purchase requirement of 67175.15 MU filed by the Licensees for FY2019-20. The details of power purchase requirement filed by licensees and computed by the Commission are given in the tables below:

Table 15 : Power Purchase Requirement for FY2019-20 as per filing

Power Purchase (in MU), Voltage Wise sales (in MU) and Voltage Wise Loss (%)									
DISCOM	Voltage	Loss	Voltage	Sales	LT	11kV	33kV	132kV	
APEPDCL	L.T.	4.13%	L.T.	11202.31	11684.89	12081.16	12430.45	12850.67	
	11kV	3.28%	11kV	2411.16	-	2492.92	2565.00	2651.71	
	33kV	2.81%	33kV	2136.74	-	-	2198.51	2272.83	
	132kV	3.27%	132kV	6417.98	-	-	-	6634.94	
				TOTAL	22168.18	11684.89	14574.08	17193.97	24410.15
				Loss up to said voltage	4.13%	6.59%	8.40%	9.18%	
							D. Loss(MU)	1443.77	
							T. Loss(MU) including PGCIL	798.21	
							Total Loss(MU) & % Loss including PGCIL	2241.98	9.18%
							Total Power Purchase Requirement (MU)	24410.15	
DISCOM	Voltage	Loss	Voltage	Sales	LT	11kV	33kV	132kV	
APSPDCL	L.T.	4.36%	L.T.	24886.21	26020.71	26922.62	27847.15	28788.53	
	11kV	3.35%	11kV	3226.25	-	3338.08	3452.71	3569.43	
	33kV	3.32%	33kV	3723.98	-	-	3851.87	3982.08	
	132kV	3.27%	132kV	6214.85	-	-	-	6424.95	
				TOTAL	38051.30	26020.71	30260.70	35151.72	42764.99
				Loss up to said voltage	4.36%	7.10%	9.43%	11.02%	
							D. Loss(MU)	3315.27	
							T. Loss(MU) including PGCIL	1398.42	
							Total Loss(MU) & % Loss including PGCIL	4713.69	11.02%
							Total Power Purchase Requirement (MU)	42764.99	
DISCOM	Voltage	Loss	Voltage	Sales	LT	11kV	33kV	132kV	
All DISCOMs	L.T.	4.29%	L.T.	36088.52	37705.61	39003.78	40277.60	41639.20	
	11kV	3.32%	11kV	5637.41	-	5831.00	6017.71	6221.14	
	33kV	3.13%	33kV	5860.72	-	-	6050.38	6254.92	
	132kV	3.03%	132kV	12632.83	-	-	-	13059.89	
				TOTAL	60219.48	37705.61	44834.78	52345.69	67175.15
				Loss up to said voltage	4.29%	6.93%	9.09%	10.35%	
							D. Loss(MU)	4759.04	
							T. Loss(MU) including PGCIL	2196.63	
							Total Loss(MU) & % Loss including PGCIL	6955.67	10.35%
							Total Power Purchase Requirement (MU)	67175.15	

Table 16 : Power Purchase Requirement for FY2019-20 approved by APERC

Power Purchase (in MU), Voltage Wise sales (in MU) and Voltage Wise Loss (%)									
DISCOM	Voltage	Loss	Voltage	Sales	LT	11kV	33kV	132kV	
APEPDCL	L.T.	4.01%	L.T.	11011.91	11471.93	11851.17	12191.31	12590.42	
	11kV	3.20%	11kV	2428.96	-	2509.26	2581.28	2665.78	
	33kV	2.79%	33kV	2136.74	-	-	2198.06	2270.02	
	132kV	3.17%	132kV	6417.98	-	-	-	6628.09	
			TOTAL	21995.58	11471.93	14360.43	16970.65	24154.32	
			Loss up to said voltage		4.01%	6.40%	8.21%	8.94%	
						D. Loss(MU)	1393.04		
						T. Loss(MU) including PGCIL	765.69		
			Total Loss(MU) & % Loss including PGCIL				2158.73	8.94%	
			Total Power Purchase Requirement (MU)				24154.32		
DISCOM	Voltage	Loss	Voltage	Sales	LT	11kV	33kV	132kV	
APSPDCL	L.T.	4.26%	L.T.	24095.69	25167.84	26018.65	26878.77	27758.72	
	11kV	3.27%	11kV	3132.17	-	3238.06	3345.10	3454.61	
	33kV	3.20%	33kV	3723.98	-	-	3847.09	3973.04	
	132kV	3.17%	132kV	6214.85	-	-	-	6418.31	
			TOTAL	37166.70	25167.84	29256.71	34070.96	41604.69	
			Loss up to said voltage		4.26%	6.93%	9.15%	10.67%	
						D. Loss(MU)	3119.12		
						T. Loss(MU) including PGCIL	1318.87		
			Total Loss(MU) & % Loss including PGCIL				4437.98	10.67%	
			Total Power Purchase Requirement (MU)				41604.69		
DISCOM	Voltage	Loss	Voltage	Sales	LT	11kV	33kV	132kV	
All DISCOMs	L.T.	4.18%	L.T.	35107.60	36639.77	37869.82	39070.08	40349.15	
	11kV	3.24%	11kV	5561.14	-	5747.32	5926.38	6120.40	
	33kV	3.05%	33kV	5860.72	-	-	6045.15	6243.06	
	132kV	3.03%	132kV	12632.83	-	-	-	13046.40	
			TOTAL	59162.29	36639.77	43617.14	51041.61	65759.00	
			Loss up to said voltage		4.18%	6.76%	8.84%	10.03%	
						D. Loss(MU)	4512.15		
						T. Loss(MU) including PGCIL	2084.56		
			Total Loss(MU) & % Loss including PGCIL				6596.72	10.03%	
			Total Power Purchase Requirement (MU)				65759.00		

CHAPTER - V

POWER PURCHASE COST FOR FY2019-20

Introduction

287 In this Chapter, the Commission has determined the power purchase cost for each Licensee for FY2019-20 based on the power purchase requirement approved in Chapter-IV while keeping in view the stakeholders' views/objections/suggestions as enumerated in Chapter-III and all other related aspects. The licensees have estimated a combined total power purchase cost of ₹ 28217.46 Cr. by considering a total power purchase requirement of 67713.51 MU. The summary of the combined power purchase cost filed by the licensees is given in the table below:

Table 17: Filings: Power Purchase Cost for FY 2019-20

S. No.	Source	Purchase (MU)	Cost (Rs.Cr.)				Avg Rs./unit
			Fixed	Variable	Other	Total	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	APGENCO Thermal	15499.21	2106.08	4430.89	---	6536.97	4.22
2	APGENCO HYDEL	3149.77	552.48	---	---	552.48	1.75
3	Interest on pension bonds AP Genco	---	---	---	861.95	861.95	---
4	SDSTPP	8243.25	807.84	2184.46	---	2992.30	3.63
5	CGS	15504.67	1487.87	4392.85	83.15	5963.87	3.85
6	GGPP	797.83	79.78	230.57	---	310.35	3.89
7	SPECTRUM	1046.11	96.24	288.73	---	384.97	3.68
8	LANCO	1268.17	121.74	327.19	---	448.93	3.54
9	APGPCL	109.59	6.47	34.26	---	40.73	3.72
10	NCE	16769.36	---	7706.43	---	7706.43	4.60
11	Srivathsa	45.52	2.20	15.93	0.90	19.03	4.18
12	KSK Mahanadi	2977.37	447.98	827.59	---	1275.57	4.28
13	Sembcorp(TPTCL)	1716.42	292.02	380.84	---	672.86	3.92
14	SWAP Receipts	666.79	---	269.38	---	269.38	4.04
15	Shortterm	4041.3	889.2	957.67	---	1846.87	4.57
16	Gross Total	71835.36	6889.9	22046.79	946	29882.69	4.16
17	SWAP Returns	4121.85	---	1665.23	---	1665.23	4.04
18	Net Total (16)-(17)	67713.51	6889.9	20381.56	946	28217.46	4.17

Energy Availability for FY2019-20

288 The Licensees have estimated the gross energy availability from different sources for FY2019-20 at 71835.36 MU as shown in the Table above. After considering the Swap energy returns of 4121.85 MU to Other States, the net available energy estimated is 67713.51 MU. The Energy availability of 45.52 MU from M/s Srivatsa is exclusively for EPDCL.

289 The Commission, while determining the energy availability from each source for each month of FY2019-20 considered the following points in general:

- a. Directions of GoAP in respect of Regulation of Power between AP and Telangana with effect from 11.06.2017 to utilize 100% capacity of the AP Genco Stations exclusively for AP,
- b. Projections by the Generators,
- c. Actual performance of the generating stations and the availabilities accepted by APSLDC in the current financial year up to the end of December 2018 and also the actual PLFs during FY2017-18.
- d. Availability projected by the Licensees in the ARR and FPT filings,
- e. Availability of gas,
- f. Commissioning of new generation projects during FY2019-20,
- g. Views/suggestions/objections received and the response of the Licensees thereon,
- h. The share of Andhra Pradesh State in CGS as per the filings,
- i. Share of AP in inter-state hydel generating stations.

290 and each station availability, based on the information subsequently obtained from APSLDC and the licensees, as described below,

- a. AP Genco RTPP Stage-I, II, III and NTPS-I, II, III and IV are considered at 80% normative availability based on the cumulative availability accepted by the SLDC upto 31st December, 2018.
- b. AP GENCO hydel stations are considered taking into their maintenance schedules and actual dispatch by SLDC during 2018-19 upto 31st December, 2018.
- c. SDSTPP (2 X 800 MW) is considered as per the Generator statement.
- d. APGPCL is considered as per the Generators statements.
- e. CGS – NLC, MAPS, Vallur, Kudgi, Tuticorin and NTPS are considered at normative PLF of 85%.
- f. CGS – Kaiga-I to IV are considered as per the generator statement.
- g. NTPC Simhadri Stages-I & II are considered as per the generator statement.
- h. CGS - Talcher Stage-II is considered as per the generator statement.
- i. NTPC Ramagundam Stages- I, II, III considered as per the generator statement.

- j. Bundled power and JNNSM Phase-II are considered at 100%.
 - k. Availabilities from NCE Sources are considered based on their actual PLFs during FY2017-18 and upto 31st December, 2018.
 - l. KSK Mahanadi and Sembcorp (formerly Thermal Powertech) are considered at 85% availability.
 - m. Swap energy receipts, are considered based on the calculations as per the agreements furnished.
- 291 and the following specific cases, not to affect the power planning of the licensees for FY2019-20.
- a. Availabilities from GGPP, Lanco and Spectrum are considered as filed by the licensees though power purchases from these plants were earlier permitted up to March, 2019, only restricting to the present cheaper tariffs.
 - b. RTPP Stage-IV power plant availability is considered to the extent of requirement.
 - c. Availability of Solar energy from 400 MW AP GENCO Talaricheruvu Solar park, 250 MW NTPC Kadapa Solar Park (stated to be expected by March, 2019), 750 MW NTPC Phase-II N.P. Kunta Solar Park (stated to be expected by August, 2019) is considered subject to further specific approval by the Commission.
 - d. Availability from M/s Srivathsa which is exclusively for EPDCL is considered subject to specific approval of the Commission.

However, the Generating stations included in the sources of supply shown above which either have no Power Purchase Agreements or have no approval from the Commission for their Power Purchase Agreements and/or have to still have their tariff determined by the Commission, except in the cases where there is an adhoc tariff already being paid as per the Orders of the Commission, the licensees shall not receive any supply of power without prior intimation to and prior approval of the Commission.

Though the licensees have considered energy availability from Dr. NTTPS Stage-V (800 MW) and SDSTPP Stage-II (800 MW) from December, 2019 and January, 2020 respectively, Commission has not considered the same as there are no power purchase proposals received from the licensees as on date and the uncertainty of the date of commissioning of the plants.

- 292 Accordingly, the Commission has estimated the gross energy availability upward by 2739.98 MU (75445.72 MU as against 72705.74 MU filed by the licensees) compared to the quantum

filed by the Licensees. As per the information subsequently obtained by the Commission, the licensees have obligation under swapping agreements to return energy to other States during the second quarter of FY2019-20 for the energy received by them in FY2018-19 and in the first quarter of FY2019-20. After taking into account the above obligation of the licensees, the net energy available for dispatch for their own requirement during FY2019-20 is estimated at 71323.87 MU as against 68583.89 MU filed by the licensees. There is a significant increase in availability of energy from APGENCO stations, CGS and SDSTPP due to revision of availabilities based on the information obtained subsequently, whereas the estimates of the licensees were stated to be based on the factors like the past performance of the plants, the minimum quantum of coal guaranteed under FSA (Fuel Supply Agreements), the actual realization of coal supply in the past, the future actual likely availability of coal etc. and a reasonable estimate of Hydel Generation. The Commission, while estimating the monthwise energy requirement vis-a-vis energy availability as detailed later in this Chapter, has observed no shortage in any month and hence the need for inclusion of provision for purchases from market and other short-term sources did not arise. Hence, the purchases from market and other short-term sources proposed by the licensees are not considered. The details of Station-wise availability of energy as filed by the Licensees and as determined by the Commission are as per Annexures 04 & 05 respectively. However, the summary of energy availability for FY2019-20 is shown in the table below.

Table 18: Energy Availability (MU) for FY2019-20

S. No.	Source	Filed by licensees	Approved by APERC	Difference in availability
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4) = (3) - (2)
1	APGENCO Thermal	15774.41	19281.32	3506.91
2	SDSTPP	8243.25	10489.00	2245.75
3	CGS	16064.22	17818.95	1754.73
4	GGPP	797.83	1006.74	208.91
5	SPECTRUM	1046.11	944.08	-102.03
6	LANCO	1268.17	1171.82	-96.35
7	APGPCL	119.03	122.65	3.62
8	APGENCO HYDEL	3149.77	3197.82	48.05
9	NCE	16769.37	16318.73	-450.64
10	Srivathsa	68.00	99.90	31.90
11	KSK Mahanadi	2977.37	2791.47	-185.90
12	Sembcorp(TPTCL)	1716.42	1609.25	-107.17
13	Swap Energy Receipts	666.79	594.00	-72.79
14	Shortterm	4045.00	0.00	-4045.00
15	Gross Energy Availability	72705.74	75445.72	2739.98
16	Swap Energy Returns	4121.85	4121.85	0.00
17	Net Energy Availability	68583.89	71323.87	2739.98

HINDUJA, Simhapuri and gas based IPPs who have PPAs with licensees

293 With reference to availability and dispatch from these stations, the licensees shall act as per the view expressed by the Commission in Chapter-III of this order while dealing with the objections / suggestions on the matters relating to these plants.

Monthly Mapping of Power Purchase Requirement and Availability

- 294 Against the total power purchase requirement of 65759.00 MU for FY2019-20 as determined by the Commission in Chapter-IV, the energy availability from different sources is determined at 71323.87 MU resulting in a probable surplus energy of 5564.87 MU.
- 295 After determination of energy availability and power purchase requirement for FY2019-20, the Commission has first mapped the month wise power purchase requirement to the month wise energy available for each Licensee in the merit order based on the variable cost. Then, if any licensee has been found to be energy deficit in any month, the same has been met from the surplus energy of the other Licensee (in the form of DISCOM to DISCOM purchases at average power purchase cost).

Energy Dispatch for FY2019-20

- 296 While preparing the month wise despatches, the available energies from all Stations as per Annexure-05 have been considered for despatch. The stations having must run status such as Renewable Energy Projects, Nuclear Power Projects and Hydel Stations have been dispatched first. Next, the energies from thermal and gas stations have been dispatched in the merit order based on per unit variable costs. While doing so, the adhoc tariffs / single part tariffs being paid / proposed to be paid to certain generators are split into fixed cost and variable cost components but limiting the total to the adhoc tariffs permitted by the Commission as in the previous year, to have the low cost/cheaper power sources fully utilized first in order to keep the power purchase cost at the lowest possible level while reasonably protecting the interests of the generators.
- 297 By following the above procedure, the Commission has strived to reduce the power procurement cost of the Licensees to the extent possible while at the same time ensuring that the consumers in the State are provided interruption free supply at a reasonable cost.
- 298 The summary of energy dispatches is as per the table shown below. The details of Station wise dispatches of energy filed by the licensees and approved by the Commission are as per Annexure -06 and Annexure-07 respectively.

Table 19: Energy Despatch (MU) for FY2019-20

S. No.	Source	Filed by licensees	Approved by Commission	Difference in Despatch
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4) = (3) -(2)
1	APGENCO Thermal	15499.21	15931.32	432.11
2	APGENCO HYDEL	3149.77	3197.82	48.05
3	SDSTPP	8243.25	10489.00	2245.75
4	CGS	15504.67	15612.05	107.38
5	GGPP	797.83	1006.74	208.91
6	SPECTRUM	1046.11	944.08	-102.03
7	LANCO	1268.17	1171.82	-96.35
8	APGPCL	109.59	122.65	13.06
9	NCE	16769.36	16318.73	-450.63
10	Srivathsa	45.52	91.85	46.33
11	KSK Mahanadi	2977.37	2791.47	-185.90
12	Sembcorp(TPTCL)	1716.42	1609.25	-107.17
13	Swap Energy Receipts	666.79	594.00	-72.79
14	Shortterm	4041.30	0.00	-4041.30
15	Gross Total	71835.36	69880.77	-1954.59
16	Swap Energy Returns	4121.85	4121.85	0.00
17	Net Total (15)-(16)	67713.51	65758.92	-1954.59

Unexpected Slippage in Generation

299 During some months, part or full availability of energy estimated from some of the generating stations/sources may not materialize due to factors like break down of power plants, non-availability of fuel etc. leading to a gap between demand and supply. In that case, the licensees shall approach the Commission for remedial measures to meet the shortfall in energy from alternative sources. **If any shortfall is observed in any time block for various reasons, in all such cases the licensees may procure the shortfall energy through Power Exchanges, Intra-day mechanisms but with a price not exceeding the average power purchase cost determined in this Order under simultaneous intimation to the Commission. All such details of purchases shall be furnished to the Commission fortnightly in the form of a statement for periodical ratification.**

Further, the licensees while furnishing replies to various stakeholders, have stated that they are surplus in energy during certain blocks of the day /certain months/ certain seasons of the year but experience deficit during the remaining period of the year. In this regard, the attention of licensees is drawn to the letter dated 3rd October 2018 of Ministry of power on 'Compulsory procurement of power by Distribution Licensees for short term and medium term requirements through DEEP E-bidding portal' wherein the Ministry has advised the DISCOMs quoting the provisions of National Tariff Policy, 2016 that all the power

procurements by DISCOMs for meeting their short term and medium term power requirements shall be done competitively through DEEP E-bidding portal only as per the guidelines issued by MoP unless exempted under the provisions of the Tariff Policy issued by the Central Government and permitting DISCOMS procurement of power through exchanges.

Therefore, the licensees are directed to follow the above advice of MoP, GoI, scrupulously.

Further, the licensees are directed to estimate monthly time block-wise requirement of power and accordingly plan for procurement if any shortages are found during certain blocks avoding round the clock purchases. All such estimations shall be communicated to the Commission.

300 The licensees shall not procure energy from Stations/Sources other than those approved in this order unless and otherwise permitted by the Commission. Further, the Licensees are also directed not to procure energy over and above the quantum indicated against each Station/Source unless and otherwise approved by the Commission or ratified by the Commission in case of unavoidable emergencies (The licensees should be able to satisfy the Commission about the nature of the emergency). However, the licensees are at liberty to purchase energy from thermal stations listed in the merit order dispatch which have least variable cost and are placed top in the merit order, over and above the approved quantities, which helps further reduction of the power purchase cost approved in this order. While operating intraday merit order dispatch, the least cost source shall be dispatched to the full extent in order to achieve lower power purchase cost at end.

301 Violation of the above directions of the Commission will be viewed very seriously and appropriate action will be initiated against the officers/persons responsible for violation under the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003, AP Electricity Reform Act, 1998, and Rules and Regulations made thereunder in accordance with the prescribed procedure.

Sale of Surplus Energy

302 The Commission has determined the surplus energy at 5564.87 MU as against 870.38 MU filed by the licensees. The Commission observes here that out of the surplus energy of 7829.03 MU determined by it for FY2018-19, the licensees have succeeded to sell 1404.42 MU at an average rate of ₹4.00/unit till the end of December, 2018 (the details of which were subsequently obtained by the Commission) even though they were directed **“to sell any surplus power that may be available with them upto the last unit at an economically beneficial price to the maximum extent possible by all possible means as descibed”** at para no. 215 (pages 241 & 242) of the Retail Supply Tariff Order for FY2018-19.

- 303 **Therefore, the Commission directs the Licensees to sell the surplus energy available with them up to the last unit at an economically beneficial price to the maximum extent possible as directed in the Retail Supply Tariff Order for FY2018-19.**

Power Purchase: Fixed Costs for FY2019-20

- 304 The Licensees considered the fixed cost for APGENCO thermal stations tentatively at ₹2106.08 Cr. for FY2019-20. The Commission has approved the fixed costs for these stations at ₹ 2091.34 Cr. The Licensees have considered tariff for RTPP Stage-IV at ₹ 4.24 per unit (FC- ₹1.10 per unit and VC-₹3.14 per unit) and split into fixed and variable components. The Commission has not yet received any application for determination of tariff for this plant and therefore considered the tariff as filed by the licensees duly limiting the fixed cost to the extent of energy considered for dispatch at the fixed cost per unit filed. However, the same will not be the basis for determination of tariff for RTPP-IV whenever a petition for such determination comes up before the Commission. The licensees considered the fixed cost for AP Genco Hydel stations tentatively at ₹552.48 Cr. for FY2019-20 and the same is approved by the Commission without any change. The difference between the fixed costs approved by the Commission for AP Genco thermal and Hydel stations in this Order and that to be determined by the Commission in the Multi Year tariff Orders for the fourth control period (FY2019-20 to FY2023-24) will be trued up/down in the ARR of the licensees for the ensuing year.
- 305 The licensees have filed a two-part tariff for SDSTPP splitting the adhoc single part rate ₹3.63/Unit (FC- ₹1.02 per unit and VC - ₹2.61 per unit) permitted by the Commission and the same is considered. Accordingly, the fixed cost for SDSTPP is approved at ₹1069.88 Cr as against ₹ 807.84 Cr filed by the licensees. However, the same will not be the basis for determination of tariff for SDSTPP the petition for which is pending before the Commission in O.P.No. 47 of 2017.
- 306 The licensees, in the replies to the objections of stakeholders, have stated that they have taken initiative for diversion of MCL coal from less efficient RTPP-I and RTPP-III plants of APGENCO to more efficient Krishnapatnam Plant w.e.f. the third quarter of FY2018-19 under “Flexible Utilization of Domestic Coal Scheme” introduced by GOI as a result of which, there will be saving in variable costs for the energy purchased from APGENCO.
- 307 In this regard, the Central Electricity Authority has issued guidelines on, ‘methodology for flexibility in utilization of domestic coal for reducing the cost of power generation’ vide its letter dated 08.06.2016. The licensees are directed to submit quarterly reports on the savings achieved by following the said methodology.
- 308 The licensees have filed fixed costs of Central Generating Stations at ₹1487.87 Cr. and the Commission approved the same at ₹1975.28 Cr. The per unit cost of bundled power viz. JNNSM Phase-I (₹ 3.58 per unit) and JNNSM Phase-II (₹3.50 per unit), as in the previous

year, is split into fixed and variable components (FC-₹1.40 and VC-₹2.18 for JNNSM Phase-I and FC-₹1.00 and VC-₹2.50 for JNNSM Phase-II) based on the information obtained subsequently by the Commission on the sources of bundled power during FY2017-18 and upto to the end of December, 2018. The difference of the fixed cost estimated by the Commission and that estimated by the licensees is that due to the difference in consideration of dispatch of bundled power and adoption of single part tariff by the licensees and two-part tariff by the Commission.

- 309 The attention of the licensees is drawn to the letter dated 28th August 2006 of Ministry of Power, GoI where in it is clarified that the State Commission may determine whether a distribution licensee in the State should enter into PPA or procurement process with such generating companies based on the tariff determined by CERC. Hence, if any power procurement falls under above clarification with respect to CGSs after state bifurcation, may be filed before the Commission for considering appropriately.
- 310 The licensees have filed a two-part tariff of ₹ 3.89 per unit (FC-₹1.00 and VC-₹2.89) for Godavari Gas Power Plant (GGPP, the erstwhile GVK) and estimated the fixed cost for GGPP at ₹ 79.78 Cr. But the Commission considered the fixed cost for GGPP at ₹ 79.53 Cr. at a unit rate of ₹ 2.99 (FC - ₹0.79 per unit and VC - ₹ 2.20 per unit) as permitted vide orders in I.A. No. 14 of 2018 in O.P. No. 60 & 61 of 2017 dated 30.06.2018.
- 311 The licensees have filed fixed costs for APGPCL at ₹6.47 Cr. and the Commission approved at ₹4.25 Cr.
- 312 The licensees have filed a two-part tariff of ₹ 3.54 per unit (FC - ₹0.96 and VC - ₹2.58) for LANCO Kondapalli and estimated the fixed cost at ₹121.74 Cr. But the Commission considered the fixed cost for LANCO at ₹ 112.49 Cr. at a unit rate of ₹3.29 (FC - ₹0.96 per unit and VC - ₹2.33 per unit) as permitted vide orders in I.A. No. 16 of 2018 in O.P. No. 8 of 2018 dated 08.08.2018.
- 313 The licensees have filed a two-part tariff of ₹ 3.68 per unit (FC - ₹0.92 and VC - ₹2.76) for Spectrum and estimated the fixed cost at ₹ 96.24 Cr. But the Commission considered the fixed cost for Spectrum at ₹86.86 Cr. at a unit rate of ₹3.31 (FC - ₹0.92 per unit and VC-₹2.39 per unit) as permitted vide orders in I.A. No. 15 of 2018 in O.P. Nos. 60 & 61 of 2018 dated 01.08.2018.
- 314 The licensees have filed fixed costs for Sembcorp (formerly Thermal Powertech) and KSK Mahanadi power plants at ₹ 292.02 Cr. and ₹447.98 Cr. respectively as the tariffs for both were discovered through bid-based route for which the Commission already gave approval and hence the fixed costs as filed by the licensees are considered.

Power Purchase: Variable Costs for FY2019-20

- 315 The licensees have filed variable costs for all thermal stations considering 3% escalation over the approved variable rates in the Retail Supply Tariff Order for FY2018-19. The licensees have not given any specific reasons for the higher estimate of the variable cost by 3% (unlike their specific reference to the increase in coal prices in FY2018-19). Hence, 3% hike in variable cost is not accepted by the Commission. The variable cost per unit as approved in the Tariff Order for FY2018-19 is considered for all thermal stations.
- 316 The variable costs per unit considered for different stations as above for FY2019-20 have been multiplied with corresponding energy despatches to arrive at the total variable cost for different stations.
- 317 Licensees are directed to establish systems for verification of GCV of coal based on which the coal price is being billed to the generating stations in order to have prudence in variable costs. All such verified reports shall be sent to the Commission in every quarter.

Power Purchase: Other Costs

- 318 The licensees have filed ₹ 946 Cr. as other costs which include ₹ 861.95 Cr. towards interest on pension bonds of AP Genco. As there are no reasons furnished in the filings of licensees for other costs, the Commission has approved only ₹ 861.95 Cr. towards pension bonds of AP Genco as in the previous years. This approval of the Commission towards pension bonds in this order is subject to the trueup or truedown in the ARR of the licensees for the ensuing year based on the MYT Tariff Order to be approved for AP Genco stations by the Commission for fourth control period.

DISCOM to DISCOM Sales/Purchases

- 319 While mapping the respective energy requirement of the licensees with their share of energy availability from all the stations merit order wise, it was observed that there will be a short fall of 616.34 MU for EPDCL in the months from July to November, 2019. This shortfall of energy is met from the surplus energy of SPDCL at a provisional purchase price of ₹4.02/unit.

Renewable Energy Certificates

- 320 The Renewable Energy proposed to be purchased by the licensees is over and above the RPPO target of 13% fixed by the Commission for the FY2019-20. The licensees proposed to sell Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) for the excess energy over and above the obligation, as per the CERC Regulations in the Market. The expected income shown by the licensees by selling RECs is ₹ 146.07 Cr. However, as per the calculations of the Commission, the licensees are expected to earn ₹338.00 Cr. and the same is considered while finalizing the ARR of the licensees for FY2019-20. **The Commission is pleased to note that the SPDCL is the first biggest public sector DISCOM registered and**

accredited in the REC mechanism. It is observed by the Commission that there is demand for RE certificates as seen from the data provided in *recregistryindia.nic.in*, approximately 47 million RECs are redeemed in the Exchanges during the period from March, 2018 to February, 2019 indicating demand for RECs. The Ministry of Power (MoP), GoI is monitoring the compliance of RPPO quarterly and therefore demand for RECs is continuous and **hence the licensees shall take prompt action to obtain RECs for FY2018-19 for the energy over and above the RPPO obligation set by this Commission. Similarly, RECs be obtained in FY2019-20 immediately after completion of the quarter.** The Commission had issued its recommendation for SPDCL to get about 15.8 lakhs certificates for the excess energy over and above the RPPO obligation for the FY2017-18 and expected to get a minimum revenue of ₹158 Cr and this will help to reduce the cost of their overall power purchase cost.

- 321 Further, attention of the Licensees is also drawn to the report dt 01.01.2018 submitted by a Committee constituted by MoP, GoI on 'optimal energy mix in power generation on medium and long-term basis' with an 'aim to achieve energy autonomy and provide clean, reliable and sustainable power for all' in the context of large-scale integration of renewable energy during next five years. As Andhra Pradesh has already achieved sufficient capacity of Renewable energy out of the total installed capacity from all sources, **the licensees are directed to study the report and recommendations made by the committee and accordingly prepare a road map with reference to State of Andhra Pradesh and submit their report to the Commission within three months from the date of this order.**

Performance of State Genco

- 322 The State Genco is known for its best performance in the country so far and is expected to maintain the same during FY2019-20 keeping in view the licensees' comments while furnishing replies to various stakeholders on its availability to be considered for FY2019-20 that the Genco is not in a position to supply the power /energy committed by them due to reasons such as non-availability of sufficient coal etc. Information obtained by the Commission subsequently also shows that there was less generation than the capacity available to generate during certain periods in a year due to substandard quality of coal, when the State was actually starving for power and thereby forcing the licensees to purchase power in Power Exchanges at high prices.
- 323 Therefore, the licensees shall impress upon the State Government to persuade the Government of India, Government of India Undertakings, Singareni Collieries etc., to help AP Genco to receive and maintain sufficient stock of coal to ensure generation of power to full capacity and maintenance of sufficient coal reserves to meet any uncertainties in the coal supply.

Total Power Purchase Costs for FY2019-20

- 324 Based on the above procedure, the Commission has computed the power purchase cost for the approved energy requirement of 65758.92 MU at ₹26430.36 Cr for FY2019-20, against the ₹28217.48 Cr. filed by the licensees. Therefore, a reduction of ₹1787.11 Cr. compared to the Licensees filings is given effect to on account of changes made by the Commission to a) sales volumes, b) energy availability, c) power purchase requirement, d) Merit order dispatch and d) fixed and variable costs and other charges of generating stations.
- 325 The power purchase costs and energy availability/despaches projected by the Commission are estimates only. The Commission is aware of the fact that actual values may differ from these projections. For some of the stations, the variations may be positive and for others, negative. The Commission has endeavored to minimize the effect of these variations on the projected purchase costs/energy availability/despaches to the extent possible. The Commission will subsequently carry out the necessary revision of these power purchase Costs as per the relevant Regulation.
- 326 The summary of power purchase costs approved by the Commission is indicated in the tables below. The details of Station/Source wise Fixed, Variable and other Costs approved by the Commission are as per Annexures-08.

Table 20: Power Purchase Costs approved by APERC for all the Licensees for FY2019-20.

S. No.	Source	Despatch (MU)	Total Variable Cost (Rs. Cr.)	Per unit Variable Cost (Rs./Unit)	Total Fixed Cost (Rs. Cr.)	Per unit Fixed Cost (Rs./Unit)	Total Cost (Rs.Cr.)	Average Cost (Rs./unit)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)=(3)/(2)	(5)	(6)=(5)/(2)	(7) = (3) + (5)	(8)=(7)/(2)
1	APGENCO Thermal	15931.32	4386.27	2.75	2091.34	1.31	6477.61	4.07
2	APGENCO HYDEL	3197.82	0.00	0.00	552.48	1.73	552.48	1.73
3	Interest on pension bonds AP Genco	0.00	0.00	0.00	861.95	0.00	861.95	0.00
4	SDSTPP	10489.00	2737.63	2.61	1069.88	1.02	3807.51	3.63
5	CGS	15612.05	3835.99	2.46	1975.28	1.27	5811.27	3.72
6	GGPP	1006.74	221.48	2.20	79.53	0.79	301.02	2.99
7	SPECTRUM	944.08	225.63	2.39	86.86	0.92	312.49	3.31
8	LANCO	1171.82	273.03	2.33	112.49	0.96	385.53	3.29
9	APGPCL	122.65	27.21	2.22	6.47	0.53	33.68	2.75
10	NCE	16318.73	7493.56	4.59	0.00	0.00	7493.56	4.59
11	Srivathsa	91.85	26.73	2.91	4.44	0.48	31.16	3.39
12	KSK Mahanadi	2791.47	725.78	2.60	447.98	1.60	1173.76	4.20
13	Sembcorp(TPTCL)	1609.25	315.41	1.96	292.02	1.81	607.43	3.77
15	Sale to EPDCL	-616.34	-247.77	4.02	0.00	0.00	-247.77	4.02
15	Purchase from SPDCL	616.34	247.77	4.02	0.00	0.00	247.77	4.02
14	SWAP Receipts	594.00	237.60	4.00	0.00	0	237.60	4.00
15	Gross Total	69880.77	20506.34	2.93	7580.71	1.08	28087.06	4.02
16	SWAP Returns	4121.85	1209.55	2.93	447.15	1.08	1656.70	4.02
17	Net Total (15)-(16)	65758.92	19296.79	2.93	7133.56	1.08	26430.36	4.02

Table 21: EPDCL - Power Purchase Costs approved by APERC for FY2019-20

S. No.	Source	Despatch	Total	Per unit	Total	Per unit	Total	Average
			Variable Cost	Variable Cost	Fixed Cost	Fixed Cost	Cost	Cost
		(MU)	(Rs. Cr.)	(Rs./Unit)	(Rs. Cr.)	(Rs./Unit)	(Rs.Cr.)	Rs./Unit
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)=(3)/(2)	(5)	(6)=(5)/(2)	(7) = (3) + (5)	(8)=(7)/(2)
1	APGENCO Thermal	5952.44	1657.62	2.78	725.58	1.22	2383.20	4.00
2	APGENCO HYDEL	1095.89	0.00	0.00	189.33	1.73	189.33	1.73
3	Interest on pension bonds AP Genco	0.00	0.00	0.00	295.39	0.00	295.39	0.00
4	SDSTPP	3594.58	938.19	2.61	366.65	1.02	1304.83	3.63
5	CGS	5799.43	1449.89	2.50	676.93	1.17	2126.82	3.67
6	GGPP	345.01	75.90	2.20	27.26	0.79	103.16	2.99
7	SPECTRUM	323.54	77.32	2.39	29.77	0.92	107.09	3.31
8	LANCO	401.58	93.57	2.33	38.55	0.96	132.12	3.29
9	APGPCL	42.03	9.33	2.22	2.22	0.53	11.54	2.75
10	NCE	5592.43	2568.04	4.59	0.00	0.00	2568.04	4.59
11	Srivathsa	91.85	26.73	2.91	4.44	0.48	31.16	3.39
12	KSK Mahanadi	956.64	248.73	2.60	153.52	1.60	402.25	4.20
13	Sembcorp(TPTCL)	551.49	108.09	1.96	100.08	1.81	208.17	3.77
14	SWAP Receipts	203.56	81.43	4.00	0.00	0.00	81.43	4.00
15	Purchase from SPDCL	616.34	247.77	4.02	0.00	0.00	247.77	4.02
16	Gross Total	25566.80	7582.61	2.97	2609.71	1.02	10192.32	3.99
17	SWAP Returns	1412.56	414.51	2.93	153.24	1.08	567.75	4.02
18	Net Total (15)-(16)	24154.25	7168.10	2.97	2456.47	1.02	9624.57	3.98

Table 22: SPDCL - Power Purchase Cost Approved by APERC for FY2019-20

S. No.	Source	Despatch	Total	Per unit	Total	Per unit	Total	Average
			Variable Cost	Variable Cost	Fixed Cost	Fixed Cost	Cost	Cost
		(MU)	(Rs. Cr.)	(Rs./Unit)	(Rs. Cr.)	(Rs./Unit)	(Rs.Cr.)	Rs./Unit
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)=(3)/(2)	(5)	(6)=(5)/(2)	(7) = (3) + (5)	(8)=(7)/(2)
1	AP GENCO Thermal	9978.88	2728.65	2.73	1365.76	1.37	4094.40	4.10
2	AP GENCO HYDEL	2101.92	0.00	0.00	363.15	1.73	363.15	1.73
3	Interest on pension bonds AP Genco	0.00	0.00	0.00	566.56	0.00	566.56	0.00
4	SDSTPP	6894.42	1799.44	2.61	703.23	1.02	2502.67	3.63
5	CGS	9812.63	2386.10	2.43	1298.35	1.32	3684.45	3.75
6	GGPP	661.73	145.58	2.20	52.28	0.79	197.86	2.99
7	SPECTRUM	620.54	148.31	2.39	57.09	0.92	205.40	3.31
8	LANCO	770.24	179.47	2.33	73.94	0.96	253.41	3.29
9	APGPCL	80.62	17.89	2.22	4.25	0.53	22.14	2.75
10	NCE	10726.30	4925.52	4.59	0.00	0.00	4925.52	4.59
11	Srivathsa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	KSK Mahanadi	1834.83	477.06	2.60	294.46	1.60	771.51	4.20
13	Sembcorp(TPTCL)	1057.76	207.32	1.96	191.94	1.81	399.27	3.77
14	SWAP Receipts	390.44	156.17	4.00	0.00	0.00	156.17	4.00
15	Sale to EPDCL	-616.34	-247.77	4.02	0.00	0.00	-247.77	4.02
16	Gross Total	44313.97	12923.74	2.92	4971.01	1.12	17894.74	4.04
17	SWAP Returns	2709.29	795.04	2.93	293.91	1.08	1088.95	4.02
18	Net Total (15)-(16)	41604.68	12128.70	2.92	4677.10	1.12	16805.79	4.04

CHAPTER – VI

AGGREGATE REVENUE REQUIREMENT

Introduction

327 In this Chapter, the Commission has determined the Aggregate Revenue Requirement (ARR) for FY2019-20 relating to retail supply business of SPDCL and EPDCL based on their respective filings briefly stated in Chapter-I, approved sales volume and power purchase requirement as determined in Chapter-IV and power purchase cost as determined in Chapter-V and after reckoning the views/objections/suggestions relating to the aspects of ARR expressed in writing and during public hearings as summarized in Chapter-III and the views expressed by the members in the joint meetings of the State Advisory Committee and the State Coordination Forum. The Commission has approved the ARR for both licensees at ₹35857.39 Cr. which is less by ₹2346.58 Cr. compared with the projected ₹38203.97 Cr. The details of ARR as per licensees' filings are given in the table below:

Table 23: Filings: ARR for FY2019-20 (₹ Cr.)

S. No.	Item	DISCOMs filing for FY2019-20		
		SPDCL	EPDCL	STATE
1	Transmission Cost	1100.10	573.57	1673.67
2	SLDC Cost	53.90	28.10	82.00
3	Distribution Cost	3932.00	1981.00	5913.00
4	PGCIL Expenses	1075.14	560.55	1635.69
5	ULDC Charges	2.94	1.53	4.47
6	Network and SLDC Cost (1+2+3+4+5)	6164.08	3144.75	9308.83
7	Power Purchase / Procurement Cost	17981.18	10236.30	28217.48
8	Interest on consumer security deposits	165.97	126.22	292.19
9	Supply Margin in Retail Supply Business	27.65	10.03	37.68
10	Other Costs, if any	124.78	223.01	347.79
11	Supply Cost (7+8+9+10)	18299.58	10595.56	28895.14
12	Aggregate Revenue Requirement (6+11)	24463.66	13740.31	38203.97

Transmission Cost

328 Licensees use the transmission system owned by State Transmission Utility/transmission licensee, APTransco, for power evacuation/flow from generating stations to distribution network for which they need to pay the transmission charge at the rates/charges

determined by the Commission. Licensees have computed the transmission cost tentatively at ₹1673.67 (₹1100.10 Cr by SPDCL and ₹573.57 Cr by EPDCL) determined for FY2019-20. The transmission licensee, AP Transco has filed MYT proposals for the fourth Control Period i.e. FY2019-20 to FY2023-24 which are under consideration by the Commission. As the Order on the transmission MYT proposals is yet to be finalized, based on preliminary examination the Commission approved the transmission cost tentatively at ₹1609.40 Cr (₹1057.89 Cr for SPDCL and ₹551.51 Cr for EPDCL) and the difference (up / down) between the transmission MYT Orders for the fourth Control Period to be issued by the Commission and the tentative transmission cost considered in this Order for FY2019-20, shall be adjusted in the ARR of the licensees for the ensuing year.

SLDC Cost

329 Licensees utilize the services of State Load Despatch Centre (SLDC) for scheduling the power from various sources to their networks for which, as per the existing regulatory framework, they have to pay a) annual charges and b) monthly fee on their respective capacities. Licensees have computed the SLDC cost tentatively at ₹82.00 Cr (₹53.90 Cr by SPDCL and ₹28.10 Cr by EPDCL) in their ARR/FPT filings for FY2019-20. The transmission licensee, AP Transco has filed the MYT proposals for SLDC Cost for the fourth Control Period i.e. FY2019-20 to FY2023-24 which are under consideration by the Commission. As the Order on the SLDC Cost MYT proposals is yet to be finalized, based on preliminary examination the Commission approved the SLDC cost tentatively at ₹ 61.49 Cr (₹40.42 Cr for SPDCL and ₹ 21.07 Cr for EPDCL) and the difference (up / down) between the SLDC MYT Orders for the fourth Control Period to be issued by the Commission and the tentative SLDC cost considered in this Order for FY2019-20, shall be adjusted in the ARR of the licensees for the ensuing year.

Distribution Cost

330 Licensees incur the distribution cost in retail supply business for transfer of energy from transmission/distribution network to consumers using the distribution system (33kV & below) like transmission system (132 kV and above). The distribution licensees have computed the distribution cost at ₹5913.00 Cr (₹3932.00 Cr by SPDCL and ₹1981.00 Cr by EPDCL) for FY2019-20 and included the same in the ARR/FPT filings. The distribution licensees have filed the MYT proposals for Distribution cost for the fourth Control Period i.e. FY2019-20 to FY2023-24 which are under consideration by the Commission. As the Orders on the Distribution Cost MYT proposals are yet to be finalized, based on preliminary examination the Commission approved the Distribution cost tentatively at ₹5483.51 Cr (₹3682.44 Cr for SPDCL and ₹1801.07 Cr for EPDCL) and the difference (up / down) between the Distribution Cost MYT Orders for the fourth Control Period to be issued by the Commission and the tentative distribution cost considered in this Order for FY2019-20, shall be adjusted in the ARR of the licensees for the ensuing year.

True up for FY2015-16

- 331 The Commission has determined true-up of Retail Supply Business of the licensees for FY2015-16 vide its Order dated 02.02.2019 in I.A.No. 12 of 2017 in O.P. Nos. 1 & 2 of 2015 at ₹108.88 Cr. (₹72.45 for SPDCL and ₹ 36.43 Cr. for EPDCL) after the filing of ARR and FPTs for FY2019-20 by the licensees. The same is considered in arriving the ARR for FY2019-20.
- 332 SPDCL, in their filings, stated that they are in the process of computing true-up for FY2017-18 and provisional true-up for FY2018-19 and EPDCL, in their filings, stated that they have not considered the true-up for FY2017-18 and provisional true-up for FY2018-19. Both the licensees have sought liberty for filing the true-ups as separate petitions. In this regard, the Commission grants liberty to file true-up for FY2016-17, FY2017-18 and for FY2018-19 through appropriate applications / petitions at the earliest, if they are entitled otherwise for the same. Such petitions or applications, if filed, will be determined independently on merits in accordance with law and as per the prescribed procedure.

PGCIL and ULDC Cost

- 333 Licensees also use the services of Power Grid Corporation of India (PGCIL) and Unified Load Despatch Centre (ULDC) that operates the PGCIL network with regard to power evacuation from the Central Government owned Generating Stations (CGS). Licensees have considered the costs for these services at the Point of Connection (PoC) rates approved by CERC for the 3rd quarter of FY2018-19. The licensees have assessed the PGCIL cost at ₹1635.69 Cr (₹1075.14Cr by SPDCL and ₹560.55 Cr by EPDCL) and ULDC Cost at ₹4.47 Cr (₹ 2.94 Cr. by SPDCL and ₹1.53 by EPDCL) for FY2019-20. The Commission has subsequently obtained the information on the actual PoC charges paid upto 31st December, 2018 based on which the PGCIL cost is approved at ₹1470.00 Cr (₹966.23 Cr for SPDCL and ₹503.77 Cr for EPDCL) and ULDC cost is approved at the same level as filed by the licensees i.e. at ₹4.47 Cr (₹ 2.94 Cr. for SPDCL and ₹1.53 for EPDCL).

Power Purchase Cost

- 334 The Commission has placed the power purchase cost at ₹26430.37Cr which is less by ₹1787.11 Cr compared with the estimates made by licensees at ₹28217.48 Cr for FY2019-20 as detailed in Chapter-V of this Order. The summary of the power purchase cost filed by licensees and approved by the Commission are given in the table below:

Table 24: Power Purchase Cost for FY2019-20

S. No.	Item	Power Purchase Cost (₹ Cr)		
		SPDCL	EPDCL	TOTAL
1	Filed by Licensees	17981.18	10236.30	28217.48
2	Approved by APERC	16805.80	9624.57	26430.37
3	Difference (2-1)	(-) 1175.38	(-) 611.73	(-) 1787.11

Interest on Consumer Security Deposits

335 As per the existing regulatory framework, licensees need to pay interest on security deposits held with them and such interest amount is a qualified expense item that can be included in ARR for a year. Licensees have computed the interest cost on consumer security deposits at ₹292.19 Cr (₹165.97 Cr by SPDCL and ₹126.22 Cr by EPDCL) and included the amount in ARR as expense item for FY2019-20. The interest amount has been computed on estimated average consumer security deposit amount expected to be held during FY2019-20 at the rate of interest of 6.25% by SPDCL and 7% by EPDCL.

336 The Commission has recomputed the interest amounts at the bank rate as published in RBI bulletindated 13.02.2019, at 6.75% for both licensees for FY2019-20. The Commission has approved the interest amount on consumer security deposits at ₹300.96 Cr (₹179.24 Cr for SPDCL and ₹121.72Cr for EPDCL) during FY2019-20. The details are given in the table below:

Table 25: Approved: Interest Cost on Consumer Security Deposits for FY2019-20 (₹ Cr)

S. No.	Approved by APERC	SPDCL	EPDCL	TOTAL
1	Opening Balance	2528.93	1722.91	4251.84
2	Additions during the Year	402.54	220.20	622.74
3	Deductions during the Year	149.47	59.60	209.07
4	Closing Balance (1+2-3)	2782.00	1883.51	4665.51
5	Average Balance ((1+4)/2)	2655.47	1803.21	4458.68
6	Interest @ % p.a.	6.75	6.75	6.75
7	Interest Cost (5) X (6)	179.24	121.72	300.96

Supply Margin

337 Licensees have computed the supply margin as per the norms approved by the Commission in the tariff order for distribution business for third control period and included the amount as expense item in the ARR for retail supply business for FY2019-20 at ₹37.68 Cr. (₹ 27.65 Cr by SPDCL and ₹10.03 Cr by EPDCL). The Commission has approved the same for FY2019-20.

Other Costs

338 As per the filings and the subsequent proposals of the licensees in respect of grants to APSEEDCO, the other costs are arrived at ₹350.79 Cr (₹126.78 Cr by SPDCL and ₹224.01 Cr by EPDCL) towards cost of energy conservation and efficiency measures, electrical accidents compensation etc. for FY2019-20 in their respective ARR filings as detailed below:

Table 26: Filings: Other Costs for FY2019-20 (₹ Cr)

S. No.	Item	SPDCL	EPDCL	TOTAL
1	Payments to M/s EESL towards DELP	0.01	27.97	27.98
2	Solar pumpsets - off grid	63.93	114.27	178.20
3	Solar Rooftop	12.15	0.00	12.15
4	Energy Efficient pumpsets	32.18	19.85	52.03
5	BLDC-Solar pumpsets-grid connected	0.00	48.81	48.81
6	EV Charging Stations	1.51	2.11	3.62
7	Expenses for electrical accidents compensation	15.00	10.00	25.00
8	Grants to APSEEDCO for promotion of Energy Conservation and Efficiency (Proposal from Principal Secretary, Energy, Govt. of AP in letter dated 29.12.2018)	2.00	1.00	3.00
9	Total	126.78	224.01	350.79

The Commission has examined the above costs as detailed hereunder:

339 The Principal Secretary, Energy, I&I, CRDA, GoAP& Chairman, APSEEDCO vide letter dated 29.12.2018 has, inter-alia, stated that it is necessary to strengthen APSEEDCO through possible funding assistance from APDISCOMs who are the principal equity partners of APSEEDCO so as to meet the energy efficiency objective being emphasized by the Govt. The proposed funding will enable APSEEDCO to intensify its Energy Efficiency activities especially in the Govt. Departments and will also help by way of offering multiple benefits such as peak load reduction, reduction of losses, improved demand side management and quality of power, savings in Power Purchase Cost and overall efficiency improvement of the grid system to that extent and requested to examine the possibility of providing allocation of ₹ 2 Cr. and ₹ 1 Cr. respectively from APSPDCL and APEPDCL in the form of grants and

incorporate the same in the ARR under the head of Energy Efficiency support funding (EESF) and this support may be extended for the control period of 5 years. This will go long way in strengthening APSEEDCO for accelerating the energy efficiency activities in various sectors including the Power Utilities. Further, the Chairman & Managing Director, APSPDCL vide letter dated 30-01-2019 and the Chairman & Managing Director, APEPDCL vide letter dated 31-01-2019 have requested the Commission to incorporate ₹ 2 Crores and ₹1 Crore in the form of grants in the ARRs citing the letter addressed by the Principal Secretary in this regard.

- 340 Therefore, with reference to above submissions, the Commission is pleased to accept to provide ₹2 Crores and ₹1 Crores to APSEEDCO as grants in the ARRs of APSPDCL and APEPDCL respectively for FY2019-20 towards scaling up of energy conservation and energy efficiency activities in all the departments including power utilities.
- 341 Further, the licensees are directed to include the grants for APSEEDCO at not lower than the approved level for FY2019-20 in this Order, for the next four years in their ARR and FPT filings for Retail Sale of Electricity.

Relief to Victims of Electrical Accidents

- 342 As per the Regulation 2 of 2017, the licensees have made a provision of ₹25 Cr. (SPDCL – ₹15 Cr and EPDCL – ₹10 Cr) towards the reserve fund meant for payment of compensation to victims of electrical accidents for FY2019-20. As per the information obtained by the Commission subsequently, the closing balance of reserve fund in APSPDCL is ₹ 9.71 Cr. and ₹14.07 Cr. in APEPDCL as on 31st December, 2018. In view of this, the Commission has accepted only ₹6 Cr. for APSPDCL and not accepted the amount proposed by APEPDCL towards the reserve fund for payment of compensation to victims of electrical accidents for FY2019-20. However, the balance of ₹ 9 Cr. of the proposed ₹15 Cr. in respect of APSPDCL and ₹10 Cr. in APEPDCL shall be utilized for the measures for prevention of electrical accidents as prevention is better than cure and the compensation is only a solace to the victims and not a justification for the accidents. The Commission expresses its disquiet on the electrical accidents not reducing.
- 343 The licensees are therefore directed to utilize the above stated amounts (SPDCL – ₹ 9 Cr. and EPDCL – ₹10 Cr.) to improve the safety aspects by purchasing mandatory safety tools and kits for the workmen and also to identify immediately in their respective licensed areas, the LT or HT lines, DTR structures that are prone to danger either to humans or animals and to rectify the same immediately from the date of this Order coming into force. The details of the procurement of safety tools and kits and the rectification works carried out in the identified danger prone areas shall be reported to the Commission by 15th of every month commencing from April, 2019. The quality of the safety tools and kits and the rectification works shall be maintained at the highest level and any deficiency or complaints

in this regard will be viewed very seriously. The Commission itself may take up quality checks of such material by itself or through expert consultants appointed by it or through reputed NGOs with necessary expertise, whenever found necessary.

- 344 Further, the licensees are also directed to designate Safety Officers as per the Central Electricity Authority (Measures relating to Safety and Electric Supply) Regulations, 2010 at circle level and conduct safety audits regularly and send such audit reports and action taken by the licensees on the points raised in the safety audit reports to the Commission, quarterly, within fifteen days of the commencement of the next quarter. The licensees are also directed to cause wide publicity through print, electronic and social media periodically to encourage the public to report danger prone installations / works of licensees to them for prompt action to prevent any untoward incidents. All such actions shall also be reported to the Commission in the quarterly reports.
- 345 The proposal of SPDCL for ₹12.15 Cr. towards implementation of Solar PV roof top scheme for LT Category-I (A) and I(B) consumers in Tirupati and Vijayawada cities is not considered in the present Order as approval for any such scheme has not been sought for from the Commission by APSPDCL so far, which is mandatory. However, the licensee is at liberty to file an appropriate application in this regard which will be separately examined and considered based on merits.
- 346 Commission accepted and approved the Other Costs as filed except the above said modifications. **However, the licensees are directed to take prior approval of the Commission for all the schemes proposed under Other Costs, if not taken. The details of Other Costs approved by the Commission are shown in the Table below:**

Table 27 : Approved: Other Costs (₹ Cr)

S.No.	Item	SPDCL	EPDCL	TOTAL
1	Payments to M/s EESL towards DELP	12.00*	27.97	39.97
2	Solar pumpsets - off grid	63.93	114.27	178.20
3	Energy Efficient pumpsets	32.18	19.85	52.03
4	BLDC-Solar pumpsets-grid connected	0.00	48.81	48.81
5	EV Charging Stations	1.51	2.11	3.62
6	Expenses for electrical accidents compensation	6.00	---	6.00
7	Grants to APSEEDCO for promotion of Energy Conservation and Efficiency	2.00	1.00	3.00
8	Measures for prevention of electrical accidents	9.00	10.00	19.00
	Total	126.62	224.01	350.63

* SPDCL in its filings has filed ₹ 0.01 Cr for payments to M/s EESL towards DELP and through a mail dated 18.02.2019 submitted that after reconciliation it was arrived at ₹12 Cr. and requested to accept the same while finalizing the ARR for FY2019-20. Accordingly, the Commission has approved ₹12 Cr.

ARR for FY2019-20

347 The Commission, in accordance with the above paragraphs, has placed the ARR at ₹35857.39 Cr. (₹22961.68 Cr for SPDCL and ₹12895.71 Cr for EPDCL) for FY2019-20. The ARR approved by the Commission is less by ₹2346.58 Cr compared to the estimate made by licensees at ₹38203.97 Cr for FY2019-20. The details of the approved ARR for FY2019-20 are given in the table below:

Table 28: Aggregate Revenue Requirement for Retail Supply Business for FY2019-20

S. No.	Item	Approved by Commission (Rs. Cr.)		
		SPDCL	EPDCL	STATE
1	Transmission Cost	1057.89	551.51	1609.40
2	SLDC Cost	40.42	21.07	61.49
3	Distribution Cost	3682.44	1801.07	5483.51
4	PGCIL Cost	966.23	503.77	1470.00
5	ULDC Cost	2.94	1.53	4.47
6	Network and SLDC Cost (1+2+3+4+5)	5749.92	2878.95	8628.87
7	Power Purchase / Procurement Cost	16805.8	9624.57	26430.37
8	Interest on consumer security deposits	179.24	121.72	300.96
9	Supply Margin in Retail Supply Business	27.65	10.03	37.68
10	Other Costs	126.62	224.01	350.63
11	Supply Cost (7+8+9+10)	17139.31	9980.33	27119.64
12	True-up for FY2015-16	72.45	36.43	108.88
13	Aggregate Revenue Requirement (6+11+12)	22961.68	12895.71	35857.39

CHAPTER - VII COST OF SERVICE

Introduction

348 The Commission, in this chapter, has computed the Cost of Service (CoS) for different consumer categories for each licensee based on the ARR determined for FY2019-20 while considering the views/objections/suggestions of the stakeholders in this regard as explained in chapter-III.

349 The Commission, at Para 259 in Page 261 of the Retail Supply Tariff Order for FY2018-19, gave the following direction to the licensees on Cost of Service:

“The Commission desires that the determination of Cost of Service shall be based on more precise methods using verifiable, measurable and quantifiable data. In this regard, the licensees are directed to study the Cost of Service models and submit a report on such study for consideration of the same in future duly taking the views of stake holders.”

Licensees’ Filings

350 In response, APEPDCL in its filings submitted that the study has been taken up and a report will be submitted to the Commission shortly and stated that for the purpose of the present filing, the methodology previously followed by them for determination of Cost of Service is adopted. APSPDCL also adopted the same methodology in arriving at the Cost of Service without furnishing any response to the Commission’s directions.

351 Accordingly, the Licensees are stated to have arrived at the Cost of Service based on embedded cost method while adopting the average method (taking the average of morning peak and evening peak).

352 The following steps are stated to have been followed by the Licensees in arriving at the Cost of Service (CoS) for different consumer categories:

a) Determination of Category-wise Load Curves

- Load Shapes of different categories of consumers are constructed based on the hourly demand data from feeder samples.
- Data is collected from sample feeders from all the circles for each category.
- From each sample feeder, hourly data was collected for upto 10 days per quarter.

- These samples are collected during normal working days as well as non-working days like Sundays, Festivals and other Holidays.
- Based on the collected feeder samples, load curve for each category has been arrived.

b) Estimation of Coincident and Non-Coincident Demand for each Category

- Demand at customer voltage level for FY2019-20 is estimated using the load curves and projected sales of FY2019-20 of each category.
- Hourly demand for each category is grossed up with applicable T&D losses to arrive at the demand contributed by each category to the grid demand.
- Maximum Demand of each category is considered as Non-Coincident Demand.
- Based on the hourly demands of each category at the grid level, the peak time in the morning hours (00:00 AM – 12:00 PM) and evening hours (12:00 PM – 00:00 AM) is arrived.
- Corresponding average demand contributed by each category during the peak hour in the morning hours and in the evening hours is considered as Coincident Demand.

c) Allocation of expenditure to consumer categories

- **Power Purchase Cost Allocation**
 - Fixed costs of power purchase are primarily dependent on the system peak demand, hence fixed cost component of Power Purchase is considered as demand related expenditure and is allocated in proportion to the Coincident Demand of each category.
 - However, as supply is regulated for Agricultural Category to optimally supply when the capacity is idle, (i.e. when the generation capacity is not used by others), the coincident demand of agriculture is adjusted by a factor of 40% for allocation of fixed costs of power purchase.
 - Variable costs of power purchase are primarily dependent on the energy requirement, hence variable cost component of Power Purchase is considered as energy related expenditure and is allocated in proportion to the energy requirement of each category.

- **Transmission Cost Allocation**

- Transmission Costs including PGCIL Costs, SLDC Costs and ULDC Charges are primarily dependent on the Non-Coincident Demand; hence these costs are considered as demand related expenditure and are allocated in proportion to the Non-Coincident Demand of each category.

- **Distribution Cost Allocation**

- Distribution Costs which consist primarily of Employee Expenses, Interest and Depreciation costs of Distribution Assets, are dependent on the Non-Coincident Demand, as well as on the number of customers. Hence, 80% of the Distribution Cost is considered as Demand Related Expenditure and is allocated in proportion to the Non-Coincident Demand of each category. 20% of the Distribution Cost is considered as consumer related expenditure and is allocated in proportion to the number of consumers of each category.

- **Interest on Security Deposit**

- Consumer Security Deposits (CSD) are primarily dependent on the energy consumed by each category. Hence, the interest on CSD is considered as energy related expenditure and is allocated in proportion to the energy requirement of each category.

- **Supply Margin**

- Supply Margin is linked to the Distribution Assets. Hence, the Supply Margin is considered as Demand Related Expenditure and is allocated in proportion to the Non-Coincident Demand of each category.

- **Other Costs**

- Other costs are incurred on distribution assets. Hence, the other costs are considered as Demand Related Expenditure and is allocated in proportion to the Non-Coincident Demand of each category.

d) Computation of Cost of Service

- Embedded cost for each consumer category has been computed by adding allocated demand related expenditure, energy related expenditure and consumer related expenditure as described above.

- The Cost of Service (CoS) per unit (average cost of supply) has been computed for each consumer category by dividing the allocated cost / ARR to each consumer category with the sales volume proposed for that category during FY2019-20.

353 With reference to the filings of the licensees, the Commission subsequently sought soft copies of the complete data used for deriving Category-wise Load Curves which were stated to be the basis for estimation of the Cost of Service, for cross-check.

From the data furnished by the DISCOMs, the Commission observed the following:

- In respect of the data furnished by APEPDCL, it does not contain the actual load curves based on which the Cost of Service is stated to have been estimated. However, the abstract of the 'expected hourly percentage loads' category-wise for working days, Sundays and holidays, district-wise, for FY2017-18 and upto September of FY2018-19, which appears to be derived but not the collected data, is submitted from which, the average Cost of Service for different voltage level categories estimated by them broadly appears to be in order.
- In respect of APSPDCL, load curves of few different categories on certain feeders from all districts for every four months (September, 2017 to December, 2017; January, 2018 to April, 2018 and May, 2018 to August, 2018) were furnished (contrary to the statement in the filings that it was done for a quarter). In each period, the data for four months, ten working days, five Sundays, five holidays and festivals were given. The averages of the Cost of Service per unit determined based on this data is: LT Categories - ₹6.50, 11 kV Categories – ₹6.62, 33 kV Categories – ₹6.10 and 132 kV Categories – ₹6.25. As can be seen from the figures, the average per unit Cost of Service for the categories 11kV and 132 kV which is supposed to be less than those of the immediate lower categories i.e. LT and 33 kV categories respectively, are higher, indicating an error in the data considered for estimation of Cost of Service.
- From the above, it is obvious that the estimation of Cost of Service by the licensees is not accurate.

354 Subsequently, APEPDCL vide its letter dated 6.02.2019, on their behalf and on behalf of APSPDCL, has furnished a study report on Cost of Service model, stated to be in compliance with the directions of the Commission in the Retail Supply Tariff Order for FY2018-19 wherein it, inter-alia, compared different methods for determination of Cost of Service, stated advantages and disadvantages of each model and also models used in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Chhattisgarh,

Karnataka, Kerala and Tamilnadu, and requested to consider the Embedded Cost methodology for estimation of Cost of Service, stating the following:

“It can be inferred that Embedded Cost Approach which is being followed by the AP DISCOMs is a more detailed approach for Cost allocation to different categories of consumers and reflects the true nature of costs incurred by the utility to supply single unit (₹/kWh) to each and every category of consumers depending on their voltage of use and purpose of use. This method is robust and requires lot of field data with regard to load shapes of different categories of consumers and also involves certain assumptions based on available data. The DISCOMs have submitted CoS for the ensuing financial year 2019-20 as a part of Tariff filings based on ‘Embedded Cost Methodology’ only.

On the observation of the Commission with regard to limited data availability and verifiability, the DISCOMs submit that inhouse mechanisms will be setup to collect the required data on a periodical basis for conducting the CoS study as a part of tariff filings in a credible manner. So, the Embedded Cost approach is observed to be superior in nature and having set up standards and procedures in this regard for past 15 years, it may not be appropriate to go back to the simplistic methods like average cost of service which do not reflect the realistic category wise COS.”

Commission’s view on the submission of the licensees

355 Various provisions and material in respect of Cost of Service / Cost of Supply are extracted hereunder:

a) The Electricity Act, 2003:

Section 61. (Tariff regulations):

The Appropriate Commission shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, specify the terms and conditions for the determination of tariff, and in doing so, shall be guided by the following, namely,

....

(d) safeguarding of consumers' interest and at the same time, recovery of the cost of electricity in a reasonable manner;

.....

(g) that the tariff progressively reflects the cost of supply of electricity and also, reduces cross-subsidies in the manner specified by the Appropriate Commission;

b) National Tariff Policy, 2016

8.3 Tariff design: Linkage of tariffs to cost of service

....

In terms of the Section 61(g) of the Act, the Appropriate Commission shall be guided by the objective that the tariff progressively reflects the efficient and prudent cost of supply of electricity.

....

Accordingly, the following principles would be adopted:

1. Consumers below poverty line who consume below a specified level, as prescribed in the National Electricity Policy may receive a special support through cross subsidy. Tariffs for such designated group of consumers will be at least 50% of the average cost of supply.
2. For achieving the objective that the tariff progressively reflects the cost of supply of electricity, the Appropriate Commission would notify a roadmap such that tariffs are brought within $\pm 20\%$ of the average cost of supply. The road map would also have intermediate milestones, based on the approach of a gradual reduction in cross subsidy.

c) APERC (Terms and Conditions for determination of Tariff for Wheeling and Retail sale of Electricity) Regulation, 2005, Regulation No. 4 of 2005

7.4 Retail Supply of Electricity business

The Application for FPT shall contain the following:

- a) Proposal for retail sale of electricity to the consumers pertaining to its retail supply business and the details may include tariffs for each consumer category, slab-wise and voltage-wise. The tariffs proposed may also include energy charges, fixed / demand charges and minimum charges.
- b) Proposals for Non-tariff income with item-wise description and details.
- c) Each tariff proposal submitted by the distribution licensee shall be supported with a cost of service model allocating the costs of the licensed business in respect of each category of consumers based on appropriate assumptions.

d) The report (to be finalized) dt. October, 2017 on rationalization of Electricity Tariffs by Ministry of Power, GoI.

Determination of cost of supply

In order to successfully achieve the objective of developing an efficient and cost reflective tariff design framework, it is important to first determine the cost to serve a particular consumer or consumer category.

There are three types of cost of supply namely:

1. Average cost of supply
2. Voltage wise cost of supply; and
3. Category wise cost of supply for various consumer categories

Some of the widely used approaches for establishing the cost of supply for a consumer / consumer category have been provided in the table below. A brief description for each approach has been provided subsequently.

Table 29 : Different approaches to determine cost of supply

S. No.	Cost of supply	Approach
1	Average Cost of Supply (ACoS)	Average Cost of Supply Approach
2	Voltage-wise Cost of Supply (VCoS)	Simplified/Voltage wise cost of supply approach
3	Cost of supply to various consumer categories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Embedded cost approach • Marginal cost approach

1. Average Cost of Supply Approach

Average cost of supply is calculated by dividing aggregate revenue requirement of the distribution licensee considered by the Commission for recovery through retail tariff with total energy sales forecasted for that year. Usually, the approach adopted by many SERCs and utilities is to consider the average cost of supply method to determine the tariffs as the data required to calculate the category wise and voltage wise cost of supply is not available. However, calculating average cost of supply is not an efficient way of determining of cost of supply. This methodology does not take a holistic approach taking into account factors such as loss levels, voltage levels etc., which are significantly different for different

consumer categories. The method required little effort to calculate the cost of supply. States such as Uttarakhand, Delhi, and Gujarat etc. follow this approach for calculating their cost of supply.

2. Simplified approach/voltage-wise cost approach

In this approach, all the consumers connected to a particular voltage level are considered to have the same cost of supply. This is the first step in determining consumer-wise cost of supply. For voltage-wise cost determination, it is important that the accounting system of the licensees are oriented towards capturing costs voltage-wise at the point of origin as and when these costs are incurred. In this method, the power purchase costs and other costs (such as network costs, wheeling costs etc.) are allocated to various consumer categories on the basis of energy input or energy sales as decided by the appropriate Commission. States such as Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Punjab determine the voltage-wise cost of supply. With the inability of DISCOMs to maintain such data and difficulties faced in ascertaining the cost of supply by other State Commissions, the APTEL has suggested that in the absence of detailed requisite information, it would be adequate to determine the voltage-wise cost of supply taking into account the major cost element which would be applicable to all the categories of consumers connected to the same voltage level.

3. Embedded Cost Approach

This approach seeks to identify and assign the historical/accounting costs that make up a utilities Annual Revenue Requirement (ARR) to various voltage /consumer categories based on various allocation factors. This approach consists of three steps: Functionalization, Classification and Allocation of Cost.

- **Functionalization:** Functionalization is the process of dividing the total cost of the utility on the basis of the functions performed i.e. Power Purchase (Generation), Transmission and Distribution.
- **Classification of costs:** The functionalized costs are then further classified into demand related, energy related and customer related cost as follows:
 - **Demand Cost:** The peak demand has to be met by the capacity of generation, transmission and distribution. Hence, the cost related to capacity creation is termed as demand related cost.

- Energy Cost: Energy related costs depend on the quantum of consumption of the users. Such costs are generally termed as variable cost and include costs such as fuel cost of generation, interest on working capital etc.
- Customer Cost: Customer related costs are directly related to the services provided to customers. Through fixed in nature, these costs are associated with the functions of metering.
- Allocation of costs to consumer categories: In this step the costs classified as demand related, energy related or customer related are then allocated to various consumer categories based on factors like peak demand, energy sales, losses, connected load etc.

4. Marginal Cost Approach:

This approach determines the incremental change in total cost of the system with respect to a small change in output of a category. This method is used in stable systems where new consumers are not added but existing consumers vary their consumption. This approach provides economic signal for economically efficient investments and optimum use of electricity but it does not ensure the recovery of entire costs (particularly when the past costs are higher than the future costs) and may require some adjustment in the tariffs for recovery of the actual cost.

Both Embedded cost approach and Marginal Cost approach are efficient methods to ascertain the actual cost of supply for particular consumer category however the same are not being implemented in any of the States across India due to lack of availability of requisite data such as voltage class wise assets and cost, load factor of different categories, peak demand across various time slots etc.

356 The following inference is drawn by the Commission from the submissions of the licensees and the various provisions and circumstances extracted supra:

- The model adopted for arriving at the Cost of Service in FY2018-19 by the Commission is a combination of average cost of supply approach and voltage-wise cost of service approach, but not average cost of service approach alone, as stated by the licensees.
- The data of load curves submitted by the licensees in support of their statements in determining the Cost of Service is not in line with their submissions in filings. Therefore, the estimation of category-wise Cost of Service cannot be relied upon even though there is no disagreement that the methodology is robust.

- Further, the Embedded Cost methodology adopted by the licensees requires lot of field data with regard to load shapes of different categories of consumers and also involves certain assumptions as admitted by the licensees themselves. The licensees have also stated that inhouse mechanisms need to be setup to collect the required data on a periodical basis for conducting the CoS study as a part of tariff filings in a credible manner.
- Average Cost of Service (ACoS) arrived is the same in the methods used by the Commission and the licensees. ACoS is the broad reference for comparison of tariffs for different categories of consumers as per the provisions of National Tariff Policy, 2016 even though the Cost of Service estimated for the respective categories is not so accurate.
- The Cross-Subsidy Surcharge for different categories of consumers has to be estimated as per the formula specified in National Tariff Policy, 2016 but not basing on the Cost of Service. However, as the Cost of Service is linked to Tariff design, it is very much relevant and necessary to determine it prudently whenever new categories are introduced and also during revision of tariffs. In the present tariff order, there is no introduction of new categories or any revision of tariff except for Railway Traction. As such, the Cost of Service determined is only indicative for the present and there will not be any impact of it in estimation of revenue gap as the Cross Subsidies are within the total revenue approved by the Commission.
- Verifiable, measurable and quantifiable data such as the connected load of each category of consumers, the losses approved by the Commission for the respective voltage levels, the load factors calculated based on the connected load and sales of the corresponding category, number of consumers per kW of connected load, number of fuse off calls attended category wise, asset-wise cost at the respective voltage levels etc. and also other parameters as relevant and necessary may be considered in Embedded Cost Methodology instead of depending on load curves for deriving coincident and non-coincident demands, which requires periodical collection of lot of field data and it is a complex exercise as admitted by the licensees, to make the exercise of determination of Cost of Supply simple, practical and realistic.

357 In view of the above, the Commission has decided to adopt the same methodology as in FY2018-19 for arriving at the Cost of Service for FY2019-20 also and the same is as detailed hereunder:

358 The Commission has considered the gross energy sales (MU) approved for the respective licensees at different voltage levels as shown the Table below:

Table 30: Approved Energy Sales for FY2019-20 (MU)

Particulars	APSPDCL	APEPDCL	STATE
Sales at LT Level	24,095.69	11,011.91	35,107.60
Sales at 11kV Level	3,132.17	2,428.97	5,561.14
Sales at 33 kV Level	3,723.98	2,136.74	5,860.72
Sales at 132 kV Level and above	6,214.85	6,417.98	12,632.83
Total Sales	37,166.70	21,995.59	59,162.29

359 The Commission has, thereafter, grossed up the energy sales (MU) at the specific voltage levels with AT & C losses (%) as approved in this order for FY2019-20 for arriving at the power purchase requirement (MU). The summary of the voltage wise losses considered are shown in the Table below:

Table 31: Approved AT&C Losses for FY2019-20 (%)

Particulars	APSPDCL	APEPDCL	STATE
AT & C Loss for LT Sales	13.20%	12.54%	9.19%
AT & C Loss for 11 kV Sales	9.33%	8.88%	9.14%
AT & C Loss for 33 kV Sales	6.27%	5.87%	6.12%
AT & C Loss for 132 kV Sales and above	3.17%	3.17%	3.17%

360 Applying the above losses, the power purchase requirement / energy input (MU) for the respective voltage levels is arrived at as shown in the Table below:

Table 32 : Power Purchase Requirement / Energy Input for different Voltage levels for FY2019-20 (MU)

Particulars	APSPDCL	APEPDCL	STATE
Input for LT Level	27,758.72	12,590.42	40,349.15
Input for 11kV Level	3,454.61	2,665.78	6,120.40
Input for 33 kV Level	3,973.04	2,270.02	6,243.06
Input for 132 kV Level and above	6,418.31	6,628.09	13,046.40
Total Input	41,604.69	24,154.32	65,759.00

- 361 The ARR determined for the year has been apportioned in proportion to the energy input at different voltage levels. The ARR cost allocated at different voltage levels is as shown in the Table below:

Table 33 : ARR allocation to different voltage levels for FY2019-20 (₹ Cr)

Particulars	APSPDCL	APEPDCL	STATE
For LT Level	15320.08	6721.88	22041.96
For 11 kV Level	1906.61	1423.23	3329.84
For 33 kV Level	2192.72	1211.94	3404.66
For 132 kV Level and above	3542.28	3538.66	7080.93
Total Allocation	22961.68	12895.71	35857.39

- 362 Based on the energy sales and the apportioned ARR at the respective voltage levels, the Commission has determined Cost of Service per unit for different voltage levels for FY2019-20 as shown in the Table below:

Table 34 : Cost of Service for FY2019-20 (₹/Unit)

Particulars	APSPDCL	APEPDCL	STATE
For LT Level	6.36	6.10	6.28
For 11kV Level	6.09	5.86	5.99
For 33 kV Level	5.89	5.67	5.81
For 132 kV Level and above	5.70	5.51	5.61
Total	6.18	5.86	6.06

- 363 The comparison of the Cost of Service filed by the licensees and approved by the Commission is given in the Table below:

Table 35: Cost of Service: Filing and Approved for FY2019-20 (₹/Unit)

Particulars	APSPDCL		APEPDCL	
	As per filing	As per APERC	As per filing	As per APERC
LT Category	6.50	6.36	6.70	6.10
HT Category at 11 kV	6.62	6.09	6.27	5.86
HT Category at 33 kV	6.10	5.89	5.75	5.67
HT Category at 132 kV	6.25	5.70	5.45	5.51
Total	6.43	6.18	6.20	5.86

- 364 The ratio of Average Billing Rate (ABR) and Average Cost of Supply (ACOS) voltage wise is indicated in the Table below:

Table 36 : Ratio of Average Billing Rate (ABR) and Average Cost of Supply (ACOS)

Particulars	ABR Approved for FY2019-20		ACOS		ABR/ACOS (%)	
	SPDCL	EPDCL	SPDCL	EPDCL	SPDCL	EPDCL
For LT Level	3.28	4.02	6.18	5.86	53.08%	68.64%
For 11kV Level	8.01	7.44	6.18	5.86	129.63%	126.96%
For 33 kV Level	7.13	7.00	6.18	5.86	115.45%	119.33%
For 132 kV Level and above	6.11	5.85	6.18	5.86	98.92%	99.71%
Average for the licensee	4.54	5.22	6.18	5.86	73.45%	89.07%

- 365 The percentage of revenue gap per unit is met from the subsidy provided under Section 65 of the Electricity Act, 2003 by the Government of Andhra Pradesh to the Categories V(A) and V(B) – LT – Non-Corporate farmers, Sugarcane crushing, Rural Horticulture Nurseries, Salt farming Units upto 15 HP and Corporate farmers.
- 366 The fact that the Cost of Service for different categories of consumers within the same voltage level varies depending upon the load factor, time of use and quantity of electricity consumed, power factor and contribution of their demand to peak and/or non-peak demand of the system, is not deniable. However, there being no mechanism available to measure and segregate the data to account for the effects of all the factors mentioned above, the Commission has decided to keep a uniform cost of service for different categories of consumers at the same voltage level for FY2019-20.
- 367 **It is to reiterate that the Commission desires determination of Cost of Service based on more precise methods like Embedded Cost Method but using verifiable, measurable and quantifiable data in a simple, practical and realistic manner, as stated supra. Accordingly, the licensees shall prepare the methodology for arriving at Cost of Service within six months from the date from which this Order comes into force and submit the same for consideration by the Commission for future years, in consultation with the stake holders.**

CHAPTER – VIII

REVENUE AND REVENUE GAP

Introduction

368 The Commission in this chapter has recomputed the revenue gap for FY2019-20 based on revised sales, ARR and total revenue from all sources, while taking the tariffs as arrived at on merits by the Commission for FY2019-20 as the basis. The revenue to licensees will be through a) tariff income (energy, fixed/demand, minimum and customer charges), b) non-tariff income (recoveries from theft of power or other malpractices, interest on income and other miscellaneous receipts) and c) levy of Cross Subsidy and Additional Surcharges on Open Access consumers, and d) sale of Renewable Energy Certificates.

Revenue from Tariffs and Other Sources

369 The licensees realize their revenue through retail sale of electricity and other income [non-tariff income, income through cross subsidy and additional surcharge (if any, determined by the Commission) and sale of Renewable Energy Certificates] which is incidental to the main business and such income would not be substantial.

370 The licensees have computed/estimated the revenue from current tariff (consumption charges and non-tariff income) on sales forecast/estimate of 60219.48 MU made by them and the details of revenue including non-tariff income are given in the table below:

Table 37: Sales and Revenue estimated by Licensees for FY2019-20

Consumer Category		Sales in MU			Revenue (Rs. Cr.)		
		SPDCL	EPDCL	TOTAL	SPDCL	EPDCL	TOTAL
LT-I	Domestic	9116.81	5670.71	14787.52	3529.44	2115.12	5644.57
LT-II	Non Domestic/Commercial	1993.47	1124.09	3117.56	2073.72	1153.75	3227.47
LT-III	Industry	2592.24	1816.59	4408.83	1477.27	919.52	2396.79
LT-IV	Cottage Industries & Agro Based Activities	49.44	2.75	52.20	21.11	1.21	22.32
LT-V	Agricultural	10293.28	2280.67	12573.95	279.54	50.94	330.48
LT-VI	Street Lighting, PWS & NTR Sujala	725.34	236.61	961.95	446.77	148.33	595.10
LT-VII	General Purpose	114.39	70.08	184.47	90.58	54.31	144.89
LT-VIII	Temporary Supply	1.24	0.81	2.04	1.36	0.88	2.24
HT-I	Industry	7877.01	7741.72	15618.74	6032.83	5184.84	11217.67
HT-II	Others	861.68	682.15	1543.83	875.49	729.48	1604.97
HT-III	Public Infrastructure and Tourism	56.74	39.37	96.11	53.59	37.33	90.91
HT-IV	Lift Irrigation and Agriculture	2978.73	1390.73	4369.47	1791.29	831.11	2622.40
HT-V	Railway Traction	849.45	710.89	1560.34	480.94	397.79	878.74
HT-VI	Town Ships and Residential Colonies	30.14	26.68	56.82	20.98	18.52	39.50
HT-VII	Green Power	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
HT-VIII	Temporary	1.89	10.82	12.71	1.84	17.70	19.54
HT-IX	RESCOs	509.44	363.49	872.94	27.91	38.01	65.91
All	Total	38051.30	22168.18	60219.48	17204.67	11698.84	28903.50

371 The revenue requirement and revenue gap estimated by the licensees at the current tariffs is given in the table below:

Table 38: Revenue Requirement and Revenue Gap estimated by Licensees for FY2019-20 (₹ Cr.)

S.No.	Items	SPDCL	EPDCL	TOTAL
1	Aggregate Revenue Requirement	24463.66	13740.32	38203.98
2	Revenue at Current Tariff	17204.68	11698.85	28903.52
3	Revenue from CSS	148.15	43.80	191.95
4	Revenue from REC	135.17	10.90	146.07
5	Revenue Gap (1-2-3-4)	6975.66	1986.77	8962.44

372 Based on the approved sales volume of 59162.29 MU for both the licensees, the Commission has computed the revenue of the licensees at the tariffs approved duly factoring the concessions extended to certain categories, the non-income tariff at the same level as filed by the licensees and revising the income from cross subsidy surcharge and sale of Renewable Energy Certificates realistically. The revenue computed by the Commission in the above manner is ₹28351.17 Cr. for FY2019-20 and these details are given in the table below:

Table 39: Sales and Revenue computed by the Commission for FY2019-20 (₹ Cr)

Categories -->	I	II	III	IV	V	RESCO _s	TOTAL (1) to (6)	
	Domestic	Commercial & Others	Industry	Institutional	Agricultural & Related			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		
Sales (MU)								
LT SUPPLY	SPDCL	9116.81	1993.47	1090.38	839.74	11055.30	---	24095.70
	EPDCL	5670.71	1124.09	422.63	306.68	3487.79	---	11011.91
	STATE	14787.53	3117.56	1513.01	1146.42	14543.09	---	35107.61
	Revenue (Rs. Cr.)							
	SPDCL	3526.64	2068.24	835.22	535.23	936.93	---	7902.26
	EPDCL	2113.63	1150.72	327.11	201.81	638.19	---	4431.45
STATE	5640.27	3218.96	1162.33	737.04	1575.12	---	12333.71	
Sales (MU)								
HT Supply	SPDCL	30.14	886.60	7716.22	974.96	3047.73	415.36	13071.01
	EPDCL	26.68	717.88	7668.09	737.10	1452.62	381.30	10983.67
	STATE	56.82	1604.48	15384.31	1712.06	4500.35	796.66	24054.68
	Revenue (Rs. Cr.)							
	SPDCL	20.92	910.14	5639.50	515.54	1851.69	24.80	8962.59
	EPDCL	18.47	762.90	4964.55	386.19	883.09	39.68	7054.87
STATE	39.39	1673.03	10601.01	901.73	2731.78	61.48	16017.46	
Sales (MU)								
LT and HT	SPDCL	9146.95	2880.07	8806.60	1814.70	14103.03	415.36	37166.71
	EPDCL	5697.39	1841.97	8090.72	1043.78	4940.41	381.30	21995.58
	STATE	14844.35	4722.04	16897.33	2858.48	19043.44	796.66	59162.29
	Revenue (Rs. Cr.)							
	SPDCL	3517.56	2978.38	6171.72	1050.77	2788.63	21.80	16864.85
	EPDCL	2132.10	1913.61	5291.65	588.00	1521.28	39.68	11486.32
STATE	5679.65	4891.99	11766.37	1638.77	4309.90	64.48	28351.17	

373 Based on the ARR⁴ approved by the Commission and the revenue recomputed for FY2019-20, the revenue gap has been worked out at ₹7064.27 Cr (₹5777.68 Cr for SPDCL and ₹1286.59 Cr for EPDCL) for both licensees. The revenue requirement approved and the revenue gap arrived by the Commission are given in the table below:

Table 40: Revenue Requirement and Revenue Gap determined by the Commission for FY2019-20 (₹ Cr).

S.No.	Item	Licensee		
		SPDCL	EPDCL	TOTAL
1	Aggregate Revenue Requirement	22961.68	12895.71	35857.39
2	Revenue from Tariff including NTI	16864.85	11486.32	8351.17
3	Revenue from CSS	78.15	25.80	103.95
4	Revenue from sale of RECs	241.00	97.00	338.00
5	Revenue Gap (1-2-3-4)	5777.68	1286.59	7064.27

374 To sum up, the revenue gap has been reduced by ₹1898.17 Cr. (₹1197.99 Cr for SPDCL and ₹700.18 Cr for EPDCL) as a result of determination of ARR based on revised sales, revised power purchase cost, revised transmission and distribution cost and computation of revenue on revised sales taking into account the concessions extended to certain categories and revision of revenue from CSS and sale of Renewable Energy Certificates. The details of revenue gap as filed by the licensees and as determined by the Commission are as shown in the table below.

Table 41: Revenue Gap for FY2019-20 (₹ Cr)

S.No.	Items	SPDCL	EPDCL	TOTAL
1	Revenue gap filed by the licensees	6975.67	1986.77	8962.44
2	Revenue gap determined by the Commission	5777.68	1286.59	7064.27
3	Difference (1-2)	1197.99	700.18	1898.17

⁴See Chapter-VI

CHAPTER- IX

REFERENCE TARIFF SCHEDULE

Introduction

375 The Commission in this Chapter, after examination of the tariffs proposed by the licensees for FY2019-20, stakeholders' views/objections/suggestions thereon and other aspects such as the revenue gap, cross subsidies, concessions to certain categories of consumers and external subsidy availability, has prepared a Reference Tariff Schedule (RTS) as a prelude to determination of full cost recovery tariff in Chapter-X. In this RTS, the Commission has incorporated the rates/charges as deemed fit considering all relevant aspects for FY2019-20.

Licensees' proposals for FY2019-20 and Commission's decisions

376 Licensees have not proposed any tariff increase for FY2019-20 and proposed to continue the tariffs and tariff structure as approved by Commission for FY2018-19, with the following modifications:

a) LT-IV (A) Cottage Industries

For Dhobi ghats the applicable demand charge is ₹20/kW/month with energy charge of ₹3.75/unit as per ARR Tariff Order 2018-19. However, the Licensees are providing free supply to these consumers based on G.O.Rt. No.75, dated 27th June, 2018 (Annexure-09), wherein the Government directed the Licensees to extend all benefits on par with agriculture connections (free category) to extend helping hand and as an encouragement to the washermen in the State.

Commission's decision: The proposal of the licensees to extend free power supply to Dhobhi Ghats as per G.O.Rt. No. 75, dated 27.06.2018 is accepted by the Commission for continuance in FY2019-20 also. The Commission has included the amount required for FY2019-20 for free supply of power to this Category of consumers in the subsidy requirement from the State Government under Section 65 of the Electricity Act, 2003.

b) LT-V(C) Others: Rural Horticulture Nurseries

For nursery farmers the applicable demand charge is ₹20/HP/month with energy charge of ₹1.50 per unit for consumers with connected load upto 5 HP and ₹3.70 per unit for consumers with connected load upto 25 HP as per ARR Tariff Order FY2018-19. However, the Licensees are providing free supply to these consumers

based on G.O.Rt.No.39, dated 14th March, 2018 (Annexure-10), extending all benefits on par with agriculture connections (free category) to extend helping hand and as an encouragement to the nursery farmers in the State.

Commission's decision: The proposal of the licensees to extend free power supply to Rural Horticulture Nurseries as per G.O.Rt.No.39, dated 14th March, 2018 is accepted by the Commission to extend helping hand and as an encouragement to the nursery farmers in the State during FY2019-20 also. The Commission has included the amount required for FY2019-20 for free supply of power to this Category of consumers in the subsidy requirement from the State Government under Section 65 of the Electricity Act, 2003.

c) LT-II (E) and HT-II (E): Electric Vehicles/Charging stations:

The Energy Charges for this Category are proposed to be decreased as given below as per the directions of the GoAP:

Category	Current Tariff (₹ / kWh/kVAh)			Proposed Tariff (₹ / kWh/kVAh)		
	Energy Charges	ToD (6am to 10:00am & 6:00 pm to 10:00 pm)	ToD (10:00 pm to 6:00 am)	Energy Charges	ToD (6am to 10:00 am & 6:00 pm to 10:00pm)	ToD (10:00 pm to 6:00 am)
LT-II(E) and HT-II(E): Electric Vehicles (EVs)/ Charging Stations	6.95	8.00	5.95	5.95	7.00	4.95

Commission's decision: The Commission, with a view to encourage and to give big push to the use of Electric Vehicles, is pleased to further reduce the tariff from the proposed ₹5.95 with ToD charges to ₹ 5.00 per unit and also removed the ToD Charges for Electric Vehicles / Charging Stations.

d) HT-V: Railway Traction: The Demand and Energy Charges for this Category are proposed to be increased as given below:

Category	Current Tariff		Proposed Tariff	
	Energy Charges	Demand Charges	Energy Charges	Demand Charges
	₹/kVAh	₹/kVA/month	₹/kVAh	₹/kVA/month
HT-V:Railway Traction	3.55	300	3.95	390

Commission's decision: Keeping in view the aspects referred to by the DISCOMs in their filings and the electrification works taken up by the Railways in the State of Andhra Pradesh (which are stated to lead to cent percent electrification of all the Railway lines in the State by 2022), the Railway Traction Energy Charges and Demand Charges are subjected to a minimum increase to balance the interests of the public service utilities on both sides and promote development of Railway services in the State as below. Still the traction charges are lowest in the State of Andhra Pradesh compared to the tariffs for FY2018-19 in other States.

Category	Proposed Tariff		Approved Tariff	
	Energy Charges	Demand Charges	Energy Charges	Demand Charges
	₹/kVAh	₹/kVA/month	₹/kVAh	₹/kVA/month
HT-V:Railway Traction	3.95	390	3.75	350

Simplification of Tariff Categories

377 The licensees, in their filings for FY2017-18, made an attempt for simplification of the tariff Categories adhering to the suggestions made by the committee constituted by the Ministry of Power, Government of India for simplification of tariff structure / reduction of tariff categories of the consumers. However, the Commission retained the same tariff structure as then existing, as the proposals of the licensees did not represent in any real simplification and also the committee report was not yet finalized.

378 Later, the committee has submitted its report in October, 2017 wherein it has observed that the number of tariff categories, sub-categories and slabs is highest (93) in Andhra Pradesh. Further, in order to have a consistent classification of consumers under a category across the States in the Country, the committee has recommended the following categories:

Domestic: Residential consumers (individuals, colonies, multi-storied apartments etc.) below poverty line consumers, professionals having residential establishment and all other facilities within the premises of a housing colony.

Commercial: Shopping complexes, Cinemas, Commercial premises, hotels, restaurants, advertisements and any other allied activity for business.

Industry: All consumers with manufacturing or processing related activities such as induction furnaces, mills, cottage industries etc.

Institutional: Public Water works, Sewage, Street lights, Public Services, Transportation, Institutions etc.

Agriculture: Consumers with pump sets, private tube wells, cane crusher, fodder cutter, rice huller and all other agriculture allied activities

379 Further, the relevant portion of the draft amendment to Tariff Policy, 2016 dated 30.05.2016, on simplification of tariff categories and others is extracted below:

“8.3A Simplification of tariff categories and rationalization of retail tariff:

Over the years, the tariff structure across the States has become very complex and disparate and there is a need to not only simplify and rationalize the tariff structure, but also make it harmonious across all States. Towards this end, the following principles shall be adopted:

1. Based on the ‘purpose of use’, there shall be not more than five major consumer categories such as Domestic, Commercial, Agricultural, Industrial and Institutional.
2. The Institutional Category may include agencies/establishments providing services for large-scale public welfare such as street lights, public water-works, public tube-wells, sewage treatment plants, places of worship, educational institutions, public transportation etc.

3. Sub-categorization for each category will be based on 'supply voltage level' (LT/HT) to enable reflection of the actual cost of supply in tariffs. The LT Domestic sub-category may contain further consumption-based slabs in addition to a slab for poorer sections of the society as mentioned in para 8.3 of this Policy.
4. The process of merging of existing categories/sub-categories and slabs shall be carried out progressively so as to achieve the simplified categorization prescribed in this policy within a period of three years.
5. In order to reduce burden on seasonal industries, they should be allowed to change their Contracted Demand twice a year with at least one-month notice.
6. No individual category/sub-category shall be prescribed for temporary supply. Such supply may be provided at fixed multiple of cost of supply for that category.
7. Appropriate Commissions shall endeavor to determine cost of supply for each category/ sub-category of consumers. This information will serve a useful input in framing programmes and policies in future.
8. For consumers who are having suitable meters, the time- of-the-day (ToD) and two-part tariffs shall be introduced not later than 1st April 2019. This scheme should automatically be extended to other consumers as and when they get meters suitable for ToD and two-part tariff.
9. In order to reflect the actual share of fixed cost in the revenue requirement of Distribution licensees, there is need to enhance recovery through fixed charges. The fixed charge shall be so set that it leads to recovery of at least 50% of the fixed costs in case of Domestic and Agriculture categories and at least 75% recovery of fixed costs in case of other categories progressively over next three years. The SERCs and JERCs shall lay down a roadmap to achieve the same. Provided that tariff for poorer sections of the society referred to in para 8.3 of this Policy shall be single part tariff.
10. In case State Government decides to subsidize a certain section of consumers, the relief shall be passed on to such consumers solely through direct benefit transfer (DBT) mechanism."

380 Further, the amendments proposed in the draft Tariff Policy with regard to simplification of tariff categories shown below are appropriately considered to the extent possible:

“8.3A Simplification of tariff categories and rationalization of retail tariff:

Over the years, the tariff structure across the States has become very complex and disparate and there is a need to not only simplify and rationalize the tariff structure, but also make it harmonious across all States. Towards this end, the following principles shall be adopted:

1. In Order to have a simplified tariff structure, all DISCOMs should do away with the concept of having different tariffs for usage by different categories of customers. The principle adopted is paying a price for use of electricity as a commodity which should not be different for different categories of usage like in domestic / commercial / industrial etc. But it should be based on load used and energy consumed.
2. The principle to be adopted in the new tariff structure shall be on the basis of different slabs in sanctioned load and units consumed. Maximum 5 load categories to be created such as 0-2 kW, >2-5 kW, >5-10 kW, >10-25, and > 25 kW. For each load bracket the consumption slab shall be considered such as 0-200 units, 201-400 units, 401-800 units, 801-1200 and >1200 units with progressive rates. Thus, there would be fixed charges based on the sanctioned load and energy charge based on the actual energy consumption. As the consumption pattern in different States is different, the slab range for load and energy consumption may be appropriately decided by the State Commission.
3. Considering the socio-economic condition, the issue of subsidy and cross subsidy may be handled through different slabs in load and also in units consumed. The consumers having sanctioned load and unit consumption in lower brackets will be subsidized by consumers in higher load bracket and consumption bracket. For example, consumers in load bracket 0-2 and >2-5 kW may be subsidized by consumers having higher load brackets (>5-10 kW, >10-25, and > 25 kW).
4. To prevent consumers from declaring less load, a systematic method can be adopted to revise the load automatically if average load of last year exceeds the load sanctioned. Moreover, a penalty should be imposed for exceeding the sanctioned load in the particular month of violation.
5. Appropriate rebate may be provided to incentivize bulk customers to take supply at higher voltage category like in 33 / 66 / 132 / 220 kV etc.

6. The States may have the option of adopting kW and kWh or kVA and kVAh based tariff. However, it may be preferable to have load and units consumption in kVA and kVAh respectively for above 10 kW load level to take care of the impact of Power factor.

7. In addition, the State Commission may create a separate category for Electric Vehicle Charging Stations, if required.

381 Most of the recommendations made by the committee and also the provisions envisaged in the amendments proposed to the tariff policy, 2016 are already in place by and large in Andhra Pradesh. In view of the above and also keeping in view the objectives and recommendations of the committee constituted by the Ministry of Power, GoI and the amendments proposed to National Tariff Policy, 2016 with regard to simplification of tariff categories, the Commission, to begin with, has decided to bring down the number of existing eight (8) categories in LT and eight (8) categories in HT to five (5) categories altogether to provide a roadmap for the future though the amendments to the Tariff Policy, 2016 are not yet finalized. In doing so, the Commission has taken every care not to create any confusion and retained without any change all the definitions, applicability and conditions applicable to the different categories. Accordingly, the existing 16 Categories, 51 Sub-categories and 25 Slabs are now reduced to 5 Categories, 30 Sub-Categories and 21 slabs to be applicable for FY2019-20. The details of the new categories for FY2019-20 and the corresponding categories in FY2018-19 are given below.

New Category	Categories for FY2019-20	Categories in FY2018-19	
	Description	LT	HT
I	DOMESTIC		
	(A) : Domestic (Telescopic)		
	Group A : Consumption < = 900 Units during FY2018-19		
	0-50		
	51-100		
	101-200		
	Above 200		
	Group B: Consumption < =2700 and > 900 units during FY2018-19		
	0-50		
	51-100		
	101-200		
	201-300		
	Above 300		
	Group C: Consumption >2700 units during FY2018-19		
	0-50		
	51-100		
	101-200		
201-300			
301-400			
401-500			
Above 500 units			
(B) : Townships & Colonies	-	HT-VI	
II	COMMERCIAL & OTHERS		
	(A) : Commercial	LT-II (A&B)	HT- II(A)
	Time of Day tariff (TOD)- Peak (6 PM to 10 PM)	-	-
	0-50	-	-
	51-100	-	-
	101-300	-	-
	301-500	-	-
	Above 500	-	-
	(B) : Public Infrastructure & Tourism	-	HT- III
	(C) : Advertising Hoardings	LT-II C	-
	(D) : Function Halls / Auditoriums, Startup Power for Captive Generating Plants or Co-Generation Plants or Renewable Energy Generation Plants	LT-II D LT-II F	HT-II C HT-II F
(E) : Electric Vehicles (EVs) / Charging Stations	LT-II E	HT -II E	
(F) : Green Power	-	HT-VII	
III	INDUSTRY		
	(A) : Industry (General)	LT-III(i)	HT-I A(i)
	(B) : Seasonal Industries (off- season)	LT-III(ii)	HT-I A(ii)
	(C) : Energy Intensive Industries	-	HT-I B
(D) : Cottage Industries upto 10HP *	LT-IV A	-	
IV	INSTITUTIONAL		
	(A) : Street Lighting	LT-VI A	-
	(i) Panchayats		
	(ii) Municipalities		
	(iii) Municipal Corporations		
	(B) : CPWS/PWS Schemes	LT-VI B	HT-IV B
	(i) Panchayats		
	(ii) Municipalities		
	(iii) Municipal Corporations		
	(C) : NTR Sujala Pathakam	LT-VI C	-
(D) : General Purpose	LT-VII A	-	
(E) : Religious Places	LT-VII B	HT-II B	
(F) : Railway Traction	-	HT-V	
V	AGRICULTURE & RELATED		
	(A) : Corporate Farmers /Salt Farming Units upto15HP	LT-V A&B(i) LT-V C(i)	-
	(B) : Non-Corporate Farmers/ Sugarcane crushing/Rural Horticulture Nurseries	LT-V A&B(ii-v) LT III(iv) LT-V C(ii)	-
	(C) : Aquaculture and Animal Husbandry	LT III(iii)	HT-I C
	(D) : Poultry Hatcheries & Poultry Feed mixing plants, Aqua Hatcheries & Aqua Feed mixing plants / Floriculture in Green House	LT-III(vii) LT-III(vi)	HT-I D
	(E) : Cottage Industries-Agro Based Activities upto 10HP	LT-IV B	-
(F) : Government/ Private Lift Irrigation Schemes	-	HT-IV A	
	(i) Temporary Supply : There is no separate category for temporary supply. However, Temporary supply can be released against each category with respective terms and conditions applicable and it shall be billed at the rate and other conditions specified in this order.	LT-VIII	HT-VIII

382 The Changes effected in this Order with reference to consumer categories will have to be read accordingly, wherever necessary and relevant, including in the Regulations, Practice directions, Orders, Guidelines and other Proceedings of the Commission and agreements, correspondence and other communications relating to generation, transmission, distribution and supply of electricity.

Smart meters

383 Category I(A): LT Group (C) Consumers whose consumption is more than 500 units per month can opt for smart meters and ToD rebate of ₹1 per unit is applicable for such consumers for the consumption between 10 AM to 12 Noon. This provision, which was approved in FY2018-19, is decided to be continued in FY2019-20 also.

ToD Tariffs

384 The Commission has decided to continue the ToD tariffs as approved for FY2018-19 for certain categories of consumers for FY2019-20 also without any change except for Electric Vehicles and Charging Stations. The peak time TOD Charges are reduced from ₹ 1.05 per unit to ₹1.0 per unit.

Load factor Incentive

385 The observation of the Commission with regard to Load factor incentive in the Retail Supply Tariff Order for FY2018-19 at para 94 in page 96 is as follows:

HT Load factor incentive scheme was in operation for several years with modifications from time to time till 31.07.2010 as seen from paras 217 and 218 at page 107 of the tariff order for FY2010-11 which are extracted below:

"217. At present, the HT-I(A) Industrial consumers are provided with a load factor incentive scheme in which a concession / rebate on energy charges is given if the load factor is above certain threshold levels. This scheme has been in operation for the past several years with modifications from time to time as approved by the Commission. The scheme was originally intended to encourage and stabilize demand and was intended to ensure fuller utilization of surplus power generation capacity available at that time.

218. The surplus power situation has changed since then significant power shortages are observed in recent times that have even led to restrictions and control measures in supply by licensees. Shortages and deficits are now becoming a norm and the situation is not likely to improve substantially in the foreseeable future. Short term market purchases, sometimes even at the rates ranging from

₹7 to 10 per unit, are being resorted to, to meet the demand in the last 3 years. Buying such costly power and then supplying it at half the cost and then even pay incentive / rebate for power consumption is an anomalous situation. In this context, the Commission decided to discontinue the incentive scheme w.e.f. 1st August, 2010.”

Therefore, both the distribution companies may thoroughly examine the entire issue and submit their reports on the need, justification and reasonableness of either reintroducing the HT Load factor incentive scheme or continuing the status quo in this regard. The circumstances stated in para 218 of the tariff order of FY2010-11 about significant power shortages do not exist from FY2016-17 since when surplus power generation capacity is reported by the DISCOMs. After the bifurcation of the State, the State of Andhra Pradesh is badly in need of industrial, business and economic growth and such a scheme may encourage and stabilize the demand and ensure fuller utilization of the power generated. Hence, the distribution companies may submit their reports on the subject within two months from the date of this order for consideration and necessary further action by the Commission.”

The licensees have submitted their report on load factor incentive analyzing the financial implications considering different scenarios, if the incentive is reintroduced. During the course of public hearings and consultation process in finalizing the Retail Supply Tariff Order for FY2019-20, several stake holders have submitted their requests to reintroduce load factor incentives for FY2019-20. The Commission has examined all the above and accepted the request of the stake holders to reintroduce the Load Factor incentive making it applicable to Category – III (A): HT General only to encourage and promote industry in the State of Andhra Pradesh and also to improve the overall realization rate per unit of the licensees.

However, the continuation of such incentive in FY2020-21 will be re-examined by the Commission with reference to the consumers availing such incentive being voluntarily dissuaded from resorting to Open Access thus protecting the equilibrium of the distribution licensees in regulating their demand and supply. The details of load factor incentive are as given below:

LOAD FACTOR INCENTIVE (TELESCOPIC)

S. No.	Load factor	Concession in Energy Charge (Paise/unit)
1	More than 50% and upto 60%	10
2	More than 60% and upto 70%	20
3	More than 70% and upto 80%	30
4	More than 80% and upto 85%	40
5	More than 85%	50

The concession shall be applicable on the consumption in excess of the threshold level of load factor of 50%, on a Telescopic basis with the rates mentioned above.

The load factor shall be calculated as per the following formula:

$$\text{Load Factor (\%)} = \frac{\text{Monthly consumption in kVAh} \times 100}{\text{No. of hours in the billing month} \times \text{Demand (kVA)}}$$

Note:

- i. Monthly consumption shall be the units (kVAh) consumed from supply by the licensee in a billing month excluding colony consumption and the units (kWh/kVAh) received from sources other than the Licensee.

(For the purpose of the above calculation, 1 kWh from Open Access sources shall be treated as 1 kVAh)

- ii. Demand (kVA) shall be the Recorded Maximum Demand (RMD) or the Contracted Maximum Demand (CMD) whichever is high, in kVA, after setting off the demand from other sources, if any.

(For the purpose of the above calculation, 1 kW from Open Access sources shall be treated as 1 kVA)

- iii. The load factor (%) shall be rounded off to the nearest lower integer.
- iv. The billing month shall be the period in number of days between two consecutive dates of meter readings taken for the purpose of billing.

Energy Intensive Industries

386 Many stakeholders have submitted to the Commission to protect the interest of the DISCOMs and the larger interest of the marginal consumers stating the sops received by the ferro alloy consumers (Energy Intensive Industry) from Government as well as from the Commission in the form of lower tariffs compared to the other industries and also resorting to Open Access causing demand supply uncertainty to the licensees and requested the make applicable the following conditions to the Ferro Alloy Consumers (Energy Intensive Industries) which were there earlier:

- i. Guaranteed energy off-take at 6701 kVAh per kVA per annum on Average Contracted Maximum Demand or Average Actual Demand whichever is higher. The energy falling short of 6701 kVAh per kVA per annum will be billed as deemed consumption.
- ii. The consumer shall draw his entire power requirement from DISCOMs only.
- iii. However, if any consumer wants to avail power from market sources through open access, such consumers will be billed Cross Subsidy Surcharge with reference to HT-1(A)tariff category.”

The Commission has examined the issue in detail and expressed its opinion in chapter-III under the heading “Restore Load Factor Incentive”.

Accordingly, the following new conditions are incorporated in the Retail Supply Tariff Order for FY2019-20 for the Energy Intensive Industries under Category-III(C):HT:

- (i) The Ferro Alloy industry consumers shall draw his entire power requirement from DISCOMs only.
- (ii) The consumer depending on captive generation in whole or in part does not fall within the condition (i) mentioned above to the extent of captive generation.

Corporate Farmers, Salt farming units upto 15 HP

387 The Commission as a part of simplification of Categories in this Order, modified the ‘Corporate Farmers and IT Assesseees’ under LT-V(A) (i) and LT-V(B) (i) as ‘Corporate Farmers’ under Category-V(A):LT with the following definition for Corporate farmer:

‘Corporate Farmer’ means / includes any person who is an ‘assessee’ within the meaning of Section 2 (7) of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

The word **‘person’** has the same meaning as defined in Section (2)(31) of IT Act, 1961.

Description	Fixed charges	Energy Charges (₹/kWh)
Corporate Farmers with DSM Measures	-NIL-	2.50
Monthly minimum charges - NIL		

Note:

- (i) Any consumption of energy / electricity in any Agricultural land for purposes other than agriculture shall be charged / billed in accordance with the applicable tariff.
- (ii) Farmers with non-DSM Measures shall be billed @ ₹3.50/kWh. DSM measures include frictionless foot valve, capacitor of adequate rating, HDPE or RPVC piping at suction and/or delivery and ISI marked mono-block or submersible pump-sets.
- (iii) **As per the Income Tax Act, 1961 -**

S.2 (7): 'Assessee' means a person by whom [any tax] or any other sum of money is payable under this Act, and includes -

- (a) Every person in respect of whom any proceeding under this Act has been taken for the assessment of his income [or assessment of fringe benefits] or of the income of any other person in respect of which he is assessable, or of the loss sustained by him or by such other person, or of the amount of refund due to him or to such other person;
- (b) Every person who is deemed to be an assessee under any provision of this Act;
- (c) Every person who is deemed to be an assessee in default under any provision of this Act;

S.2 (31): 'person' includes -

- (i) An individual
- (ii) A Hindu undivided family,
- (iii) A company
- (iv) A firm
- (v) An association of persons or a body of individuals, whether incorporated or not,
- (vi) A local authority, and
- (vii) Every artificial juridical person, not falling within any of the preceding sub-clauses

[Explanation - For the purposes of this clause, an association of persons or a body of

individuals or a local authority or an artificial juridical person shall be deemed to be a person, whether or not such person or body or authority or juridical person was formed or established or incorporated with the object of deriving income, profits or gains;]

As a part of simplification of the tariff categories LT Salting farming units upto 15 HP which are under LT Category-V(C)(i) are included in the Category-V(A) :LT, making applicable the tariff of the Corporate Farmers.

This action of the Commission extending a benefit of dispensing with ₹20/HP as Demand Charges and reducing the energy charges by ₹1.20/ Unit to the Salt farming Units which deserved this benefit as they are mostly small and marginal farmers.

Merging of agricultural sub-categories and free power to Sugar Cane Crushing units

388 There were many requests from various stake holders since long to merge various sub-categories in LT-V(A) and V(B) who have been charged certain tariffs based on their land holding and type of land and for extending free power supply to sugar cane crushing units connected to agricultural feeders.

The Commission has examined the issues and the financial implications on merging various sub-categories, extending free power supply to sugar cane crushing units and also continuation of free power supply to Rural Horticulture Nurseries as proposed by the licensees stated to be as per the directions of the Government and as a part of simplification of tariff categories, considered the request of the stake holders positively and included all of them in Category -V(B) : LT making them eligible for free power supply, in continuation of the farmer friendly approach of the Commission although, benefitting about three (3) lakhs farmers.

Poultry Hatcheries and Poultry Feed Mixing Plants

389 There were many requests received from individuals and Poultry farms Associations to reduce the tariff or to charge the tariff for Poultry farms having feed mixing plants in their own premises for self-use, as applicable to Aqua culture and Animal Husbandry.

The Commission has examined the requests positively and decided to make applicable the tariff of Aqua Culture and Animal Husbandry to Poultry Hatcheries and Poultry feed mixing plants also, in the first instance, to small players using LT Supply keeping in view the uncertainty and risk in their business.

Floriculture in Green House

390 As a part of simplification of Tariff Categories, the Floriculture in Green House which is under LT-III (vi) is included in Category-V(D): LT along with Poultry Hatcheries and Poultry Feed Mixing Plants / Aqua Hatcheries and Aqua Feed mixing Plants. This action of the Commission has resulted in a benefit to the consumers under Floriculture in Greenhouse to the extent of ₹ 1.05 per unit.

Temporary Supply

391 As a part of simplification of tariff categories, no separate category is considered for Temporary Supply. However, no consumer is barred from availing temporary supply and the licensee shall extend such supply as per the Terms and Conditions mentioned in this Order.

Cottage industries - Agro based industries upto 10 HP

392 Mushroom and Rabbit farms which are under LT Category-III(v) hitherto are already defined in Agro based industries upto 10 HP and hence this sub-category was deleted from the FY2019-20 and they shall be billed under Category-V (E): LT Cottage Industries – Agrobased industries upto 10 HP. The benefit is reduction to ₹ 3.75 per unit from ₹ 5.91 per unit in energy charges and ₹ 20 per kW from ₹ 75 per kW in fixed charges.

Further, there is a request from Silk reelers' Association, who come under Category-V(E): LT, to increase the limit of connected load from 10 HP to 15 HP for applicability of that sub-category (sericulture). The request is considered positively by the Commission and accordingly incorporated in the terms and conditions.

Agricultural related industries

393 All activities allied to agriculture which are under industry or a separate category hitherto are brought under the 'Category-(V): Agriculture & related' as a part of simplification of categories. They are aquaculture and animal husbandry, poultry hatcheries and poultry feed mixing plants and aqua hatcheries and aqua feed mixing plants, floriculture in green houses, agro based cottage industries, sugar cane crushing and government / private lift irrigation schemes.

Lowering of Tariffs

394 The existing tariffs are lowered by rounding off to the nearest five (5) paise or ten (10) paise for all categories of consumers extending benefit of reduction of tariff to 39.42 lakh consumers (HT and LT) of all categories except Railway traction.

Rice Mills

395 There were requests from the Rice Millers' Associations to include them under seasonal industry category considering their financial burden during off-season period.

The claim that rice milling is a seasonal industry with only 6 months business in a year is not factually in dispute and rice milling can hence be approved by the Commission to be a seasonal industry entitled to the concessions extended in Off-season to such seasonal industries in Category-III subject to the category-wise specific conditions specified for seasonal industries in LT and HT.

Co-generation Sugar Plants

396 There were requests from the Sugar Mills Associations and individual Sugar mill Co-generation plant generators to bill their energy drawals for startup and maintenance on the basis of RMD and actual energy consumed as they were billed as per the terms and conditions of their PPAs with AP Transco / DISCOMs till the coming to force of Regulation 3 of 2017.

397 The Commission considered the request positively and the decision is incorporated in the Terms and Conditions applicable to the Co-generation Sugar Plants under Category – II (D) : HT, accordingly. The detailed reasoning for the decision is given in Chapter-III under the heading, "Allow to continue in RMD billing instead of 80% of CMD for sugar mills".

Unblocking of leading kVArh :

398 **For the purpose of billing, leading KVArh is blocked hitherto for all categories of consumers in LT except Domestic and Agriculture and for all categories of consumers in HT. As kVAh billing is taking care of the reactive power management by the consumers, the Commission has decided that the blocked leading kVArh recording in the meters provided for applicable consumers be unblocked. Therefore, the licensees are hereby directed to take note of this change and action shall be taken accordingly .**

Tariff for Temporary Agriculture Supply

399 There were many requests received by the Commission from various individual farmers and farmers' associations to fix a tariff for temporary agricultural supply. The Commission has considered the request positively and accordingly fixed tariff for temporary agricultural supply to all the farmers entitled to fully subsidized and free supply of electricity as below:

Fixed Charges (₹/kW/Month)	Energy Charges (₹/kWh or kVAh)
NIL	3.75

Cross Subsidy Surcharge

400 Licensees have proposed to levy cross subsidy surcharge on Open Access consumers for FY2019-20. The Commission has determined the cross-subsidy surcharge based on the revised ARR and Tariffs as detailed in Chapter-XII.

Charges for Rural Electric Supply Cooperatives (RESCOs)

401 The Commission has admitted the applications filed by RESCOs for determination of bulk supply rate to be paid by them to the licensees for energy drawl by them from licensees during FY2019-20. Pending finalization of the bulk supply rate by the Commission, the Commission has adopted the bulk supply rate as filed by the licensees in their filings on provisional basis for FY2019-20. Appropriate adjustments will be carried out on determination of bulk supply rate for RESCOs for FY2019-20.

Reference Tariff Schedule (RTS)

402 The Commission, with the simplification of categories and change of rates determined as enumerated above in this Chapter, has accordingly prepared a Reference Tariff Schedule (RTS) for FY2019-20. This tariff schedule reflects the well-considered views of the Commission with regard to charges/rates for all consumer categories after considering views/ objections/ suggestions of all stakeholders and GoAP's willingness to provide subsidies under section 65 of the Electricity Act, 2003. The complete Reference Tariff Schedule for FY2019-20 is given below:

**Table 42: Reference Tariff Schedule (RTS) for FY2019-20
(Rates / Charges as fixed by APERC)**

Category	Consumer Category	LT SUPPLY		Billing Unit	HT SUPPLY				Categories in FY2018-19		
		Fixed / Demand Charges per month (Rs./HP or kW)	Energy Charges (Rs./Unit)		Fixed / Demand Charges per month (Rs./kVA)	Energy Charges (Rs./Unit)			LT	HT	
						11 kV	33 kV	132 kV & above			
I DOMESTIC	(A) : Domestic (Telescopic)										
	Group A : Consumption ≤ 900 Units during FY2018-19										
	0-50	-	1.45	kWh	-	-	-	-			
	51-100	-	2.60	kWh	-	-	-	-			
	101-200	-	3.60	kWh	-	-	-	-			
	Above 200	-	6.90	kWh	-	-	-	-			
	Group B: Consumption ≤ 2700 and > 900 units during FY2018-19										
	0-50	-	2.60	kWh	-	-	-	-			
	51-100	-	2.60	kWh	-	-	-	-			
	101-200	-	3.60	kWh	-	-	-	-			
	201-300	-	6.90	kWh	-	-	-	-			
	Above 300	-	7.75	kWh	-	-	-	-			
	Group C: Consumption > 2700 units during FY2018-19										
	0-50	-	2.65	kWh	-	-	-	-			
	51-100	-	3.35	kWh	-	-	-	-			
	101-200	-	5.40	kWh	-	-	-	-			
	201-300	-	7.10	kWh	-	-	-	-			
	301-400	-	7.95	kWh	-	-	-	-			
	401-500	-	8.50	kWh	-	-	-	-			
	Above 500 units	-	9.05	kWh	-	-	-	-			
	Consumers whose consumption is more than 500 units per month can opt for smart meters and ToD rebate of Rs.1 per unit is applicable for such consumers for the consumption between 10 AM to 12 Noon.										
(B) : Townships & Colonies	-	-	kVAh	75	6.30	6.30	6.30	-		HT-VI	
II COMMERCIAL & OTHERS											
(A) : Commercial	-	-	kWh/kVAh	475	7.65	6.95	6.70	LT-II (A&B)		HT- II (A)	
Time of Day tariff (TOD)- Peak (6 PM to 10 PM)	-	-	kWh/kVAh		8.65	7.95	7.70				
0-50	\$55/75/kW	\$5.40/6.90	kWh/kVAh	-	-	-	-				
\$ Energy charges at Rs.5.40 and Fixed charges at Rs.55/kW are applicable upto 50 units of consumption only. The consumption exceeding 50 units shall be billed energy charges at Rs.6.90 and Fixed charges at Rs.75/kW											
51-100	75/kW	7.65	kWh/kVAh	-	-	-	-				
101-300	75/kW	9.05	kWh/kVAh	-	-	-	-				
301-500	75/kW	9.60	kWh/kVAh	-	-	-	-				
Above 500	75/kW	10.15	kWh/kVAh	-	-	-	-				
(B) : Public Infrastructure & Tourism	-	-	kVAh	475	7.30	6.65	6.35			HT- III	
Time of Day tariff (TOD)- Peak (6 PM to 10 PM)	-	-			8.30	7.65	7.35				
(C) : Advertising Hoardings	75/kW	12.25	kWh/kVAh	-	-	-	-	LT-II C			
(D) : Function Halls / Auditoriums, Startup Power for Captive Generating Plants or Co-Generation Plants or Renewable Energy Generation Plants	-	11.75	kWh/kVAh	-	11.75	11.75	11.75	LT-II D LT-II F		HT- II C HT- II F	
(E) : Electric Vehicles (EVs) / Charging Stations	-	5.00	kWh/kVAh	-	5.00	5.00	5.00	LT-II E		HT- II E	
(F) : Green Power	-	-	kWh/kVAh	-	11.30	11.30	11.30			HT-VII	
III INDUSTRY											
(A) : Industry (General)	75/kW	6.70	kWh/kVAh	475	6.30	5.85	5.40	LT-III (i)		HT- I A (i)	
Time of Day tariff (TOD)- Peak (6 AM to 10 AM & 6 PM to 10 PM)	-	-			7.30	6.85	6.40				
Time of Day tariff (TOD) - Off Peak (10 PM to 6 AM)	-	-			5.30	4.85	4.40				
Industrial Colonies	-	-	kWh/kVAh	-	6.30	6.30	6.30				
(B) : Seasonal Industries (off- season)	75/kW	7.45	kWh/kVAh	475	7.65	6.95	6.70	LT-III (ii)		HT- I A (ii)	
(C) : Energy Intensive Industries	-	-	kWh/kVAh	-	5.80	5.35	4.95			HT- I B	
(D) : Cottage Industries upto 10HP *	20/kW	3.75	kWh	-	-	-	-	LT-IV A			
* Dhobighats shall be extended free power supply as per G.O.Rt.No.75, dt:27-06-2018											
IV INSTITUTIONAL											
(A) : Street Lighting								LT-VI A			
(i) Panchayats	75/kW	5.95	kWh	-	-	-	-				
(ii) Municipalities	75/kW	6.5	kWh	-	-	-	-				
(iii) Municipal Corporations	75/kW	7.05	kWh	-	-	-	-				
(B) : CPWS/PWS Schemes								LT-VI B		HT- IV B	
(i) Panchayats	75/HP	4.85	kWh/kVAh	-	4.85	4.85	4.85				
(ii) Municipalities	75/HP	5.95	kWh/kVAh	-	4.85	4.85	4.85				
(iii) Municipal Corporations	75/HP	6.50	kWh/kVAh	-	4.85	4.85	4.85				
(C) : NTR Sujala Pathakam	10/HP	4.00	kWh/kVAh	-	-	-	-	LT-VI C			
(D) : General Purpose	30/kW	7.25	kWh/kVAh	-	-	-	-	LT-VII A			
(E) : Religious Places	30/kW	\$ 4.80/5.00	kWh	30.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	LT-VII B		HT- II B	
\$ Energy charges Rs.4.80 is applicable only for the connected loads ≤ 2kW. The connected load > 2 kW shall be billed at Rs.5/unit											
(F) : Railway Traction	-	-	kVAh	350	3.75	3.75	3.75			HT-V	
V AGRICULTURE & RELATED											
(A) : Corporate Farmers / Salt Farming Units upto 15 HP	-	2.50	kWh	-	-	-	-	LT-V A&B (i)			
(B) : Non-Corporate Farmers / Sugarcane crushing / Rural Horticulture Nurseries	-	0	kWh	-	-	-	-	LT-V A&B (ii-v) LT III (iv) LT-V C (ii)			
(C) : Aquaculture and Animal Husbandry	30/kW	3.85	kWh/kVAh	30	3.85	3.85	3.85	LT III (iii)		HT- I C	
(D) : Poultry Hatcheries & Poultry Feed mixing plants, Aqua Hatcheries & Aqua Feed mixing plants / Floriculture in Green House	75/kW	3.85	kWh/kVAh	475	4.85	4.85	4.85	LT- III (vii) LT- III (vii)		HT- I D	
(E) : Agro Based Cottage Industries upto 10 HP	20/kW	3.75	kWh	-	-	-	-	LT- IV B			
(F) : Government / Private Lift Irrigation Schemes	-	-	kVAh	-	5.80	5.80	5.80			HT- IV A	
(i) Temporary Supply : There is no separate category for temporary supply. However, Temporary supply can be released against each category with respective terms and conditions applicable and it shall be billed at the rate and other conditions specified in this order.								LT- VIII		HT- VIII	
(ii) Categories not defined in either HT-Supply or LT-Supply shall be billed at the rates specified in Category - II commercial											

CHAPTER- X

FULL COST RECOVERY TARIFF DETERMINATION

Introduction

403 At the Reference Tariff Schedule (RTS) (as determined in Chapter – IX of this Order), the licensees will not be able to recover ₹7,064.27 Cr of the total approved ARR of ₹35857.39 Cr during FY2019-20. Hence, the Commission has endeavored to fix the tariff to recover the total approved ARR, i.e. the Full Cost Recovery Tariff Schedule (FCRTS) for FY2019-20 by considering the category wise revenue, revenue deficit/surplus and revising the charges/rates upwards from the charges/rates fixed in RTS to bridge the revenue gap of ₹7,064.27 Cr.

Classification of Consumer Categories

404 All the consumer categories have been classified into “subsidizing” and “subsidized” as follows:

Subsidizing: Consumer categories for whom the revenues at RTS are more than the allocated costs during FY2019-20.

Subsidized: Consumer categories for whom the revenues at RTS are less than allocated costs during FY2019-20.

Allocation of Available Surplus

405 In Stage-1, the surplus available from all subsidizing consumer categories has been used to meet the deficit of subsidized consumers in full excluding the deficit of Category V (A) & (B) - LT – Corporate farmers/ Salt farming units upto 15 HP, Non-Corporate Farmers / Sugarcane Crushing / Rural Horticulture Nurseries Consumers.

406 In Stage-II, the remaining surplus has been allocated in full to Category V (A) & (B) - LT – Corporate farmers/ Salt farming units upto 15 HP, Non-Corporate Farmers / Sugarcane Crushing / Rural Horticulture Nurseries Consumers. Even after allocation of the available surplus to Category V (A) & (B) - LT – Corporate farmers/ Salt farming units upto 15 HP, Non-Corporate Farmers / Sugarcane Crushing / Rural Horticulture Nurseries Consumers., this consumer category has the total deficit of ₹7,064.27 Cr comprising of ₹5,777.68 Cr in SPDCL and ₹1,286.59 Cr in EPDCL during FY2019-20.

Revision of Charges/Rates for Category V (A) &(B)

407 To recover the deficit of ₹7,064.27 Cr the energy charges/rates for Category V (A) & (B) - LT – Corporate farmers/ Salt farming units upto 15 HP, Non-Corporate Farmers / Sugarcane Crushing / Rural Horticulture Nurseries Consumers have been revised uniformly for all sub

categories at ₹6.08/unit in SPDCL and ₹6.16/unit in EPDCL with which the licensees will be able to recover the revenue requirement in full during FY2019-20.

- 408 These revised rates for Category V (A) & (B) - LT – Corporate farmers/ Salt farming units upto 15 HP, Non-Corporate Farmers / Sugarcane Crushing / Rural Horticulture Nurseries Consumers have been substituted in RTS to make it as FCRTS with which the licensees will be able to recover the approved ARR in full during FY2019-20.
- 409 The FCRTS determined by the Commission for FY2019-20 is given in the table below:

**Table 43: Full Cost Recovery Tariff Schedule (FCRTS) for FY2019-20
(Rates / Charges as determined by APERC)**

Category	Consumer Category	LT SUPPLY		Billing Unit	HT SUPPLY			Categories in FY2018-19		
		Fixed / Demand Charges per month (Rs./HP or kW)	Energy Charges (Rs/Unit)		Fixed / Demand Charges per month (Rs./kVA)	Energy Charges (Rs./Unit)			LT	HT
						11 kV	33 kV	132 kV & above		
I DOMESTIC										
(A) : Domestic (Telescopic)										
Group A : Consumption 000 Units during FY2018-19										
	0-50	-	1.45	kWh	-	-	-	-	LT - I	
	51-100	-	2.60	kWh	-	-	-	-		
	101-200	-	3.60	kWh	-	-	-	-		
	Above 200	-	6.90	kWh	-	-	-	-		
Group B: Consumption 2700 and > 900 units during FY2018-19										
	0-50	-	2.60	kWh	-	-	-	-		
	51-100	-	2.60	kWh	-	-	-	-		
	101-200	-	3.60	kWh	-	-	-	-		
	201-300	-	6.90	kWh	-	-	-	-		
	Above 300	-	7.75	kWh	-	-	-	-		
Group C: Consumption > 2700 units during FY2018-19										
	0-50	-	2.65	kWh	-	-	-	-		
	51-100	-	3.35	kWh	-	-	-	-		
	101-200	-	5.40	kWh	-	-	-	-		
	201-300	-	7.10	kWh	-	-	-	-		
	301-400	-	7.95	kWh	-	-	-	-		
	401-500	-	8.50	kWh	-	-	-	-		
	Above 500 units	-	9.05	kWh	-	-	-	-		
Consumers whose consumption is more than 500 units per month can opt for smart meters and ToD rebate of Rs.1 per unit is applicable for such consumers for the consumption between 10 AM to 12 Noon.										
	(B) : Townships & Colonies	-	-	kVAh	75	6.30	6.30	6.30	HT-VI	
II COMMERCIAL & OTHERS										
(A) : Commercial										
	Time of Day tariff (TOD)- Peak (6 PM to 10 PM)	-	-	kWh/kVAh	475	7.65	6.95	6.70	LT-II (A&B) HT- II (A)	
	0-50	\$5/75/kW	\$5.40/6.90	kWh/kVAh	-	-	-	-	-	
\$ Energy charges at Rs.5.40 and Fixed charges at Rs.55/kW are applicable upto 50 units of consumption only. The consumption exceeding 50 units shall be billed energy charges at Rs.6.90 and Fixed charges at Rs.75/kW										
	51-100	75/kW	7.65	kWh/kVAh	-	-	-	-	-	
	101-300	75/kW	9.05	kWh/kVAh	-	-	-	-	-	
	301-500	75/kW	9.60	kWh/kVAh	-	-	-	-	-	
	Above 500	75/kW	10.15	kWh/kVAh	-	-	-	-	-	
(B) : Public Infrastructure & Tourism										
	Time of Day tariff (TOD)- Peak (6 PM to 10 PM)	-	-	kVAh	475	7.30	6.65	6.35	HT- III	
		-	-		-	8.30	7.65	7.35	-	
(C) : Advertising Hoardings										
		75/kW	12.25	kWh/kVAh	-	-	-	-	LT-II C	
(D) : Function Halls / Auditoriums, Startup Power for Captive Generating Plants or Co-Generation Plants or Renewable Energy Generation Plants										
		-	11.75	kWh/kVAh	-	11.75	11.75	11.75	LT-II D HT- II C	
(E) : Electric Vehicles (EVs) / Charging Stations										
		-	5.00	kWh/kVAh	-	5.00	5.00	5.00	LT-II E HT- II E	
(F) : Green Power										
		-	-	kWh/kVAh	-	11.30	11.30	11.30	HT-VII	
III INDUSTRY										
(A) : Industry (General)										
	Time of Day tariff (TOD)- Peak (6 AM to 10 AM & 6 PM to 10 PM)	75/kW	6.70	kWh/kVAh	475	6.30	5.85	5.40	LT-III (i) HT- I A (i)	
	Time of Day tariff (TOD) - Off Peak (10 PM to 6 AM)	-	-			5.30	4.85	4.40	-	-
	Industrial Colonies	-	-			6.30	6.30	6.30	-	-
(B) : Seasonal Industries (off- season)										
		75/kW	7.45	kWh/kVAh	475	7.65	6.95	6.70	LT-III (ii) HT- I A (ii)	
(C) : Energy Intensive Industries										
		-	-	kWh/kVAh	-	5.80	5.35	4.95	HT- I B	
(D) : Cottage Industries upto 10HP *										
		20/kW	3.75	kWh	-	-	-	-	LT-IV A	
* Dhobighats shall be extended free power supply as per G.O.Rt.No.75, dt:27-06-2018										
IV INSTITUTIONAL										
(A) : Street Lighting										
	(i) Panchayats	75/kW	5.95	kWh	-	-	-	-	LT-VI A	
	(ii) Municipalities	75/kW	6.5	kWh	-	-	-	-	-	
	(iii) Municipal Corporations	75/kW	7.05	kWh	-	-	-	-	-	
(B) : CPWS/PWS Schemes										
	(i) Panchayats	75/HP	4.85	kWh/kVAh	-	4.85	4.85	4.85	LT-VI B HT- IV B	
	(ii) Municipalities	75/HP	5.95	kWh/kVAh	-	4.85	4.85	4.85	-	
	(iii) Municipal Corporations	75/HP	6.50	kWh/kVAh	-	4.85	4.85	4.85	-	
(C) : NTR Sujala Pathakam										
		10/HP	4.00	kWh/kVAh	-	-	-	-	LT-VI C	
(D) : General Purpose										
		30/kW	7.25	kWh/kVAh	-	-	-	-	LT-VII A	
(E) : Religious Places										
		30/kW	\$8 4.80/5.00	kWh	30.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	LT-VII B HT- II B	
\$ Energy charges Rs.4.80 is applicable only for the connected load > 2 kW shall be billed at Rs.5/unit										
(F) : Railway Traction										
		-	-	kVAh	350	3.75	3.75	3.75	HT-V	
V AGRICULTURE & RELATED										
(A) : Corporate Farmers / Salt Farming Units upto 15 HP										
		-	-	kWh	-	-	-	-	LT-V A&B (i)	
(B) : Non-Corporate Farmers / Sugarcane crushing / Rural Horticulture Nurseries										
		-	SPDCL - 6.08 EPDCL - 6.16	kWh	-	-	-	-	LT-V A&B (ii-v) LT III (vi) LT-V C (ii)	
(C) : Aquaculture and Animal Husbandry										
		30/kW	3.85	kWh/kVAh	30	3.85	3.85	3.85	LT III (iii) HT- I C	
(D) : Poultry Hatcheries & Poultry Feed mixing plants, Aqua Hatcheries & Aqua Feed mixing plants / Floriculture in Green House										
		75/kW	3.85	kWh/kVAh	475	4.85	4.85	4.85	LT- III (vii) HT- I D	
(E) : Agro Based Cottage Industries upto 10 HP										
		20/kW	3.75	kWh	-	-	-	-	LT- IV B	
(F) : Government / Private Lift Irrigation Schemes										
		-	-	kVAh	-	5.80	5.80	5.80	HT- IV A	
(i) Temporary Supply :										
There is no separate category for temporary supply. However, Temporary supply can be released against each category with respective terms and conditions applicable and it shall be billed at the rate and other conditions specified in this order.										
(ii) Categories not defined in either HT-Supply or LT-Supply shall be billed at the rates specified in Category - II commercial										

410. In the absence of any external subsidization u/s 65 of the Electricity Act, 2003, the licensees will have to charge the rates contained in the above FCRTS during FY2019-20 for retail sale of electricity to generate the revenue to meet the approved ARR for FY2019-20.

CHAPTER – XI

RETAIL SUPPLY TARIFF SCHEDULE

Communication to Government of Andhra Pradesh

411 The Commission has informed the Government of Andhra Pradesh (GoAP) on 08.02.2019 with regard to requirement of external subsidy of ₹7,064.27 Cr for FY2019-20 towards subsidy to Categories V (A) & (B) -LT- Agricultural consumers to maintain the rates as mentioned in the Reference Tariff Schedule with all relevant calculations including the details of Full Cost Recovery Tariff Schedule for FY2019-20.

Provision of Subsidy by Government of Andhra Pradesh

412 The GoAP, in response to the letter from the Commission on 08-02-2019, has communicated its approval in Letter No.298/Power.I/2017, dated 14-02-2019 of the Energy, Infrastructure & Investment (Power.I) Department (Annexure No-11) for providing a sum of ₹7064.27 Cr. towards subsidy. Out of the subsidy amount of ₹7064.27 Cr. agreed to be provided by the State Government, the APSPDCL shall get ₹5777.68 Cr. and the APEPDCL shall get ₹1286.59 Cr.

413 The draft amendments to the National Tariff Policy, 2016 proposed by the Government of India specified in 8.3(A)(10) that “in case State Governemnt decides to subsidize a certain section of consumers, the relief shall be passed on to such consumers solely through direct benefit transfer (DBT) mechanism”. The Government of Andhra Pradesh in G.O.Rt.No.24 Energy, Infrastructure & Investment (Power.I) Department dated 15.02.2019 (Annexure No.12) read with G.O.Rt.No.15 Energy, Infrastructure & Investment (Power.I) Department dated 04.02.2019 (Annexure No.13), while directing free power to be provided to the extent specified to the specified categories advised the concerned departments to implement the scheme under DBT mode. Hence, the Licensees/ DISCOMs shall implement the scheme under G.O.Rt.No.24 read with G.O.Rt.No.15 only in DBT mode.

Determination of Tariff for Retail Sale of Electricity for FY2019-20

414 The Commission, in accordance with the decisions enumerated in earlier chapters and in accordance with the approval of GoAP for providing subsidy, hereby determines the Tariff for Retail Sale of Electricity with the terms and conditions applicable with effect from 01-04-2019 to 31-03-2020 in respect of the two distribution licensees (SPDCL and EPDCL) and three Rural Electricity Supply Co-operative Societies (RESCOs) in the State of Andhra Pradesh, as hereunder:

Table 44: TARIFF FOR RETAIL SALE OF ELECTRICITY DURING FY2019-20
(Applicable with effect from 01.04.2019 to 31.03.2020 in respect of two Distribution licensees, SPDC and EPDC and three RESCOs in the State of Andhra Pradesh)

Category	Consumer Category	LT SUPPLY		Billing Unit	HT SUPPLY				Categories in FY2018-19			
		Fixed / Demand Charges per month (Rs./HP or kW)	Energy Charges (Rs./Unit)		Fixed / Demand Charges per month (Rs./kVA)	Energy Charges (Rs./Unit)			LT	HT		
						11 kV	33 kV	132 kV & above				
I DOMESTIC												
(A) : Domestic (Telescopic)												
Group A : Consumption ≤ 900 Units during FY2018-19												
	0-50	-	1.45	kWh	-	-	-	-	LT - I			
	51-100	-	2.60	kWh	-	-	-	-				
	101-200	-	3.60	kWh	-	-	-	-				
	Above 200	-	6.90	kWh	-	-	-	-				
Group B: Consumption ≤ 2700 and > 900 units during FY2018-19												
	0-50	-	2.60	kWh	-	-	-	-				
	51-100	-	2.60	kWh	-	-	-	-				
	101-200	-	3.60	kWh	-	-	-	-				
	201-300	-	6.90	kWh	-	-	-	-				
	Above 300	-	7.75	kWh	-	-	-	-				
Group C: Consumption > 2700 units during FY2018-19												
	0-50	-	2.65	kWh	-	-	-	-				
	51-100	-	3.35	kWh	-	-	-	-				
	101-200	-	5.40	kWh	-	-	-	-				
	201-300	-	7.10	kWh	-	-	-	-				
	301-400	-	7.95	kWh	-	-	-	-				
	401-500	-	8.50	kWh	-	-	-	-				
	Above 500 units	-	9.05	kWh	-	-	-	-				
Consumers whose consumption is more than 500 units per month can opt for smart meters and ToD rebate of Rs.1 per unit is applicable for such consumers for the consumption between 10 AM to 12 Noon.												
	(B) : Townships & Colonies	-	-	kVAh	75	6.30	6.30	6.30	-	HT-VI		
II COMMERCIAL & OTHERS												
	(A) : Commercial	-	-	kWh/kVAh	475	7.65	6.95	6.70	LT-II (A&B)	HT- II (A)		
	Time of Day tariff (TOD)- Peak (6 PM to 10 PM)	-	-	kWh/kVAh		8.65	7.95	7.70	-	-		
	0-50	\$55/75/kW	\$5.40/6.90	kWh/kVAh		-	-	-	-	-		
\$ Energy charges at Rs.5.40 and Fixed charges at Rs.55/kW are applicable upto 50 units of consumption only. The consumption exceeding 50 units shall be billed energy charges at Rs.6.90 and Fixed charges at Rs.75/kW												
	51-100	75/kW	7.65	kWh/kVAh	-	-	-	-	-			
	101-300	75/kW	9.05	kWh/kVAh	-	-	-	-	-			
	301-500	75/kW	9.60	kWh/kVAh	-	-	-	-	-			
	Above 500	75/kW	10.15	kWh/kVAh	-	-	-	-	-			
	(B) : Public Infrastructure & Tourism	-	-	kVAh	475	7.30	6.65	6.35	-	HT- III		
	Time of Day tariff (TOD)- Peak (6 PM to 10 PM)	-	-	kVAh		8.30	7.65	7.35	-	-		
	(C) : Advertising Hoardings	75/kW	12.25	kWh/kVAh	-	-	-	-	LT-II C	-		
	(D) : Function Halls / Auditoriums, Startup Power for Captive Generating Plants or Co-Generation Plants or Renewable Energy Generation Plants	-	11.75	kWh/kVAh	-	11.75	11.75	11.75	LT-II D LT-II F	HT-II C HT-II F		
	(E) : Electric Vehicles (EVs) / Charging Stations	-	5.00	kWh/kVAh	-	5.00	5.00	5.00	LT-II E	HT- II E		
	(F) : Green Power	-	-	kWh/kVAh	-	11.30	11.30	11.30	-	HT-VII		
III INDUSTRY												
	(A) : Industry (General)	75/kW	6.70	kWh/kVAh	475	6.30	5.85	5.40	LT-III (i)	HT- I A (i)		
	Time of Day tariff (TOD)- Peak (6 AM to 10 AM & 6 PM to 10 PM)	-	-			7.30	6.85	6.40	-	-		
	Time of Day tariff (TOD)- Off Peak (10 PM to 6 AM)	-	-			5.30	4.85	4.40	-	-		
	Industrial Colonies	-	-			6.30	6.30	6.30	-	-		
	(B) : Seasonal Industries (off- season)	75/kW	7.45	kWh/kVAh	475	7.65	6.95	6.70	LT-III (ii)	HT- I A (ii)		
	(C) : Energy Intensive Industries	-	-	kWh/kVAh	-	5.80	5.35	4.95	-	HT- I B		
	(D) : Cottage Industries upto 10HP *	20/kW	3.75	kWh	-	-	-	-	LT-IV A	-		
* Dhobighats shall be extended free power supply as per G.O.Rt.No.75, dt:27-06-2018												
IV INSTITUTIONAL												
	(A) : Street Lighting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	LT-VI A	-		
	(i) Panchayats	75/kW	5.95	kWh	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	(ii) Municipalities	75/kW	6.5	kWh	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	(iii) Municipal Corporations	75/kW	7.05	kWh	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	(B) : CPWS/PWS Schemes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	LT-VI B	HT- IV B		
	(i) Panchayats	75/HP	4.85	kWh/kVAh	-	4.85	4.85	4.85	-	-		
	(ii) Municipalities	75/HP	5.95	kWh/kVAh	-	4.85	4.85	4.85	-	-		
	(iii) Municipal Corporations	75/HP	6.50	kWh/kVAh	-	4.85	4.85	4.85	-	-		
	(C) : NTR Sujala Pathakam	10/HP	4.00	kWh/kVAh	-	-	-	-	LT-VI C	-		
	(D) : General Purpose	30/kW	7.25	kWh/kVAh	-	-	-	-	LT-VII A	-		
	(E) : Religious Places	30/kW	\$ 4.80/5.00	kWh	30.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	LT-VII B	HT- II B		
\$ Energy charges Rs.4.80 is applicable only for the connected loads ≤ 2kW. The connected load > 2 kW shall be billed at Rs.5/unit												
	(F) : Railway Traction	-	-	kVAh	350	3.75	3.75	3.75	-	HT-V		
V AGRICULTURE & RELATED												
	(A) : Corporate Farmers / Salt Farming Units upto 15 HP	-	2.50	kWh	-	-	-	-	LT-V A&B (i)	-		
	(B) : Non-Corporate Farmers / Sugarcane crushing / Rural Horticulture Nurseries	-	0	kWh	-	-	-	-	LT-V A&B (ii-v) LT-III (iv) LT-V C (ii)	-		
	(C) : Aquaculture and Animal Husbandry	30/kW	3.85	kWh/kVAh	30	3.85	3.85	3.85	LT-III (iii)	HT- I C		
	(D) : Poultry Hatcheries & Poultry Feed mixing plants, Aqua Hatcheries & Aqua Feed mixing plants / Floriculture in Green House	75/kW	3.85	kWh/kVAh	475	4.85	4.85	4.85	LT-III (vii) LT-III (vi)	HT- I D		
	(E) : Agro Based Cottage Industries upto 10 HP	20/kW	3.75	kWh	-	-	-	-	LT- IV B	-		
	(F) : Government / Private Lift Irrigation Schemes	-	-	kVAh	-	5.80	5.80	5.80	-	HT- IV A		
	(i) Temporary Supply :	There is no separate category for temporary supply. However, Temporary supply can be released against each category with respective terms and conditions applicable and it shall be billed at the rate and other conditions specified in this order.								LT- VIII	HT- VIII	
	(ii) Categories not defined in either HT-Supply or LT-Supply shall be billed at the rates specified in Category - II commercial											

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

**(Applicable with effect from 01-04-2019 to 31-3-2020 in respect of the two
Distribution Licensees and three RESCOs in the State of A.P.)**

The Tariffs determined in PART 'A' and PART 'B' below are subject to the following general conditions.

The Tariffs are exclusive of Electricity Duty payable as per the provisions of AP Electricity Duty Act, 1939.

PART 'A'

LOW TENSION (LT) SUPPLY

1. LT TARIFFS – TERMS AND CONDITIONS

- (i) **System of Supply:** Low Tension A.C., 50 Cycles, Three Phase Supply at 415 Volts and Single-Phase supply at 240 Volts.

These tariffs are applicable for supply of Electricity to LT consumers with a contracted load of 75kW/100 HP and below.

Whenever kVAh tariff is applicable, fixed charges shall be computed based on the recorded kVA or contracted load whichever is higher. In all such cases the tariff indicated as ₹/kW will be applied as ₹/kVA. As and when a consumer is billed on kVAh basis no capacitor surcharge shall be levied.

- (ii) Supply shall be extended on single phase for a contracted load upto 5 kW only.
- (iii) The Licensees shall have the right to correct the category of supply of energy to any premises to an appropriate category of LT Tariff, in the event of any error or mistake in extending the supply to such premises under an inappropriate category.
- (iv) The applicability of the respective categories as enumerated is only illustrative but not exhaustive.

1.1 CATEGORY-I(A):LT DOMESTIC

(LT Category-I Domestic in the tariff order for FY2018-19)

1.1.1 GROUP: (A), (B) & (C) :LT DOMESTIC (TELESCOPIC)**Applicability**

This tariff is applicable for supply of electricity for lights, fans and other domestic electrical appliances for domestic purposes in domestic premises. Domestic establishment / premises is one which is used for dwelling/residential purpose.

Note: For domestic category, the households having a separate kitchen will be treated as a separate establishment at the consumer's choice.

The LT Domestic consumers are divided into three groups viz., Group A, Group B and Group C. Group A shall be applicable to the consumers having consumption of 900 units and below during the previous financial year. Group B shall be applicable to the consumers having consumption of above 900 units and up to 2700 units during the previous financial year. Group C shall be applicable to the consumers having consumption of above 2700 units during the previous financial year. Energy charges shall be levied based on Telescopic method.

CATEGORY-I (A): LT DOMESTIC (TELESCOPIC)	Energy Charges ₹/kWh
Group A: Consumption ≤ 900 Units in previous financial year	
0-50	1.45
51-100	2.60
101-200	3.60
Above 200	6.90
Group B: Consumption (≤ 2700 and > 900 units) in previous financial year	
0-50	2.60
51-100	2.60
101-200	3.60
201-300	6.90
Above 300	7.75
Group C: Consumption >2700 units in previous financial year	
0-50	2.65
51-100	3.35
101-200	5.40
201-300	7.10
301-400	7.95
401-500	8.50
Above 500 units	9.05
<p>Consumers whose consumption is more than 500 units per month can opt for smart meters and ToD rebate of ₹1 per unit is applicable for such consumers for the consumption between 10 AM to 12 Noon.</p> <p>The cost of the smart meter with modem along with the installation has to be borne by the consumer, who can opt to pay in lumpsum or in equal monthly instalments subject to a maximum of 24 months.</p>	

Monthly Minimum charges:	
i) Single phase supply	
a) Contracted load up to 500 W	₹25/month
b) Contracted load above 500 W	₹50/month
ii) Three Phase Supply	₹150/month

SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

- (i) If electricity supplied to domestic premises is required to be used for non-domestic or commercial purposes, a separate connection should be taken for such loads under Category-II (A):LT Commercial, failing which the entire supply shall be charged under Category-II (A):LT Commercial tariff, apart from liability for penal charges as per the General Terms and Conditions of Supply.
- (ii) For common services like Water supply, common lights in corridors and supply for lifts in multi-storied buildings, billing shall be done as follows:
- a) At Category – I (A) : LT Domestic (Group-B)/ Category-I (A):LT Domestic (Group-C), if the plinth area occupied by the domestic consumers is 50% or more of the total plinth area.
- b) At Category - II (A):LT Commercial, if the plinth area occupied by the domestic consumers is less than 50% of the total plinth area.
- (iii) Single Point LT services released to residential complexes of State Government/Central Government Departments under specific orders of Licensees with Contracted Load/Connected Load in excess of 56 kW / 75HP shall be billed under Category-I (A):LT Domestic tariff slab rate applicable based on the average monthly energy consumption per each authorized dwelling i.e., total energy consumption in the month divided by the number of such dwelling units, in the respective residential complexes.

The above orders are subject to the following conditions, namely:

- a) Orders are applicable to Police Quarters and other State/Central Government residential complexes specifically sanctioned by the Licensees.
- b) Provided that, it is at the request of the designated officer, who shall give an unconditional undertaking that he will pay the bill for C.C. charges to the Licensees irrespective of collection from the individual occupants.
- c) The consumers shall be billed at the appropriate slab rate in tariff based on the average monthly consumption per dwelling unit in the complex.

- d) Meter reading shall be taken monthly in all such cases.
 - e) Customer charges calculated at corresponding rate applicable, slab-wise per month for each dwelling unit shall be billed.
- (iv) Where an individual consumer seeks to avail supply for domestic purpose with a connected load of above 56 kW/75 HP, such consumers may be given supply under this category subject to the following conditions.
- a) The metering shall be provided by the DISCOMs on HT side of the distribution transformer.
 - b) Meter reading shall be done monthly and the energy recorded in the HT metering shall be billed at tariff rates under Category-I(A):LT Domestic (Group-C).

1.2 CATEGORY-II:LT COMMERCIAL & OTHERS

(LT Category-II Others in the tariff order for FY2018-19)

In this category the consumers are divided into six groups viz. Category-II(A), Category-II(B), Category-II(C), Category-II(D), Category-II(E) and Category-II(F).

1.2.1 CATEGORY- II(A) : LT COMMERCIAL

(LT Category-II Others in the tariff order for FY2018-19)

Applicability

This tariff is applicable to:

- (1) Consumers who undertake non-domestic activity.
- (2) Consumers who undertake commercial activity.
- (3) Consumers who do not fall in any other Category i.e. Category-I(A):LT, Category-II(B):LT, Category-II(C):LT, Category-II(D):LT, Category-II(E):LT, Category-II(F):LT, Category-III:LT to Category-V:LT.
- (4) Consumers who avail supply of energy for lighting, fans, heating, air conditioning and other electric appliances in any commercial or non-domestic premises such as shops, business houses, offices, public buildings, hospitals, hostels, hotels, choultries, restaurants, clubs, theatres, cinema halls, bus stations, railway stations, timber depots, photo studios, printing presses etc.
- (5) Educational Institutions run by individuals, Non-Government Organisations or Private Trusts and their student hostels are also classified under this category.

Description	Fixed Charges ₹/ kW/Month	Energy Charges (₹/kWh or kVAh)
II (A): LT Commercial		
0-50	\$55/75	\$5.40/6.90
51-100	75	7.65
101-300	75	9.05
301-500	75	9.60
Above 500	75	10.15
(\$ Energy charges at ₹5.40 and Fixed charges at ₹55/kW are applicable upto 50 units of consumption only. The consumption exceeding 50 units shall be billed at ₹6.90 for energy charges and at ₹75/kW for Fixed charges for the first 50 units.		
Monthly minimum charges:		
Single Phase Supply		₹65 /month
Three Phase Supply		₹200/month

SPECIFIC CONDITIONS:

- (i) For loads 10 kW and above, LT tri-vector meter shall be provided and energy charges shall be billed on kVAh.
- (ii) For loads below 10 kW, the billing shall be based on kWh. The connected load shall not exceed the contracted load specified in the agreement as per sanction accorded for the service.
- (iii) The fixed charges shall be computed based on contracted load or actual Recorded Demand whichever is higher.
- (iv) For the purpose of billing, 1 kVA shall be treated as 1kW.
- (v) In respect of the complexes having connected load of more than 56kW/75HP released under specific orders of Licensees for Single Point Bulk supply, where such complex is under the control of a specified organization/agency taking responsibility to pay monthly current consumption bills regularly and abide by the General Terms and Conditions of Supply, the billing shall be done at the highest slab tariff rate under Category-II(A):LT Commercial. The energy shall be measured on the High-Tension side of the transformer. In case, where energy is measured on LT side of the transformer, 3% of the recorded energy during the month shall be added to arrive at the consumption on High Tension side of the transformer.

1.2.2 CATEGORY- II(C) :LTADVERTISING HOARDINGS*(LT Category-II(C) in the tariff order for FY2018-19)***Applicability**

This tariff is applicable for electricity supply availed through separate (independent) connections for the purpose of advertisements, hoardings and other conspicuous consumption such as external flood light, displays, neon signs at public places (roads, railway stations, airports etc.), departmental stores, commercial establishments, malls, multiplexes, theatres, clubs, hotels and other such entertainment /leisure establishments etc.

Fixed Charges (₹/kW/month)	Energy Charges (₹/kWh or kVAh)
75	12.25
Monthly minimum charges: ₹300 / month	

1.2.3 CATEGORY-II(D): LTFUNCTION HALLS/AUDITORIUMS, STARTUP POWER FOR CAPTIVE GENERATING PLANTS or CO-GENERATION PLANTS or RENEWABLE ENERGY GENERATION PLANTS**Applicability****(i) FUNCTION HALLS/AUDITORIUMS***(LT Category-II(D) in the tariff order for FY2018-19)*

This tariff is applicable to function halls, auditoriums, marriage halls, convention centres and the like.

(ii) STARTUP POWER FOR CAPTIVE GENERATING PLANTS or CO-GENERATION PLANTS or RENEWABLE ENERGY GENERATION PLANTS*(LT Category-II(F) in the tariff order for FY2018-19)*

This tariff is applicable for supply of electricity to startup power for Captive Generating Plants, Co-Generation Plants and Renewable Energy Generation Plants.

The startup power is intended for those generators who require occasional and intermittent supply for startup operations of the generating unit(s) alone. However, the Captive and Cogeneration plants with their process plants being located in the same premises and have single connection with the grid (APTRANSCO / DISCOMs)

and who continuously depend on the licensees' supply for part of their energy requirement may be given option to either continue in their present category or to be included in this new category. Without giving an opportunity to all such generators to exercise option in this regard, the category change shall not be affected.

The specific conditions applicable for start-up power are as follows:

- i) Supply is to be used strictly for generator start-up operations, maintenance and lighting purposes only.
- ii) This Category is also applicable to all the Wind and solar plants who have PPAs with the licensees.

Fixed Charges (₹/kW/Month)	Energy Charges (₹/kWh or kVAh)
-NIL-	11.75
Monthly minimum charges - NIL	

1.2.5 CATEGORY-II(E):LTELECTRIC VEHICLES (EVs) / CHARGING STATIONS

(LT Category-II(E) in the tariff order for FY2018-19)

Applicability

This tariff is applicable for supply of electricity to Electric Vehicles and charging stations that will provide electricity for charging such vehicles.

Consumption	Energy Charge (₹/Unit)
kWh or kVAh	5.00
Monthly minimum charges - NIL	

CATEGORY-III: LT INDUSTRY**1.3.1 CATEGORY-III(A): LTINDUSTRY (GENERAL)**

(LT Category-III – Industry (i) in the tariff order for FY2018-19)

Applicability

This tariff is applicable for supply of electricity to Low Tension industrial consumers with a Contracted load of 75kW/100 HP and below. Industrial purpose shall mean, supply primarily for the purpose of manufacturing, processing and/or preserving goods for sale, but shall not include shops, business houses, offices, public buildings, hospitals, hotels, hostels, choultries, restaurants, clubs, theatres, cinemas, bus stations, railway stations and other similar premises, notwithstanding any manufacturing, processing or preserving of goods for sale.

This tariff will also apply to:

- (1) Water Works & Sewerage Pumping Stations operated by Government Departments or Co-operative Societies and pump sets of Railways, pumping of water by industries as subsidiary function and sewerage pumping stations operated by local bodies.
- (2) Workshops, flour mills, oil mills, saw mills, coffee grinders and wet grinders, ice candy units with or without sale outlets, grass cutting and fodder cutting units.
- (3) The Information Technology (IT) units identified and approved by the Consultative Committee on IT Industry (CCITI) constituted by GoAP.
- (4) News paper printing units.

Fixed charges (₹/kW/Month)	Energy Charge (₹/kWh or kVAh)
75.00	6.70
Monthly minimum charges – NIL	

1.3.2 CATEGORY-III(B) : LTSEASONAL INDUSTRIES (OFF SEASON)*(LT Category-III – Industry (ii) in the tariff order for FY2018-19)***Applicability**

This tariff is applicable to consumers who avail supply of energy under Category-III: LT Industry for manufacture of sugar or ice or salt, decorticating, seed processing, fruit processing, ginning and pressing, cotton seed oil mills, tobacco processing, re-drying and **Rice Mills** and for such other industries or processes as may be approved by the Commission from time to time principally during certain seasons or limited periods in a year and the main plant is regularly closed down during certain months in a year, they shall be charged for the months during which the plant is shut down (which period shall be referred to as the off-season period) as follows:

Fixed charges on 30% of Contracted Load or Recorded Demand, whichever is higher (₹/kW/Month)	Energy Charge For all kWh or kVAh units (₹/kWh or kVAh)
75	7.45
Monthly minimum charges – NIL	

Note: During seasonal period, the consumer shall be billed under Category III(A):LTIndustry (General). If the metering is on HT side, 1% of total energy consumed shall be deducted from recorded energy for the purpose of billing.

Specific conditions for Seasonal Industries:

- (i) Consumers classified as seasonal load consumers who are desirous of availing the seasonal benefits shall specifically declare their season at the time of entering into agreement that their loads should be classified as seasonal loads.
- (ii) The period of season shall not be less than 3 (three) continuous months. However, the consumer can declare longer seasonal period as per actuals.
- (iii) Existing eligible consumers who have not opted earlier for availing of seasonal tariffs will also be permitted to opt for seasonal tariff on the basis of application to the concerned Divisional Engineer of the Licensees.
- (iv) Consumer, who desires to have a change in the period classified as “season” declared by him, shall file a declaration at least a month before commencement

of the season already declared by him. Change of season will be allowed once in a year only.

- (v) The off-season tariff is not available to composite units having seasonal and other categories of loads.
- (vi) Development charges as applicable to regular LT consumers shall be paid by the consumers for availing supply under the above said category with seasonal benefits. Consumers who have already paid the development charges as regular consumers need not pay the development charges.
- (vii) Energy charges shall be billed on kVAh for all 15 kW & above services. For all loads below 15 kW, energy charges shall be billed on kWh.

Other Conditions applicable to Category- III(A) : LT Industry (General) and Category III(B) : LT Seasonal Industries (Off-season)

- (1) The connected load shall not exceed the contracted load specified in the agreement as per sanction accorded for the service. The fixed charges shall be computed based on contracted Load or actual Recorded Demand whichever is higher.
- (2) **Metering and Billing**
 - (i) For the purpose of billing, 1 kVA shall be equal to 1 kW and 1 HP = 0.75 kW
 - (ii) LT Trivector meter shall be provided for the consumers with contracted load of 15 kW/20 HP to 37.5 kW/50 HP.
 - (iii) For loads above 37.5 kW/50 HP to 75 kW/100 HP, the metering shall be provided on HT side of the Distribution Transformer.
 - (iv) Energy charges shall be billed on kVAh basis for all consumers with contracted load of 15kW/20HP and above. For loads below 15kW/20 HP, billing shall be done based on kWh.
 - (v) If the recorded demand of any service connection under this category exceeds the 75 kVA, such excess demand shall be billed at the demand charges prescribed under Category-III :HT Industry (General).
 - (vi) In cases where metering is provided on LT side of transformer (due to space constraints), 3% of the recorded energy during the month shall be added to arrive at the consumption on High Tension side of the transformer.
 - (vii) If the metering is on HT side, 1% of total energy consumed shall be deducted from recorded energy for the purpose of billing.

1.3.3 CATEGORY - III(D) : LT COTTAGE INDUSTRIES UPTO 10HP*(LT Category-IV (A) in the tariff order for FY2018-19)***COTTAGE INDUSTRIES****Applicability**

This tariff is applicable for supply of energy to Dhobighats&bonafide (as certified by Divisional Engineer, Operation) Small Cottage Industries specifically power looms, Carpentry, Blacksmithy, Kanchari, Goldsmithy, Shilpi, Pottery, Mochy, Phenoyl production units, Agarbathi production units, Wax Candle making units, Papads Manufacturing units, Leather (Chappals) making, Soap Industry, Plaster of Paris units, Laque toy making units, Pop Toys, Wood carving/toy making units, Pickles Manufacturing, Mango jelly units, Adda leaf plate industry etc. having connected load not exceeding 10 HP including incidental lighting in the premises.

Fixed charges (₹/kW/Month)	Energy Charge For all kWh units (₹/kWh)
₹20/- per month per kW of contracted load subject to a minimum of ₹30/- per month	3.75
Monthly minimum charges - NIL	
Note: i) Units which exceed a connected load of 10 HP shall be billed at tariff specified for Category III(A):LT Industry (General). ii) Dhobighats shall be extended free power supply as per G.O.Rt.No.75, dt:27-06-2018	

1.3 CATEGORY-IV: LT INSTITUTIONAL**1.4.1 CATEGORY-IV(A): LT STREET LIGHTING***(LT Category-VI (A) in the tariff order for FY2018-19)***Applicability**

This tariff is applicable for supply of energy for lighting on public roads, streets, thorough fare including parks, markets, cart-stands, taxi stands, bridges, PWS schemes in the Local Bodies viz., Panchayats/Municipalities/Municipal Corporations. Metering is compulsory irrespective of tariff structure.

Description	Fixed Charges (₹/kW/month)	Energy Charges (₹/kWh)
(i) Panchayats	75	5.95
(ii) Municipalities		6.50
(iii) Municipal Corporations		7.05

Specific Conditions

- (i) The cost of fittings shall be borne or paid for by Local bodies. The responsibility for maintenance including renewals and replacements rests with the Local bodies viz., Panchayats, Municipalities, Municipal Corporations.
- (ii) Where the cost of fittings is borne by the Licensees, the first supply of filament lamps, fluorescent tubes, mercury vapour lamps including special type lamps along with their fittings will be made by the Licensees at their cost. In such cases, consumer (Local bodies) will have to pay fixed charges as in column (3) below. However, where the cost of fittings is borne by the consumer but maintenance is done by the Licensees, the consumer will have to pay fixed charges as in Column (4) below:

Sl. No.	Fittings for	Fixed charges per month where the cost of fittings is borne by Licensee (₹)	Fixed charges per month where the cost of fittings is borne by the Local Body but maintenance by Licensee (₹)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Ordinary Filament Lamp	2	1
2	Fluorescent Lamp 40 W Single Fixture	7	4
3	Fluorescent Lamp 40 W Double Fixture	8	4
4	M.V. Lamps 80 W Fixture	12	6
5	M.V. Lamps 125 W Fixture	15	8
6	M.V. Lamps 250 W Fixture	45	23
7	M.V. Lamps 400 W Fixture	50	25

- (iii) The replacement of filament lamps, fluorescent tubes, mercury vapour and other special type of lamps will be done by the Local Body at its cost. However, in urban areas till such time the Municipalities and Corporations make their own arrangements for such replacements, the Licensees may, if the consumer so desires, carry out the replacement provided the Local Body supplies the lamps and tubes. The consumer will in such cases be billed labour charges at the rate of ₹2 per replacement. However, in rural areas, such replacement of bulbs supplied by the Local Body will be made by the Licensees without collecting labour charges. For this purpose, the area coming under Gram Panchayat shall constitute 'Rural Area'.
- (iv) Additional charges: Every local body shall pay an additional charge equivalent to any tax or fee levied by it under the provisions of any law including the Corporation Act, Municipalities Act or Gram Panchayat Act on the poles, Lines, Transformers and other installations erected in its area.

1.4.2 CATEGORY-IV(B): LTCPWS / PWS SCHEMES

(LT Category-VI (B) in the tariff order for FY2018-19)

Applicability

This tariff is applicable for supply of energy to the Composite Water Supply Schemes (CWSS) operated and/or maintained by local bodies (Panchayats, Municipalities and Corporations). Metering is compulsory irrespective of tariff structure.

Description	Fixed Charge (₹/HP/Month)	Energy Charge (₹/kWh or kVAh)
(i) Panchayats	75	4.85
(ii) Municipalities	75	5.95
(iii) Municipal Corporations	75	6.50
Monthly minimum charges - NIL		

1.4.3 CATEGORY- IV(C):LT NTR SUJALA PADHAKAM

(LT Category-VI (C) in the tariff order for FY2018-19)

Applicability

This tariff is applicable for supply of energy to NTR SujalaPadhakam(Drinking water schemes notified by the Government of AP and/or concerned statutory authority). Metering is compulsory irrespective of tariff structure.

Fixed Charge (₹/HP/Month)	Energy Charge (₹/kWh or kVAh)
10	4.00
Monthly minimum charges - NIL	

1.4.4 CATEGORY-IV(D): LT GENERAL PURPOSE

(LT Category-VII (A) in the tariff order for FY2018-19)

Applicability

This tariff is applicable for supply of energy to places of Crematoriums, Government Educational Institutions and Student Hostels run by Government agencies, Charitable Institutions i.e., Public charitable trusts and societies registered under the Societies Registration Act running educational and medical institutions, recognized service institutions and registered old age homes, orphanages and the likerendering gratuitous service to the public at large without any profit.

Fixed Charges (₹/kW/month)	Energy Charges (₹/kWh or kVAh)
30.00	7.25
Monthly Minimum Energy charges:	
Single Phase Supply	₹ 50 per month
Three Phase Supply	₹ 150 per month

Note:

- (i) Trivector meters shall be provided for all 10 kW and above services. Energy charges shall be billed on kVAh for all 10 kW & above services. For loads below 10 kW, energy charges shall be billed on kWh basis.
- (ii) The change of applicability shall be effected within three months from the date of issue of this order to the existing consumers who fit in the above definition. If the change of applicability is not effected within three months for any valid reason for all such consumers, change of classification shall be effected prospectively from the actual date of re-classification.

1.3.5 CATEGORY-IV (E) : LT RELIGIOUS PLACES*(LT Category-VII (B) in the tariff order for FY2018-19)***Applicability**

This tariff is applicable for supply of energy to places of worship such as Temples, Churches, Mosques and Gurudwaras and Goshalas.

Description	Fixed charges (₹/kW/Month)	Energy Charge (₹/kWh or kVAh)
Upto 2 kW contracted load	30.00	4.80
Above 2 kW contracted load	30.00	5.00
Monthly minimum charges - NIL		

1.5. CATEGORY-V : LT AGRICULTURE& RELATED**1.5.1 CATEGORY-V(A) : LT Corporate Farmers / Salt farming units upto 15 HP****LT Corporate farmers:***(LT Category-V (A) (i) and V(B) (i) in the tariff order for FY2018-19)***Applicability**

This tariff is applicable to Corporate farmers. '**Corporate Farmer**' means / includes any person who is an 'assessee' within the meaning of Section 2(7) of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

The word '**person**' has the same meaning as defined in Section (2)(31) of IT Act, 1961.

Description	Fixed charges	Energy Charges (₹/kWh)
Corporate Farmers with DSM Measures	-NIL-	2.50
Monthly minimum charges - NIL		

Note:

- (i) Any consumption of energy / electricity in any Agricultural land for purposes other than agriculture shall be charged / billed in accordance with the applicable tariff.
- (ii) Farmers without DSM Measures shall be billed @ ₹3.50/kWh. DSM measures include frictionless foot valve, capacitor of adequate rating, HDPE or RPVC piping at suction and/or delivery and ISI marked mono-block or submersible pump-sets.
- (iii) **As per the Income Tax Act, 1961 -**

S.2 (7): 'Assessee' means a person by whom [any tax] or any other sum of money is payable under this Act, and includes -

- (a) Every person in respect of whom any proceeding under this Act has been taken for the assessment of his income [or assessment of fringe benefits] or of the income of any other person in respect of which he is assessable, or of the loss sustained by him or by such other person, or of the amount of refund due to him or to such other person;
- (b) Every person who is deemed to be an assessee under any provision of this Act;
- (c) Every person who is deemed to be an assessee in default under any provision of this Act;

S.2 (31): 'person' includes -

- (i) An individual
- (ii) A Hindu undivided family,
- (iii) A company
- (iv) A firm
- (v) An association of persons or a body of individuals, whether incorporated or not,
- (vi) A local authority, and
- (vii) Every artificial juridical person, not falling within any of the preceding sub-clauses

[Explanation - For the purposes of this clause, an association of persons or a body of individuals or a local authority or an artificial juridical person shall be deemed to be a person, whether or not such person or body or authority or juridical person was formed or established or incorporated with the object of deriving income, profits or gains;]

LT Salt Farming Units upto15HP**(LT Category-V (C) (i) in the tariff order for FY2018-19)*

Fixed charges (₹/HP/Month)	Energy Charge (₹/kWh)
NIL	2.50
Monthly minimum charges - NIL	

* - **Units with connected load more than 15 HP shall be billed under Category III(A) : LT Industry (General) tariff.**

1.5.2 CATEGORY-V(B): LT NON-CORPORATE FARMERS / SUGARCANE CRUSHING/ RURAL HORTICULTURE NURSERIES**LT NON-CORPORATE FARMERS:***(LT Category-V (A) (ii) to (v) and V(B) (ii) to (v) in the tariff order for FY2018-19)***LT SUGARCANE CRUSHING:***(LT Category- III (iv) in the tariff order for FY2018-19)***LT RURAL HORTICULTURE NURSERIES:***(LT Category- V (C) (ii) in the tariff order for FY2018-19)***Applicability**

This tariff is applicable for all non-corporate farmers, sugar cane crushing units connected to agricultural / rural feeders and Horticulture Nurseries in rural areas.

Fixed charges (₹/Month)	Energy Charge (₹/kWh)
NIL	NIL
Monthly minimum charges - NIL	

Note:

- (i) In case of LT Lift Irrigation schemes which are in the paying category hitherto, the DISCOMs shall extend free power supply upto 1500 units per HP per annum on annual basis and shall issue bills for payment of additional units consumed over and above 1500 units per HP per annum at the rate of ₹5.92/ unit. *(Reference order: Letter no. E-229/DD(Dist)/2015, Dated: 24-10-2016. Cost of Service determined in this order for LT Categories is ₹6.28 per unit whereas the licensees have estimated the cost of service for LT-V category at ₹5.92 per unit in respect of SPDCL and ₹6.93 per unit in respect of EPDCL. The lowest out of the three being ₹5.92, the same is decided to be applied to this category of consumers in order to pass the benefit of lower tariff as they are more or less similarly situated as Agriculturists entitled to subsidized supply of Power)*
- (ii) Power supply to agricultural consumers under urban feeders: In case of agricultural consumers who are under urban feeders, the DISCOMs shall extend power supply by providing three phase meters and supply free power upto 1500 units per HP per annum on annual basis and issue bills for the consumption above 1500 units per HP per annum and charge at the rate of ₹5.92/unit. *(Reference order: Letter No. E-229/DD-Dist/2015, Dated 05-02-2016. Cost of Service determined in this order for LT Categories is ₹6.28 per unit whereas the licensees have estimated the cost of service for LT-V category is ₹ 5.92 per unit in respect of SPDCL and ₹ 6.93 per unit in respect of EPDCL. The lowest out of the three being ₹ 5.92, the same is decided to be applied to this category of consumers in order to pass the benefit of lower tariff as they are more or less similarly situated as Agriculturists entitled to subsidized supply of Power.*

SPECIFIC CONDITIONS APPLICABLE FOR NON-CORPORATE FARMERS:

- (i) Agricultural consumers are permitted to use one lamp of 15 watts or three lamps of 5 watts each, near the main switch as pilot lamps.
- (ii) Supply to the L.T. Agricultural services will be suitably regulated as notified by Licensees from time to time.
- (iii) The farmers eligible for free supply have to comply with the Demand Side Management Measures (DSM) stated below as applicable for their pumping system viz., submersible or surface pump sets failing which they will not be eligible for free supply. Non-corporate farmers without DSM measures shall be provided with meters and billed at the tariff applicable to Category-V (A) : LT.

- (iv) DSM measures include frictionless foot valve, capacitor of adequate rating, HDPE or RPVC piping at suction and/or delivery and ISI marked mono-block or submersible pump-sets.
- (v) All new connections shall be given only with DSM measures implemented and with meters.

1.5.3 CATEGORY-V(C): LT AQUA CULTURE, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

(LT Category-III (iii) in the tariff order for FY2018-19)

Applicability

This tariff is applicable to Aqua Culture and Animal Husbandry, such as Poultry Farms, Pisciculture, Prawn Culture and Dairy Farms.

Fixed Charges (₹ / kW/Month)	Energy Charges (₹ / kWh or kVAh)
30	3.85
Monthly minimum charges - NIL	

Note: Poultry Farms are exempted from the condition of 5kW minimum load for releasing three phase supply.

1.5.4 CATEGORY – V(D) :LT POULTRY HATCHERIES & POULTRY FEED MIXING PLANTS / AQUA HATCHERIES & AQUA FEED MIXING PLANTS / FLORICULTURE IN GREEN HOUSE

LT POULTRY HATCHERIES & POULTRY FEED MIXING PLANTS/ AQUA HATCHERIES & AQUA FEED MIXING PLANTS

(LT Category-III (vii) in the tariff order for FY2018-19)

FLORICULTURE IN GREEN HOUSE

(LT Category-III (vi) in the tariff order for FY2018-19)

Applicability

This tariff is applicable to Poultry Hatcheries and Poultry Feed Mixing Plants, Aqua Hatcheries and Aqua Feed Mixing Plants and Floriculture in Green Houses.

Fixed Charges (₹/kW/Month)	Energy Charges (₹/kWh or kVAh)
75	3.85
Monthly minimum charges - NIL	

1.5.5 CATEGORY – V(E) : LTAGRO BASED COTTAGE INDUSTRIES UPTO 10HP*

(LT Category-IV (B) in the tariff order for FY2018-19)

Applicability

This tariff is applicable to small agro based industrial units covering Sisal fiber extraction co-operative units, Vermiculture, Sericulture, Mushroom growing / farming, Rabbit farming, Sheep rearing, Emu birds farming, Apiculture (honey making), Chaff-cutting and Dairy farming activities with connected load upto 10 HP (including incidental lighting load).

Fixed Charges (₹/ kW/Month)	Energy Charges (₹/ kWh)
20	3.75
Monthly minimum energy charges – Nil	

*** Agro based activities with connected load exceeding 10 HP shall be billed at Tariff specified for Category V (D) : LT.**

In so far as sericulture is concerned, connected load exceeding 15HP shall be billed at Tariff specified for Category V (D) : LT.

Note:

Mushroom and Rabbit Farms under LT-III (v) in the tariff order for FY2018-19 are included in this category.

2 LT TEMPORARY SUPPLY

Temporary supply can be released to any category of consumers with respective applicable terms and conditions in addition to the specific conditions mentioned hereunder.

Temporary supply shall not ordinarily be given for a period exceeding 6 (six) months and can be renewed upto a maximum of another six months. In any case, the total period shall not exceed one year beyond which permanent connection shall be extended.

The charges for temporary supply to any category of consumers except those entitled to fully subsidized and free supply of electricity under this Order shall be as follows:

Fixed Charges (₹/kW/Month)	Energy Charges (₹/kWh or kVAh)
30	10.50

The charges for temporary supply to consumers who are entitled to fully subsidized and free supply of electricity under this Order shall be as follows:

Fixed Charges (₹/kW/Month)	Energy Charges (₹/kWh or kVAh)
NIL	3.75

Specific conditions for release of LT Temporary Supply

- (i)
 - (a) Tri-vector meters shall be provided for all 10 kW and above services.
 - (b) Energy charges shall be billed on kVAh for all 10 kW & above services.
 - (c) For loads below 10 kW, energy charges shall be billed on kWh basis.
- (ii) Request for temporary supply of energy cannot normally be considered unless there is a clear notice of at least one week in the case of domestic and three months in case of other types of supply. If supply is required at a short notice, in addition to the charges mentioned below, an urgency charge, as specified in 3.8 is also to be paid.
- (iii) Estimated cost of the works means the cost of works for making necessary arrangements for supplying energy including the cost of distribution lines, switchgear, metering equipment etc., as may be worked out on the basis of

standards and norms prescribed by the Licensees from time to time plus cost of dismantling the lines and other works when the supply is no more required less the cost of retrievable material.

- (iv) (a) Estimated cost of the works as mentioned in para (iii) above shall be paid by the consumer in advance. After the works are dismantled and retrievable materials returned to stores, a bill for the actual amount payable by the consumer shall be prepared and the difference would be collected from or refunded to the consumer, as the case may be. No development charge shall be collected for temporary supply.

(b) In addition to the aforesaid charges payable by consumers availing temporary supply, they shall pay hire charges at 2% on cost of retrievable material per month or part thereof, for the duration of temporary supply. These charges will be claimed along with the consumption bills.

- (v) (a) The consumer requiring supply on temporary basis shall be required to deposit in advance, in addition to the estimated cost of works mentioned in iv(a), the estimated consumption charges at the rate stipulated in Tariff Order for Temporary supply, and worked out on the basis for use of electricity by the consumer for 6 hours per day for a period of 2 months in case the supply is required for more than 10 days. If the period of temporary supply is for 10 days or less, the advance consumption charges for the actual period requisitioned shall be paid.

(b) The bill for electricity consumed in any month shall be prepared at the tariff applicable plus hire charges as mentioned in iv(b) above. The consumers have to pay monthly CC charges regularly during the period of availing temporary supply and the estimated energy consumption deposit shall be adjusted with the last month consumption bill and the balance, if any, shall be refunded.

(c) In the case of consumers requiring temporary supply for the purposes of Cinema, the estimated energy charges for a minimum period of 3 months shall have to be deposited by the consumers subject to the condition that the consumer shall pay every month energy and other miscellaneous charges for the preceding month and the amount deposited by them in advance shall be adjusted with the last month consumption bill and the balance amount shall be refunded.

(d) In the event of estimated energy charges deposited by the consumer having been found insufficient, the consumer shall deposit such additional amount, as may be demanded by the Licensees failing which the Licensees may discontinue the supply of electricity.

- (vi) Estimated Cost of Works and Estimated energy charges:

These charges shall be paid in advance by the consumer in accordance with the procedure prescribed above.

- (vii) Regular consumers requiring temporary additional supply:

In case where consumers availing regular supply of energy require additional supply for temporary period, the additional supply shall be given as a temporary service under a separate connection and charged as such in accordance with the above procedure.

3. OTHER CHARGES for LT

3.1 Additional Charges for delayed payment

- i) The C.C. bills shall be paid by the consumers within the due date mentioned in the bill, i.e. 15 days from date of the bill.
- ii) In case of all sub-groups of Category-I(A) : LT, Category-II(A): LT, Category-III(D) : LT and Category-V(E): LT, if payment is made after due date, the consumers are liable to pay Delayed Payment Surcharge (DPS) per month at the rates given in the table below.

Description	DPS (₹/Month)
Category-I (A) : LT Group -A	10
Category-I (A): LT Group - B, Group - C, Category-II(A)*: LT, Category-III(D): LT and Category-V(E) :LT	25
* These charges are applicable to consumers consuming less than or equal to 50 units per month.	

- iii) In case of Category-II(A)**: LT, Category-II(B to F): LT, Category-III (A to C): LT and Category-IV(A to F):LT, Category-V (C, D& F): LT the licensees shall levy Delayed Payment Surcharge (DPS) on monthly consumption charges only at the rate of 5 paise per ₹100/day calculated from the due date mentioned on the bill up to the date of payment or ₹150 whichever is higher. In case of grant of instalments, the licensees shall levy interest at the rate of 18% per annum on the outstanding amounts compounded annually and both (DPS and Interest) shall not be levied at the same time.

****Consumers consuming more than 50 units per month.**

- iv) If the C.C. bill amount is not paid within 15 days from the due date, the power supply is liable for disconnection.
- v) For re-connection of power supply after disconnection, the consumer has to pay reconnection charges. The re-connection charges shall not be collected without actual disconnection.

3.2 Service Connection Charges

The service connection charges shall be collected as per the Regulations issued by the Commission from time to time.

3.3 Reconnections

(a) Low Tension Services.	
Category-I (Group-A) (Overhead)	₹50
Other Category Services (Overhead)	₹100
Services with Under Ground cable	₹300

3.4 Testing

(a) Installations	
The first test and inspection of a new installation or of an extension to an existing installation	Nil
Charges payable by the consumer in advance for each subsequent test and / or inspection if found necessary owing to any fault in the installation or to non-compliance of the conditions of supply	₹20
(b) Meters	
A.C. Single Phase Energy meter	₹200
A.C. Three Phase Energy meter	₹500
Trivector meter	₹2500

3.5 Service calls

(a) Charges for attendance of Fuse man for Low Tension Consumers	
i) Replacing of Licensees' cut out fuses	Nil
ii) Replacing of consumer's fuses	₹ 5/-
(b) Charges for attendance of Fuse man/Wireman at the consumer's premises during any function or temporary illumination provided a Fuse man / Wireman can be spared for such work	₹100/- for each day or part thereof.
(c) Charges for infructuous visit of Licensee employees to the consumer's premises	₹25/- for each visit when there is no defect in Licensee's equipment

3.6 Miscellaneous Charges

(a) Application Registration Fees:	
(i) For Agricultural & Domestic categories	₹ 50
(ii) For all other Categories	₹100
(b) Revision of estimates	₹ 50
(c) Fee for re-rating of consumer's installation at the request of the consumer. (This does not include the additional charges payable by the consumer for increasing his connected load in excess of the contracted load, as provided in General Terms and Conditions of Supply).	Same as Application Registration Fee
(d) Resealing of	
(i) whole current meter	₹ 25
(ii) CT operated meters and other apparatus in the consumer's premises for all other categories.	₹100
The aforesaid charges do not include the additional charges payable by the consumer for breaking the seals	
(e) For changing meter only at the request of the consumer (where it is not necessitated by increase in demand permanently)	₹50 for Single phase meter ₹100 for Three phase meter
(f) For changing or moving a meter board	Actual cost of material and labour plus 25% supervision charges on cost of materials and labour

3.7 Customer Charges:

Consumer Category:	₹ / month
Category – I (A) : Domestic (Units / month)	
Group (A): Consumption ≤ 900 units in FY2018-19	
0 – 50	25
51 – 100	30
101 – 200	35
Above 200	40
Group (B): Consumption > 900 and ≤ 2700 units in FY2018-19	
0 – 50	35
51 – 100	40
101 – 200	45
201-300	50
Above 300	55
Group (C): Consumption > 2700 units in FY2018-19	
0 – 50	35
51 – 100	40
101 – 200	45
201-300	50
Above 300	55
Category-II :COMMERCIAL & OTHERS:	
Category-II(A): < 50 units per month	
between 50 units to 100 units per month	40
Above 100 units	45
Category-II(B) : Public Infrastructure & Tourism	
Category-II(C): Advertising Hoardings	
Category-II(D): Function Halls / Auditoriums	
Category-II(D) : Start up power	
Category-II(E) : Electric Vehicles / Charging Stations	
Category-III: INDUSTRY& Category-V(C),(D) & (E)	
upto 20 HP	63
21 – 50 HP	250
51 – 100 HP	938
Category-IV : INSTITUTIONAL	
Category-IV(A) & (B) : Street Lights & PWS	
Category-IV(C) : NTR SujalaPathakam	
Category-IV(D) : General Purpose	
All other Categories	
Temporary Supply	50

[

- 3.8** Urgency charges for temporary supply at short notice -- ₹200
- 3.9** Special rates chargeable for theft/pilferage and malpractice cases: As per the General Terms and Conditions of Supply (GTCS) approved by the Commission from time to time.
- 3.10** Supervision/Inspection & checking Charges for all Categories -- ₹100

3.11 Miscellaneous works

The charges for any work which the Licensee may be required to undertake for the consumer and which is not included in the foregoing schedule, shall be the actual cost of labour and material plus 25% on cost of labour and material to cover overhead charges. The aforesaid charges shall be paid by the consumer in advance.

3.12 Power factor apparatus and capacitor surcharge

- (1) Every consumer not provided with trivector meters, except Category-I(A):LT Domestic, using induction motors and/or welding transformers shall install shunt capacitors of the rating specified by the Licensees in the General Terms and Conditions of Supply (GTCS) approved by the Commission from time to time. In case the rated capacity of the induction motor or welding transformer fails in between the steps of the stipulated ratings, the capacitors suitable for the next higher step shall be installed by the consumer.
- (2) The failure on part of the consumer with the above requirement shall be treated as violation of the General Terms and Conditions of Supply and the Licensees can terminate the contract and collect the sum equivalent to the minimum charges for the balance initial period of agreement, apart from disconnection of supply as provided in the General Terms and Conditions of Supply.
- (3) In the case of consumers except Category-I(A):LT, Category-III(D):LT, Category-IV(A,C&E):LT, Category-V(A,B&E):LT not covered by kVAh billing, if during inspection, no capacitor is found, or the capacitors already installed are found damaged or having defect or ceased to function, such consumer shall be liable to pay capacitor surcharge @25% of the monthly bill amount, as per the terms and conditions of supply notified by the Licensees.
- (4) Consumers, except Category-I(A): LT and Category-V(A&B):LT, who are provided with metering capable of measuring active and reactive power under the orders of the Commission, shall maintain their power factor preferably in between 0.95 lag and 0.95 lead in the interest of the system security. The consumer should not maintain the power factor on leading side less than 0.95. If any consumer maintains the power factor less than 0.95 lead for a period of 2 consecutive months, it must be brought back in the range of (+) or (-) 0.95 within a period of 3 months failing which without prejudice to such other rights as having accrued to the Licensees or any other right of the Licensees, the supply to the consumer may be discontinued.

PART 'B'**HIGH TENSION (HT) SUPPLY****4 HT TARIFFS – TERMS AND CONDITIONS**

These tariffs are applicable for supply of electricity to H.T. Consumers having loads with a contracted demand of 70 kVA and above and/or having a contracted load exceeding 56 kW/75 HP.

The applicability of the respective categories as enumerated is only illustrative but not exhaustive.

4.1 CATEGORY-I(B) :HTTOWNSHIPS AND COLONIES

(HT Category-VI in the tariff order for FY2018-19)

Applicability

This tariff is applicable exclusively for

- (1) Townships and Residential Colonies of Cooperative Group Housing Societies, who own the premises and avail supply at single point for making electricity available to the members of such Society residing in the same premises at HT.
- (2) Any person who avails supply at single point at HT for making electricity available to his employees residing in contiguous premises, the supply in all cases being only for domestic purposes, such as lighting, fans, heating etc., provided that the connected load for common facilities such as non-domestic purpose in residential area, street lighting and water supply etc., shall be within the limits specified hereunder:

Water Supply & Sewerage and Street Light put together	10% of total connected load
Non-domestic/Commercial General purpose put together	10% of total connected load

Voltage of Supply	Demand Charges (₹ / kVA/month)	Energy Charges (₹/kVAh)
All voltages	75.00	6.30

SPECIFIC CONDITIONS:

- (i) The billing demand shall be the recorded maximum demand during the month.
- (ii) Energy Charges will be billed on the basis of actual consumption or 25 kVAh per kVA of Contracted Demand, whichever is higher.
- (iii) The above provisions shall not in any way affect the right of a person residing in the housing unit sold or leased by such Cooperative Group Housing Society, to demand supply of electricity directly from the distribution licensee of the area.

4.2 CATEGORY-II :HT COMMERCIAL & OTHERS**4.2.1 CATEGORY-II(A):HTCOMMERCIAL**

(HT Category-II(A) in the tariff order for FY2018-19)

Applicability

This tariff is applicable to all non-domestic / commercial consumers other than those covered under Category-I(B) :HT, Category-II(B) to II(F) : HT and Category-III, IV,V : HT.

Voltage of Supply	Demand Charges (₹/ kVA/month of Billing Demand)	Energy Charges (₹/kVAh) *
132 kV and above	475	6.70
33 kV	475	6.95
11 kV	475	7.65
* ₹1/ kVAh Time of Day Tariff is leviable on energy consumption during the period from 06 PM to 10 PM, in addition to the normal energy charges at respective voltages.		

Note:

In respect of Government controlled Auditoriums and Theatres run by Public Charitable Institutions for purpose of propagation of art and culture which are not let out with a profit motive and in respect of other Public Charitable Institutions rendering totally free service to the general public, the overall kVAh rate (including customer charges) may be limited to the tariff rates under Category-IV(D): LTGeneral purpose, in specific cases as decided by the Licensees.

SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

- (i) The billing demand shall be the Maximum Demand Recorded during the month or 80% of the contracted demand, whichever is higher.
- (ii) Energy charges will be billed on the basis of actual Energy consumption or 25 kVAh per kVA of Billing Demand, whichever is higher.

4.2.2 CATEGORY-II(B):HT PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE & TOURISM

(HT Category-III in the tariff order for FY2018-19)

Applicability

This tariff is applicable to Airports, Railway Stations, Bus Stations, Hotels (3 star or above category), Resorts (3 star or above category), Heritage Hotels (Heritage basic, Heritage Classic, Heritage Grand), Amusement Parks, MICE Centers, Golf Courses, Botanical Gardens, Urban/Rural Haats, Tourism and Hospitality Training Institutes, Wayside Amenities, Spiritual/Wellness centers and Museums.

Voltage of Supply	Demand Charges (₹ / kVA/month of Billing Demand)	Energy Charges (₹/kVAh)*
132 kV and above	475	6.35
33 kV	475	6.65
11 kV	475	7.30
* ₹1/kVAh Time of Day (ToD) Tariff is leviable on energy consumption during the period from 06 PM to 10 PM, in addition to the normal energy charges at respective voltages.		

SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

- (i) The billing demand shall be the Maximum Demand Recorded during the month or 80% of the contracted demand, whichever is higher.
- (ii) Energy charges will be billed on the basis of actual Energy consumption or 50kVAh per kVA of Billing Demand, whichever is higher.

4.2.3 CATEGORY-II(D) : HT FUNCTION HALLS / AUDITORIUMS, STARTUP POWER FOR CAPTIVE GENERATING PLANTS or CO-GENERATION PLANTS or RENEWABLE ENERGY GENERATION**Applicability****(i) FUNCTION HALLS/AUDITORIUMS**

(HT Category-II (C) in the tariff order for FY2018-19)

This tariff is applicable to function halls, auditoriums, marriage halls, convention centres and the like.

(ii) STARTUP POWER FOR CAPTIVE GENERATING PLANTS or CO-GENERATION PLANTS or RENEWABLE ENERGY GENERATION PLANTS

(HT Category-II (F) in the tariff order for FY2018-19)

The tariff is applicable for supply of electricity to startup power for Captive Generating Plants or Co-Generation Plants or Renewable Energy Generation Plants.

The Startup Power is intended for those generators who require occasional and intermittent supply for start up operations of the generating unit(s) alone. However, the Captive and Cogeneration plants* with their process plants being located in the same premises and have single connection with the grid (APTRANSCO / DISCOMs) and who continuously depend on the licensees' supply for part of their energy requirement may be given option to either continue in their present category or to be included in this new category. Without giving an opportunity to all such generators to exercise option in this regard, the category change shall not be affected.

The conditions applicable for Startup Power are as follows:

- (i) Supply is to be used strictly for generator start-up operations, maintenance and lighting purposes only.
- (ii) Allowable Maximum Demand shall be limited to the percentage (as given below) of the maximum capacity unit in the generating station in case of generators other than Wind and Solar, and of the plant capacity in case of Wind and Solar generator.

Thermal -15%, Gas based – 6%, Hydel – 3%, NCE Sources – 10%, Wind and Solar – 2%

- (iii) If the Maximum Demand exceeds the limits specified above, the energy charges shall be charged at 1.2 times of normal charge for the entire energy consumed.
- (iv) All other conditions applicable to Category II :HT shall also supply to the Category II(D) : HT to the extent they are not contradictory to the above.
- (v) This category is also applicable to all the Wind and solar plants who have PPAs with the licensees.

Voltage of Supply	Demand Charges (₹/kVA/month)	Energy Charges (₹/kVAh)
All Voltages	Nil	11.75
Monthly minimum charges – NIL		

***In respect of co-generation Sugar plants,**

The Gross Energy and Recorded Maximum Demand (RMD) as per the applicable tariffs of AP Transco shall alone be billed as per the Power Purchase Agreements between the Co-generation Sugar plants and the utilities then existing, subject to other specified conditions. The introduction of HT-II(F) category in FY2018-19 applicable to supply of electricity to start-up power for Captive Generating Plants, Co-generation Plants and Renewable Generation Plants was in consequence to the Andhra Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission Power Evacuation from Captive Generation, Co-generation and Renewable Energy Source Power Plants Regulation No.3 of 2017 which came into force from 6.06.2017. In the Order on Tariff for Retail sale of Electricity during FY2018-19 dated 27.03.2018, it was clarified at pages 317 and 318 that an option is given to such generators either to continue in their present category or to be included in the new category. It was directed to give an opportunity to all such generators to exercise option in this regard, without which the category change shall not be effected. It is now found from the representations of the concerned stake holders that even when they exercise the option to continue in their present category i.e. HT-I(A), they were subjected to the specific conditions at page 325 of the said Order that the billing demand shall be the maximum demand recorded during the month or 80% of the Contracted Demand, whichever is higher and Energy Charges will be billed on the basis of actual energy consumption or 50 kVAh/kVA of billing demand, whichever is higher, which deprived them of the condition agreed to under the respective power purchase agreements that the Gross Energy and Recorded Maximum Demand (RMD) as per the applicable tariffs of AP Transco shall alone be billed. Any generator coming under HT Category-II(F) since the creation of such category, of course, is not entitled to any option under the Tariff Order dated 27.03.2018 and will be governed by the terms and conditions prescribed for such category. It is only such generators who were existing by the date of creation of such category and who answer such description that have to be protected from any prejudice to their pre-existing rights. If an appropriate clarification is not given, such generators are claimed to be adversely affected due to the rights under the pre-existing power purchase agreements being opposed to the specific terms and conditions of supply to HT-I(A) category consumers, even after the exercise of any option to remain and continue in the then existing category. **Therefore, in the interests of justice and to respect the contractual rights and obligations arising under valid and legal power purchase agreements in force, the power given to the Commission under clause 19 of Regulation 3 of 2017 has to be invoked to remove the difficulties. Therefore, the Commission by the specific order hereunder considers it necessary and expedient to continue the billing for drawl of power by such generators in accordance with the specific clauses of the power purchase agreements from the date of this Order coming into force i.e. 1.04.2019,**

while not disturbing the billing already done and payments already made towards such charges from the date of introduction of HT-II(F) category upto date.

4.2.4 CATEGORY-II(E) :HT ELECTRIC VEHICLES (EVs) / CHARGING STATIONS

(HT Category-II (E) in the tariff order for FY2018-19)

Applicability

This tariff is applicable for supply of electricity to Electric Vehicles and charging stations that will provide electricity for charging.

Voltage of Supply	Energy Charge (₹/kVAh)
For all Voltages	5.00
Monthly minimum charges - NIL	

4.2.6 CATEGORY-II(F):HTGREEN POWER

(HT Category-VII in the tariff order for FY2018-19)

Applicability

This Tariff is applicable to all consumers other than those covered under Category-II(D): HT and who wish to avail power from Non-conventional sources of energy voluntarily and show their support to an environmental cause.

Voltage of Supply	Demand Charges (₹ / kVA/month)	Energy Charges (₹/kVAh)
All voltages	NIL	11.30
Monthly minimum charges - NIL		

Note:

- (i) The Tariff shall be optional and can be extended to any consumer without reference to end use purpose.
- (ii) A consumer shall be entitled to Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) as may be admissible.

4.3 CATEGORY – III: HT INDUSTRY

4.3.1 CATEGORY-III (A) :HT INDUSTRY (GENERAL)

(HT Category-I (A) (i) in the tariff order for FY2018-19)

Applicability

This tariff is applicable for supply to all consumers using electricity for industrial purpose. Industrial purpose shall mean manufacturing, processing and/or preserving goods for sale, but shall not include shops, Business Houses, Offices, Public Buildings, Hospitals, Hotels, Hostels, Choultries, Restaurants, Clubs, Theatres, Cinemas, Printing Presses, Photo Studios, Research & Development Institutions, Airports, Bus Stations, Railway Stations and other similar premises (The enumeration above is illustrative but not exhaustive) notwithstanding any manufacturing, processing or preserving goods for sale.

This tariff will also apply to:

- (1) Water Works & Sewerage Pumping Stations operated by Government Departments or Co-operative Societies and pump sets of Railways, pumping of water by industries as subsidiary function and sewerage pumping stations operated by local bodies.
- (2) Workshops, flour mills, oil mills, saw mills, ice candy, ice manufacturing units with or without sale outlets.
- (3) The Information Technology (IT) units identified and approved by the Consultative Committee on IT industry (CCITI) constituted by GoAP.
- (4) Newspaper printing units.

Voltage of Supply	Demand Charges (₹/ kVA/month of BillingDemand)	Energy Charges (₹/kVAh) *
132 kV & Above	475	5.40
33 kV	475	5.85
11 kV	475	6.30
Industrial Colonies		
All Voltages	NIL	6.30
<p>* ₹ 1/ kVAh Time of Day Tariff is leviable on energy consumption during the period from 06 AM to 10 AM and 06 PM to 10 PM in addition to the normal energy charges at respective voltages. Concession of ₹1/ kVAh Time of Day Tariff is extended on energy consumption during the period from 10 PM to 6 AM, on the normal energy charges at respective voltages.</p>		

Note:

- (i) The consumption of energy exclusively for the residential colony/township in a month, separately metered with meters installed by the consumer and tested and sealed by the Licensee shall be billed at ₹6.30/kVAh.
- (ii) In case segregation of colony consumption has not been done, 15% of the total energy consumption shall be billed at ₹6.30/kVAh and the balance kVAh shall be charged at the corresponding energy tariff under Category-III(A):HT.
- (iii) Wherever possible, colonies of industry shall be given a separate HT service under Category-I(D):HT Townships and Residential Colonies.

Specific Conditions

- (i) The billing demand shall be the maximum demand recorded during the month or 80% of the contracted demand whichever is higher.
- (ii) Energy charges will be billed on the basis of actual energy consumption or 50 kVAh per kVA of billing demand, whichever is higher.

4.3.1.1 LOAD FACTOR INCENTIVE

This incentive is applicable only to Category -III(A) :HT Industry (General) as below:

LOAD FACTOR INCENTIVE (TELESCOPIC)

S. No.	Load factor	Concession in Energy Charge (Paise/unit)
1	More than 50% and upto 60%	10
2	More than 60% and upto 70%	20
3	More than 70% and upto 80%	30
4	More than 80% and upto 85%	40
5	More than 85%	50

The concession shall be applicable on the consumption in excess of the threshold level of load factor of 50%, on a Telescopic basis with the rates mentioned above.

The load factor shall be calculated as per the following formula:

$$\text{Load Factor (\%)} = \frac{\text{Monthly consumption in kVAh} \times 100}{\text{No. of hours in the billing month} \times \text{Demand (kVA)}}$$

Note:

- i. Monthly consumption shall be the units (kVAh) consumed in a billing month excluding colony consumption and the units (kWh/kVAh) received from sources other than the Licensee.

(For the purpose of the above calculation, 1 kWh from Open Access sources shall be treated as 1 kVAh)

- ii. Demand (kVA) shall be the Recorded Maximum Demand (RMD) or the Contracted Maximum Demand (CMD) whichever is high, in kVA, after setting off the demand from other sources, if any.

(For the purpose of the above calculation, 1 kW from Open Access sources shall be treated as 1 kVA)

- iii. The load factor (%) shall be rounded off to the nearest lower integer.
- iv. The billing month shall be the period in number of days between two consecutive dates of meter readings taken for the purpose of billing.

4.3.2 CATEGORY- III (B) :HT SEASONAL INDUSTRIES (Off Season Tariff)

(HT Category-I (A) (ii) in the tariff order for FY2018-19)

This tariff is applicable to a consumer who avails energy for manufacture of sugar or ice or salt, decorticating, ginning and pressing, cotton seed oil mills, seed processing, fruit processing, tobacco processing, re-drying and **Rice Mills** and for such other industries or processes as may be approved by the Commission from time to time principally during certain seasons or limited periods in a year and his main plant is regularly closed down during certain months, he shall be charged for the months during which the plant is shut down (which period shall be referred to as the off-season period) as follows:

Voltage of Supply	Demand Charges (₹/ kVA/month of BillingDemand*)	Energy Charges (₹/kVAh)
132 kV and above	475	6.70
33 kV	475	6.95
11 kV	475	7.65
* Based on the Recorded Maximum Demand or 30% of the Contracted Demand whichever is higher.		
Monthly minimum charges - NIL		

During season period, billing shall be done as per Category-III(A): HT Industry - General tariffs.

Specific Conditions

- (i) Consumers, classified as seasonal load consumers, who are desirous of availing the seasonal benefits shall specifically declare their season at the time of entering into agreement that their loads should be classified as seasonal loads.
- (ii) The period of season shall not be less than 3 (three) continuous months. However, consumer can declare longer seasonal period as per their actual requirement.
- (iii) Consumer, who desires to have a change in the period classified as “season” declared by him, shall file a revised declaration at least a month before commencement of already declared season period. Change of season period will be allowed once in a year only.
- (iv) Existing eligible consumers who have not opted earlier for seasonal tariffs will also be permitted to opt for seasonal tariff on the basis of application to the concerned Divisional Engineer of the Licensee.
- (v) The off-season tariff is not available to composite units having seasonal and other categories of loads.
- (vi) The off-season tariff is also not available for such of those units who have captive generation exclusively for process during season and who avail supply of Licensee for miscellaneous loads and other non-process loads.
- (vii) Development charges as applicable to regular HT consumers shall be paid by the consumers for availing supply under the above said category with seasonal benefits. Consumers who have paid the development charges already as regular consumers need not pay the development charges.

4.3.3 CATEGORY-III (C): HT ENERGY INTENSIVE INDUSTRIES*(HT Category-I (B) in the tariff order for FY2018-19)***Applicability**

This tariff is applicable to Ferro Alloy Industries, PV ingots and cell manufacturing units, Poly Silicon Industry and Aluminum Industry.

Voltage of Supply	Demand Charges (₹/ kVA/month)	Energy Charges (₹/kVAh)
132 kV and above	Nil	4.95
33 kV	Nil	5.35
11 kV	Nil	5.80

Specific Conditions

- (i) Energy charges will be billed on the basis of actual energy consumption or 50 kVAh / kVA/month of contracted demand, whichever is higher.
- (ii) A Ferro Alloy industry consumer shall draw his entire power requirement from DISCOMs only.
- (iii) The consumer depending on captive generation in whole or in part does not fall within the condition (ii) mentioned above to the extent of captive generation.

4.4 CATEGORY-IV :HTINSTITUTIONAL**4.4.1 CATEGORY-IV(B) : HTCPWS / PWS SCHEMES***(HT Category-IV (B) in the tariff order for FY2018-19)***Applicability**

The tariff is applicable to energy consumption by H.T. services pertaining to Composite Protected Water Supply (PWS) Schemes in rural areas. The composite PWS schemes shall be as defined and modified by the Commission from time to time.

Voltage of Supply	Demand Charges (₹/kVA/month)	Energy Charges (₹/kVAh)
All Voltages	NIL	4.85
Minimum charges: ₹300/kVA/Year		

Note: Metering is mandatory

4.4.2 CATEGORY-IV (E) : HTRELIGIOUS PLACES

(HT Category-II (B) in the tariff order for FY2018-19)

Applicability

This tariff is applicable for supply of energy to places of worship such as Temples, Churches, Mosques, Gurudwaras and Goshalas.

Voltage of Supply	Demand Charges (₹ /kVA/month)	Energy Charges (₹ /kVAh)
All Voltages	30.00	5.00

Specific Conditions

- (i) The billing demand shall be the Maximum Demand Recorded during the month or 80% of the contracted demand, whichever is higher.
- (ii) Energy charges will be billed on the basis of actual Energy consumption or 25kVAh per kVA of Billing Demand, whichever is higher.

4.4.3 CATEGORY-IV(F) : HT RAILWAY TRACTION

(HT Category- V in the tariff order for FY2018-19)

Applicability

This tariff is applicable to H.T. Railway Traction Loads.

Demand Charges (₹ /kVA/month)	Energy Charges (₹ /kVAh)
350	3.75

Specific Conditions

- (i) The billing demand shall be the maximum demand recorded during the month or 80% of the contracted demand whichever is higher.
- (ii) Energy charges will be billed on the basis of actual energy Consumption or 32 kVAh per kVA per month of Contracted Demand whichever is higher.

4.5 AGRICULTURE & RELATED**4.5.1 CATEGORY-V(C) : HT AQUA CULTURE & ANIMAL HUSBANDRY**

(HT Category- I(C) in the tariff order for FY2018-19)

Applicability

This tariff is applicable to Aqua Culture and Animal Husbandry, such as Poultry Farms, Pisci Culture, Prawn Culture and Dairy Farms etc.

Voltage of Supply	Demand Charges (₹ /kVA/month)	Energy Charges (₹ /kVAh)
All Voltages	30	3.85

Specific Conditions

Energy charges will be billed on the basis of actual energy consumption or 40kVAh/ kVA per Month of Contracted Demand, whichever is higher.

4.5.2 CATEGORY-V(D) (HT): POULTRY HATCHERIES & POULTRY FEED MIXING PLANTS, AQUA HATCHERIES & AQUA FEED MIXING PLANTS / FLORICULTURE IN GREEN HOUSE**Applicability**

POULTRY HATCHERIES & POULTRY FEED MIXING PLANTS, AQUA HATCHERIES & AQUA FEED MIXING PLANTS

(HT Category- I(D) in the tariff order for FY2018-19)

This tariff is applicable to Poultry Hatcheries and Poultry Feed Mixing Plants, Aqua Hatcheries and Aqua Feed Mixing Plants and Floriculture in Green Houses.

Voltage of Supply	Demand Charges (₹/kVA/month)	Energy Charges (₹/kVAh)
All Voltages	475	4.85
Monthly minimum charges - NIL		

Specific Conditions

Energy charges will be billed on the basis of actual energy consumption or 40kVAh/ kVA per Month of Contracted Demand, whichever is higher.

4.5.3 CATEGORY-V(F): HT GOVERNMENT / PRIVATE LIFT IRRIGATION SCHEMES

(HT Category- IV(A) in the tariff order for FY2018-19)

Applicability

This tariff is applicable to Lift Irrigation Schemes managed by Government of A.P. and for consumers availing HT supply for irrigation and agricultural purposes.

Voltage of Supply	Demand Charges (₹/kVA/month)	Energy Charges (₹/kVAh)
All Voltages	NIL	5.80
Monthly minimum charges - NIL		

Note: Metering is mandatory

4 HT TEMPORARY SUPPLY

There is no separate category for temporary supply. However, Temporary supply can be released against each category with respective terms and conditions applicable and it shall be billed energy charges @ 1.5 times and same fixed charges of corresponding category.

Voltage of Supply	Demand Charges (₹/kVA/month)	Energy Charges (₹/kVAh)
All Voltages	1.5 times of the corresponding HT consumer Category	

Specific Conditions

- (i) Requests for temporary supply of energy cannot normally be considered unless there is a clear notice of three months.
- (ii) Estimated cost of the works means the cost of works for making necessary arrangements for supplying energy including the cost of distribution lines, switchgear, metering equipment, etc. as may be worked out on the basis of standards and norms prescribed by the Licensees from time to time plus cost of dismantling the lines and other works when the supply is no more required less the cost of retrievable material.
- (iii) (a) Estimated cost of the works as mentioned in para (ii) above shall be paid by the consumer in advance. After the works are dismantled and retrievable materials returned to stores, a bill for the actual amount payable by the consumer shall be prepared and the difference would be collected from or refunded to the consumer, as the case may be. No development charges shall be collected for temporary supply.

(b) In addition to the aforesaid charges payable by consumers availing temporary supply, they shall pay hire charges at 2% on cost of retrievable material per month or part thereof, for the duration of temporary supply. These charges will be claimed along with the consumption bills.
- (iv) (a) The consumer requiring supply on temporary basis shall be required to deposit in advance, in addition to the estimated cost of works mentioned in para (iii) (a) the estimated consumption charges at the rate stipulated in Tariff Order for Temporary supply, and worked out on the basis for use of electricity by the consumer for 6 hours per day for a period of 2 months in case the supply is required for more than 10 days. If the period of temporary supply is for 10 days or less, the advance consumption charges for the actual period requisitioned shall be paid.

(b) The bill for electricity consumed in any month shall be prepared at the tariff applicable plus hire charges as mentioned in para (iii) (b) above. The consumers have to pay monthly CC charges regularly during the period of availing temporary supply and the estimated energy consumption deposit shall be adjusted with the last month consumption bill and the balance if any shall be refunded.

(c) In the case of consumers requiring temporary supply for the purposes of Cinema, the estimated energy charges for a minimum period of 3 months shall have to be deposited by the consumer subject to the condition that the consumer shall pay every month energy and other miscellaneous charges for the preceding month and the

amount deposited by him in advance shall be adjusted with the last month consumption bill and the balance amount shall be refunded.

(d) In the event of estimated energy charges deposited by the consumer having been found insufficient, the consumer shall deposit such additional amount, as may be demanded by the Licensees failing which the Licensees may discontinue the supply of electricity.

- (v) For new connections: Temporary supply at High Tension may be made available by the Licensees to a consumer, on his request subject to the conditions set out herein.

Temporary supply shall not ordinarily be given for a period exceeding 6 (six) months. In case of construction projects, temporary supply can be extended for a period of 3 years.

- (vi) Existing consumers requiring temporary supply or temporary increase in supply: If any consumer availing regular supply of electricity at High Tension requires an additional supply of electricity at the same point for a temporary period, the temporary additional supply shall be treated as a separate service subject to the following conditions.

- a) The contracted demand of the temporary supply shall be the billing demand for that service. The recorded demand for the regular service shall be arrived at by deducting the billing demand for the temporary supply from the maximum demand recorded in the month.
- b) The total energy consumed in a month including that relating to temporary additional supply, shall be apportioned between the regular and temporary supply in proportion to the respective billing demands.

6. GENERAL CONDITIONS for HT

6.1 Voltage of Supply

The voltage at which supply has to be availed by:

- (1) HT consumers, seeking to avail supply on common feeders shall be:

For total Contracted Demand with the Licensee and all other sources	
Upto 1500 kVA	At 11 kV
1501 kVA to 2500 kVA	At 11kV subject to technical feasibility or at 33 kV
2501 kVA to 5000 kVA	At 33 kV
5001 kVA to 10000 kVA	At 33 kV [#] subject to technical feasibility or at 132 kV
Above 10000 kVA	At 132 kV [#] or above , as may be decided by the company

Note:

- (i) While extending power supply at 33 kV for smaller demands, proper CT ratio has to be selected.
- (ii) The DISCOMs will extend the above power supply capacities subject to technical feasibility.
- (iii) The Licensee shall ensure adequate conductor capacity and if augmentation of conducted capacity is required, the necessary augmentation charges may be collected from the consumer.
- (iv) The Licensee shall ensure voltage regulation within the specified limits.
- (v) (#) Power supply at 132 kV and above shall be through an independent (Dedicated) feeder or through Loop in Loop out (LILO) arrangement as decided by APTRANSCO.

- (2) HT consumers seeking to avail supply through independent (dedicated) feeders from the substations where transformation to required voltage takes place shall be:

For total Contracted Demand with the Licensee and all other sources	
Capacity	Supply Voltage
Upto 3000 kVA	11 kV or 33 kV
3001 kVA to 5000 kVA	33 kV
5001 kVA to 20,000 kVA	33 kV or above
Above 20,000 kVA	132kV or 220 kV as may be decided by Company

The relaxations are subject to the fulfillment of following conditions:

- i) The consumer shall pay full cost of the service line including take off arrangements at substation.
- ii) In case of Category-II and Category-III consumer categories, for whom the voltage wise tariff is applicable, the Licensee shall levy the tariff as per the actual supply voltage.

Provided that the DISCOMs shall have the right to convert an existing independent feeder into an “express feeder” and in such cases, the DISCOMs shall also compensate to the existing consumer who had paid the entire cost of line including take off arrangement in the sub-station, subject to fulfillment of following conditions:

- (i) If independent feeder’s age is more than 10 years, no compensation is required to be paid to the existing consumer and no service line charges shall be collected against existing feeder.
- (ii) If the line age is less than or equal to 10 years, the prospective consumer shall pay 50% of estimated cost of line including take off arrangement upto the tapping point.
- (iii) The amount paid by the new consumer shall be adjusted against the future bills of existing consumer who has earlier paid for the cost of feeder including take off arrangement.
- (iv) Once the feeder is converted into express feeder, no compensatory charges shall be collected from the subsequent consumers to avail power supply from that express feeder.

- (3) HT consumers intending to avail supply through express feeder from the sub-station where transformation to required voltage takes place shall be:

For total contracted demand with the licensees and all other sources

Description	Capacity	Supply Voltage
Total demand of all consumers	Upto 3000 kVA	11 kV
Total demand of all consumers	3001 kVA to 20000kVA	33 kV

Note: The sum total of individual contracted demands shall not exceed 3000 kVA in case of 11 kV consumers and 20000 kVA in case of 33 kV consumers.

6.2 Voltage Surcharge

H.T. consumers who are now getting supply at voltage different from the declared voltages and who want to continue taking supply at the same voltage will be charged as per the rates indicated below:

S. No.	Contracted Demand with Licensee	Voltage at which supply should be availed (in kV)	Voltage at which consumer is availing supply (in kV)	Rates % extra over the normal rates	
				Demand Charges	Energy Charges
(A) HT consumers availing supply through common feeders:					
1.	2501 kVA to 5000 kVA	33	11	12%	10%
2.	5000 kVA to 10000 kVA	33	11	12%	10%
3.	Above 10000kVA	132 or 220	33 or below	12%	10%
(B) HT Consumers availing supply through independent feeders:					
1.	3001 to 20000 kVA	33 or Above	11	12%	10%
2.	Above 20000 kVA	132 or 220	33	12%	10%
Note:					
i) In case of consumers who are having supply arrangements from more than one source, CMD with the Licensee or RMD, whichever is higher shall be the basis for levying voltage surcharge.					
ii) The Voltage Surcharge is applicable to only existing services and licensees shall not release new services at less than specified voltage corresponding to contracted demand.					

6.3 Maximum Demand

The maximum demand of supply of electricity to a consumer during a month shall be twice the largest number of kilo-volt-ampere hours (kVAh) delivered at the point of supply to the consumer during any consecutive 30 minutes in the month. However, for the consumers having contracted demand above 4000 kVA the maximum demand shall be four times the largest number of kilo-volt-ampere-hours (kVAh) delivered at the point of supply to the consumer during any consecutive 15 minutes in the month.

6.4 Billing Demand

The Billing demand shall be the maximum demand recorded during the month or 80% of the contracted demand whichever is higher, except Category-I(D) :HT i.e. Townships & Residential Colonies. For Category-I(D): HT the minimum billing condition of 80% of the contracted demand shall not be applicable.

6.5 Monthly Minimum Charges

Every consumer whether he consumes energy or not shall pay monthly minimum charges calculated on the billing demand plus energy charges specified for each category to cover the cost of a part of the fixed charges of the Licensee.

6.6 Additional Charges for Maximum Demand in excess of the Contracted Demand:

If in any month the Recorded Maximum Demand (RMD) of the consumer exceeds his Contracted Maximum Demand (CMD) with Licensee, the consumer will pay the following charges on energy and excess demand:

RMD	Demand Charges on Excess Demand	Energy Charges on full Energy
100 to 120%of CMD	2 times of normal charge	Normal
Above 120% and up to 200% of CMD	2 times of normal charge	1.15 times of normal charge
More than 200% of CMD	2 times of normal charge	1.20 times of normal charge

In case of Category-HT-IV(F): HTRailway Traction, the energy charges shall be computed at 1.05 times of normal charges on the entire consumption if RMD exceeds 120% of Contracted Demand.

6.7 Additional Charges for delayed payment

The Licensees shall charge the Delayed Payment Surcharge (DPS) per month on monthly consumption charges only at the rate of 5 paise/ ₹100/day or ₹550 whichever is higher. In case of grant of installments, the Licensees shall levy interest at the rate of 18% per annum on the outstanding amounts, compounded annually and both shall not be levied at the same time.

6.8 Customer charges

Every HT Consumer shall pay customer charges as applicable to them, in addition to demand and energy charges billed.

6.9 Maintenance of Power Factor at consumer end

HT consumers, who are provided with metering capable of measuring active and reactive power under the orders of the Commission, shall maintain their power factor preferably in between 0.95 lag and 0.95 lead in the interest of the system security. The consumers should not maintain the power factor leading side less than 0.95. If any consumer maintains the power factor less than 0.95 lead for a period of 2 consecutive months, it must be brought back in the range of ± 0.95 within a period of 3 months failing which without prejudice to such other rights as having accrued to the licensees or any other right of the licensees the supply to the consumer maybe discontinued.

7 OTHER CHARGES for HT

7.1 Service Connection Charges

The service connection charges shall be collected as per the Regulations issued by the Commission from time to time.

7.2 Reconnection

All Categories	Charges
11 kV	₹2000
33 kV	₹4000
132/220 kV	₹6000

7.3 Testing

(a) Installations:	Charges
The first test and inspection of a new installation or of an extension to an existing installation.	Nil
Charges payable by the consumer in advance for each subsequent test and/or inspection if found necessary owing to any fault in the installation or to non-compliance of the conditions of supply	₹300
(b) Meter	₹5000
(c) Transformer Oil:	
First sample of oil	₹200
Additional sample of oil of the same equipment received at the same time	₹300

7.4 Miscellaneous Charges

(a) Application Registration Fees	₹500
(b) For changing meter only at the request of the consumer (where it is not necessitated by increase in Demand permanently)	₹1000
(c) For changing or moving a meter board	Actual cost of material and labour plus 25% supervision charges on cost of materials and labour.
(d) Customer Charges:	
All categories - 11 kV	₹1406/month
All categories - 33 kV & above	₹2813/month
(e) Urgency charges for temporary supply at short notice	₹1000
(f) Special rates chargeable for theft/pilferage and malpractice cases	As per the General Terms and conditions of Supply (GTCS) approved by the Commission from time to time
(g) Supervision/Inspection&checking charges	₹1000

7.5 Miscellaneous works (HT)

The charges for any work which the Licensee may be required to undertake for the consumer and which is not included in the foregoing schedule, shall be the actual cost of labour and material plus 25% on cost of labour and material to cover overhead charges. The aforesaid charges shall be paid by the consumer in advance.

- 416 The payment of subsidy amounts indicated in the beginning of this chapter must be made by the Government of Andhra Pradesh to the Licensees in monthly installments, in advance.
- 417 The above determined rates for Category V (A) & (B) - LT – Corporate farmers/ Salt farming units upto 15 HP, Non-Corporate Farmers / Sugarcane Crushing / Rural Horticulture Nurseries Consumers are contingent on payment of subsidy as agreed by the GoAP, failing which, the rates contained in the full cost recovery tariff schedule will become operative.
- 418 The rates indicated in the Retail Supply Tariff Schedule for FY2019-20, together with the terms and conditions prescribed there under shall be applicable in the areas of operation of 2 (two) Distribution Companies viz. Eastern Power Distribution Company of A.P. Limited (APEPDCL) and Southern Power Distribution Company of A.P. Limited (APSPDCL) and three RESCOs w.e.f. 01-04-2019 to 31-03-2020.

CHAPTER – XII

CROSS SUBSIDY SURCHARGE AND ADDITIONAL SURCHARGE

Introduction

- 419 Sections 39(2) (d) (ii) and 40(c) (ii) of the Electricity Act, 2003 (hereinafter referred to as ‘the Act’) provide for payment of a Surcharge (hereinafter referred to as ‘the Cross Subsidy Surcharge’) when a transmission system is used for open access for supply of electricity to a consumer and Section 42(2) of the Act provides for payment of the surcharge in addition to the wheeling charges as determined by the State Commission. As per these provisions, the Cross-Subsidy Surcharge has to be levied on the consumers who opt for open access to be utilized to meet the requirements of current level of cross subsidy.
- 420 Section 42(4) of the Act provides that a consumer permitted to receive supply of electricity from a person other than the Distribution Licensee of the area in which such consumer is located, shall be liable to pay an Additional Surcharge to meet the fixed costs of the distribution licensee arising out of his obligation to supply.
- 421 The distribution licensees, Southern Power Distribution Company of A.P. Ltd. (APSPDCL) and Eastern Power Distribution Company of A.P. Ltd (APEPDCL) have included the proposals for determination of CSS (Cross Subsidy Surcharge) along with ARR/FPT filings for determination of tariff for retail sale of electricity for FY2019-20 based on the formula specified (for CSS) in the National Tariff Policy, 2016. The details of the CSS filed by the Licensees are as per Annexure-14 & 15.
- 422 Therefore, the Commission, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 39, 40 and 42 of the Act and all other powers enabling it in that behalf and after examination of the licensees’ filings for determination of the Cross Subsidy Surcharge for FY2019-20 and after taking cognizance of all the stakeholders’ views/objections/suggestions on these filings obtained as part of the public consultation process, hereby determines the Cross Subsidy Surcharge applicable for different categories of consumers availing open access for the FY2019-20, as described hereinafter in this Chapter.

Determination of CSS

- 423 For determination of CSS for FY2019-20, the Commission has decided to follow the same methodology that was followed for FY2018-19 which was based on the formula specified in the revised National Tariff Policy issued on 28.01.16. As per the said Tariff Policy, the Cross subsidy Surcharge is to be computed as per the following formula;

$$S = T - [C / (1 - L/100) + D + R]$$

Where, **'S'** is the Cross-Subsidy Surcharge (₹/unit),

'T' is the tariff payable by the relevant category of consumers (₹/unit), including reflecting the Renewable Purchase Obligation,

'C' is the per unit weighted average cost of power purchase by the Licensee (₹/unit), including meeting the Renewable Purchase Obligation,

'D' is the aggregate of transmission, distribution and wheeling charge applicable to the relevant voltage level (₹/unit),

'L' is the aggregate of transmission, distribution and commercial losses, expressed as a percentage applicable to the relevant voltage level, and

'R' is the per unit cost of carrying regulatory assets (₹/unit).

Provided that the surcharge shall not exceed 20% of the tariff applicable to the category of the consumers seeking open access.

424 The values of 'T', 'C', 'L', 'D' and 'R' in the above formula have been arrived at by the Commission as follows. The values of 'T', 'C' and 'L' have been computed/adopted from this Order (Retail Supply Tariff Order for FY2019-20) and the value of 'D' has been considered as filed by the licensees. The value of 'R' is taken as zero as there are no Regulatory assets created by the Commission.

425 The CSS computations done by the Commission for FY2019-20 as per the above para are indicated below:

Table 45: APSPDCL - Cross Subsidy Surcharges for FY2019-20

Consumer Category		Average Realization (Excluding Customer Charges, NTI, DPS) (Rs./unit)	Per unit Weighted Average cost of Power Purchase (Rs./unit)	Transmission, Distribution and Wheeling Charges (Rs./unit)	Applicable Loss%	Carrying Cost of Regulatory Asset (Rs./unit)	Cross Subsidy Surcharge (Rs./unit)	20% of Average Realization	CSS as per APERC (Rs./unit)	
Category	HT-Supply	T	C	D	L	R	$S=T \cdot [C / (1 - L / 100) + D + R]$	$A = 0.2 \cdot T$	$CSS = \text{Lesser of } S \text{ and } A$	
At 11kV										
I	B	Town Ships and Colonies	6.61	4.04	1.46	9.33%	0	0.70	1.32	0.70
	A	Commercial	10.17	4.04	1.46	9.33%	0	4.25	2.03	2.03
II	B	Public Infrastructure and Tourism	9.40	4.04	1.46	9.33%	0	3.48	1.88	1.88
	D	Function Halls & Auditoriums/Start up power	11.75	4.04	1.46	9.33%	0	5.83	2.35	2.35
III	A&B	Industry General & Seasonal Industries	9.16	4.04	1.46	9.33%	0	3.32	1.83	1.83
	C	Energy Intensive Industries	5.80	4.04	1.46	9.33%	0	0.00	1.16	0.00
IV	B	CPWS/PWS Schemes	4.85	4.04	1.46	9.33%	0	0.00	0.97	0.00
	E	Religious Places	5.17	4.04	1.46	9.33%	0	0.00	1.03	0.00
	C	Aquaculture and Animal Husbandry	4.06	4.04	1.46	9.33%	0	0.00	0.81	0.00
V	D	Poultry Hatcheries and Poultry Feed Mixing Plants/ Aqua Hatcheries & Aqua Feed mixing plants /Floriculture in Green House	7.21	4.04	1.46	9.33%	0	1.30	1.44	1.30
	F	Government / Private Lift Irrigation Schemes	5.80	4.04	1.46	9.33%	0	0.00	1.16	0.00
At 33kV										
I	B	Town Ships and Colonies	6.91	4.04	0.54	6.27%	0	2.06	1.38	1.38
	A	Commercial	9.66	4.04	0.54	6.27%	0	4.81	1.93	1.93
II	B	Public Infrastructure and Tourism	8.32	4.04	0.54	6.27%	0	3.47	1.66	1.66
	D	Function Halls & Auditoriums/Start up power	11.75	4.04	0.54	6.27%	0	6.90	2.35	2.35
III	A&B	Industry General & Seasonal Industries	7.35	4.04	0.54	6.27%	0	2.47	1.47	1.47
	C	Energy Intensive Industries	5.35	4.04	0.54	6.27%	0	0.50	1.07	0.50
IV	B	CPWS/PWS Schemes	4.85	4.04	0.54	6.27%	0	0.00	0.97	0.00
	E	Religious Places	5.09	4.04	0.54	6.27%	0	0.24	1.02	0.24
V	D	Poultry Hatcheries and Poultry Feed Mixing Plants/ Aqua Hatcheries & Aqua Feed mixing plants /Floriculture in Green House	8.51	4.04	0.54	6.27%	0	3.66	1.70	1.70
At 132kV										
II	A	Commercial	7.97	4.04	0.46	3.17%	0.00	3.33	1.59	1.59
	D	Function Halls & Auditoriums/Start up power	11.75	4.04	0.46	3.17%	0.00	7.12	2.35	2.35
III	A&B	Industry General & Seasonal Industries	6.64	4.04	0.46	3.17%	0.00	1.96	1.33	1.33
	C	Energy Intensive Industries	4.95	4.04	0.46	3.17%	0.00	0.32	0.99	0.32
IV	F	Railway Traction	5.09	4.04	0.46	3.17%	0.00	0.46	1.02	0.46
V	F	Government / Private Lift Irrigation Schemes	5.80	4.04	0.46	3.17%	0.00	1.17	1.16	1.16

Table 46: APEPDCL - Cross Subsidy Surcharges for FY2019-20

Consumer Category		Average Realization (Excluding Customer Charges, Minimum Charges, NTL, DPS) (Rs./unit)	Per unit Weighted Average cost of Power Purchase (Rs./unit)	Transmission, Distribution and Wheeling Charges (Rs./unit)	Applicable Loss%	Carrying Cost of Regulatory Asset (Rs./unit)	Cross Subsidy Surcharge (Rs./unit)	20% of Average Realization	CSS as per APERC (Rs./unit)
Category	HT-Supply	T	C	D	L	R	$S=T[C/(1-L/100)+D+R]$	$A=0.2*T$	$CSS=Lesser\ of\ S\ and\ A$
At 11kV									
I	B	Town Ships and Colonies	6.82	3.98	1.09	8.88%	0	1.36	1.36
II	A	Commercial	10.98	3.98	1.09	8.88%	0	5.52	2.20
	B	Public Infrastructure and Tourism	9.75	3.98	1.09	8.88%	0	4.29	1.95
	D	Function Halls & Auditoriums/Start up power	11.75	3.98	1.09	8.88%	0	6.29	2.35
III	A&B	Industry General & Seasonal Industries	11.02	3.98	1.09	8.88%	0	3.32	1.83
IV	B	CPWS/PWS Schemes	4.85	3.98	1.09	8.88%	0	0.00	0.97
	E	Religious Places	5.20	3.98	1.09	8.88%	0	0.00	1.04
V	C	Aquaculture and Animal Husbandry	3.97	3.98	1.09	8.88%	0	0.00	0.79
	D	Poultry Hatcheries and Poultry Feed Mixing Plants/ Aqua Hatcheries & Aqua Feed mixing plants /Floriculture in Green House	7.89	3.98	1.09	8.88%	0	2.43	1.58
	F	Government / Private Lift Irrigation Schemes	5.80	3.98	1.09	8.88%	0	0.34	1.16
At 33kV									
I	B	Town Ships and Colonies	6.60	3.98	0.52	5.87%	0	1.85	1.32
II	A	Commercial	9.52	3.98	0.52	5.87%	0	4.77	1.90
	B	Public Infrastructure and Tourism	8.09	3.98	0.52	5.87%	0	3.34	1.62
	D	Function Halls & Auditoriums/Start up power	11.75	3.98	0.52	5.87%	0	7.00	2.35
III	A&B	Industry General & Seasonal Industries	7.14	3.98	0.52	5.87%	0	2.47	1.47
	C	Energy Intensive Industries	5.35	3.98	0.52	5.87%	0	0.60	1.07
V	D	Poultry Hatcheries and Poultry Feed Mixing Plants/ Aqua Hatcheries & Aqua Feed mixing plants /Floriculture in Green House	6.15	3.98	0.52	5.87%	0	1.40	1.23
	F	Government / Private Lift Irrigation Schemes	5.80	3.98	0.52	5.87%	0	1.05	1.16
At 132 kV									
II	A	Commercial	9.76	3.98	0.46	3.17%	0	5.19	1.95
	D	Function Halls & Auditoriums/Start up power	11.75	3.98	0.46	3.17%	0	7.18	2.35
III	A&B	Industry General & Seasonal Industries	7.63	3.98	0.46	3.17%	0	1.96	1.33
	C	Energy Intensive Industries	4.95	3.98	0.46	3.17%	0	0.38	0.99
IV	F	Railway Traction	5.08	3.98	0.46	3.17%	0	0.50	1.02
V	F	Government / Private Lift Irrigation Schemes	5.80	3.98	0.46	3.17%	0	1.23	1.16

Determination of Additional Surcharge

426 The licensees, quoting the observation of the Commission in the Tariff Order for FY2018-19 while disallowing their proposals on Additional Surcharge for FY2018-19, have sought liberty from filing of Additional Surcharge in the ARR petitions for FY2019-20 and requested the Commission to determine the methodology for determination of Additional Surcharge based on which supplementary filings will be filed.

427 In this regard, Section 42(4) of the Electricity Act, 2003 read with Clause 8.5.4 of the National Tariff Policy, 2016 are self-explanatory with no need to prescribe any methodology.

Section 42(4) is explicit and clear that an Additional Surcharge is to be paid on the specified charges of wheeling, to meet the fixed cost arising out of the obligation to supply. Clause 8.5.4 of the National Tariff Policy, 2016 is equally unambiguous in making it obligatory for the distribution licensee to conclusively demonstrate that his obligation in terms of existing power purchase commitments has been and continues to be stranded or that there is an unavoidable obligation and incidence to bear fixed costs in consequence to such a contract and that fixed cost related to network assets will be recovered through wheeling charges.

428 Therefore, the licensees are at liberty to file supplementary filings for determination of Additional Surcharge for FY2019-20 through appropriate petitions or applications accordingly, if otherwise they are entitled for the same. Such petitions / applications, if filed, will be determined independently on merits in accordance with law as per the prescribed procedure.

EPILOGUE

The Andhra Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission constituted by the Government of Andhra Pradesh with effect from 1.08.2014 is in its fifth year of functioning and this is the fifth Order on Tariff for Retail Sale of Electricity applicable for a financial year. The present Chairman and Members are in the last leg of their journey in the Commission and they received the cooperation and affection of every member of the Commission family in abundance throughout in the performance of their functions and duties. The generous support received from all the functionaries from the Chairmen to the Linemen of APEPDCL, APSPDCL, AP TRANSCO and AP GENCO is of great strength to the Commission. Equally reassuring is the role of the State Government and its Energy Department in facilitating the smooth functioning of the Commission. The individual and representative participants from all categories of consumers / stakeholders in the hearings and proceedings of the Commission contributed valuable inputs which helped the Commission in coming to appropriate conclusions on merits. Though the perceptions of the Commission and the objectors might have differed on some or many aspects on various issues, the positive contribution of healthy and constructive criticism in regulating the regulator has to be acknowledged. The audio, visual and print media provided strong moral support although and the representatives of the media were always helpful. The members of the State Advisory Committee and the State Coordination Forum, with their experience and insight, were guiding the Commission on different challenges faced by the power sector. On the whole, informed opinions, scientific data, historical experience, democratic dissent, issue based support and in-depth analysis formed the basis of the actions, decisions and Orders of the Commission for the last four years and

more. The Chairman and Members of the Commission take this opportunity to acknowledge with gratitude the love and affection they received from every player in the power sector referred to above and to express their regrets for any shortcomings, failures and mistakes, which were of course never intentional.

The tariff exercise for the financial year 2019-20 has also been, as in all earlier years, an exercise of friendly and involved participation of all the stakeholders and the Commission is thankful to all those who contributed orally and in writing. The verification of the vast data, analysis of the various views / suggestions / objections and arriving at reasonable conclusions and decisions are a laborious and strenuous exercise, undertaken as earlier by the trio, Sri D. Ramanaiah Setty, Deputy Director, Tariff Engineering, Sri M.S. Vidyasagar, Deputy Director, Planning & Power Procurement and Smt. P.V. Padmaja, Private Secretary. Their round the clock work for about two months leading to a detailed reasoned Order reinforced the confidence reposed by the Commission in them. The Chairman and Sri P. Raghu, Member should also place on record the leadership and guidance provided by Sri P. Rama Mohan, Member, for the team of officers. The assistance received from Sri E. Satyanarayana Murthy, ADE/RAC/APEPDCL, Sri V.V.S.N.V. Prasad, AO/IA/APEPDCL, Sri D. Venkata Rajesh, AE/RAC/APSPDCL, Sri J.V. Siva Prasad, Sub-Engineer/RAC/ APSPDCL, Sri N. Daniel Suraj, Sub-Engineer/RAC/APSPDCL and Smt. B. Lalitha Rajeswari, CCO / APERC and the contribution of Sri C. Ramakrishna, Director, Administration and Sri K. Sreedhar Reddy, Joint Director, Engineering of the Commission has also to be acknowledged as contributing to the authenticity of the Order in no small measure.

Hopefully, this Tariff Order embodying a neutral evaluation of every conceivable relevant issue after a deep study will receive favourable acceptance from the power sector more so with no hike in tariff to any consumer (except Railway Traction) and rational concessions to different categories of consumers.

The Andhra Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission once again rededicates itself to the service of all electricity consumers, all public utilities in power sector and all other stakeholders in that order and seeks continuation of the same support and encouragement from every one connected to the power sector.

This Order is signed on this the 22nd day of February, 2019.

Sd/-

P. Rama Mohan
Member

Sd/-

Dr. P. Raghu
Member

Sd/-

Justice G. Bhavani Prasad
Chairman

BEFORE THE HONOURABLE ANDHRA PRADESH ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION (APERC)
D.No. 11-4-660, 4th Floor, Singareni Bhavan, Red Hills, HYDERABAD - 500 004.

E/D EASTERN POWER DISTRIBUTION COMPANY OF ANDHRA PRADESH LIMITED (APEPDL)

S/D SOUTHERN POWER DISTRIBUTION COMPANY OF ANDHRA PRADESH LIMITED (APSPDL)

PUBLIC NOTICE

PUBLIC NOTICE

1. Notice is hereby given to all that the Distribution Licensee Eastern Power Distribution Company A.P. Limited (APEPDL) holding Distribution and Retail Supply License No.19/2008, has on 24.11.2018, filed before the Andhra Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission (APERC) the Aggregate Revenue Requirement (ARR) and Filing for Proposed Tariff (PFT) for its Retail Supply Business for the FY2019-20. These filings have been taken on record by the Hon'ble Commission in D.O.No. 27 of 2018.

2. Copies of the filings are available in the Office of the Chief General Manager (PPA, RA & QC) of the Eastern Power Distribution Company's head quarters at P&T Colony, Seethammadhara, Visakhapatnam - 530013 and all Superintending Engineers, in-charge of Operation circles of the Distribution Company at Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, Rajamahendravaram and Eluru. Interested persons may replace pursue the said ARR & PFT and take note thereof during office hours at any of the said offices at free of charge. These proposals are also available on www.aperc.gov.in and the same may also be accessed at www.aperec.aprc.in. A copy of these filings, can be obtained from the above offices from the date of publication on payment of Rs.100/- (by way of cash in person / D.O. drawn in favour of the Pay Officer/APERDCL/Visakhapatnam). Also a summary of ARR and PFT in English or Telugu can be separately obtained on payment of Rs.10/- (by way of cash in person / D.O. drawn in favour of the Pay Officer/APERDCL/Visakhapatnam).

3. Views/objections/suggestions if any, on the ARR&PFT filings proposed by the Distribution Company, together with supporting material may be sent to the Chief General Manager (PPA, RA & QC) of the Eastern Power Distribution Company's head quarters at P&T Colony, Seethammadhara, Visakhapatnam - 530013 in person or through Registered Post or to reach on or before 15-12-2018 by 5 PM. A copy of the same may also be filed with the Commission Secretary APERC at the address mentioned above. The views/objections/suggestions should be duly signed and should carry full name and postal address of the person(s) sending the views/objections/suggestions. If the views/objections/suggestions are filed on behalf of any organization or any category of consumers, it should be so mentioned. If the objector also wants to be heard in person, it may also be specifically mentioned accordingly. The views/objections/suggestion should accompany the following statement as an overleaf.

1. Notice is hereby given to all that the Distribution Licensee Southern Power Distribution Company A.P. Limited (APSPDL) holding Distribution and Retail Supply License No.19/2008, has on 24.11.2018, filed before the Andhra Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission (APERC) the Aggregate Revenue Requirement (ARR) and Filing for Proposed Tariff (PFT) for its Retail Supply Business for the FY2019-20. These filings have been taken on record by the Hon'ble Commission in D.O.No. 26 of 2018.

2. Copies of the filings are available in the Office of the Chief General Manager (RAC) of the Southern Power Distribution Company's head quarters at 19-13-66/A, Vidyalay Nilayam, Srinivasapuram, Tirupathi - 517603 and all Superintending Engineers, in-charge of Operation circles of the Distribution Company at Vijayawada, Guntur, Ongole, Nellore, Tirupathi, Kadapa, Anantapur and Kurnool. Interested persons may replace pursue the said ARR & PFT and take note thereof during office hours at any of the said offices at free of charge. These proposals are also available on www.aperc.gov.in and the same may also be accessed at www.aperec.aprc.in. A copy of these filings, can be obtained from the above offices from the date of publication on payment of Rs.100/- (by way of cash in person / D.O. drawn in favour of the Accounts Officer/CPR APSPDL/Tirupathi). Also a summary of ARR and PFT in English or Telugu can be separately obtained on payment of Rs.10/- (by way of cash in person / D.O. drawn in favour of the Accounts Officer/CPR APSPDL/Tirupathi).

3. Views/objections/suggestions if any, on the ARR&PFT filings proposed by the Distribution Company, together with supporting material may be sent to the Chief General Manager (RAC) of the Southern Power Distribution Company's head quarters at 19-13-66/A, Vidyalay Nilayam, Srinivasapuram, Tirupathi - 517603 in person or through Registered Post or to reach on or before 30-12-2018 by 5 PM. A copy of the same may also be filed with the Commission Secretary APERC at the address mentioned above. The views/objections/suggestions should be duly signed and should carry full name and postal address of the person(s) sending the views/objections/suggestions. If the views/objections/suggestions are filed on behalf of any organization or any category of consumers, it should be so mentioned. If the objector also wants to be heard in person, it may also be specifically mentioned accordingly. The views/objections/suggestion should accompany the following statement as an overleaf.

Name & full address of the Objector with contact number	Brief details of Views/Objection(s) / Suggestions	Objections against Proposals of APEPDL	Whether copy of objection & proof of delivery at Licensee's office enclosed (Yes/No)	Whether Objector wants to be heard in person (Yes/No)
---	---	--	--	---

Name & full address of the Objector with contact number	Brief details of Views/Objection(s) / Suggestions	Objections against Proposals of APSPDL	Whether copy of objection & proof of delivery at Licensee's office enclosed (Yes/No)	Whether Objector wants to be heard in person (Yes/No)
---	---	--	--	---

4. The ARR and PFT schedule for Retail Supply Business proposed by the Licensee for FY2019-20 is given below:

4. The ARR and PFT schedule for Retail Supply Business proposed by the Licensee for FY2019-20 is given below:

Sl. No.	Particulars	2019-20 projections (Rs. Crs)	Sl. No.	Particulars	2019-20 projections (Rs. Crs)
1	Transmission Cost	573.37	10	Other Costs, if any	223.01
2	SLDC Cost	28.10	11	Supply Cost (7+8+9+10)	10595.08
3	Distribution Cost	1981.00	12	Aggregate Revenue Requirement (6+11)	13740.32
4	POCIL Expenses	560.80	13	Total Revenue (14+15+16+17)	11753.95
5	ULDC charges	1.53	14	Revenue from Proposed Tariff (Net of Incentives)	11325.76
6	Network & SLDC Cost (1+2+3+4+5)	3144.76	15	Non Tariff Income	373.09
7	Power Purchase / Procurement Cost	10236.30	16	Revenue from Cross Subsidy Surcharge	43.95
8	Interest on Consumer Security Deposits	126.22	17	Revenue from REG	10.90
9	Supply Margin in Retail Supply Business	10.03	18	Net Gap (13-12)	-1886.77

Sl. No.	Particulars	2019-20 projections (Rs. Crs)	Sl. No.	Particulars	2019-20 projections (Rs. Crs)
1	Transmission Cost	1100.10	10	Other Costs, if any	124.78
2	SLDC Cost	63.80	11	Supply Cost (7+8+9+10)	16200.88
3	Distribution Cost	3932.00	12	Aggregate Revenue Requirement (6+11)	13653.65
4	POCIL Expenses	1075.14	13	Total Revenue (14+15+16+17)	17487.60
5	ULDC charges	2.04	14	Revenue from Proposed Tariff (Net of Incentives)	16376.20
6	Network & SLDC Cost (1+2+3+4+5)	6164.08	15	Non Tariff Income	626.47
7	Power Purchase / Procurement Cost	17981.18	16	Revenue from Cross Subsidy Surcharge	148.15
8	Interest on Consumer Security Deposits	165.97	17	Revenue from REG	138.17
9	Supply Margin in Retail Supply Business	27.60	18	Net Gap (13-12)	-6975.67

The PFT schedule for Retail Supply Business proposed by the Licensees for FY2019-20 is given below

Consumer Category	Energy Unit	Rates for the FY 2019-20		Consumer Category	Energy Unit	Rates for the FY 2019-20		Consumer Category	Energy Unit	Rates for the FY 2019-20	
		Fixed Demand Charge (Rs./Month)	Energy Charge (Rs./Unit)			Fixed Demand Charge (Rs./Month)	Energy Charge (Rs./Unit)			Fixed Demand Charge (Rs./Month)	Energy Charge (Rs./Unit)
LT Category-I. DOMESTIC (Teleopsis) Group A: Annual Consumption <= 600 units during FY2018-19	kWh	0.00	1.45	LT Category-V (B) AGRICULTURE WITHOUT OSM MEASURES	kWh	0.00	3.50	HT Category-II (A) Others	kWh	4750/UA	7.00
LT Category-I. DOMESTIC (Teleopsis) Group B: Annual Consumption > 600 and <= 2700 units during FY2018-19	kWh	0.00	2.00	LT Category-V (C) OTHERS	kWh	2000P	3.70	HT-II (B) Religious Places	kWh	3000/UA	5.00
LT Category-I. DOMESTIC (Teleopsis) Group C: Annual Consumption > 2700 units during FY2018-19	kWh	0.00	2.50	LT Category-VI (A) GENERAL PURPOSE	kWh	3000W	7.28	HT-II (C) Function Halls/Auditoriums	kWh	3000/UA	5.00
LT Category-II. OTHERS	kWh	3500W	3.50	LT Category-VI (B) GENERAL PURPOSE	kWh	3000W	7.28	HT-II (D) Public Buildings	kWh	3000/UA	5.00
LT Category-III. INDUSTRIAL	kWh	3500W	3.50	LT Category-VI (C) RELIGIOUS PLACES	kWh	3000W	4.84	HT-III. PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND TOURISM	kWh	4750/UA	7.00
LT Category-IV. INDUSTRIAL	kWh	3500W	3.50	LT Category-VI (D) OTHERS	kWh	3000W	4.84	HT-IV. PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND TOURISM	kWh	4750/UA	7.00
LT Category-V. INDUSTRIAL	kWh	3500W	3.50	LT Category-VI (E) OTHERS	kWh	3000W	4.84	HT-V. PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND TOURISM	kWh	4750/UA	7.00
LT Category-VI. INDUSTRIAL	kWh	3500W	3.50	LT Category-VI (F) OTHERS	kWh	3000W	4.84	HT-VI. PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND TOURISM	kWh	4750/UA	7.00
LT Category-VII. INDUSTRIAL	kWh	3500W	3.50	LT Category-VI (G) OTHERS	kWh	3000W	4.84	HT-VII. PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND TOURISM	kWh	4750/UA	7.00
LT Category-VIII. INDUSTRIAL	kWh	3500W	3.50	LT Category-VI (H) OTHERS	kWh	3000W	4.84	HT-VIII. PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND TOURISM	kWh	4750/UA	7.00
LT Category-IX. INDUSTRIAL	kWh	3500W	3.50	LT Category-VI (I) OTHERS	kWh	3000W	4.84	HT-IX. PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND TOURISM	kWh	4750/UA	7.00
LT Category-X. INDUSTRIAL	kWh	3500W	3.50	LT Category-VI (J) OTHERS	kWh	3000W	4.84	HT-X. PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND TOURISM	kWh	4750/UA	7.00
LT Category-XI. INDUSTRIAL	kWh	3500W	3.50	LT Category-VI (K) OTHERS	kWh	3000W	4.84	HT-XI. PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND TOURISM	kWh	4750/UA	7.00
LT Category-XII. INDUSTRIAL	kWh	3500W	3.50	LT Category-VI (L) OTHERS	kWh	3000W	4.84	HT-XII. PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND TOURISM	kWh	4750/UA	7.00
LT Category-XIII. INDUSTRIAL	kWh	3500W	3.50	LT Category-VI (M) OTHERS	kWh	3000W	4.84	HT-XIII. PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND TOURISM	kWh	4750/UA	7.00
LT Category-XIV. INDUSTRIAL	kWh	3500W	3.50	LT Category-VI (N) OTHERS	kWh	3000W	4.84	HT-XIV. PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND TOURISM	kWh	4750/UA	7.00
LT Category-XV. INDUSTRIAL	kWh	3500W	3.50	LT Category-VI (O) OTHERS	kWh	3000W	4.84	HT-XV. PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND TOURISM	kWh	4750/UA	7.00
LT Category-XVI. INDUSTRIAL	kWh	3500W	3.50	LT Category-VI (P) OTHERS	kWh	3000W	4.84	HT-XVI. PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND TOURISM	kWh	4750/UA	7.00
LT Category-XVII. INDUSTRIAL	kWh	3500W	3.50	LT Category-VI (Q) OTHERS	kWh	3000W	4.84	HT-XVII. PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND TOURISM	kWh	4750/UA	7.00
LT Category-XVIII. INDUSTRIAL	kWh	3500W	3.50	LT Category-VI (R) OTHERS	kWh	3000W	4.84	HT-XVIII. PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND TOURISM	kWh	4750/UA	7.00
LT Category-XIX. INDUSTRIAL	kWh	3500W	3.50	LT Category-VI (S) OTHERS	kWh	3000W	4.84	HT-XIX. PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND TOURISM	kWh	4750/UA	7.00
LT Category-XX. INDUSTRIAL	kWh	3500W	3.50	LT Category-VI (T) OTHERS	kWh	3000W	4.84	HT-XX. PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND TOURISM	kWh	4750/UA	7.00
LT Category-XXI. INDUSTRIAL	kWh	3500W	3.50	LT Category-VI (U) OTHERS	kWh	3000W	4.84	HT-XXI. PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND TOURISM	kWh	4750/UA	7.00
LT Category-XXII. INDUSTRIAL	kWh	3500W	3.50	LT Category-VI (V) OTHERS	kWh	3000W	4.84	HT-XXII. PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND TOURISM	kWh	4750/UA	7.00
LT Category-XXIII. INDUSTRIAL	kWh	3500W	3.50	LT Category-VI (W) OTHERS	kWh	3000W	4.84	HT-XXIII. PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND TOURISM	kWh	4750/UA	7.00
LT Category-XXIV. INDUSTRIAL	kWh	3500W	3.50	LT Category-VI (X) OTHERS	kWh	3000W	4.84	HT-XXIV. PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND TOURISM	kWh	4750/UA	7.00
LT Category-XXV. INDUSTRIAL	kWh	3500W	3.50	LT Category-VI (Y) OTHERS	kWh	3000W	4.84	HT-XXV. PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND TOURISM	kWh	4750/UA	7.00
LT Category-XXVI. INDUSTRIAL	kWh	3500W	3.50	LT Category-VI (Z) OTHERS	kWh	3000W	4.84	HT-XXVI. PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND TOURISM	kWh	4750/UA	7.00
LT Category-XXVII. INDUSTRIAL	kWh	3500W	3.50	LT Category-VI (AA) OTHERS	kWh	3000W	4.84	HT-XXVII. PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND TOURISM	kWh	4750/UA	7.00
LT Category-XXVIII. INDUSTRIAL	kWh	3500W	3.50	LT Category-VI (AB) OTHERS	kWh	3000W	4.84	HT-XXVIII. PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND TOURISM	kWh	4750/UA	7.00
LT Category-XXIX. INDUSTRIAL	kWh	3500W	3.50	LT Category-VI (AC) OTHERS	kWh	3000W	4.84	HT-XXIX. PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND TOURISM	kWh	4750/UA	7.00
LT Category-XXX. INDUSTRIAL	kWh	3500W	3.50	LT Category-VI (AD) OTHERS	kWh	3000W	4.84	HT-XXX. PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND TOURISM	kWh	4750/UA	7.00
LT Category-XXXI. INDUSTRIAL	kWh	3500W	3.50	LT Category-VI (AE) OTHERS	kWh	3000W	4.84	HT-XXXI. PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND TOURISM	kWh	4750/UA	7.00
LT Category-XXXII. INDUSTRIAL	kWh	3500W	3.50	LT Category-VI (AF) OTHERS	kWh	3000W	4.84	HT-XXXII. PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND TOURISM	kWh	4750/UA	7.00
LT Category-XXXIII. INDUSTRIAL	kWh	3500W	3.50	LT Category-VI (AG) OTHERS	kWh	3000W	4.84	HT-XXXIII. PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND TOURISM	kWh	4750/UA	7.00
LT Category-XXXIV. INDUSTRIAL	kWh	3500W	3.50	LT Category-VI (AH) OTHERS	kWh	3000W	4.84	HT-XXXIV. PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND TOURISM	kWh	4750/UA	7.00
LT Category-XXXV. INDUSTRIAL	kWh	3500W	3.50	LT Category-VI (AI) OTHERS	kWh	3000W	4.84	HT-XXXV. PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND TOURISM	kWh	4750/UA	7.00
LT Category-XXXVI. INDUSTRIAL	kWh	3500W	3.50	LT Category-VI (AJ) OTHERS	kWh	3000W	4.84	HT-XXXVI. PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND TOURISM	kWh	4750/UA	7.00
LT Category-XXXVII. INDUSTRIAL	kWh	3500W	3.50	LT Category-VI (AK) OTHERS	kWh	3000W	4.84	HT-XXXVII. PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND TOURISM	kWh	4750/UA	7.00
LT Category-XXXVIII. INDUSTRIAL	kWh	3500W	3.50	LT Category-VI (AL) OTHERS	kWh	3000W	4.84	HT-XXXVIII. PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND TOURISM	kWh	4750/UA	7.00
LT Category-XXXIX. INDUSTRIAL	kWh	3500W	3.50	LT Category-VI (AM) OTHERS	kWh	3000W	4.84	HT-XXXIX. PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND TOURISM	kWh	4750/UA	7.00
LT Category-XXX. INDUSTRIAL	kWh	3500W	3.50	LT Category-VI (AN) OTHERS	kWh	3000W	4.84	HT-XXX. PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND TOURISM	kWh	4750/UA	7.00
LT Category-XXXI. INDUSTRIAL	kWh	3500W	3.50	LT Category-VI (AO) OTHERS	kWh	3000W	4.84	HT-XXXI. PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND TOURISM	kWh	4750/UA	7.00
LT Category-XXXII. INDUSTRIAL	kWh	3500W	3.50	LT Category-VI (AP) OTHERS	kWh	3000W	4.84	HT-XXXII. PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND TOURISM	kWh	4750/UA	7.00
LT Category-XXXIII. INDUSTRIAL	kWh	3500W	3.50	LT Category-VI (AQ) OTHERS	kWh	3000W	4.84	HT-XXXIII. PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND TOURISM	kWh	4750/UA	7.00
LT Category-XXXIV. INDUSTRIAL	kWh	3500W	3.50	LT Category-VI (AR) OTHERS	kWh	3000W	4.84	HT-XXXIV. PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND TOURISM	kWh	4750/UA	7.00
LT Category-XXXV. INDUSTRIAL	kWh	3500W	3.50	LT Category-VI (AS) OTHERS	kWh	3000W	4.84	HT-XXXV. PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND TOURISM	kWh	4750/UA	7.00
LT Category-XXXVI. INDUSTRIAL	kWh	3500W	3.50	LT Category-VI (AT) OTHERS	kWh	3000W	4.84	HT-XXXVI. PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND TOURISM	kWh	4750/UA	7.00
LT Category-XXXVII. INDUSTRIAL	kWh	3500W	3.50	LT Category-VI (AU) OTHERS	kWh	3000W	4.84	HT-XXXVII. PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND TOURISM	kWh	4750/UA	7.00
LT Category-XXXVIII. INDUSTRIAL	kWh	3500W	3.50	LT Category-VI (AV) OTHERS	kWh	3000W	4.84	HT-XXXVIII. PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND TOURISM	kWh	4750/UA	7.00
LT Category-XXXIX. INDUSTRIAL	kWh	3500W	3.50	LT Category-VI (AW) OTHERS	kWh	3000W	4.84	HT-XXXIX. PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND TOURISM	kWh	4750/UA	7.00
LT Category-XXX. INDUSTRIAL	kWh	3500W	3.50	LT Category-VI (AX) OTHERS	kWh	3000W	4.84	HT-XXX. PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND TOURISM	kWh	4750/UA	7.00
LT Category-XXXI. INDUSTRIAL	kWh	3500W	3.50	LT Category-VI (AY) OTHERS	kWh	3000W	4.84	HT-XXXI. PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND TOURISM	kWh	4750/UA	7.00
LT Category-XXXII. INDUSTRIAL	kWh	3500W	3.50	LT Category-VI (AZ) OTHERS	kWh	3000W	4.84	HT-XXXII. PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND TOURISM	kWh	4750/UA	7.00
LT Category-XXXIII. INDUSTRIAL	kWh	3500W	3.50	LT Category-VI (BA) OTHERS	kWh	3000W	4.84	HT-XXXIII. PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND TOURISM	kWh	4750/UA	7.00
LT Category-XXXIV. INDUSTRIAL	kWh	3500W	3.50	LT Category-VI (BB) OTHERS	kWh	3000W	4.84	HT-XXXIV. PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND TOURISM	kWh	4750/UA	7.00
LT Category-XXXV. INDUSTRIAL	kWh	3500W	3.50	LT Category-VI (BC) OTHERS	kWh	3000W	4.84	HT-XXXV. PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND TOURISM	kWh	4750/UA	7.00
LT Category-XXXVI. INDUSTRIAL	kWh	3500W	3.50	LT Category-VI (BD) OTHERS	kWh	3000W	4.84	HT-XXXVI. PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND TOURISM	kWh	4750/UA	7.00
LT Category-XXXVII. INDUSTRIAL	kWh	3500W	3.50	LT Category-VI (BE) OTHERS	kWh	3000W	4.84	HT-XXXVII. PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND TOURISM			

The Cross Subsidy Surcharge computed for various categories is shown as follows. (APEPDCL)									The Cross Subsidy Surcharge computed for various categories is shown as follows. (APSPDCL)								
Category	Average Revenue Realization (Only Demand & Energy Charges)	Per Unit Cost of Power Purchase	Wheeling Charges	Applicable Loss	Cost of Regulatory Asset	CSS (Rs./ Unit)	20% of Average Revenue Realization	CSS (Rs./ Unit)	Category	Average Revenue Realization (Only Demand & Energy Charges)	Per Unit Cost of Power Purchase	Wheeling Charges	Applicable Loss	Cost of Regulatory Asset	CSS (Rs./ Unit)	20% of Average Revenue Realization	CSS (Rs./ Unit)
High Tension									High Tension								
HT Category at 11 kv									HT Category at 11 kv								
HT I (A): General	8.20	4.16	1.09	9.75%	0.00	2.50	1.64	1.64	HT I (A): General	9.20	4.17	1.46	10.36%	0.00	3.09	1.84	1.84
HT I (C): Aquaculture and Animal Husbandry	3.98	4.16	1.09	9.75%	0.00	-	0.80	-	HT I (B): Energy Intensive Industries	5.82	4.17	1.46	10.36%	0.00	-	1.16	-
HT I (D): Poultry Hatcheries and Poultry Feed Mixing Plants	7.93	4.16	1.09	9.75%	0.00	2.23	1.59	1.59	HT I (C): Aquaculture and Animal Husbandry	4.07	4.17	1.46	10.36%	0.00	-	0.81	-
HT II (A): Others	11.00	4.16	1.09	9.75%	0.00	5.30	2.20	2.20	HT I (D): Poultry Hatcheries and Poultry Feed Mixing Plants	7.25	4.17	1.46	10.36%	0.00	1.14	1.45	1.14
HT II (B): Religious Places	5.23	4.16	1.09	9.75%	0.00	-	1.05	-	HT II (A): Others	10.19	4.17	1.46	10.36%	0.00	4.07	2.04	2.04
HT II (C): Function Halls/ Auditoriums	11.77	4.16	1.09	9.75%	0.00	6.07	2.35	2.35	HT II (B): Religious Places	5.20	4.17	1.46	10.36%	0.00	-	1.04	-
HT II (F): Startup Power	11.77	4.16	1.09	9.75%	0.00	6.07	2.35	2.35	HT II (C): Function Halls/Auditoriums	11.77	4.17	1.46	10.36%	0.00	5.65	2.35	2.35
HT III: Public Infrastructure and Tourism	9.77	4.16	1.09	9.75%	0.00	4.07	1.95	1.95	HT II (F): Startup Power	11.77	4.17	1.46	10.36%	0.00	5.65	2.35	2.35
HT IV: Government LIS	5.82	4.16	1.09	9.75%	0.00	0.12	1.16	0.12	HT III: Public Infrastructure and Tourism	9.40	4.17	1.46	10.36%	0.00	3.29	1.88	1.88
HT IV: CPWS	4.89	4.16	1.09	9.75%	0.00	-	0.98	-	HT IV: Government LIS	5.82	4.17	1.46	10.36%	0.00	-	1.16	-
HT VI: Townships & Residential Colonies	6.84	4.16	1.09	9.75%	0.00	1.14	1.37	1.14	HT IV: CPWS	4.89	4.17	1.46	10.36%	0.00	-	0.98	-
HT VIII: Temporary	14.43	4.16	1.09	9.75%	0.00	8.72	2.89	2.89	HT VI: Townships & Residential Colonies	6.63	4.17	1.46	10.36%	0.00	0.52	1.33	0.52
Category: RESCOs	0.88	4.16	1.09	9.75%	0.00	-	0.18	-	HT VIII: Temporary	9.50	4.17	1.46	10.36%	0.00	3.38	1.90	1.90
HT Category at 33 kv									HT Category at 33 kv								
HT I (A): General	7.19	4.16	0.52	6.69%	0.00	2.21	1.44	1.44	HT I (A): General	7.39	4.17	0.54	7.25%	0.00	2.35	1.48	1.48
HT I (B): Energy Intensive Industries	5.37	4.16	0.52	6.69%	0.00	0.40	1.07	0.40	HT I (B): Energy Intensive Industries	5.37	4.17	0.54	7.25%	0.00	0.33	1.07	0.33
HT I (D): Poultry Hatcheries and Poultry Feed Mixing Plants	6.19	4.16	0.52	6.69%	0.00	1.22	1.24	1.22	HT I (D): Poultry Hatcheries and Poultry Feed Mixing Plants	8.55	4.17	0.54	7.25%	0.00	3.51	1.71	1.71
HT II: Others	9.56	4.16	0.52	6.69%	0.00	4.58	1.91	1.91	HT II: Others	9.14	4.17	0.54	7.25%	0.00	4.10	1.83	1.83
HT II (F): Startup Power	11.77	4.16	0.52	6.69%	0.00	6.80	2.35	2.35	HT II (B): Religious Places	5.12	4.17	0.54	7.25%	0.00	0.08	1.02	0.08
HT III: Public Infrastructure and Tourism	8.14	4.16	0.52	6.69%	0.00	3.17	1.83	1.83	HT II (C): Function Halls/Auditoriums	11.77	4.17	0.54	7.25%	0.00	6.73	2.35	2.35
HT IV: Government LIS	5.82	4.16	0.52	6.69%	0.00	0.85	1.16	0.85	HT II (F): Startup Power	11.77	4.17	0.54	7.25%	0.00	6.73	2.35	2.35
HT VI: Townships & Residential Colonies	6.62	4.16	0.52	6.69%	0.00	1.64	1.32	1.32	HT III: Public Infrastructure and Tourism	8.37	4.17	0.54	7.25%	0.00	3.33	1.67	1.67
HT VIII: Temporary	22.10	4.16	0.52	6.69%	0.00	17.13	4.42	4.42	HT IV: Agriculture								
HT Category at 132 kv									HT Category at 132 kv								
HT I (A): General	7.68	4.16	0.44	4.00%	0.00	2.91	1.54	1.54	HT I (A): General	6.70	4.17	0.46	4.06%	0.00	1.88	1.34	1.34
HT I (B): Energy Intensive Industries	4.95	4.16	0.44	4.00%	0.00	0.18	0.99	0.18	HT I (B): Energy Intensive Industries	4.95	4.17	0.46	4.06%	0.00	0.14	0.99	0.14
HT II: Others	9.79	4.16	0.44	4.00%	0.00	5.02	1.96	1.96	HT II: Others	8.00	4.17	0.46	4.06%	0.00	3.19	1.60	1.60
HT II (F): Startup Power	11.77	4.16	0.44	4.00%	0.00	7.00	2.35	2.35	HT II (F): Startup Power	8.00	4.17	0.46	4.06%	0.00	3.19	1.60	1.60
HT IV: Government LIS	5.82	4.16	0.44	4.00%	0.00	1.05	1.16	1.05	HT IV: Government LIS	5.82	4.17	0.46	4.06%	0.00	1.01	1.16	1.01
HT V: Railway Traction	5.43	4.16	0.44	4.00%	0.00	0.66	1.09	0.66	HT V: Railway Traction	5.44	4.17	0.46	4.06%	0.00	0.63	1.09	0.63

Note: All other conditions are as per in the Chapter -XI of the Retail supply Tariff Schedule for the FY 2018-19. For all other proposals please visit our websites.

5. The schedule of public hearings being conducted by the Hon'ble Commission on said ARR&FPT proposals is as follows:

Sl.No.	Name of Licensee	Venue/place of Public Hearing	Date of Public Hearing
1.	APEPDCL	Conference Hall, ATC Building, Corporate Office, APEPDCL, P&T Colony, Seethammadhara, Visakhapatnam - 530 013.	07-01-2019 (Monday)
2.	APSPDCL	O/o SE/Opeation/Vijayawada, APSPDCL, Opp. PWD Ground, Beside CM camp office, Vijayawada.	08-01-2019 (Tuesday)
3.	APSPDCL	Conference Hall, Corporate Office, (Vidyuth Nilayam), APSPDCL, Behind Srinivasa Kalyanamandapams, Sreenivasapuram, Tiruchanoor Road, Tirupati.	09-01-2019 (Wednesday)
4.	APSPDCL & APEPDCL	O/o APERC, 11-4-660, 4th Floor, Singareni Bhavan, Red Hills, Hyderabad - 500 004	18-01-2019 (Friday)

* Timings for public hearings - 10.00 AM to 1.00 PM and from 2.00 PM to till all the interested persons who desire to be heard in person or through their authorized representatives are exhausted. All the interested persons / associations / stakeholders / objectors who want to be heard in person / through authorized representatives may appear before the Hon'ble Commission on the above mentioned dates and submit their views / objections / suggestions in respect of the said ARR / Tariff proposals of APDISCOMs including CSS for FY2019-20. The views / objections/suggestions submitted to the Hon'ble Commission beyond the stipulated date 20-12-2018 upto 5PM on 18-01-2019, the date of the last public hearing will also be taken into consideration while determining ARR, Tariff and CSS for FY2019-20.

6. The schedule of the joint meetings of SAC and SCF being conducted by the Hon'ble Commission on said ARR&FPT proposals is as follows:

Sl.No.	Name of the Meeting	Venue	Date
1.	Joint Meeting of SAC (12th) and State Coordination Forum (7th)	O/o AP TRANSCO, Vidyut Soudha, Gunadala, Vijayawada	30-11-2018 (Friday)
2.	Joint Meeting of SAC (13th) and State Coordination Forum (8th)	Conference Hall, Corporate Office, (Vidyuth Nilayam), APSPDCL, Behind Srinivasa Kalyanamandapams, Sreenivasapuram, Tiruchanoor Road, Tirupati	10-01-2019 (Thursday)

Date : 29.11.2018

CHAIRMAN & MANAGING DIRECTOR

Place : Visakhapatnam

EASTERN POWER DISTRIBUTION COMPANY OF A.P. LTD

Date : 29.11.2018

CHAIRMAN & MANAGING DIRECTOR

Place : Tirupati

SOUTHERN POWER DISTRIBUTION COMPANY OF A.P. LTD

ANNEXURE – 02

List of persons who submitted Views / Objections / Suggestions

S.No	Name and address of the objector Sri / Smt. / Kumari	Objection related to
1	K. Hari Kishore Kumar Reddy, S/o. Rama Krishna Reddy, Paturu Village, Kovuru Mandal, S P S R Nellore District.	SPDCL
2	M. Venugopala Rao, Senior Journalist & Convener, Centre for Power Studies, H.No.7-1-408 to 413, F 203, Sri Sai Darsan Residency, Balkampet Road, Ameerpet, Hyderabad.	APSPDCL & APEPDCL
3	Penumalli Madhu, State Secretariat Member, Communist Party of India (MARXIST), Andhra Pradesh Committee, H.No.27-28-12, CPI (M) State Committee Office, Yamalavari Street, Governorpet, Vijayawada -2.	APSPDCL & APEPDCL
4	A. Punna Rao, 59-2-1, 1st Lane, Ashok Nagar, Vijayawada - 520 010.	APSPDCL & APEPDCL
5	Meesala Basava Punnaiah, President, Repalle Consumers' Council, 10-13-11/10, Uppudi Road, Repalle - 522 265, Guntur District.	SPDCL
6	Meesala Basava Punnaiah, President, Andhra Pradesh State Hire Working (Non-Trading) Rice Millers Association, Panchalavarapuvuri Street, 9th Ward, Repalle - 522 265, Guntur District.	SPDCL
7	B. Srihari Reddy, S/o Chandra Reddy, Bharatiya Kisan Sangh, Paturu Village, Kovuru Mandal, S P S R Nellore District.	SPDCL
8	Ambati Rama Krishna Reddy, M/s. Godavari Rice Millers Association, Vijayawada, Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh.	APSPDCL & APEPDCL
9	Cherukuri Venugopal, Federation of Farmers Association, Andhra Pradesh, H. No. 1-191, Railway Wagon Work Shop Road, Guntupalli, Ibrahimpatnam Mandal, Krishna District - 521 241, Andhra Pradesh.	APSPDCL & APEPDCL
10	M. Thimma Reddy, Convenor, People's Monitoring Group on Electricity Regulation 139, Kakatiya Nagar, Hyderabad - 500 008.	APSPDCL & APEPDCL
11	Menta Nageswara Rao, S/o. Sriramulu, Bharatiya Kisan Sangh, Paturu Village, Kovuru Mandal, S P S R Nellore District.	SPDCL
12	Prudvi Balasubramanyam, S/o. Shankaraiah, Bharatiya Kisan Sangh, Paturu Village, Kovuru Mandal, S P S R Nellore District.	SPDCL
13	Bontha Venu, S/o. B. Ragaiah, Bharatiya Kisan Sangh, Paturu Village, Kovuru Mandal, S P S R Nellore District.	SPDCL
14	Kunchala Siva Kumar, S/o. K. Vulakka Setti, Bharatiya Kisan Sangh, Paturu Village, Kovuru Mandal, S P S R Nellore District.	SPDCL
15	Ch. Divakar Babu, Secretary, Consumers Guidance Society, Door No. 57-14-16, 2nd Lane, Church Street, New Postal Colony, Patamata, Vijayawada - 520 010.	APSPDCL & APEPDCL
16	Kanumuri Sita Rama Raju, S/o. K. Padmanaba Raju, Dharmarao Peta Village, Saripalli Post, Koyalagudem Mandal, West Godavari District.	EPDCL
17	G. Gopala Krishna, S/o. G. Narasimha Rao, Akkampeta Post, Jangareddy Gudem Mandal, West Godavari District.	EPDCL
18	Kouluri Pathiraju, S/o. K. Satyanarayana, Kethavaram Post, Jangareddy Gudem Mandal, West Godavari District.	EPDCL
19	V. Poyyamozi, Director Operations, M/s. Srikalahasthi Pipes Limited, Regd. Office & Works: Rachagunneri - 517 641, Srikalahasthi Mandal, Chittoor District.	SPDCL
20	B. Harshavardhan Reddy, S/o. B. Gopal Reddy, Bharatiya Kisan Sangh, Varigonda Village, T.P. Gudur Mandal, S P S R Nellore District.	SPDCL

S.No	Name and address of the objector Sri / Smt. / Kumari	Objection related to
21	G. Reyaz, President, Silk Reelers Welfare Association, Reg. No. 207/2008, Shop No. 1, Silk Reelers Shopping Complex, RTC Colony, Near Govt. Cocoon Market, Hindupur - 515 201, Anantapur District.	SPDCL
22	P. Rammohan Reddy, S/o. P. Panchala Reddy, Bharatiya Kisan Sangh, Penuballi, Bucchireddy Palem, S P S R Nellore District.	SPDCL
23	Kandharapu Murali, Secretariat Member, CPI (M) M. B. Bhavan, Yasodha Nagar, Tirupati.	APSPDCL & APEPDCL
24	V. Sundar Naidu, President, Andhra Pradesh Poultry Federation, Regd. No. 8 of 2016, # 8-103A, Enikepadu - 521 106, Vijayawada Rural, Krishna District.	APSPDCL & APEPDCL
25	C. V. Mohan Rao, Secretary, Repalle Pattanabhivrudhi Sangham, Sri Balaji Commercial Institute, Railpet, Repalle - 522 265, Guntur District.	SPDCL
26	Rasamsetti Raju, S/o. R. Krishna, Bharatiya Kisan Sangh, Pedasankarlapudi Post, Prattipadu Mandal, East Godavari District.	EPDCL
27	Yallapu Suryanarayana, S/o. Y. Veeraswami, Bharatiya Kisan Sangh, Chinnam Peta, Siripuram Post, Yeleswaram Mandal, East Godavari District - 533 432.	EPDCL
28	K. Munaswamy Naidu, S/o. K. Venkatappa Naidu, D.No. 16-33, Kundetivari Palle, Pakala Post & Mandal, Chittoor District - 517 112.	SPDCL
29	A. Bhaskar Reddy, S/o. Chinna Bontha Reddy, Karina Palle, P. Kothakota Post, Pakala Mandal, Chittoor District - 517 112.	SPDCL
30	S. Saravana, S/o. Sambandan, D.No. 7-88, Ramakrishna Mandir Street, Pakala Post & Mandal, Chittoor District - 517 112.	SPDCL
31	N. Munirathnam Reddy, S/o. N. Anna Reddy, Ganugapenta, Peddarama Puram (B.P.O), Pakala Post & Mandal, Chittoor District.	SPDCL
32	K. Guruswamy Naidu, S/o. K. Ramaiah Naidu, 2-33/1, Surinenivari Palle, Pakala Post & Mandal, Chittoor District - 517 112.	SPDCL
33	S. Parvez, S/o. Late. John Saheb, 5-19, Kotappagari Street, Karveti Nagar Post & Mandal, Chittoor District - 517 582.	SPDCL
34	A. Mohan Reddy, S/o. Late. A. Gurappa Reddy, Kasathota Street, Karveti Nagar Post & Mandal, Chittoor District - 517 582.	SPDCL
35	T. Tara Singh, S/o. Late. Thotu Singh, 5-7/A, Toorpu Street, Karveti Nagar Post & Mandal, Chittoor District - 517 582.	SPDCL
36	Addagada Satish Kumar, S/o. Venkat Rao, Bharatiya Kisan Sangh, Nagula Palem, Parchuru, Prakasham District.	SPDCL
37	M. Hanumantha Rao, S/o. M. Venkateswarlu, Bharatiya Kisan Sangh, Pedaambadi Pudi Post, Ballakurava Mandal, Prakasham District.	SPDCL
38	K. Sobha Rani, W/o. K. Hari Kishore Kumar Reddy, Bharatiya Kisan Sangh, Paturu Village, Kovuru Mandal, S P S R Nellore District.	SPDCL
39	G. Srirambabu, S/o. Kodaiah Chowdary, Bharatiya Kisan Sangh, Paturu post, Yaddanapudi Mandal, Prakasham District.	SPDCL
40	Khyati Naravane, Chief Executive Officer, The Federation of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh Chambers of Commerce and Industry, FAPCCI Marg, Red Hills, Hyderabad - 500 004.	APSPDCL & APEPDCL
41	P.H. Janaki Ram, Company Secretary, APSEB Engineers' Association, (APSPDCL unit), D.No.19-10-99/K1, New Indira Nagar, Near SGS Arts College, Tirupati.	SPDCL
42	S. Prathap, Technical Secretary, APSEB Assistant Engineers' Association, Vijayawada.	APSPDCL & APEPDCL
43	B. Tulasidas, S4-Devi Towers, Sambamurthy Road, Vijayawada - 520003.	APSPDCL & APEPDCL

S.No	Name and address of the objector Sri / Smt. / Kumari	Objection related to
44	K. Rajendra Reddy, P. Kothakota Post, Pakala (SO), Chittoor District - 517112.	SPDCL
45	G. V. Mallikarjuna Rao, Chief Electrical Distribution Engineer, South Central Railway, Secunderabad.	APSPDCL & APEPDCL
46	N. Subramanyam Naidu, S/o. N. Krishnama Naidu, Kambalamitta Village, K. Vadipa Post, Pakala Mandal, Chittoor District.	SPDCL
47	Palakuru Subramanyam, S/o. P. Changaiah, H. No. 48-23, SurinenivariPalle, Pakala Sub Division, Pakala Mandal, Chittoor District - 517 112.	SPDCL
48	S. Jayaram, S/o. S. Guravaiah Naidu, Surineni Palle Village, Pakala Sub Division, Pakala Mandal, Chittoor District - 517 112.	SPDCL
49	V. Chandra Babu, S/o. Late. Munaswamy Naidu, S. Gollapalli, Pakala Sub Division, Pakala Mandal, Chittoor District - 517 112.	SPDCL
50	B. N. Prabhakar, President, Swapnam, Flat No. C3, KAY PEE Apartment, No. 5 Road, Opposite L E P L Mall, Near Benz Circle, Vijayawada - 520 008.	APSPDCL & APEPDCL
51	A. Hari Sarvothama Reddy, S/o Bhaktavatsala Reddy, Bharatiya Kisan Sangh, Damaramadugu Post, Bucchi Mandal, S P S R Nellore District.	SPDCL
52	P. Srinivasulu Reddy, S/o. Ramana Reddy, Bharatiya Kisan Sangh, Damaramadugu Post, Bucchi Mandal, S P S R Nellore District.	SPDCL
53	Polaki Srinivasa Rao, State President, Electricity BC Employees Welfare Association, Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh.	APSPDCL & APEPDCL
54	Ch. Narasinga Rao, State Secretariat Member, NPR Bhavan, H.No. 28-6-8, Yallammathota, Jagadamba Junction, Visakhapatnam.	APSPDCL & APEPDCL
55	Devineni Sekhar Babu, S/o. Venkateswarlu, Bharatiya Kisan Sangh, Pasumarru, Chilakaluripet, Guntur District.	SPDCL
56	R. Ranganadha Babu, S/o. Govindaiah, Bharatiya Kisan Sangh, Devarapalli, Parchuru, Prakasam District - 523 169.	SPDCL
57	Paleru Subbaiah, S/o. Addamkaiah, Bharatiya Kisan Sangh, Upputuru Post, Parchuru Mandal, Prakasam District.	SPDCL
58	P Vijay Gopal Reddy, A P FERRO ALLOYS Producers' Association, Flat No. 101, Sai Brundavan Apartments, Dwarakapuri Colony, Punjagutta, Hyderabad - 82.	APSPDCL & APEPDCL
59	A. Raja Rao, S/o. Venkata Ratnam, Bharatiya Kisan Sangh, Vegreswaram, Pulletikurru Post, Ambajipeta Mandal, East Godavari District.	EPDCL
60	Gokavarapu Venkateswara Rao, S/o. Venkata Satyanarayana Murthy, Bharatiya Kisan Sangh, 6-44/1, Pulletikurru Post, Ambajipeta Mandal, East Godavari District.	EPDCL
61	T. Sujatha, Joint Director, The Federation of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Federation House, FAPCCI Marg, Red Hills, Hyderabad - 500 004	APSPDCL & APEPDCL
62	Mutyala Jamil, S/o. Pullaiah Naidu, Ambajipeta Post & Mandal, East Godavari District.	EPDCL
63	B. Chandramouli Naidu, S/o. Rama Naidu, Sankampalli (B.P.O), Pakala Sub Division, Pakala Mandal, Chittoor District.	SPDCL
64	P. Narendranath Chowdary, Chairman & Managing Director, The Andhra Sugars Limited, Chemicals & Fertilisers Division, Kovvur, West Godavari District - 534 350.	APSPDCL & APEPDCL
65	Shaik Saifulla, S/o. Shaik Mellah Saheb, H. No. 6-7, Pallinenivary Palle, Pakala Mandal, Chittoor District, Andhra Pradesh.	SPDCL

S.No	Name and address of the objector Sri / Smt. / Kumari	Objection related to
66	A. Satyanarayana, Executive Director, Andhra Pradesh Chambers of Commerce and Industry Federation, 40-1-144, 3rd Floor, Corporate Building, Beside Chandana Grand, Fortune Hotel Junction, M G Road, Vijayawada.	APSPDCL & APEPDCL
67	P. Koti Rao, Chairman, Energy Committee, Andhra Pradesh Chambers of Commerce and Industry Federation, 40-1-144, 3rd Floor, Corporate Building, Beside Chandana Grand, Fortune Hotel Junction, M G Road, Vijayawada.	APSPDCL & APEPDCL
68	Karri Appa Rao, District Secretary, Andhra Pradesh Rytu Sangam (AIKS), Visakha Dist Committee, Doddi Ramunaidu Bhavan, Near R T C Complex, Anakapalli, Visakhapatnam.	APSPDCL & APEPDCL
69	Sreedevi, Shri Girija Alloy & Power (I) Private Limited, Survey No. 162 & 153, A.D.B. Road, Peddapuram - 533 437, East Godavari District.	APSPDCL & APEPDCL
70	Kurra Surayya, S/o. Jogiraju, Bharatiya Kisan Sangh, Meraka Chamavaram Post, Rowthulapudi Mandal, East Godavari District.	EPDCL
71	Adapa Nookaraju, S/o. Somanna, Bharatiya Kisan Sangh, Meraka Chamavaram Post, Rowthulapudi Mandal, East Godavari District.	EPDCL
72	Kurra Sheshayamma, W/o. Suryanarayana, Bharatiya Kisan Sangh, Meraka Chamavaram, Rowthulapudi, East Godavari District.	EPDCL
73	Kolla Venkata Subbalakshmi, W/o. Rajarao, Rajupalem Village, Kirlampudi Mandal, East Godavari District.	EPDCL
74	N.V.S. Rajesh, M/s. Sarda Metals & Alloys Limited, 50-96-4/1, Floor II & III, Sri Gowri Nilayam, Seethammadhara NE, Visakhapatnam.	APSPDCL & APEPDCL
75	B. Shankaraiah, General Manager, Silicon Carbide Business, Grindwell Norton Ltd, Karakambadi Village & Post, Kadapa Road, Renigunta.	SPDCL
76	K. Ravi Kumar Reddy, President, Indian Wind Power Association Andhra Pradesh & Telangana State Council, 2nd Floor, Plot No-3, H. No. 6-3-680/8/3, P M R Plaza, Thakur Mansion Lane, Somajiguda, Hyderabad - 500 082.	APSPDCL & APEPDCL
77	K. Lokanadham, Secretary, Communist Party of India (Matrix), Visakhapatnam District Committee, #28-6-8, NPR Bhavan, Visakhapatnam - 530 020.	APSPDCL & APEPDCL
78	Andhra Pradesh Raitu Sangham (AIKS) Anubamdham, Visakhapatnam District Commiittee, District Office, Doddi Ramanaidu Bhavan, Opposite R T C Complex, Anakapalle- 1.	EPDCL
79	S. Hemanth Kumar, A P Nirudyoga JAC, State President.	APSPDCL & APEPDCL
80	M. Paidiraju, Secretary, C P I Visakhapatnam, D.No. 33-5-1, Neelam Rajasekhar Reddy Bhavan, Allipuram, Visakhapatnam - 530 004.	EPDCL
81	D. Mathyaraju, Veeranarayanam Village, K J Puram(S.O), Madugula Mandal, Visakhapatnam District, Andhra Pradesh.	EPDCL
82	Dadi Veerabhadra Rao, Former Minister of A.P., Anakapalle Agriculturists Association, Regd. 1953, V.V. Ramana Raithu Bharathi, Anakapalle - 531 002, Visakhapatnam District.	APSPDCL & APEPDCL
83	A. Balakrishna, Bharata Communist Party (MARXIST), Anakapalli Assembly Niyojakavargam Committee, Karmika Karshaka Nilayam, Doddi Ramanaidu Bhavan, Opposite R.T.C. Complex, Anakapalle.	APSPDCL & APEPDCL
84	S. Chandramouli, President, APSEB Engineers' Association.	APSPDCL & APEPDCL
85	N C S Sugar Industry Farmers, Lachayyapeta, Seetanagaram Mandal, Vizianagaram District.	EPDCL

S.No	Name and address of the objector Sri / Smt. / Kumari	Objection related to
86	Kommineni Kishore Kumar, Chairman, N.C.S Sugars Limited, Cane Development Council, Bobbili, Vizianagaram District.	EPDCL
87	N C S Sugars Limited, Factory: Lakshmi Thirumala, Latchayyapeta, Seetanagaram Mandal, Via Bobbili, Vizianagaram District.	EPDCL
88	N. Prabhakar, Vice President, Nava Bharat Ventures Limited, Sugar Division, Samalkot - 533 440, East Godavari District.	APSPDCL & APEPDCL
89	L.S. Rao, Vice President (Works), Anrak Aluminium Limited, Regd Office: APIIC Industrial Park,G. Koduru Village, Makavarapalem Mandal, Visakhapatnam District - 531 113.	EPDCL
90	Balaji Prasad Panday, H. No. 9-8-4, Upstairs, Pentapativari Lane, Chanda Choultry Street,Rajamahendravaram - 533 101.	EPDCL
91	M.R. Samantaray, General Manager, RashtriyaIspat Nigam Limited, DNW Department,Visakhapatnam Steel Plant.	EPDCL
92	V Balaji Prasad, General Secretary, Sri Shridi Sai Seva Satsang Samaj, Andhra Pradesh, H. O. Sri Shridi Saibaba Mandiram, Mailavaram, Krishna District.	APSPDCL & APEPDCL
93	Nunna Rama Krishna, The Sago Food Processing Cluster Industries Welfare Association, Regd No 71/2008, D.No. 19-1-01, Peddapuram Road, Samalkot, East Godavari District.	EPDCL
94	G Venkateswara Rao, Quarter No.A1, Officers Colony, K.C.P. Sugar and Industries Corporation Ltd, Main Road, Vuyyuru, Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh.	APSPDCL & APEPDCL
95	N. Ramesh, S/o. N. Ramanadha Theerdham, Ramanakkapeta, Musunuru (M), Krishna District.	SPDCL
96	Ch. Baburao, Communist Party of India (MARXIST), Andhra Pradesh Committee, H.No. 27-28-12, CPI (M) State Committee Office, Yamalavari Street, Governor Pet, Vijayawada-2.	APSPDCL & APEPDCL
97	Chalasanani Anjaneyulu, Jilla Telugu Raitu Sangham, Krishna District.	SPDCL
98	Guntaka Satyanarayana Reddy, S/o. Simhadri Reddy, D.No. 9-7, Nunna Post, Vijayawada Rural, Krishna District.	SPDCL
99	K.C.P. Sugar and Industries Corporation Ltd, Main Road, Vuyyuru - 521 165, Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh.	APSPDCL & APEPDCL
100	C. Madhava Reddy, Bharatiya Kisan Sangh, Regd No. 134/78, Duvvuru Village & Mandal, Cuddapah Branch.	SPDCL
101	B. Shyamsunder Reddy, Andhra Pradesh Solar Power Developers Association, No: 19-3-45, Renigunta Road, Tirupati - 517 502.	APSPDCL & APEPDCL
102	M. Venkaiah, Secretary, Tirumala Tirupati Lodge & Hotel Owners Association, C/o. Hotel Sindhuri Park, # 14-2-118, T P Area, Tirupati - 517 501.	APSPDCL & APEPDCL
103	M .G. Joy, Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Southern Region Pipelines, Chittoor Pumping cum Delivery Station, Gudiyatham Road, Yadamari Post, Chittoor District - 517 422.	SPDCL
104	M. Sreenivasulu, Damavaram Village, Dagadarthi Mandal, SPSR Nellore District.	SPDCL
105	D. Janardhan, Andhra Pradesh Raitu Sangham, Secretary, Chittoor District (East) Committee, M.B. Bhavan, Yashoda Nagar, Tirupati.	SPDCL
106	A. Pullaiah, Secretary, Communist Party of India (MARXIST), Tirupati District Committee, M.B. Bhavan, Yashoda Nagar, Tirupati - 517 501.	SPDCL
107	P. Markondaiah, K M Puram Panchayat, Karveti Nagaram Mandal, Chittoor District.	SPDCL
108	Y. Rangaiah Naidu, President, Nellore District Rice Millers Association, Regd No. 149/80, 3/337, Lakshmi Puram, Nellore - 524 002.	SPDCL

S.No	Name and address of the objector Sri / Smt. / Kumari	Objection related to
109	Steel Exchange India Limited, Block-A, Green City, Near Apparel Export Park, Vadlapudi Post, Visakhapatnam - 530 046.	EPDCL
110	Sangeetha Aggarwal, Agri Processing, Survey No. 202/1, Duddebanda Village, Penukonda Mandal, Anantapur District, Andhra Pradesh.	SPDCL
111	K. Janaki Ramaiah, Puneeth Welfare Society, Door No. 5-135, Near Panchayathi Office, Ravipadu Village, Narsaraopet (M), Guntur District.	SPDCL
112	Yandapalli Srinivasulu Reddy, MLC, Progressive Democratic Front, Flat No. C-34, Lotus Legend Apartments, Kummara Palem Centre, Vijayawada - 520 012.	APSPDCL & APEPDCL
113	N.R. Mohan, Natems Sugar Private Limited, Regd Office : Plot No. 13, Survey No. 90/1, II Floor, House of Shalom, Green Land Colony, Gachibowli, Hyderabad - 500 032.	APSPDCL & APEPDCL
114	G.K. Naidu, President, Prudential Sugar Corporation Area Cane Growers Association, Regd No. 200/96, Nindra Village & Post, Chittoor District, Andhra Pradesh - 517 591.	APSPDCL & APEPDCL
115	S. Jaya Chandra, Democratic Youth Federation of India (DYFI), District Committee Tirupati, M.B. Bhavan, Yasoda Nagar, Tirupati.	SPDCL
116	S N J Sugars and Products Limited, Nelavoy Village, Sri Rangaraja Puram Mandal, Chittoor District - 517 167, Andhra Pradesh.	APSPDCL & APEPDCL
117	Neelagiri Appalaraju, S/o. Chandrarao, Bharatiya Kisan Sangh, Chillangi Post, Kirlampudi Mandal, East Godavari District.	EPDCL
118	Neelagiri Bucchiraju, S/o. Sesharao, Bharatiya Kisan Sangh, Chillangi Post, Kirlampudi Mandal, East Godavari District.	EPDCL
119	Neelagiri Sesharao, S/o Veeranna, Bharatiya Kisan Sangh, Chillangi Post, Kirlampudi Mandal, East Godavari District.	EPDCL
120	A.Venkat Rao, Vice President - Finance, T G V Sraac Limited, Regd. Office & Factory: Godiparla, Kurnool - 518 004.	APSPDCL & APEPDCL
121	C. Srinivasa Raju, Director, Shri Girija Alloy & Power (I) Private Limited, Survey No. 162 & 153, A.D.B. Road, Peddapuram - 533 437, East Godavari District.	APSPDCL & APEPDCL
122	K. Ramakrishna Raju, President, Vessel Contractors Welfare Association, 65-1-190A, Srinivasa Nagar, Near Coramandal Gate, Visakhapatnam - 520 011.	APSPDCL & APEPDCL
123	Sidhartha Das, Vice President - Commercial, Hinduja National Power Corporation Limited, Regd Office: C/o. Gulf Oil Corporation Limited, Post Bag No. 1, Kukatpally, Sanathnagar, Hyderabad - 500 018.	APSPDCL & APEPDCL
124	Neelagiri Veeranna, S/o. Apparao, Bharatiya Kisan Sangh, Chillangi Post, Velanka, Kirlampudi Mandal, East Godavari District.	APSPDCL & APEPDCL
125	The Director, ESD (Mee Seva), D.No. 48-9-2/1, Vishnu Nagar, Gunadala, Vijayawada.	APSPDCL & APEPDCL
126	Shyam, ITC Limited, Agri Business Division, Post Box No. 1, Chirala - 523 157, Prakasam District.	APSPDCL & APEPDCL
127	Potluri Bhaskara Rao, President, Andhra Pradesh Food Processing Industries Federation, 2nd Floor, Laasya Towers, Above Bombay Jewellers, Near DV Manor Hotel, M.G. Road, Vijayawada - 520 010.	APSPDCL & APEPDCL
128	B. Hume Sastry, J K Modern Homes, Maharani Peta, Visakhapatnam.	EPDCL
129	Kumbala Lakshmaiah, S/o Kumbala Subbaiah, Patur Post, Kovvuru Mandal, SPSR Nelloore District.	SPDCL
130	Raj, Flat No 501, Vietla vantage, Pedda Waltair, Near Visakha Eye Hospital, Viskhapatnam-530017.	EPDCL

S.No	Name and address of the objector Sri / Smt. / Kumari	Objection related to
131	Sree Kumar, Member, Prayas Energy Group, 405,Divya Enclave 12-5-34, Vijayapuri, Tarnaka, Hyderabad.	APSPDCL & APEPDCL
132	Vuddanda Solar Power Private Limited, Hotel Bliss, No:45, Renigunta Road, Near Ramanuja Circle, Tirupati-517501.	APSPDCL & APEPDCL
133	R. Nanda Kumar, Vice President, South Indian Sugar Mills Association Andhra Pradesh, Venkatarayapuram, Tanuku-534215, West Godavari District.	APSPDCL & APEPDCL
134	Abhijeet Ferrotech Limited, Plot No. 50 & 51, APSEZ, Atchutapuram, Visakhapatnam-531011.	APSPDCL & APEPDCL
135	G. Maheswara Rao, Tatakuntla, Vissannapeta Mandal, Krishna Dist.	SPDCL
136	V. Krishnaiah, State Secretariat Member, Communist Party of India (MARXIST), Andhra Pradesh Committee, H.No.27-28-12, CPI (M) State Committee Office, Yamalavari Street, Governorpet, Vijayawada-2.	SPDCL
137	Y. Siddaiah Naidu, President, Rythu Samakya, Diguvmagam, Thavanam Palli Mandal, Chittoor District.	SPDCL
138	A. Venkatachalam, Chittoor District Rythu Udayama Nayakudu, Penumuru Village & Mandal, Chittoor District.	SPDCL
139	K.M. Sumithra, Peddakaluva Village & Post, Gandharam Nellore Mandal, Chittoor District.	SPDCL
140	V. Nagaraju, District Secretary, Vyavasaya Karmika Sangham.	SPDCL
141	C. Jayadeva Naidu, PeddaKaluva Village, G.D.Nellore Mandal, Chittoor District.	SPDCL
142	Jalagam Kumara Swamy Naidu, Secretary, Bharatiya Kisan Sangh.	SPDCL
143	M. Subhashini, Yelamaru village, Pedaparapudi Mandal, Krishna District.	SPDCL
144	Saurabh Srivastav, The Federation of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Federation House, FAPCCI Marg, Red Hills, Hyderabad - 500 004.	SPDCL
145	R. Shiv Kumar, Andhra Pradesh Spinning Mills Association, Sai Plaza, 1 st Floor, 1 st Line Chandra Mouli Nagar, Guntur-522007.	SPDCL
146	Kaja Rambabu, ZPTC, Nekkalm Gollagudem, Agiripalli Mandal, Krishna District.	SPDCL
147	Vanga Sambhi Reddy, Bharatiya Kisan Sangh, Kollipara, Guntur District.	SPDCL
148	Medasani Vijaya Bhaskar, President, Bharatiya Kisan Sangh Krishna District, Tadigadapa, Penamaluru Mandal, Krishna District.	SPDCL
149	A.V.V. Ramana Rao, Peddaoutpally, Ungutur Mandal, Krishna District.	SPDCL
150	D. Subba Rao, H.No. 25-29, Yanamalakuduru, Krishna District.	SPDCL
151	N. Umamaheswara Rao, Itavaram Village, Krishna District.	SPDCL
152	J.T. Rama Rao, Chairman, Uttarandhra Political JAC, 14-5-8/13, Anthony Nagar, Maharani Peta, Vishakhapatnam .	EPDCL
153	Gandhi Nayana Babu, D.No. 39-17-19, Manyam Street, Madhavadhara, Vishakhapatnam.	EPDCL
154	M. Balakrishna Reddy, Vuddanda Solar Power Private Limited, Hotel Bliss, No: 45, Renigunta Road, Near Ramanuja Circle, Tirupati.	SPDCL
155	Sandeep Bairoliya, A P FERRO ALLOYS Producers' Association, Flat No. 101, Sai Brundavan Apartments, Dwarakapuri Colony, Punjagutta, Hyderabad – 82.	EPDCL
156	P.S.R. Raju, A P FERRO ALLOYS Producers' Association, Flat No. 101, Sai Brundavan Apartments, Dwarakapuri Colony, Punjagutta, Hyderabad – 82.	EPDCL

S.No	Name and address of the objector Sri / Smt. / Kumari	Objection related to
157	V. Ramakrishna, General Manager, N C S Sugars Limited, Latchayyapeta, Seetanagaram Mandal, Bobbili-532573, Vizianagaram District.	EPDCL
158	Kandregula Venkata Ramana, President, Consumer Organisations Federation, # 14-23-15/3, Near Sree Sattama Temple, Anakapalle, Visakhapatnam District.	EPDCL
159	Subhashini, M/s. Sarda Metals & Alloys Limited, 50-96-4/1, Floor II & III, Sri Gowri Nilayam, Seethammadhara NE, Visakhapatnam.	EPDCL
160	Satish Srikhande, AbhijeetFerrotech Limited, Plot No. 50 & 51, APSEZ, Atchutapuram, Vishakhapatnam-531011.	APSPDCL & APEPDCL
161	B. Srinivas, AbhijeetFerrotech Limited, Plot No. 50 & 51, APSEZ, Atchutapuram, Vishakhapatnam-531011.	APSPDCL & APEPDCL
162	S.N. Mohan, A P FERRO ALLOYS Producers' Association, Flat No. 101, Sai Brundavan Apartments, Dwarakapuri Colony, Punjagutta, Hyderabad – 82.	APSPDCL & APEPDCL
163	Y.S. Gurunadha Rao, A P FERRO ALLOYS Producers' Association, Flat No. 101, Sai Brundavan Apartments, Dwarakapuri Colony, Punjagutta, Hyderabad – 82.	APSPDCL & APEPDCL
164	G. Sreenivas, Hinduja National Power Corporation Limited, Regd Office: C/o. Gulf Oil Corporation Limited, Post Bag No. 1, Kukatpally, Sanathnagar, Hyderabad - 500 018.	APSPDCL & APEPDCL
165	Alladi Ravinder, T G V Sraac Limited, Regd. Office & Factory: Godiparla, Kurnool - 518 004.	APSPDCL & APEPDCL
166	N. Vara Prasad, Deputy Chief Electrical Engineer, South Central Railway, Secunderabad.	APSPDCL & APEPDCL
167	Bojja Dasratha Rami Reddy, Secretary General, CIFA, Hyderabad	APSPDCL & APEPDCL
168	Sri B.S.S.V. Narayana, Manager(Finance & Accounts), Synergies Castings Limited, #3, Vishakhapatnam Economic Zone (VSEZ), Duvvada, Vishakhapatnam-530049.	APSPDCL & APEPDCL
169	S. Surya Prakasa Rao, Former Director (Commercial), APCPDCL, 105, Ashok Chandra Enclave, Red Hills, Hyderabad-500004.	APSPDCL & APEPDCL
170	P. Ravi Charan, Advocate, Link Legal Services.	APSPDCL & APEPDCL
171	Kasthurirangan, Chairman, Indian Wind Power Association, Andhra Pradesh & Telangana State Council, 2nd Floor, Plot No-3, H. No. 6-3-680/8/3, P M R Plaza, Thakur Mansion Lane, Somajiguda, Hyderabad - 500 082	APSPDCL & APEPDCL
172	Hemanth Kumar, Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Southern Region Pipelines, Chittoor Pumping cum Delivery Station, Gudiyatham Road, Yadamarri Post, Chittoor District - 517 422	SPDCL
173	P. Achuta Ramayya, President, South Indian Sugar Mills Association Andhra Pradesh, Venkatarayapuram, Tanuku-534215, West Godavari District.	APSPDCL & APEPDCL
174	B. Jayaprakash, The Sago Food Processing Cluster Industries Welfare Association, Regd No 71/2008, D.No. 19-1-01, Peddapuram Road, Samalkot - 533 440, East Godavari District.	APSPDCL & APEPDCL

ANNEXURE – 03

**GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH
ABSTRACT**

Energy Infrastructure & Investment Department – Extending of free power supply to all Agricultural consumers from seven hours per day to Nine hours per day – Orders Issued.

ENERGY, INFRASTRUCTURE & INVESTMENT (POWER.I) DEPARTMENT

G.O.Ms.No. 17

Dated:15/02/2019

ORDER:

Government of Andhra Pradesh as a part of its policy have issued directions for providing seven hours of free power supply to the agricultural consumers in the state. Government have also directed the Discoms to extend additional hours of free power supply to Agricultural consumers wherever necessary, based on the requests from public representatives duly recommended by District administration to save the standing crops. There are more than 17.85 lakh pumpsets in the state and the average annual consumption by these consumers in the current scenario is around 12,574 MU's. Necessary subsidy is being provided by the Govt. of AP towards free power supply to the DISCOMs.

2. In pursuance of the announcement made during Sankranti festival (13.01.2019) by the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Government have decided to increase the present seven hours of free power supply to nine hours for the farming community.

3. Additional subsidy towards supply of 9 hours of power from the present 7 hours of power supply to agricultural consumers will be paid to Discoms by the Government.

4. This order issues with the approval of Finance department vide their U.O.No.FIN01-FMU0ASD(IIE)/9/2019-FMU-IIE5, dated.15.02.2019.

5. The CMD APTRANSCO, CMD APSPDCL, CMD APEPDCL shall take further necessary action accordingly.

(BY ORDER AND IN THE NAME OF GOVERNOR OF ANDHRAPRADESH)

**AJAY JAIN
PRINCIPAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT**

To:

The Chairman & Managing Director, APTRANSCO, Vijayawada.
The Chairman & Managing Director, APSPDCL, Tirupati.
The Chairman & Managing Director, APEPDCL, Visakhapatnam.

Copy to:

The Secretary, APERC, Hyderabad.
The P.S. to Minister(Power)
The P.S. to Chief Secretary to Government.

// FORWARDED :: BY ORDER //

SECTION OFFICER

ANNEXURE - 04

STATION WISE, MONTH WISE AVAILABILITY OF ENERGY (MU) FOR FY 2019-20 AS PER DISCOMS FILING

Generating Stations	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Total
APGENCO													
Thermal													
VTPS I	203.76	210.56	118.86	210.56	210.56	203.76	210.56	203.76	159.62	210.56	196.97	210.56	2350.09
VTPS II	209.83	216.82	209.83	216.82	6.99	209.83	216.82	209.83	216.82	216.82	202.84	216.82	2350.09
VTPS III	200.86	207.56	200.86	207.56	207.56	150.65	157.34	200.86	207.56	207.56	194.17	207.56	2350.09
VTPS IV	253.22	261.66	253.22	8.44	261.66	253.22	261.66	253.22	261.66	261.66	244.78	261.66	2836.05
RTPP I	30.28	91.85	93.88	226.08	257.68	203.48	174.65	247.48	147.85	147.85	138.31	183.85	1943.24
RTPP Stage-II	33.60	95.28	97.20	226.01	296.88	134.03	178.08	250.80	151.28	151.28	141.52	187.28	1943.24
RTPP Stage-III	15.14	45.92	22.34	130.92	146.72	131.94	64.95	123.74	73.92	73.92	69.16	91.92	990.62
KTPS A	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
KTPS B	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
KTPS C	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
KTPS Stage V (TS)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
RTS B (TS)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Kakatiya Thermal Power Plant Stage I (TS)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
KTPS Stage VI (TS)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
DamodaramSanjeevaiah Thermal power plant - I	335.09	346.26	339.13	208.59	350.43	331.06	346.26	331.06	342.09	342.09	308.99	350.43	3931.49
DamodaramSanjeevaiah Thermal power plant - II	331.04	350.42	339.12	350.42	208.58	331.04	346.25	331.04	342.08	342.08	308.97	350.42	3931.49
RTPP Stage-IV	48.52	50.14	48.52	50.14	50.14	48.52	50.14	0.00	50.14	50.14	46.91	50.14	543.47
VTPS V	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	83.80	92.80	67.14	223.80	467.52
DamodaramSanjeevaiah Thermal power plant - III	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	91.60	66.06	222.60	380.27
Interest on pension bonds (Over and above schedule)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL THERMAL	1661.36	1876.48	1722.97	1835.55	1997.21	1997.53	2006.72	2151.80	2036.82	2188.36	1985.81	2557.05	24017.65

Generating Stations	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Total
MACHKUND PH AP Share	24.39	25.28	20.78	24.19	25.90	23.78	24.34	22.73	23.38	25.37	24.25	26.08	290.47
TUNGBHADRA PH AP Share	2.74	0.52	0.04	5.09	19.19	19.74	17.96	15.94	11.26	12.79	9.19	9.12	123.57
Upper Sileru Power House (AP)	36.79	27.08	22.12	30.74	26.20	26.51	31.34	27.68	30.18	46.84	48.58	60.67	414.71
Lower Sileru Power House (AP)	93.70	64.91	54.08	82.81	88.43	93.83	90.60	73.78	80.72	101.03	104.82	119.00	1047.73
DONKARAYI (AP)	7.32	5.92	3.55	6.27	6.63	9.18	10.32	7.95	8.59	9.83	10.63	11.81	98.01
Srisailam Right Bank Power House (AP)	46.18	16.74	14.23	22.66	216.63	228.21	116.54	45.75	27.67	53.92	78.97	87.40	954.90
Ramagiri Wind Mills (AP)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nagarjunasagar Right Bank Power House (AP)	1.99	0.00	0.00	0.08	7.96	20.21	23.92	22.25	14.78	10.47	4.59	3.41	109.66
Penna Ahobilam (AP)	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.09	1.10	1.05	1.22	0.77	0.75	0.47	0.34	0.27	6.13
MINI HYDEL(Chettipeta)-AP	0.13	0.00	0.07	0.38	0.30	0.33	0.07	0.05	0.28	0.39	0.28	0.37	2.62
Nagarjunasagar Tail Pond Dam Power House	0.99	0.99	0.99	4.95	8.91	14.85	14.85	17.82	17.82	9.90	4.95	4.95	101.97
Nagarjunasagar Power House (TS)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nagarjunasagar Left Bank Power House (TS)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
POCHAMPAD PH Stage 1 (TS)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NIZAMSAGAR PH (TS)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SINGUR (TS)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Srisailam Left Bank Power House (TS)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
PriyadarshiniJurala Hydro Electric Project (TS)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lower Jurala Hydro Electric Project (TS)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
POCHAMPAD PH Stage 2 (TS)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jurala Hydro Electric Project - TS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
PochmpaduSt.IV (TS)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
MINI HYDEL(Peddapalli, palair) TS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
PULICHINTAL(New Project)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL HYDRO	214.27	141.49	115.86	177.24	401.24	437.70	331.17	234.72	215.43	271.00	286.60	323.06	3149.77
TOTAL APGENCO	1875.63	2017.97	1838.82	2012.79	2398.45	2435.23	2337.89	2386.51	2252.25	2459.37	2272.40	2880.11	27167.42

Generating Stations	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Total
Central Generating Stations													
NTPC													
NTPC (SR)													
NTPC (SR)-Ramagundam Stage 1&2	148.38	153.32	140.13	149.23	149.23	146.73	151.62	148.38	155.22	130.25	153.06	169.46	1795.00
NTPC (SR)-Ramagundam Stage 3	35.47	36.65	35.47	36.24	36.24	35.47	36.24	35.07	33.39	36.24	33.10	36.65	426.24
Total NTPC(SR)	183.84	189.97	175.60	185.47	185.47	182.19	187.86	183.45	188.61	166.49	186.16	206.11	2221.24
NTPC (ER)													
Farakka	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Kahalgaon	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Talcher - Stage 1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Talcher Stage 2	103.49	102.55	76.62	83.42	86.78	103.10	91.37	93.62	101.69	102.12	92.23	102.12	1139.11
Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total NTPC(ER)	103.49	102.55	76.62	83.42	86.78	103.10	91.37	93.62	101.69	102.12	92.23	102.12	1139.11
Total NTPC	287.33	292.52	252.22	268.89	272.25	285.29	279.23	277.07	290.30	268.61	278.40	308.23	3360.34
NLC TS-II													
Stage-I	25.18	25.66	24.31	24.94	17.35	16.07	15.59	20.63	23.43	25.58	23.91	25.34	268.00
Stage-II	44.96	41.82	27.98	27.15	44.54	43.50	42.13	42.13	33.43	45.91	42.97	45.59	482.12
Total NLC	70.15	67.48	52.29	52.09	61.89	59.57	57.72	62.76	56.86	71.49	66.88	70.94	750.12
NPC													
NPC-MAPS	9.25	9.55	9.25	9.55	9.55	9.25	9.55	9.25	9.55	9.55	8.98	9.55	112.83
NPC-Kaiga unit I&ii	17.28	26.74	34.55	35.57	35.57	34.55	35.57	34.55	35.57	35.57	33.27	35.57	394.38
NPC-Kaiga unit III&IV	37.61	38.73	37.61	38.73	38.73	37.61	38.73	37.61	38.73	19.36	18.11	38.73	420.28
Total NPC	64.13	75.02	81.41	83.85	83.85	81.41	83.85	81.41	83.85	64.49	60.36	83.85	927.50
NTPC - Simhadri													
NTPC Simhadri Stage I	260.43	269.11	186.49	227.52	269.11	260.43	269.11	260.43	269.11	269.11	251.75	269.11	3061.74
NTPC Simhadri Stage II	104.88	108.38	104.88	95.35	74.87	104.88	108.38	104.88	108.38	108.38	101.38	108.38	1233.00
Total NTPC- Simhadri	365.31	377.49	291.37	322.87	343.99	365.31	377.49	365.31	377.49	377.49	353.13	377.49	4294.74

Generating Stations	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Total
CGS - New													
Bundled power under JVNSM	23.29	23.95	22.21	22.11	19.56	22.92	23.55	23.00	23.85	22.92	22.66	24.63	274.64
Vallur Thermal Power Plant	49.43	51.49	36.04	46.34	41.19	33.47	41.19	36.04	50.97	51.49	49.43	51.49	538.56
Kudigi	104.04	107.50	104.04	99.41	76.29	100.57	107.50	104.04	107.50	107.50	100.57	107.50	1226.48
Tuticorin	54.00	59.00	74.00	74.00	72.00	72.00	76.00	73.00	77.00	79.00	74.00	79.00	863.00
NPC KUDANKULAM	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NLC Tamilnadu Power Ltd Stage.1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
JNNSM Phase-II	295.92	304.47	283.96	284.11	255.96	291.82	300.10	292.76	303.35	293.06	286.41	312.08	3504.00
NNTPS	26.63	27.51	26.63	27.51	27.51	26.63	27.51	26.63	27.51	27.51	25.74	27.51	324.84
Total CGS New	553.30	573.93	546.87	553.48	492.51	547.41	575.86	555.47	590.18	581.49	558.81	602.22	6731.53
Total CGS	1340.22	1386.45	1224.16	1281.18	1254.49	1338.99	1374.15	1342.02	1398.68	1363.57	1317.59	1442.72	16064.22
APGPCL													
APGPCL I - Allocated capacity	1.73	2.30	2.38	2.30	2.38	2.38	5.74	2.38	2.30	2.38	2.38	2.88	31.54
APGPCL I - Unutilised capacity	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
APGPCL II - Allocated capacity	5.89	7.85	8.11	7.85	8.11	8.11	0.00	8.11	7.85	7.69	8.11	9.81	87.49
APGPCL II - Unutilised capacity	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total APGPCL	7.61	10.15	10.49	10.15	10.49	10.49	5.74	10.49	10.15	10.07	10.49	12.69	119.03
IPPS													
Godavari Gas Power Plant	74.91	77.50	74.91	41.21	-2.85	74.91	77.50	74.91	77.50	77.50	72.32	77.50	797.83
Spectrum	85.98	88.85	85.98	88.85	88.85	85.98	88.85	85.98	88.85	88.85	80.25	88.85	1046.11
Kondapalli (Gas)	104.23	107.71	104.23	107.71	107.71	104.23	107.71	104.23	107.71	107.71	97.28	107.71	1268.17
BSES	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
GVK Extension	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Vemagiri	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gautami	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Konaseema	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
GMR Rajahmundry Energy Ltd.(768 MW)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lanco Kondapalli Power Ltd (1108 MW)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL IPPS	265.12	274.06	265.12	237.77	193.71	265.12	274.06	265.12	274.06	274.06	249.85	274.06	3112.11

Generating Stations	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Total
NCE													
NCE - Bio-Mass	20.48	21.18	22.28	15.87	17.20	16.29	12.76	12.94	15.20	21.74	21.54	19.18	216.66
NCE - Bagasse	5.42	1.29	1.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.16	15.34	15.39	16.13	14.71	77.66
NCE - Municipal Waste to Energy	9.20	11.50	11.50	18.40	21.16	28.06	28.06	28.06	28.06	28.06	28.06	28.06	268.18
NCE - Industrial Waste based power project	1.33	0.92	1.70	1.37	1.78	2.27	1.31	0.70	1.77	0.80	1.04	1.12	16.11
NCE - Wind Power	397.53	438.57	1240.88	1706.01	1672.65	1642.91	261.34	321.42	280.18	368.30	450.76	85.76	8866.32
NCE - Mini Hydel	2.55	2.47	2.30	3.83	10.29	4.60	18.98	18.01	16.82	15.69	10.32	4.64	110.50
NCE - NCL Energy Ltd	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.92	0.00	3.17	3.11	3.28	1.10	0.72	0.00	0.00	12.30
NCE - Solar Projects (SPD)	111.88	139.70	97.73	82.60	86.63	94.49	100.11	88.13	104.69	112.00	108.29	104.25	1230.49
NCE- Solar Parks	412.26	414.90	388.24	388.50	391.62	549.37	550.46	550.45	562.90	577.10	560.51	587.03	5933.33
NCE-Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NVVNL Bundled Power -SOLAR	5.69	4.24	3.24	1.67	0.78	0.66	2.33	1.35	0.65	4.92	6.57	5.72	37.82
NTPC Ramagundam Solar Power	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL NCE	966.34	1034.76	1769.09	2219.16	2202.11	2341.81	978.47	1032.49	1026.71	1144.73	1203.23	850.46	16769.36
OTHERS													
Srivathsa (Exclusive EPDCL)	5.57	5.76	5.57	5.76	5.76	5.57	5.76	5.57	5.76	5.76	5.39	5.76	68.00
LVS Power (Exclusive EPDCL)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Vishakapatnam Steel Plant	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NB Ferro Alloys	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sponge Iron	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Heavy Water Plant	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Kesoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Essar steels	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sri Luxmi Tulasi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Corporate Power (MT)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
KSK Mahanadi (MT)	244.05	252.18	244.05	252.18	252.18	244.05	252.18	244.05	252.18	252.18	235.91	252.18	2977.37
Hinduja	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Thermal Power Tech	140.69	145.38	140.69	145.38	145.38	140.69	145.38	140.69	145.38	145.38	136.00	145.38	1716.42
RVK Energy Pvt Ltd (IPP upto 30.9.15)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1000MW DBFO	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL OTHERS	390.31	403.32	390.31	403.32	403.32	390.31	403.32	390.31	403.32	403.32	377.30	403.32	4761.79

Generating Stations	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Total
MARKET													
Swapping Power (To APDISCOMs)	468.79	198.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	666.79
Swapping Power (From APDISCOMs)	-43.04	-44.48	-353.74	1296.20	1279.02	1105.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-4121.85
Sembcorp (Market Purchase)	295.08	304.92	295.08	304.92	304.92	295.08	304.92	295.08	304.92	304.92	285.25	304.92	3600.00
APSPDCL	0.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	
APEPDCL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
UI	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Short Term Sources	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	240.00	0.00	0.00	205.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	445.00
Reactive Charges	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bilateral Purchases (Generators / Traders)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bi-lateral Sales(Renewable Energy)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
UI Sales	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pool Transaction (Sales)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jhajjar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NTPC UI Charges	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
D-D Purchases/Sales	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL MARKET	720.83	459.44	-56.66	-988.28	-730.10	-805.29	310.92	507.08	312.92	313.92	295.25	315.92	589.94
TOTAL (From All Sources)	5566.07	5586.14	5441.34	5176.10	5732.47	5976.67	5684.56	5934.03	5678.10	5969.02	5726.11	6179.27	68583.87

ANNEXURE - 05

STATION WISE, MONTH WISE AVAILABILITY OF ENERGY (MU) FOR FY 2019-20 AS PER APERC

S. No.	Generating Station / Stage	Capacity (MW)	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Total
1	NTPS I	210	115.09	118.93	115.09	118.93	118.93	115.09	118.93	115.09	61.38	118.93	111.26	118.93	1346.59
		210	118.47	122.42	19.74	122.42	122.42	118.47	122.42	118.47	122.42	122.42	114.52	122.42	1346.59
2	NTPS II	210	120.23	124.24	120.23	124.24	4.01	120.23	124.24	120.23	124.24	124.24	116.22	124.24	1346.59
		210	120.23	124.24	120.23	124.24	4.01	120.23	124.24	120.23	124.24	124.24	116.22	124.24	1346.59
3	NTPS III	210	115.09	118.93	115.09	118.93	118.93	57.55	118.93	115.09	118.93	118.93	111.26	118.93	1346.59
		210	115.09	118.93	115.09	118.93	118.93	115.09	61.38	115.09	118.93	118.93	111.26	118.93	1346.59
4	NTPS IV	500	290.19	299.86	290.19	9.67	299.86	290.19	299.86	290.19	299.86	299.86	280.51	299.86	3250.08
5	NTPS V	800	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	RTPP I	210	115.09	118.93	115.09	118.93	61.38	115.09	118.93	115.09	118.93	118.93	111.26	118.93	1346.59
		210	115.09	118.93	115.09	61.38	118.93	115.09	118.93	115.09	118.93	118.93	111.26	118.93	1346.59
7	RTPP Stage-II	210	120.23	124.24	120.23	124.24	124.24	0.00	124.24	120.23	124.24	124.24	116.22	124.24	1346.59
		210	115.42	119.27	115.42	57.71	119.27	115.42	119.27	115.42	119.27	119.27	111.57	119.27	1346.59
8	RTPP Stage-III	210	115.09	118.93	115.09	118.93	118.93	115.09	61.38	115.09	118.93	118.93	111.26	118.93	1346.59
9	RTPP Stage-IV	600	108.82	112.45	108.82	112.45	112.45	108.82	112.45	0.00	112.45	112.45	105.19	112.45	1218.78
10	Damodaram Sanjeevaiah Thermal power plant - I	800	448.25	463.19	448.25	239.07	463.19	448.25	463.19	448.25	463.19	463.19	433.31	463.19	5244.50
12	Damodaram Sanjeevaiah Thermal power plant - I	800	448.25	463.19	448.25	463.19	239.07	448.25	463.19	448.25	463.19	463.19	433.31	463.19	5244.50
13	Godavari Gas Power Ltd. (GGPL)	216.824	94.2	97.44	94.2	52.08	0	94.2	97.44	94.2	97.44	97.44	90.66	97.44	1006.74
14	NTPC (SR)-Ramagundam Stage1&2	2100	150.17	155.14	141.81	151.09	151.09	148.48	153.44	150.17	157.10	131.88	154.88	171.48	1816.73
15	NTPC (SR)-Ramagundam Stage 3	500	42.00	43.51	42.00	42.96	42.96	42.00	42.96	41.59	39.66	42.96	39.24	43.51	505.36
16	Talcher Stage 2	2000	107.66	111.28	91.72	87.06	101.63	77.06	108.09	104.56	111.28	111.28	104.13	111.28	1227.06
17	NLC Stage-I	630	13.79	16.74	29.55	30.53	30.53	29.55	30.53	29.55	30.53	30.53	28.56	30.53	330.93
18	NLC Stage-II	840	49.33	50.97	49.33	50.97	44.39	49.33	50.97	49.33	50.97	50.97	47.68	50.97	595.19
19	NTPC Simhadri Stage I	1000	243.92	252.22	177.98	214.87	252.22	243.92	252.22	243.92	252.22	252.22	236.08	252.22	2874.04
20	NTPC Simhadri Stage II	1000	98.24	101.58	98.24	89.88	71.49	98.24	101.58	98.24	101.58	101.58	95.08	101.58	1157.28
21	Vallur Thermal Power Plant	1500	58.97	60.93	49.14	49.14	49.14	41.28	43.24	58.97	60.93	60.93	57.00	60.93	650.58
22	Kudigi	2400	141.73	146.45	141.73	146.45	146.45	141.73	146.45	141.73	146.45	146.45	137.00	146.45	1729.07
23	Tuticorin	1000	72.74	75.17	72.74	75.17	75.17	72.74	75.17	72.74	75.17	75.17	70.32	75.17	887.47
24	NNTPS	1000	29.72	30.71	29.72	30.71	30.71	29.72	30.71	29.72	30.71	30.71	28.73	30.71	362.59
25	Bundled power under JNNSM	85	28.22	29.16	28.22	29.16	29.16	28.22	29.16	28.22	29.16	29.16	27.28	29.16	344.28
26	JNNSM Phase-II	500	360.00	372.00	360.00	372.00	372.00	360.00	372.00	360.00	372.00	372.00	348.00	372.00	4392.00
27	APGPCL I - Allocated capacity	100	1.78	2.37	2.45	2.37	2.45	2.45	5.92	2.45	2.37	2.45	2.45	2.97	32.48

S. No.	Generating Station / Stage	Capacity (MW)	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Total
28	APGPCL II - Allocated capacity	172	6.07	8.09	8.36	8.09	8.36	8.36	0	8.36	8.09	7.92	8.36	10.11	90.17
29	SPGL	205.187	77.38	79.96	77.38	79.96	79.96	77.38	79.96	77.38	79.96	79.96	74.80	79.96	944.08
30	LANCO Kondapalli (Gas) Phase-I	361.92	96.05	99.25	96.05	99.25	99.25	96.05	99.25	96.05	99.25	99.25	92.85	99.25	1171.82
31	MACHKUND PH AP Share	120	10.00	10.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.35	320.35
32	TUNGBHADRA PH AP Share	72	0.00	0.16	0.12	7.87	16.62	15.96	15.47	15.93	9.79	6.27	6.47	4.43	99.09
33	Upper Sileru Power House (AP)	240	27.10	12.67	2.42	78.00	78.00	106.27	78.37	60.00	60.00	66.00	61.60	68.20	698.63
34	Lower Sileru Power House (AP)	460	2.50	0.00	0.00	3.50	1.47	16.67	16.72	8.48	11.88	9.57	6.47	8.87	86.12
35	DONKARAYI (AP)	25	66.11	0.00	53.47	75.76	118.11	143.83	138.46	105.16	109.89	132.00	123.20	136.40	1202.39
36	Srisaillam Right Bank Power House (AP)	770	3.00	2.91	0.00	8.24	210.00	190.00	195.00	10.00	15.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	664.15
37	Nagarjunasagar Right Bank Power House(AP)	90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.55	40.01	25.07	15.11	13.53	8.58	4.31	3.41	115.57
38	Penna Ahobilam (AP)	20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30	1.25	0.00	0.22	0.33	0.31	0.34	2.75
39	MINI HYDEL(Chettipeta)-AP	1	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.22	0.10	0.32	0.34	0.20	0.44	0.33	0.31	0.34	2.77
40	Nagarjunasagar Tail Pond Dam Power House	50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.00
41	NCE - Bio-Mass	144.5	24.46	24.46	24.46	24.46	24.46	24.46	24.46	24.46	24.46	24.46	24.46	24.46	293.50
42	NCE - Bagasse	105.2	16.68	16.68	16.68	0	0	0	0	16.68	16.68	16.68	16.68	16.68	133.45
43	NCE - MSW	68.15	10	10	10	10	10	20	20.00	20	20	20	20	20	190.00
44	NCE - Industrial Waste based power project	21.66	2.89	2.89	2.89	2.89	2.89	2.89	2.89	2.89	2.89	2.89	2.89	2.89	34.63
45	NCE - Wind Power	3910.35	500	600	1380.96	1380.96	1380.96	1380.96	500	500	397.6	395	395	395	9206.42
46	NCE - Mini Hydel	46.1	0	0	0	66.82	66.82	66.82	66.82	66.82	66.82	0	0	0	400.89
47	NCE - NCL Energy Ltd	8.25	0	0	0	2.14	2.14	2.14	2.14	2.14	2.14	0	0	0	12.86
48	NCE - Solar Projects (SPD)	692.03	96.15	96.15	96.15	96.15	96.15	96.15	96.15	96.15	96.15	96.15	96.15	96.15	1153.82
49	NCE- Solar Parks	3050	314.34	314.34	314.34	314.34	314.34	465.16	465.16	465.16	465.16	465.16	465.16	465.16	4827.81
50	Bundled Power -SOLAR	85	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.45	65.35
51	NPC - MAPS	440	10.81	11.17	10.81	11.17	11.17	10.81	11.17	10.81	11.17	11.17	10.45	11.17	131.83
52	NPC - Kaiga unit I & II	440	17.27	26.73	34.53	35.56	35.56	34.53	35.56	34.53	35.56	35.56	33.25	35.56	394.19
53	NPC - Kaiga unit III & IV	440	36.80	37.89	36.80	37.89	37.89	36.80	37.89	36.80	37.89	18.95	26.85	37.89	420.35
54	Srivathsa (Exclusive EPDCL)	17.202	8.19	8.46	8.19	8.46	8.46	8.19	8.46	8.19	8.46	8.46	7.92	8.46	99.90
55	KSK Mahanadi	3243	228.81	236.44	228.81	236.44	236.44	228.81	236.44	228.81	236.44	236.44	221.18	236.44	2791.47
56	Sembcorp Energy (Formerly Thermal Powertech)	1240	131.91	136.30	131.91	136.30	136.30	131.91	136.30	131.91	136.30	136.30	127.51	136.30	1609.25
57	Swap Power (Receipts)		396.00	198.00											594.00
	Total		6161.06	6150.34	6460.68	6217.60	6562.36	7103.98	6422.22	6054.66	6167.90	6125.26	5833.34	6186.33	75445.72

ANNEXURE – 06

ENERGY DESPATCH (MU) AS PER FILING FOR FY2019-20

	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Total
APGENCO													
Thermal													
VTPS I	203.76	210.56	118.86	210.56	210.56	203.76	210.56	203.76	159.62	210.56	196.97	210.56	2350.09
VTPS II	209.83	216.82	209.83	216.82	6.99	209.83	216.82	209.83	216.82	216.82	202.84	216.82	2350.09
VTPS III	200.86	207.56	200.86	207.56	207.56	150.65	157.34	200.86	207.56	207.56	194.17	207.56	2350.09
VTPS IV	253.22	261.66	253.22	8.44	261.66	253.22	261.66	253.22	261.66	261.66	244.78	261.66	2836.05
RTPP I	30.28	91.85	93.88	226.08	257.68	203.48	174.65	247.48	147.85	147.85	138.31	183.85	1943.24
RTPP Stage-II	33.60	95.28	70.59	226.01	296.88	134.03	178.08	250.80	151.28	151.28	128.04	187.28	1903.15
RTPP Stage-III	15.14	45.92	0.00	130.92	146.72	131.94	64.95	123.74	73.92	73.92	0.00	91.92	899.12
KTPS A	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
KTPS B	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
KTPS C	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
KTPS Stage V (TS)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
RTS B (TS)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Kakatiya Thermal Power Plant Stage I (TS)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
KTPS Stage VI (TS)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Damodaram Sanjeevaiah Thermal power plant - I	335.09	346.26	339.13	208.59	350.43	331.06	346.26	331.06	342.09	342.09	308.99	350.43	3931.49
Damodaram Sanjeevaiah Thermal power plant - II	331.04	350.42	339.12	350.42	208.58	331.04	346.25	331.04	342.08	342.08	308.97	350.42	3931.49
RTPP Stage-IV	48.52	50.14	0.00	50.14	50.14	48.52	50.14	0.00	10.09	42.01	0.00	50.14	399.85
VTPS V	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	83.80	92.80	67.14	223.80	467.52
Damodaram Sanjeevaiah Thermal power plant - III	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	91.60	66.06	222.60	380.27
Interest on pension bonds (Over and above schedule)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL THERMAL	1661.36	1876.48	1625.49	1835.55	1997.21	1997.53	2006.72	2151.80	1996.76	2180.23	1856.27	2557.05	23742.45

	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Total
MACHKUND PH AP Share	24.39	25.28	20.78	24.19	25.90	23.78	24.34	22.73	23.38	25.37	24.25	26.08	290.47
TUNGBHADRA PH AP Share	2.74	0.52	0.04	5.09	19.19	19.74	17.96	15.94	11.26	12.79	9.19	9.12	123.57
Upper Sileru Power House (AP)	36.79	27.08	22.12	30.74	26.20	26.51	31.34	27.68	30.18	46.84	48.58	60.67	414.71
Lower Sileru Power House (AP)	93.70	64.91	54.08	82.81	88.43	93.83	90.60	73.78	80.72	101.03	104.82	119.00	1047.73
DONKARAYI (AP)	7.32	5.92	3.55	6.27	6.63	9.18	10.32	7.95	8.59	9.83	10.63	11.81	98.01
Srisaillam Right Bank Power House (AP)	46.18	16.74	14.23	22.66	216.63	228.21	116.54	45.75	27.67	53.92	78.97	87.40	954.90
Ramagiri Wind Mills (AP)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nagarjunasagar Right Bank Power House (AP)	1.99	0.00	0.00	0.08	7.96	20.21	23.92	22.25	14.78	10.47	4.59	3.41	109.66
Penna Ahobilam (AP)	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.09	1.10	1.05	1.22	0.77	0.75	0.47	0.34	0.27	6.13
MINI HYDEL(Chettipeta)-AP	0.13	0.00	0.07	0.38	0.30	0.33	0.07	0.05	0.28	0.39	0.28	0.37	2.62
Nagarjunasagar Tail Pond Dam Power House	0.99	0.99	0.99	4.95	8.91	14.85	14.85	17.82	17.82	9.90	4.95	4.95	101.97
Nagarjunasagar Power House (TS)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nagarjunasagar Left Bank Power House (TS)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
POCHAMPAD PH Stage 1 (TS)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NIZAMSAGAR PH (TS)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SINGUR (TS)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Srisaillam Left Bank Power House (TS)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Priyadarshini Jurala Hydro Electric Project (TS)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lower Jurala Hydro Electric Project (TS)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
POCHAMPAD PH Stage 2 (TS)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jurala Hydro Electric Project - TS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pochmpadu St.IV (TS)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
MINI HYDEL(Peddapalli, palair)TS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
PULICHINTAL(New Project)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL HYDRO	214.27	141.49	115.86	177.24	401.24	437.70	331.17	234.72	215.43	271.00	286.60	323.06	3149.77
TOTAL APGENCO	1875.63	2017.97	1741.35	2012.79	2398.45	2435.23	2337.89	2386.51	2212.19	2451.24	2142.86	2880.11	26892.22

	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Total
Central Generating Stations													
NTPC													
NTPC (SR)													
NTPC (SR)-Ramagundam Stage1&2	148.38	153.32	140.13	149.23	149.23	146.73	151.62	148.38	155.22	130.25	153.06	169.46	1795.00
NTPC (SR)-Ramagundam Stage 3	35.47	36.65	35.47	36.24	36.24	35.47	36.24	35.07	33.39	36.24	33.10	36.65	426.24
Total NTPC(SR)	183.84	189.97	175.60	185.47	185.47	182.19	187.86	183.45	188.61	166.49	186.16	206.11	2221.24
NTPC (ER)													
Farakka	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Kahalgaon	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Talcher - Stage 1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Talcher Stage 2	103.49	102.55	76.62	83.42	86.78	103.10	91.37	93.62	101.69	102.12	92.23	102.12	1139.11
Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total NTPC(ER)	103.49	102.55	76.62	83.42	86.78	103.10	91.37	93.62	101.69	102.12	92.23	102.12	1139.11
Total NTPC	287.33	292.52	252.22	268.89	272.25	285.29	279.23	277.07	290.30	268.61	278.40	308.23	3360.34
NLC TS-II													
Stage-I	25.18	25.66	24.31	24.94	17.35	16.07	15.59	20.63	23.43	25.58	23.91	25.34	268.00
Stage-II	44.96	41.82	27.98	27.15	44.54	43.50	42.13	42.13	33.43	45.91	42.97	45.59	482.12
Total NLC	70.15	67.48	52.29	52.09	61.89	59.57	57.72	62.76	56.86	71.49	66.88	70.94	750.12
NPC													
NPC-MAPS	9.25	9.55	9.25	9.55	9.55	9.25	9.55	9.25	9.55	9.55	8.98	9.55	112.83
NPC-Kaiga unit I&ii	17.28	26.74	34.55	35.57	35.57	34.55	35.57	34.55	35.57	35.57	33.27	35.57	394.38
NPC-Kaiga unit III&IV	37.61	38.73	37.61	38.73	38.73	37.61	38.73	37.61	38.73	19.36	18.11	38.73	420.28
Total NPC	64.13	75.02	81.41	83.85	83.85	81.41	83.85	81.41	83.85	64.49	60.36	83.85	927.50
NTPC - Simhadri													
NTPC Simhadri Stage I	260.43	269.11	186.49	227.52	269.11	260.43	269.11	260.43	269.11	269.11	251.75	269.11	3061.74
NTPC Simhadri Stage II	104.88	108.38	104.88	95.35	74.87	104.88	108.38	104.88	108.38	108.38	101.38	108.38	1233.00
Total NTPC- Simhadri	365.31	377.49	291.37	322.87	343.99	365.31	377.49	365.31	377.49	377.49	353.13	377.49	4294.74

	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Total
CGS - New													
Bundled power under JVNSM	23.29	23.95	22.21	22.11	19.56	22.92	23.55	23.00	23.85	22.92	22.66	24.63	274.64
Vallur Thermal Power Plant	49.43	51.49	36.04	46.34	41.19	33.47	41.19	36.04	50.97	51.49	49.43	51.49	538.56
Kudigi	71.10	81.03	0.00	75.89	76.29	64.95	92.27	104.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	101.34	666.92
Tuticorin	54.00	59.00	74.00	74.00	72.00	72.00	76.00	73.00	77.00	79.00	74.00	79.00	863.00
NPC KUDANKULAM	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NLC Tamilnadu Power Ltd Stage.1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
JNNSM Phase-II	295.92	304.47	283.96	284.11	255.96	291.82	300.10	292.76	303.35	293.06	286.41	312.08	3504.00
NNTPS	26.63	27.51	26.63	27.51	27.51	26.63	27.51	26.63	27.51	27.51	25.74	27.51	324.84
Total CGS New	520.36	547.45	442.84	529.97	492.51	511.79	560.63	555.47	482.68	473.98	458.24	596.05	6171.97
Total CGS	1307.29	1359.97	1120.12	1257.66	1254.49	1303.37	1358.92	1342.02	1291.18	1256.06	1217.02	1436.56	15504.67
APGPCL													
APGPCL I - Allocated capacity	1.73	2.30	0.00	2.30	2.38	2.38	5.74	2.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.88	22.09
APGPCL I - Unutilised capacity	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
APGPCL II - Allocated capacity	5.89	7.85	8.11	7.85	8.11	8.11	0.00	8.11	7.85	7.69	8.11	9.81	87.49
APGPCL II - Unutilised capacity	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total APGPCL	7.61	10.15	8.11	10.15	10.49	10.49	5.74	10.49	7.85	7.69	8.11	12.69	109.59
IPPS													
Godavari Gas Power Plant	74.91	77.50	74.91	41.21	-2.85	74.91	77.50	74.91	77.50	77.50	72.32	77.50	797.83
Spectrum	85.98	88.85	85.98	88.85	88.85	85.98	88.85	85.98	88.85	88.85	80.25	88.85	1046.11
Kondapalli (Gas)	104.23	107.71	104.23	107.71	107.71	104.23	107.71	104.23	107.71	107.71	97.28	107.71	1268.17
BSES	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
GVK Extension	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Vemagiri	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gautami	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Konaseema	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
GMR Rajahmundry Energy ltd.(768 MW)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lanco Kondapalli Power Ltd (1108 MW)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL IPPS	265.12	274.06	265.12	237.77	193.71	265.12	274.06	265.12	274.06	274.06	249.85	274.06	3112.11

	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Total
NCE													
NCE - Bio-Mass	20.48	21.18	22.28	15.87	17.20	16.29	12.76	12.94	15.20	21.74	21.54	19.18	216.66
NCE - Bagasse	5.42	1.29	1.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.16	15.34	15.39	16.13	14.71	77.66
NCE - Municipal Waste to Energy	9.20	11.50	11.50	18.40	21.16	28.06	28.06	28.06	28.06	28.06	28.06	28.06	268.18
NCE - Industrial Waste based power project	1.33	0.92	1.70	1.37	1.78	2.27	1.31	0.70	1.77	0.80	1.04	1.12	16.11
NCE - Wind Power	397.53	438.57	1240.88	1706.01	1672.65	1642.91	261.34	321.42	280.18	368.30	450.76	85.76	8866.32
NCE - Mini Hydel	2.55	2.47	2.30	3.83	10.29	4.60	18.98	18.01	16.82	15.69	10.32	4.64	110.50
NCE - NCL Energy Ltd	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.92	0.00	3.17	3.11	3.28	1.10	0.72	0.00	0.00	12.30
NCE - Solar Projects (SPD)	111.88	139.70	97.73	82.60	86.63	94.49	100.11	88.13	104.69	112.00	108.29	104.25	1230.49
NCE- Solar Parks	412.26	414.90	388.24	388.50	391.62	549.37	550.46	550.45	562.90	577.10	560.51	587.03	5933.33
NCE-Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NVVNL Bundled Power -SOLAR	5.69	4.24	3.24	1.67	0.78	0.66	2.33	1.35	0.65	4.92	6.57	5.72	37.82
NTPC Ramagundam Solar Power	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL NCE	966.34	1034.76	1769.09	2219.16	2202.11	2341.81	978.47	1032.49	1026.71	1144.73	1203.23	850.46	16769.36
OTHERS													
Srivathsa (Exclusive EPDCL)	5.57	5.76	0.00	5.76	5.76	5.57	5.76	5.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.76	45.52
LVS Power (Exclusive EPDCL)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Vishakapatnam Steel Plant	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NB Ferro Alloys	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sponge Iron	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Heavy Water Plant	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Kesoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Essar steels	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sri Luxmi Tulasi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Corporate Power (MT)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
KSK Mahanadi (MT)	244.05	252.18	244.05	252.18	252.18	244.05	252.18	244.05	252.18	252.18	235.91	252.18	2977.37
Hinduja	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Thermal Power Tech	140.69	145.38	140.69	145.38	145.38	140.69	145.38	140.69	145.38	145.38	136.00	145.38	1716.42
RVK Energy Pvt Ltd (IPP upto 30.9.15)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1000MW DBFO	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL OTHERS	390.31	403.32	384.74	403.32	403.32	390.31	403.32	390.31	397.56	397.56	371.91	403.32	4739.31

	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Total
MARKET													
Swapping Power (To APDISCOMs)	468.79	198.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	666.79
Swapping Power (From APDISCOMs)	-43.04	-44.48	-353.74	1296.20	-1279.02	1105.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-4121.85
Sembcorp (Market Purchase)	295.08	304.92	295.08	304.92	304.92	295.08	304.92	295.08	304.92	304.92	285.25	304.92	3600.00
APSPDCL	0.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	0.00
APEPDCL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
UI	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Short Term Sources	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	238.63	0.00	0.00	202.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	441.30
Reactive Charges	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bilateral Purchases (Generators / Traders)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bi-lateral Sales(Renewable Energy)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
UI Sales	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pool Transaction (Sales)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jhajjar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NTPC UI Charges	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
D-D Purchases/Sales	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL MARKET	720.83	459.44	-56.66	-988.28	-731.47	-805.29	310.92	504.75	312.92	313.92	295.25	315.92	586.24
TOTAL (From All Sources)	5533.14	5559.66	5231.88	5152.58	5731.10	5941.05	5669.33	5931.70	5522.47	5845.25	5488.23	6173.11	67713.49

ANNEXURE - 07

ENERGY DESPATCH (MU) FOR FY2019-20 AS PER APERC

S. No.	Generating Station / Stage	Variable Cost (Rs. / kWh)	Apr-19	May-19	Jun-19	Jul-19	Aug-19	Sep-19	Oct-19	Nov-19	Dec-19	Jan-20	Feb-20	Mar-20	Total
1	Swap Power (Receipts)	0.00	396.00	198.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	594.00
2	NCE - NCL Energy Ltd.	1.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.14	2.14	2.14	2.14	2.14	2.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.86
3	NCE - Mini Hydel	2.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	66.82	66.82	66.82	66.82	66.82	66.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	400.89
4	NCE- Solar Parks	4.10	314.34	314.34	314.34	314.34	314.34	465.16	465.16	465.16	465.16	465.16	465.16	465.16	4827.81
5	NCE - Bagasse	4.40	16.68	16.68	16.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.68	16.68	16.68	16.68	16.68	133.45
6	NCE - Wind Power	4.63	500.00	600.00	1380.96	1380.96	1380.96	1380.96	500.00	500.00	397.60	395.00	395.00	395.00	9206.42
7	Solar Projects (SPD)	5.90	96.15	96.15	96.15	96.15	96.15	96.15	96.15	96.15	96.15	96.15	96.15	96.15	1153.82
8	NCE - Industrial Waste based power project	6.23	2.89	2.89	2.89	2.89	2.89	2.89	2.89	2.89	2.89	2.89	2.89	2.89	34.63
9	NCE - Bio-Mass	6.46	24.46	24.46	24.46	24.46	24.46	24.46	24.46	24.46	24.46	24.46	24.46	24.46	293.50
10	NCE - MSW	6.90	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	190.00
11	Bundled Power -SOLAR	10.67	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.45	65.35
12	MACHKUND PH AP Share	0.00	10.00	10.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.35	320.35
13	TUNGBHADRA PH AP Share	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.12	7.87	16.62	15.96	15.47	15.93	9.79	6.27	6.47	4.43	99.09
14	Upper Sileru Power House	0.00	27.10	12.67	2.42	78.00	78.00	106.27	78.37	60.00	60.00	66.00	61.60	68.20	698.63
15	Lower Sileru Power House	0.00	66.11	0.00	53.47	75.76	118.11	143.83	138.46	105.16	109.89	132.00	123.20	136.40	1202.39
16	Donkarayi	0.00	2.50	0.00	0.00	3.50	1.47	16.67	16.72	8.48	11.88	9.57	6.47	8.87	86.12
17	Srisailem Right Bank Power House	0.00	3.00	2.91	0.00	8.24	210.00	190.00	195.00	10.00	15.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	664.15
18	Nagarjunasagar Right Bank Power House	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.55	40.01	25.07	15.11	13.53	8.58	4.31	3.41	115.57
19	Penna Ahobilam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30	1.25	0.00	0.22	0.33	0.31	0.34	2.75
20	Mini Hydel (Chettipeta)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.22	0.10	0.32	0.34	0.20	0.44	0.33	0.31	0.34	2.77
21	Nagarjunasagar Tail Pond Dam Power House	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.00
22	NPC - MAPS	2.23	10.81	11.17	10.81	11.17	11.17	10.81	11.17	10.81	11.17	11.17	10.45	11.17	131.83
23	NPC - Kaiga unit-I & II	3.22	17.27	26.73	34.53	35.56	35.56	34.53	35.56	34.53	35.56	35.56	33.25	35.56	394.19
24	NPC - Kaiga unit -III & IV	3.22	36.80	37.89	36.80	37.89	37.89	36.80	37.89	36.80	37.89	18.95	26.85	37.89	420.35
25	Talcher Stage-2	1.39	107.66	111.28	91.72	87.06	101.63	77.06	108.09	104.56	111.28	111.28	104.13	111.28	1227.06
26	Sembcorp Energy (Formerly Thermal Powertech)	1.96	131.91	136.30	131.91	136.30	136.30	131.91	136.30	131.91	136.30	136.30	127.51	136.30	1609.25
27	NTPC (SR)-Ramagundam Stage -3	2.15	42.00	43.51	42.00	42.96	42.96	42.00	42.96	41.59	39.66	42.96	39.24	43.51	505.36
28	APGPCL-II	2.15	6.07	8.09	8.36	8.09	8.36	8.36	0.00	8.36	8.09	7.92	8.36	10.11	90.17

S. No.	Generating Station / Stage	Variable Cost (Rs. / kWh)	Apr-19	May-19	Jun-19	Jul-19	Aug-19	Sep-19	Oct-19	Nov-19	Dec-19	Jan-20	Feb-20	Mar-20	Total
29	NTPC (SR)-Ramagundam Stage-1&2	2.18	150.17	155.14	141.81	151.09	151.09	148.48	153.44	150.17	157.10	131.88	154.88	171.48	1816.73
30	Bundled power under JNNSM	2.18	28.22	29.16	28.22	29.16	29.16	28.22	29.16	28.22	29.16	29.16	27.28	29.16	344.28
31	Godavari Gas Power Ltd (GGPL)	2.20	94.20	97.44	94.20	52.08	0.00	94.20	97.44	94.20	97.44	97.44	90.66	97.44	1006.74
32	Vallur Thermal Power Plant	2.20	58.97	60.93	49.14	49.14	49.14	41.28	43.24	58.97	60.93	60.93	57.00	60.93	650.58
33	LANCO Kondapalli (Gas) Phase-I	2.33	96.05	99.25	96.05	99.25	99.25	96.05	99.25	96.05	99.25	99.25	92.85	99.25	1171.82
34	Tuticorin	2.39	72.74	75.17	72.74	75.17	75.17	72.74	75.17	72.74	75.17	75.17	70.32	75.17	887.47
35	SPGL	2.39	77.38	79.96	77.38	79.96	79.96	77.38	79.96	77.38	79.96	79.96	74.80	79.96	944.08
36	NTTPS-IV	2.41	290.19	299.86	290.19	9.67	299.86	290.19	299.86	290.19	299.86	299.86	280.51	299.86	3250.08
37	APGPCL-I	2.41	1.78	2.37	2.45	2.37	2.45	2.45	5.92	2.45	2.37	2.45	2.45	2.97	32.48
38	NNTPS	2.49	29.72	30.71	29.72	30.71	30.71	29.72	30.71	29.72	30.71	30.71	28.73	30.71	362.59
39	JNNSM Phase-II	2.50	360.00	372.00	360.00	372.00	372.00	360.00	372.00	360.00	372.00	372.00	348.00	372.00	4392.00
40	KSK Mahanadi	2.60	228.81	236.44	228.81	236.44	236.44	228.81	236.44	228.81	236.44	236.44	221.18	236.44	2791.47
41	Damodaram Sanjeevaiah Thermal power plant - I	2.61	448.25	463.19	448.25	239.07	463.19	448.25	463.19	448.25	463.19	463.19	433.31	463.19	5244.50
42	Damodaram Sanjeevaiah Thermal power plant - II	2.61	448.25	463.19	448.25	463.19	239.07	448.25	463.19	448.25	463.19	463.19	433.31	463.19	5244.50
43	NTTPS-I	2.67	233.56	241.35	134.84	241.35	241.35	233.56	241.35	233.56	183.80	241.35	225.78	241.35	2693.17
44	NTTPS-II	2.67	240.46	248.48	240.46	248.48	8.02	240.46	248.48	240.46	248.48	248.48	232.45	248.48	2693.17
45	NTTPS-III	2.67	230.19	237.86	216.51	237.86	237.86	172.64	176.37	230.19	237.86	237.86	222.51	237.86	2675.56
46	NTPC Simhadri Stage-I	2.68	200.65	162.86	61.00	214.87	252.22	243.92	86.44	243.92	252.22	252.22	236.08	252.22	2458.63
47	NTPC Simhadri Stage-II	2.68	33.67	34.81	33.67	89.88	71.49	98.24	34.81	98.24	101.58	101.58	95.08	101.58	894.61
48	NLC Stage-I	2.88	4.73	5.74	10.13	30.53	30.53	29.55	10.46	29.55	30.53	30.53	28.56	30.53	271.37
49	NLC Stage-II	2.88	16.90	17.47	16.90	50.97	44.39	49.33	17.47	49.33	50.97	50.97	47.68	50.97	463.34
50	Srivathsa (Exclusive EPDCL)	2.91	8.19	8.46	8.19	8.46	8.46	8.19	8.46	8.19	0.41	8.46	7.92	8.46	91.85
51	RTPP-I	3.14	78.88	81.51	78.88	180.31	180.31	230.19	81.51	230.19	71.95	228.22	197.28	237.86	1877.10
52	RTPP Stage-II	3.14	66.98	83.45	80.76	181.95	243.51	115.42	83.45	163.47	0.00	146.26	64.12	243.51	1472.87
53	RTPP Stage-III	3.14	0.00	40.76	39.44	118.93	118.93	115.09	21.04	39.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	93.37	587.00
54	RTPP Stage-IV	3.14	0.00	38.54	51.41	150.00	359.00	50.51	16.45	16.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	682.35
55	Kudigi	3.58	0.00	24.01	13.71	71.20	124.69	59.30	50.19	48.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	391.67
Total			5326.12	5358.77	5646.33	6179.90	6787.15	6963.25	5583.14	5830.11	5372.61	5640.55	5290.98	5901.87	69880.77

ANNEXURE - 08

APPROVED STATION / SOURCE WISE POWER PURCHASE COST FOR FY2019-20

S. No.	Generating Station / Stage	Variable Cost (Rs. / kWh)	DISPATCH			FIXED COST (Rs. Cr.)			FIXED COST (Rs./kWh)			Variable Cost (Rs.Cr.)			Total Power Purchase Cost (Rs. Cr.)			Power Purchase Cost per Unit (Rs./kWh)			
			EPDCL	SPDCL	STATE	EPDCL	SPDCL	STATE	EPDCL	SPDCL	STATE	EPDCL	SPDCL	STATE	EPDCL	SPDCL	STATE	EPDCL	SPDCL	STATE	
1	Swap Power (Receipts)	4.00	203.56	390.44	594.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	81.43	156.17	237.60	81.43	156.17	237.60	4	4	4
2	NCE - NCL Energy Ltd.	1.79	4.41	8.45	12.86	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.79	1.51	2.30	0.79	1.51	2.30	1.79	1.79	1.79
3	NCE - Mini Hydel	2.44	137.39	263.51	400.89	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	33.52	64.30	97.82	33.52	64.30	97.82	2.44	2.44	2.44
4	NCE - Solar Parks	4.10	1654.49	3173.32	4827.81	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	678.34	1301.06	1979.40	678.34	1301.06	1979.40	4.1	4.1	4.1
5	NCE - Bagasse	4.40	45.73	87.72	133.45	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	20.12	38.60	58.72	20.12	38.60	58.72	4.4	4.4	4.4
6	NCE - Wind Power	4.53	3155.04	6051.38	9206.42	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	1450.78	2801.79	4262.57	1450.78	2801.79	4262.57	4.53	4.53	4.53
7	NCE - Solar Projects (SPD)	5.50	395.41	758.40	1153.82	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	233.29	447.46	680.75	233.29	447.46	680.75	5.9	5.9	5.9
8	NCE - Industrial Waste based power project	6.23	11.87	22.76	34.63	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.39	14.18	21.57	7.39	14.18	21.57	6.23	6.23	6.23
9	NCE - Bio-Mass	6.46	100.58	192.92	293.50	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	54.98	124.52	189.60	54.98	124.62	189.60	6.46	6.46	6.46
10	NCE - MSW	6.50	55.11	124.89	190.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	44.93	86.17	131.10	44.93	86.17	131.10	6.9	6.9	6.9
11	Bundled Power -SOLAR	10.67	22.39	42.95	65.35	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	23.89	45.83	69.73	23.89	45.83	69.73	10.67	10.67	10.67
12	MACHKUND PH AP Share	0.00	109.78	210.57	320.35	11.66	22.35	34.01	1.06	1.06	1.06	0	0	0	11.66	22.35	34.01	1.06	1.06	1.06	
13	TUNGBHADRA PH AP Share	0.00	33.96	65.13	99.09	7.99	15.33	23.32	2.35	2.35	2.35	0	0	0	7.99	15.33	23.32	2.35	2.35	2.35	
14	Upper Sileru Power House	0.00	239.42	459.21	698.63	24.12	46.27	70.39	1.01	1.01	1.01	0	0	0	24.12	46.27	70.39	1.01	1.01	1.01	
15	Lower Sileru Power House	0.00	412.06	790.33	1202.39	46.23	88.68	134.91	1.12	1.12	1.12	0	0	0	46.23	88.68	134.91	1.12	1.12	1.12	
16	Donkarayi	0.00	29.51	56.61	86.12	2.51	4.82	7.33	0.85	0.85	0.85	0	0	0	2.51	4.82	7.33	0.85	0.85	0.85	
17	Srisailem Right Bank Power House	0.00	227.60	436.54	664.15	68.43	131.25	199.68	3.01	3.01	3.01	0	0	0	68.43	131.25	199.68	3.01	3.01	3.01	
18	Nagarjunasagar Right Bank Power House	0.00	39.60	75.96	115.57	7.04	13.50	20.54	1.78	1.78	1.78	0	0	0	7.04	13.50	20.54	1.78	1.78	1.78	
19	Penna Ahobilam	0.00	0.94	1.81	2.75	4.03	7.72	11.75	42.76	42.76	42.76	0	0	0	4.03	7.72	11.75	42.76	42.76	42.76	
20	Mini Hydel (Chettipeta)	0.00	0.95	1.82	2.77	0.30	0.58	0.88	3.18	3.18	3.18	0	0	0	0.30	0.58	0.88	3.18	3.18	3.18	
21	Nagarjunasagar Tail Pond Dam Power House	0.00	2.06	3.94	6.00	17.02	32.65	49.67	82.78	82.78	82.78	0	0	0	17.02	32.65	49.67	82.78	82.78	82.78	
22	NPC - MAPS	2.23	45.18	86.55	131.83	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	10.07	19.32	29.40	10.07	19.32	29.40	2.23	2.23	2.23	
23	NPC - Kaiga unit-I & II	3.22	135.09	259.10	394.19	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	43.50	83.43	126.93	43.50	83.43	126.93	3.22	3.22	3.22	
24	NPC - Kaiga unit -III & IV	3.22	144.05	276.30	420.35	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	46.39	88.97	135.35	46.39	88.97	135.35	3.22	3.22	3.22	
25	Talcher Stage-2	1.39	420.51	806.54	1227.06	29.92	57.40	87.32	0.71	0.71	0.71	58.45	112.11	170.56	88.38	169.51	257.88	2.10	2.10	2.10	

S. No.	Generating Station / Stage	Variable Cost	DISPATCH			FIXED COST (Rs. Cr.)			FIXED COST (Rs./kWh)			Variable Cost			Total Power Purchase			Power Purchase Cost		
			EPDCL	SPDCL	STATE	EPDCL	SPDCL	STATE	EPDCL	SPDCL	STATE	EPDCL	SPDCL	STATE	EPDCL	SPDCL	STATE	EPDCL	SPDCL	STATE
26	Sembcorp Energy (Formerly Thermal Powertech)	1.96	551.49	1057.76	1609.25	100.08	191.94	292.02	1.81	1.81	1.81	108.09	207.32	315.41	208.17	399.27	607.43	3.77	3.77	3.77
27	NTPC (SR)-Ramagundam Stage -3	2.15	173.19	332.17	505.36	12.85	24.66	37.51	0.74	0.74	0.74	37.24	71.42	108.65	50.09	96.07	146.16	2.89	2.89	2.89
28	APGCL-II	2.15	30.90	59.27	90.17	1.50	2.89	4.39	0.49	0.49	0.49	6.64	12.74	19.39	8.15	15.63	23.78	2.64	2.64	2.64
29	NTPC (SR)-Ramagundam Stage-1&2	2.18	622.59	1194.14	1816.73	47.85	91.77	139.62	0.77	0.77	0.77	135.73	260.32	396.05	183.57	352.09	535.67	2.95	2.95	2.95
30	Bundled power under JNNSM	2.18	117.98	226.29	344.28	16.52	31.68	48.20	1.40	1.4	1.4	25.72	49.33	75.05	42.24	81.01	123.25	3.58	3.58	3.58
31	Godavari Gas Power Ltd. (GGPL)	2.20	345.01	661.73	1006.74	27.26	52.28	79.53	0.79	0.79	0.79	75.90	145.58	221.48	103.16	197.86	301.02	2.99	2.99	2.99
32	Vallur Thermal Power Plant	2.20	222.96	427.63	650.58	39.98	76.67	116.65	1.79	1.79	1.79	49.05	94.08	143.13	89.03	170.75	259.78	3.99	3.99	3.99
33	LANCO Kondapalli (Gas) Phase-I	2.33	401.58	770.24	1171.82	38.55	73.94	112.49	0.96	0.96	0.96	93.57	179.47	273.03	132.12	253.41	385.53	3.29	3.29	3.29
34	Tuticorin	2.39	304.14	583.34	887.47	47.99	92.04	140.03	1.58	1.58	1.58	72.69	139.42	212.11	120.68	231.46	352.14	3.97	3.97	3.97
35	SPGL	2.39	323.54	620.54	944.08	29.77	57.09	86.86	0.92	0.92	0.92	77.32	148.31	225.63	107.09	205.40	312.49	3.31	3.31	3.31
36	NTTPS-IV	2.41	1113.80	2136.28	3250.08	118.24	226.78	345.02	1.06	1.06	1.06	268.43	514.84	783.27	386.66	741.62	1128.29	3.47	3.47	3.47
37	APGCL-I	2.41	11.13	21.35	32.48	0.71	1.37	2.08	0.64	0.64	0.64	2.68	5.15	7.83	3.40	6.51	9.91	3.05	3.05	3.05
38	NNTPS	2.49	124.26	238.33	362.59	25.02	48.00	73.02	2.01	2.01	2.01	30.94	59.34	90.28	55.96	107.34	163.30	4.50	4.50	4.50
39	JNNSM Phase-II	2.50	1505.14	2886.86	4392.00	150.51	288.69	439.20	1.00	1.00	1.00	376.28	721.72	1098.00	526.80	1010.40	1537.20	3.50	3.50	3.50
40	KSK Mahanadi	2.60	956.64	1834.83	2791.47	153.52	294.46	447.98	1.60	1.60	1.60	248.73	477.06	725.78	402.25	771.51	1173.76	4.20	4.20	4.20
41	Damodaram Sanjeevaiah Thermal power plant - I	2.61	1797.29	3447.21	5244.50	183.32	351.62	534.94	1.02	1.02	1.02	469.09	899.72	1368.81	652.42	1251.34	1903.75	3.63	3.63	3.63
42	Damodaram Sanjeevaiah Thermal power plant - II	2.61	1797.29	3447.21	5244.50	183.32	351.62	534.94	1.02	1.02	1.02	469.09	899.72	1368.81	652.42	1251.34	1903.75	3.63	3.63	3.63
43	NTTPS-I	2.67	922.95	1770.22	2693.17															
44	NTTPS-II	2.67	922.95	1770.22	2693.17															
45	NTTPS-III	2.67	922.95	1752.61	2675.56	275.66	528.72	804.38	1.00	1.00	1.00	739.28	1413.25	2152.53	1014.94	1941.97	2956.91	3.67	3.67	3.67
46	NTPC Simhadri Stage-I	2.68	984.93	1473.69	2458.63	106.05	203.41	309.46	1.08	1.38	1.26	263.96	394.95	658.91	370.01	598.36	968.37	3.76	4.06	3.94
47	NTPC Simhadri Stage-II	2.68	396.60	498.01	894.61	68.83	132.03	200.86	1.74	2.65	2.25	106.29	133.47	239.75	175.12	265.49	440.61	4.42	5.33	4.93
48	NLC Stage-I	2.88	113.41	157.96	271.37	7.92	15.19	23.11	0.70	0.96	0.85	32.66	45.49	78.16	40.58	60.68	101.27	3.58	3.84	3.73
49	NLC Stage-II	2.88	203.97	259.37	463.34	14.77	28.32	43.09	0.72	1.09	0.93	58.74	74.70	133.44	73.51	103.02	176.53	3.60	3.97	3.81
50	Srivathsa (Exclusive EPDCL)	2.91	91.85	0.00	91.85	4.44	0.00	4.44	0.48	0.48	0.48	26.73	0.00	26.73	31.16	0.00	31.16	3.39	0.00	3.39
51	RTPP-I	3.14	806.57	1070.54	1877.10	103.86	199.21	303.07	1.29	1.86	1.61	253.26	336.15	589.41	357.12	535.36	892.48	4.43	5.00	4.75
52	RTPP Stage-II	3.14	664.21	808.67	1472.87	100.22	192.21	292.43	1.51	2.38	1.99	208.56	253.92	462.48	308.78	446.14	754.91	4.65	5.52	5.13
53	RTPP Stage-III	3.14	284.42	302.58	587.00	93.00	178.38	271.38	3.27	5.90	4.62	89.31	95.01	184.32	182.31	273.39	455.70	6.41	9.04	7.76
54	RTPP Stage-IV	3.14	314.58	367.77	682.35	34.60	40.45	75.06	1.10	1.10	1.10	98.78	115.48	214.26	133.38	155.93	289.32	4.24	4.24	4.24
55	Kudigi	3.58	285.43	106.24	391.67	108.71	208.50	317.21	3.81	19.63	8.10	102.18	38.03	140.22	210.89	246.54	457.43	7.39	23.21	11.68
56	Purchase from SPDCL	4.02	616.34	0	616.34	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	247.77	0.00	247.77	247.77	0.00	247.77	4.02	0.00	4.02
57	Sale to EPDCL	4.02	0.00	-616.34	-616.34	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	-247.77	-247.77	0.00	-247.77	-247.77	0.00	4.02	4.02
58	Interest on pension bonds		0.00	0	0.00	295.39	566.56	861.95	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	295.39	566.56	861.95			
Total			25566.80	44313.97	69880.77	2609.71	4971.01	7580.71	1.02	1.12	1.08	7582.61	12923.74	20506.34	10192.32	17894.74	28087.06	3.99	4.04	4.02
Swap Power (Return)			1412.56	2709.29	4121.85	153.24	293.91	447.14				414.51	795.04	1209.55	567.75	1088.94	1656.69	4.02	4.02	4.02
Net Power Purchase Cost			24154.25	41604.68	65758.92	2456.47	4677.10	7133.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	7168.10	12128.70	19296.80	9624.57	16805.80	26430.37	3.99	4.04	4.02

ANNEXURE - 09

**GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH
ABSTRACT**

Energy, I&I Department – Providing of free power to Dhobighats (691) on par with Agricultural connections (free category) -Orders – Issued.

ENERGY, INFRASTRUCTURE & INVESTMENT (POWER.I) DEPARTMENT

G.O.Rt.No.75

Dated 27.06.2018

Read the following:

- 1) From the Chairman, AP Washermen Co-Op, Societies Federation Ltd., dated 06.11.2017.
- 2) Letter No.110/Minister (Energy)/2018, dated 16.05.2018.

@@@@@

ORDER:

In the reference 1st read above, the Washerman Association have represented (1) for waiver of all pending dues payable towards power supply made to the Dhobighats; and (2) to extending all the benefits to the Dhobighats on par with beneficiaries getting Agriculture connections (Free category).

- 2) The Government after careful examination of the matter decide and here by extend all the benefits to the Dhobighats (691) on par with agriculture connections (free category) to extend helping hand and as an encouragement to the Washerman in the state.
- 3) The CMD, APTRANSCO, CMD/APEPDCL and CMD/APSPDCL shall take further necessary action accordingly.
- 4) This order issues with the approval of Finance Department vide their U.O. No.45027/165/FMU-Rev, I&C & Energy/2018, dated 30.05.2018.

(BY ORDER IN THE NAME OF THE GOVERNER OF ANDHRA PRADESH)

AJAY JAIN
PRINCIPAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

- To
- 1) The Chairman & Managing Director, APTRANSCO, Vijayawada.
 - 2) The Chairman & Managing Director, APSPDCL, Tirupati.
 - 3) The Chairman & Managing Director, APEPDCL, Visakhapatnam.
 - 4) The Secretary, APERC, Hyderabad.

Copy to:
The P.S., to Hon'ble Minister for Energy.
The P.S., to Prl. Secretary, Energy, 1&I Dept.

//Forwarded :: By Order //



Ch. Sudarshana Raju
SECTION OFFICER

ANNEXURE - 10

GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH
ABSTRACT

Energy, I&I Department - Providing of free power to Horticultural Nurseries -
Orders - Issued.

ENERGY, INFRASTRUCTURE & INVESTMENT (POWER.I) DEPARTMENT

G.O.RT.No. 39

Dated: 14-03-2018

Read:

Letter No.14/Minister (Energy)/2018, dated 07.02.2018.

@@@@@

ORDER:

Nursery farmers Association have represented (1) for waiver of all pending dues payable towards power supply made to the Nurseries and (2) Extending all the benefits to the nursery farmers on par with beneficiaries getting Agriculture connections (Free category).

2) The Government after careful consideration decided to extend all the benefits to the nursery farmers on par with agriculture connections (free category) to extend helping hand and as an encouragement to the Nursery farmers in the state.

3) Government has also decided for waiver of all the pending dues payable towards power supply by the nurseries.

4) The Department shall adjust the above expenditure within the allocation made in the budget. This has got the approval of Finance Department vide Fin. U.O. No.45027/62/FMU-Rev, I&C & Energy/2018, dated 05.03.2018.

5) The CMD, APTRANSCO, CMD/APEPDCL and CMD/APSPDCL shall take necessary action accordingly.

(BY ORDER AND IN THE NAME OF THE GOVERNOR OF ANDHRA PRADESH)

AJAY JAIN
PRINCIPAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

To

- 1) The Chairman & Managing Director, APTRANSCO, Vijayawada.
- 2) The Chairman & Managing Director, APSPDCL, Tirupati.
- 3) The Chairman & Managing Director, APEPDCL, Visakhapatnam.
- 4) The Secretary, APERC, Hyderabad.

Copy to:

The P.S., to Hon'ble Minister for Energy
The P.S., to Pri. Secretary, Energy, I&I Dept.

// Forwarded:: By Order //

Ch. Sankar Kumar Raju
SECTION OFFICER



GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRAPRADESH
ENERGY, INFRASTRUCTURE & INVESTMENT (POWER-I) DEPARTMENT

Lr.No.3275/Power.I/2017

Dated:09.03.2018

From
The Prl.Secretary to Government,
Energy, I&I Department,
A.P.Secretariat,
Velagapudi, Guntur District.

To
The Secretary,
AP Electricity Regularity Commission,
Hyderabad - 500004.

Sir,

Sub:Energy, I&I Dept. - Providing free power to Horticultural
Nurseries - Reg.

Ref: Lr.No.14/Minister (Energy)/2018, dated. 07.02.2018.

The Government after careful consideration and to extend helping hand as an encouragement to the Nursery Formers in the state, hereby decided to extend all the benefits to the nursery formers on par with beneficiaries getting agriculture connections (free category) and for this an amount of Rs.3.76 crores is required for the year 2018-19 and an amount of Rs.3.2 crores is to be paid additionally to the Discoms for waiver of all the pending dues payable towards power supply made to the Nurseries. The Department is adjusting this within the allocation made in the budget.

2. The Secretary, APERC, Hyderabad shall take necessary action accordingly.

Yours faithfully

Ch. Sankarabasa Raju

for PRINCIPAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

Electricity Regulator
2/10

ANNEXURE - 11

**GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH
ENERGY, INFRASTRUCTURE & INVESTMENT (Power 1) DEPARTMENT**

Lr. No. 298/Power.I/2017

Dated:14.02.2019

From
The Prl. Secretary to Government,
Energy, I&I Department,
A.P. Secretariat, Velagapudi,
Guntur District.

To
The Secretary,
APERC, #11-4-660, 4th Floor,
Singareni Bhavan, Redhills,
Hyderabad.

Sir,

Sub: Energy, I&I Department – ARR/Tariff proposals submitted by
Distribution Licensees for Retail supply business for FY 2019-
20 – Commission Determined Tariff – Communicated – Reg.

Ref: Your letter No. APERC / Secy / Tariff / F: T-76 / D.No.125 /
2019, Date 08-02-2019.

@@@

With reference to your letter cited above, Government of Andhra Pradesh have communicated its approvals for providing a sum of Rs. 7064.27 crores as subsidy to licensees under Section 65 of the Electricity act, 2003 for the FY 2019-20.

2. The Secretary(I/c), APERC is requested to take further necessary action for release of tariff order for Financial Year 2019-20, as requested.

Yours Faithfully,

Ch. Sundararam Reddy
for Principal Secretary to Government

ANNEXURE - 12

GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH ABSTRACT

Energy Infrastructure & Investment Department - Providing of free power to Laundries run by BPL Rajaka community, free power to shops of Goldsmith, free power to MBC households - Orders - Issued.

ENERGY, INFRASTRUCTURE & INVESTMENT (POWER.I) DEPARTMENT

G.O.Rt.No. 24

Dated: 15/02/2019.
Read the following:

1. From the Principal Secretary to Government, BC Welfare Department. U.O. Note. No: BCW01-BCCODBCW (MISC)/9/2019, dated: 05.02.2019.
2. G.O.RT. No.15, Energy, I&I(Power. I) Department, dt.06-02-2019.

ORDER:

In the reference 1st read above, the Principal Secretary to Government, BC Welfare Department, while communicating a copy of the proceedings of the Council of Ministers held on 31.1.2019, has requested the Energy, I&I Department to provide free power to the following communities as detailed below:

- 1) The Council of Ministers have agreed to provide free power up to (150) units to laundries run by BPL Rajaka Community.
- 2) The Council of Ministers have agreed to provide free power up to (100) units to the shops of professional Goldsmith who belongs to BPL Category.
- 3) The Council of Ministers have agreed to provide free power up to (100) units to the house hold of Below Poverty Line MBC communities considering the request of the Community.
- 4) The Council of Ministers have agreed to provide free power up to (150) units to saloons run by BPL Nayee Brahmin Communities.

2. The Energy, I&I Department, vide ref.2 read above, has already been issued orders in respect of point.4 i.e., providing free power up to (150) units to Hair Cutting Saloons.

3. Government, after careful examination of the rest of the three categories, mentioned at points-1 to 3 in para.1 above, have decided and hereby approved the following:

- i. Providing free power up to (150) units to laundries run by BPL Rajaka Community.

- ii. Providing free power up to (100) units to the shops of professional Goldsmith who belong to BPL Category.
- iii. Provide free power up to (100) units to the house hold of Below Poverty Line MBC communities.

4. The BC welfare department will provide necessary budget to the Energy I&I Department for implementation of the Schemes. The Department is advised to implement the scheme under DBT mode.

5. The CMD APTRANSCO, CMD APSPDCL, CMD APEPDCL shall take further necessary action accordingly.

6. This order issues with the approval of Finance department vide their U.O No.FIN01-FMU0ASD(IIE)/8/2019-FMU-IIE dt.15.02.2019.

(BY ORDER AND IN THE NAME OF GOVERNOR OF ANDHRAPRADESH)

AJAY JAIN
PRINCIPAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

To:

- 1) The Chairman & Managing Director, APTRANSCO, Vijayawada.
- 2) The Chairman & Managing Director, APSPDCL, Tirupati.
- 3) The Chairman & Managing Director, APEPDCL, Visakhapatnam.
- 4) The P.S to Prl. Secretary, to B.C Welfare Dept.

Copy To:

- The P.S., to Hon'ble Chief Minister.
The P.S., to Hon'ble Minister for Energy.
The P.S., to Prl. Secretary, Energy, I&I Dept.

// FORWARDED :: BY ORDER //

SECTION OFFICER

NNEXURE - 13

**GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH
ABSTRACT**

Energy, I&I Department – Providing of free power supply upto 150 units per month to Hair Cutting Saloons - Orders – Issued.

ENERGY, INFRASTRUCTURE & INVESTMENT (POWER.I) DEPARTMENT

G.O.Rt.No.15

Dated: 04/02/2019
Read:

- 1) Letter No.149/Minister (Energy)/2018, dated 14.06.2018.
- 2) From the Managing Director, AP Nayee Brahmins Co-Op, Societies Federation Ltd., dated 22.10.2018.

@@@@@

ORDER:

In the reference 1st read above, the leaders belonging to Barber Community have represented to Government to extend free power supply to the hair cutting saloons/shops, as the Hon'ble Chief Minister has formally agreed in a public meeting held at Vijayawada to provide free power supply to hair cutting saloons.

2) The above proposal has been examined in consultation with the Backward Classes Welfare Department. As per the details obtained from the BCW Department, there is a total number of 17,748 barber shops registered having service connections under category-II upto the Financial Year 2017-2018. The financial commitment to Government for providing 150 units per month for free power supply to the hair cutting saloons/shops, per annum would be around Rs.32.00crores.

3) After careful examination of the matter, Government hereby approved for extending free power supply upto 150 units per month to the Hair Cutting Saloons/shops. The BC welfare Department will provide necessary budget to the Energy, I & I Department for implementation of the scheme.

3) The CMD, APTRANSCO, CMD/APEPDCL and CMD/APSPDCL shall take further necessary action accordingly.

4) This order issues with the approval of Finance Department vide their U.O. No.FIN01-64030/24/2018-FMU-Energy-Fin, dated 01.01.2018.

(BY ORDER IN THE NAME OF THE GOVERNOR OF ANDHRA PRADESH)

AJAY JAIN
PRINCIPAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

P.T.O



4-63
12/11/19

// 2 //

To

- 1) The Chairman & Managing Director, APTRANSCO, Vijayawada.
- 2) The Chairman & Managing Director, APSPDCL, Tirupati.
- 3) The Chairman & Managing Director, APEPDCL, Visakhapatnam.
- 4) The Secretary, APERC, Hyderabad.
- 5) Principal Secretary to Govt., BC Welfare Department, AP Secretariat.

Copy to:

The P.S., to Hon'ble Minister for Energy.

The P.S., to Prl. Secretary, Energy, 1&I Dept.

//Forwarded: By Order //

Ch. Sundar Kumar Reddy

SECTION OFFICER

S. Sa

ANNEXURE – 14

Cross Subsidy Surcharge (CSS) filed by APSPDCL for FY2019-20

Category	Average Revenue Realization (Only Demand & Energy Charges)	Per Unit Cost of Power Purchase	Wheeling Charges	Applicable Loss	Cost of Regulatory Asset	CSS (Rs./Unit)	20% of Average Revenue Realization	CSS (Rs./Unit)
High Tension								
HT Category at 11 kv								
HT I (A): General	9.20	4.17	1.46	10.36%	0.00	3.09	1.84	1.84
HT I (B): Energy Intensive Industries	5.82	4.17	1.46	10.36%	0.00	-	1.15	-
HT I (C): Aquaculture and Animal Husbandry	4.07	4.17	1.46	10.36%	0.00	-	0.81	-
HT I (D): Poultry Hatcheries and Poultry Feed								
Mixing Plants	7.25	4.17	1.46	10.36%	0.00	1.14	1.45	1.14
HT II: Others	10.15	4.17	1.46	10.36%	0.00	4.07	2.04	2.04
HT II (B): Religious Places	5.20	4.17	1.46	10.36%	0.00	-	1.04	-
HT II (C): Function Halls/Auditoriums	11.77	4.17	1.46	10.36%	0.00	5.55	2.35	2.35
HT II F Startup power	11.77	4.17	1.46	10.36%	0.00	5.55	2.35	2.35
HT III: Public Infrastructure and Tourism	9.40	4.17	1.46	10.36%	0.00	3.29	1.83	1.88
HT IV Government LIS	5.82	4.17	1.46	10.36%	0.00	-	1.15	-
HT IV CPWS	4.85	4.17	1.46	10.36%	0.00	-	0.93	-
HT VI: Townships & Residential Colonies	6.63	4.17	1.46	10.36%	0.00	0.52	1.33	0.52
HT VIII: Temporary	9.50	4.17	1.46	10.36%	0.00	3.38	1.90	1.90
Category: RESCOs	0.33	4.17	1.46	10.36%	0.00	-	0.07	-
HT Category at 33 kv								
HT I (A): General	7.35	4.17	0.54	7.25%	0.00	2.35	1.43	1.48
HT I (B): Energy Intensive Industries	5.37	4.17	0.54	7.25%	0.00	0.33	1.07	0.33
HT I (D) : Poultry Hatcheries and Poultry Feed								
Mixing Plants	8.55	4.17	0.54	7.25%	0.00	3.51	1.71	1.71
HT II: Others	9.14	4.17	0.54	7.25%	0.00	4.10	1.83	1.83
HT II (B): Religious Places	5.12	4.17	0.54	7.25%	0.00	0.08	1.02	0.08
HT II (C) : Function Halls / Auditoriums	11.77	4.17	0.54	7.25%	0.00	6.73	2.35	2.35
HT II F Startup power	11.77	4.17	0.54	7.25%	0.00	6.73	2.35	2.35
HT III: Public Infrastructure and Tourism	8.37	4.17	0.54	7.25%	0.00	3.33	1.67	1.67
HT IV Agriculture								
HT IV CPWS	4.85	4.17	0.54	7.25%	0.00	-	0.93	-
HT VI: Townships & Residential Colonies	6.93	4.17	0.54	7.25%	0.00	1.30	1.39	1.39
HT Category at 132 kv								
HT I (A): General	6.70	4.17	0.46	4.06%	0.00	1.38	1.34	1.34
HT I (B): Energy Intensive Industries	4.95	4.17	0.46	4.06%	0.00	0.14	0.99	0.14
HT II: Others	8.00	4.17	0.46	4.06%	0.00	3.19	1.60	1.60
HT II F Startup power	8.00	4.17	0.46	4.06%	0.00	3.19	1.60	1.60
HT IV Government LIS	5.82	4.17	0.46	4.06%	0.00	1.01	1.15	1.01
HT V: Railway Traction	5.44	4.17	0.46	4.06%	0.00	0.53	1.09	0.63

ANNEXURE – 15

Cross Subsidy Surcharge (CSS) filed by APEPDCL for FY2019-20

Category	T	C	D	L	R	$S=T-(C/(1-L/100))+D+R$	$A = 0.2*T$	$CSS = \min (S,A)$
	Revenue Realization (Only Demand & Energy Charges)	Per Unit Cost of Power Purchase	Wheeling Charges	Applicable Loss	Cost of Regulatory Asset	CSS (Rs./Unit)	20 % of Average Revenue Realization	CSS (Rs./Unit)
High Tension								
HT Category at 11 kv								
HT I (A): General	8.20	4.16	1.09	0.10	-	2.50	1.64	1.64
HT I (C): Aquaculture and Animal Husbandry	3.98	4.16	1.09	0.10	-	-	0.80	-
HT I (D): Poultry Hatcheries and Poultry Feed Mixing Plants	7.93	4.16	1.09	0.10	-	2.23	1.59	1.59
HT II: Others	11.00	4.16	1.09	0.10	-	5.30	2.20	2.20
HT II (B): Religious Places	5.23	4.16	1.09	0.10	-	-	1.05	-
HT II (C): Function Halls/Auditoriums	11.77	4.16	1.09	0.10	-	6.07	2.35	2.35
HT II (F) : Startup Power for Captive Generating plants , Co-generating plants and Renewable Generation Plants	11.77	4.16	1.09	0.10	-	6.07	2.35	2.35
HT III: Public Infrastructure and Tourism	9.77	4.16	1.09	0.10	-	4.07	1.95	1.95
HT IV Government LIS	5.82	4.16	1.09	0.10	-	0.12	1.16	0.12
HT IV CPWS	4.89	4.16	1.09	0.10	-	-	0.98	-
HT VI: Townships & Residential Colonies	6.84	4.16	1.09	0.10	-	1.14	1.37	1.14
HT VII: Green Power	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HT VIII: Temporary	14.43	4.16	1.09	0.10	-	8.72	2.89	2.89
Category: RESCOs	0.88	4.16	1.09	0.10	-	-	0.18	-
HT Category at 33 kv								
HT I (A): General	7.19	4.16	0.52	0.07	-	2.21	1.44	1.44
HT I (B): Energy Intensive Industries	5.37	4.16	0.52	0.07	-	0.40	1.07	0.40
HT I (D) : Poultry Hatcheries and Poultry Feed Mixing Plants	6.19	4.16	0.52	0.07	-	1.22	1.24	1.22
HT II: Others	9.56	4.16	0.52	0.07	-	4.58	1.91	1.91
HT II (F) : Startup Power for Captive Generating plants , Co-generating plants and Renewable Generation Plants	11.77	4.16	0.52	0.07	-	6.80	2.35	2.35
HT III: Public Infrastructure and Tourism	8.14	4.16	0.52	0.07	-	3.17	1.63	1.63
HT IV Government LIS	5.82	4.16	0.52	0.07	-	0.85	1.16	0.85
HT VI: Townships & Residential Colonies	6.62	4.16	0.52	0.07	-	1.64	1.32	1.32
HT VIII: Temporary	22.10	4.16	0.52	0.07	-	17.13	4.42	4.42
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HT Category at 132 kv								
HT I (A): General	7.68	4.16	0.44	0.04	-	2.91	1.54	1.54
HT I (B): Energy Intensive Industries	4.95	4.16	0.44	0.04	-	0.18	0.99	0.18
HT II: Others	9.79	4.16	0.44	0.04	-	5.02	1.96	1.96
HT II (F) : Startup Power for Captive Generating plants , Co-generating plants and Renewable Generation Plants	11.77	4.16	0.44	0.04	-	7.00	2.35	2.35
HT IV Government LIS	5.82	4.16	0.44	0.04	-	1.05	1.16	1.05
HT V: Railway Traction	5.43	4.16	0.44	0.04	-	0.66	1.09	0.66

Annexure-16

Minutes of Joint meeting of State Advisory Committee (12th) and State Co-ordination Forum (7th) held on 30.11.2018 in the Conference Hall, 3rd Floor, SLDC Building, Vidyuth Soudha, Vijayawada.

The Joint meeting of State Advisory Committee (12th) and State Co-ordination Forum (7th) was convened on 30.11.2018. The list of members who have attended to the meeting is enclosed as Annexure.

- Sri Justice G. Bhavani Prasad, Chairman, APERC and Chairman, State Coordination Forum (SCF) & State Advisory Committee (SAC), welcomed all participants on behalf of the Hon'ble Andhra Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission and said that meetings at regular intervals could not be conducted due to the time taken for reconstitution of the State Advisory Committee and the State Govt. has also considered revising the members of the State Coordination Forum and accordingly reconstituted it. He has expressed happiness over the attendance of the Members for the meeting.
- Hon'ble Chairman/APERC has explained about the agenda of the meeting i.e. the proposed amendments to the Electricity Act, 2003 and National Tariff Policy, 2016 and the ARRs and FPTs for FY2019-20 filed by APDISCOMs and requested all the Members of SAC & SCF to give their valuable comments / suggestions on the same and said that all the material received on the amendments from those who are not directly submitting to the GoI, will be forwarded to GoI. The Chairman requested the Joint Managing Director/ Fin., Comml., IPC, HRD & IT /APTRANSCO to commence the proceedings on behalf of CMD/APTRANSCO & Convenor, SCF.
- Sri P. Dinesh, JMD/Fin., Comml., IPC, HRD & IT, APTRANSCO and CMDs/APDISCOMs offered floral welcome to the Hon'ble Chairman and Hon'ble Members of the Commission and welcomed all the participants to the meeting.
- JMD/Fin., Comml., IPC, HRD & IT, APTRANSCO has directed M/s KPMG to put forth the brief presentation prepared by them by consolidating the comments of the utilities on the Proposed Amendments on Electricity Act, 2003 and National Tariff Policy, 2016.

The following are the comments/Suggestions of AP Power utilities on the Amendments proposed in Electricity Act, 2003:

Section	Proposed Amendment	Comments
Section 14: Grant of License (14th Proviso)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate Commission may grant license for transmission, distribution, trading and supply of electricity • Appropriate Commission may grant license to 2 or more persons for supply within the same area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No Change in existing provision. • This will lead to cherry picking of areas/consumer categories with higher cross subsidy. • As a result, incumbent licensee with USO shall continue to supply to all categories including low end Domestic and Agricultural consumers.
Section 85: Selection Committee for State Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selection committee shall comprise of only 1 State representative out of 6 members i.e. CS of State Govt. • The Committee shall be chaired by servicing judge of Supreme Court. • Other Members shall be Secretary of MoP & MNRE, Chairpersons of CERC & CEA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No change should be made in existing provisions. • Infringement in autonomy of the State Commission. • The proposed amendment is unnecessary as it provides SERC to be headed by SC judge whereas CERC is to be headed by Chairperson of -Public Enterprises Selection Board (PESB).
Section 78: Selection Committee for Central Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selection committee shall comprise of 6 members with no representation from State Govt. • The Committee shall be chaired by Chairperson of PESB • Other Members shall be Secretary of MoP, MNRE, Legal Dept. & two persons nominated by Central Govt. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No change should be made in existing provisions. • The existing provisions should be modified by considering nomination of two Chief Secretaries from State Govt. by rotation in the selection committee.
Section 7: Generating Company and requirement for setting up of generating station	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any generating company before establishing or expanding the capacity of a generating station shall submit a detailed project report, as may be specified, to the Authority. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No change should be made in existing provisions. • Submission of DPR is not required for competitively won power projects and since NTP also promotes for competitive bidding, proposed amendment is not needed. • Approval process and associated timelines shall lead to increase in construction period there shall be increase in associated costs such as IDC, capex, etc. which will lead to unnecessary burdening of the consumers.
Section 7: Generating Company and requirement for setting up of generating station	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • any generating company establishing or expanding the generating station shall build and maintain reserve including spinning reserve capacity as may be specified by the CEA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proposed provision shall lead to creation of decentralised spinning reserve. This decentralised spinning reserve shall be ineffectively utilised resulting in higher costs and unnecessary burdening of consumers of the state.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State Governments in consultation with Appropriate Commission should be responsible for determining spinning reserve capacity
Section 11: Directions to Generating Companies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State Govt. in case of generating station owned by the state and Central Government in all other cases may specify O&M as per directions of that Govt. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No change should be made in existing provisions. Electricity is a concurrent subject and State has responsibility to ensure adequate supply of power. State Govt. is better placed to take decisions based on local situation therefore, it should have power to issue directions to generating stations situated within the State which do not have subsisting contracts. Any direction by Central Govt. for supply outside the home State, should be issued with concurrence of concerned State Govt.
Section 49: Agreements with respect to supply or purchase of electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All sale/purchase of power shall be through PPAs. Such long term/medium term/short term PPAs shall be designed by CEA with approval of Central Govt. Penalty of Rs.1 Cr / day for violation of PPA terms and cancellation of PPA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No change should be made in existing provision. Existing process of issuance of SBD by minister of power and modifications to be approved by appropriate commission is very robust. CEA should not be finalizing PPA format which contains mostly commercial matters.
Section 14: Grant of License (15th Proviso)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State Government in consultation with the Appropriate Commission and Central Government may, in public interest, permit more than one distribution licensee to operate in any area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This will invite unnecessary interference of Central Government in State specific issues which shall lead to delays in the process eventually becoming detrimental to the interest of the consumers. In the proviso the word “and Central Government” should be dropped.
Section 14: Grant of License (18th Proviso)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Person intending to generate and supply electricity from Renewable Energy Sources, such person shall not require any license. Such person should comply with measures specified by CEA under Sections 53 & 73. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Change in existing provisions. This provision will lead to cherry-picking of areas by supply licensee based on cost of generation wherein thermal is costing around Rs. 4-4.5 per unit and solar power is costing around Rs. 2.5 per unit. The amended provision shall also lead to difficulty in integration of generation from RE sources resulting in poor grid stability and security. Banking should be considered for lean seasons with lesser RE generation, however, the amended provision does not provide for it. This proviso will promote delicensing of supply business.
Section 42: Duties of distribution licensee & supply licensee and open access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution licensee or supply licensee, as the case may be, shall have the obligation to supply 24x7 power to its consumers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AP is supplying 24 hr. power to its consumers with Ag. Connections being provided 7 hours of electricity. To provide 24 hr. supply to Ag. Consumers, timeline should be determined by State Govt. in consultation with SERC.

<p>Section 45: Power to recover charges</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any subsidy to be provided to any category of consumer shall be only through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) scheme. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DBT is yet to witness its first successful implementation • Forum of Regulators (FOR) in consultation with State Govt. should come up with a detailed framework. • In AP, DBT can be implemented to all categories except for 17.59 Lakh Agl. consumers. • Cash flow issue – farmers shall pay the bill and reimbursement by the State govt. through DBT. This shall increase working capital for the farmer. • Electricity connection is in on the name of the applicant whereas, farm activity is being done by Lessee. Hence, DBT implementation would be difficult.
<p>Section 55: Use, etc. of meters</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Licensee cannot supply electricity except through meter. • Provision for extending timelines by State Commission has been dispensed off. • Central Government will specify the level of consumption of consumers for whom smart meter is to be installed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central Government should not interfere with metering issues specific to State. • Level of consumption should be determined by the State Govt. in consultation with Appropriate Commission. • Its implementation should be done in a phased manner as determined by the State govt. in consultation with appropriate Commission.
<p>Section 61: Tariff Regulations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cross subsidization of tariff of consumers shall not exceed 20 %. • It shall be progressively reduced and eliminated within 3 years. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No change in Existing provision. • Achieving the level of 20% should be in phased manner as recommended by SERC. • Elimination of cross subsidy should not be undertaken as it will lead to higher tariffs for vulnerable sections of society and eventually on State govt.
<p>Section 62: Tariff Regulations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tariff determined after the date of implementation of the transfer scheme, for retail sale of electricity shall be ceiling tariff and the supply licensee shall be entitled to charge lower than such ceiling tariff. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intended separation of Distribution license and Supply license and allowing multiple Supply licensees shall lead to cherry picking of certain areas/ categories with higher cross subsidy. Hence no change in existing provision. • Incumbent Licensee with USO shall continue to supply to all categories including low end Domestic and Agricultural consumers. • Cross Subsidy Surcharge (CSS) pool should be created where Licensee charging tariff more than Cost of Service contribute while the one charging lower tariff receive from pool.
<p>Section 166(7): Coordination Forum, FOR, District Committee and Forum of</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Central Government shall constitute a Forum of Electrical Inspectors consisting of the Chief Electrical Inspectors and the Electrical Inspectors of the Central Government and the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No Change in existing provision. • The Electrical Inspectors need not have a forum as their activities are confined to regulatory powers under the Act and the regulations made by the CEA.

Electrical Inspectors	State Governments and specify its functions.	
Miscellaneous : New Section		<p><u>Additional Provisions to be added.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recent shortages of coal supply have let shutdown of units leading to purchase of costlier power from market on short term basis and hence burdening of consumers with higher tariff. The Act should include a section on enhancing accountability of central coal agencies for ensuring timely supply of coal and stricter penal action on any associated delays. Congestion in railways also creates troubles in ensuring timely supply of coal. Since Railways has been given the status of deemed licensee under this Act, its role in ensuring timely fuel supply should be increased with associated penalties for delivery delays should also be brought under the ambit of this Act.

Comments/Suggestions of AP Power utilities on the Key Amendments to the National Tariff Policy, 2016

Section	Proposed Amendment	Comments
Section 5.11 (a) Return on Investment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interest rates are dynamic and determined as per RBI monetary policy whereas, ROE at fixed rate of 16% doesn't encourage investments when the interest rates are high and vice versa. Currently, CERC allows Pre-tax RoE of 24% when the base rates of banks in the market are available at 8-9%. This implies 250- 300 % of base rate for equity investor. Hence, dynamic Pre-tax RoE linked with SBI Base Rate + Risk Margin for equity contribution proposed.
Section 5.11 (b): Equity Norms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For financing of future capital cost of projects, a Debt: Equity ratio of 70:30 shall be adopted. Promoters will be free to have higher quantum of equity investments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Normative D: E should be revised, if appropriate, to 75: 25 based on the market conditions. Since equity contribution is purely dependent upon the ability of the developer, any contribution below the normative component of 30% should not be considered as pass through. Alternatively, ROCE method should be allowed with normative D:E without any pass through of benefits.

<p>Section 5.11 (d): Cost of Debt</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No Change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benefit/ impact due to structuring of debt/ rate variation during the control period should be passed on to the consumers and developers in the ratio of 50:50. • However, interest rate/ cost of debt should be linked to base rate (varied as per RBI monetary policy) instead of fixed rate during the control period.
<p>Section 6.4 (1): Energy Generation including Co-generation from Renewable Energy Sources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Power has already issued 'Long term growth trajectory of RPOs' for non-solar as well as solar sources, uniformly for all States/UTs, initially for three years from 2016-17 to 2018-19. Further Trajectory for the period till year 2022 and also further beyond that, if required, shall be notified by the Ministry of Power in consultation with MNRE from time to time. All SERCs will adopt the RPO trajectory issued by Central Government..... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Round the clock (RTC) RPO should be encouraged. • SERCs should continue with the role of determination of RPOs based on State specific conditions. • Procurement Based Incentive (PBI) mechanism can be introduced for States exceeding the RPO targets. • Penalties can be strictly levied on States for not achieving the RPO targets which will eventually regulate the market of REC.
<p>Section 7.1 (3) : Transmission Pricing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currently, POC charges for various States are different and the max. to min. charges is in range of 3-4 times. In addition, inter-State POC for renewables have been made nil. • Ceiling of 2- 2.5 times from maximum to minimum POC charges should be ensured.
<p>Section 8.0 : Distribution</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It shall be mandatory for the Distribution Company to show to the respective Commission that they have tied up long term/ medium term PPAs to meet the annual average power requirement in their area of supply, failing which their license shall be liable to be suspended. 24 hours supply of adequate and uninterrupted power may be ensured to all categories of consumers by March, 2019 or earlier... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AP has tied up its resources for supplying 24 hr. power to its consumers except Agricultural connections. • Agl. connections in AP are being provided 7 hours of electricity. • In order to supply 24 hours, sufficient time is required to plan infrastructural investments. Deadline of March, 2019 should be increased to March, 2020.
<p>Section 8.2.1 (3): Framework for revenue requirements and costs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Appropriate Commission shall determine the tariff without taking into account any subsidy components. Any subsidy to be given to any category of consumers shall be given by way of Direct Benefit Transfer directly into their accounts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DBT is yet to be seen. • FOR or any other Central agency should come up with a detailed framework. • In AP, DBT can be implemented to all categories except agriculture.

<p>Section 8.3 : Tariff design: Linkage of tariffs to cost of service</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2. In a time frame of three years Electricity Supply shall shift from a post paid basis to pre-paid basis with the meters being designed to automatically cut off supply when the amount credited is exhausted. Accordingly the meters will be Smart Meter in a pre-paid mode for bigger consumers and simple prepaid meter for smaller consumers. The trajectory for this shall be laid down by the Appropriate Commission with priority given to areas with high losses. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is a welcome initiative but poorer section of society will find it difficult to prepay in advance. This should be implemented in categories of consumers who consume more than 200 units per month Further it should also provide option to consumer to choose from pre-paid or post-paid meter. Its implementation should be backed with experience gained from pilots.
<p>Section 8.3 : Tariff design: Linkage of tariffs to cost of service</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3.cross-subsidies are reduced and the tariff for all consumer categories are brought within $\pm 20\%$ of the average cost of supply effective from 1st April 2019 or earlier. Provided that the consumers belonging to poorer sections of the society who consume below 60 kWh per month may receive a special support through cross subsidy. Effective tariffs for such designated group of consumers will be at least 50% of the average cost of supply after taking into account the subsidy given by the State Government through DBT mechanism in accordance with para 8.3A(11) of this Policy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Linking the tariff for all others consumers with average CoS of Distribution Licensee is a progressive step. Since cheapest source of power would be allocated to agriculture and poor consumers, CoS should be computed excluding the cheapest source of power allocated to agriculture and poor consumers. The deadline for its implementation should be increased to three years from the date of notification.
<p>Section 8.3 (8): Section 8.3 : Tariff design: Linkage of tariffs to cost of service</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In order to promote electric mobility and for enhancing energy security, SERCs may lay down appropriate tariff framework for electricity supply from the Discom to the charging stations such that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Tariff shall be less than or equal to the average cost of supply determined based on AT&C loss level of 15% or actual, whichever is lower, and (b) there shall be single part tariff for this purpose in the initial 3 years 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is a progressive step. Tariff should be close to CoS with an incremental charge over CoS to ensure recovery of investment in public charging infrastructure. The proposed single part tariff should not be limited to 3 years.
<p>Section 8.3 (A): Simplificati</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Based on the 'purpose of use', there shall be not more than five major consumer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rationalization of categories into five major categories is a major and welcome step

<p>on of tariff categories and rationalization of retail tariff</p>	<p>categories such as Domestic, Commercial, Agricultural, Industrial and Institutional.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (9) In order to reflect the actual share of fixed cost in the revenue requirement of Distribution licensees, there is need to enhance recovery through fixed charges. The fixed charge shall be so set that it leads to recovery of at least 50% of the fixed costs in case of Domestic and Agriculture categories and at least 75% recovery of fixed costs in case of other categories progressively over next three years..... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It would be very difficult for AP since the State has incentivized many categories. Rationalization into 8 to 10 categories should be looked upon. • Recovery of fixed costs should be increased to 100% for all categories. Proposed framework provides for a straight loss of 50% and 25% in recovery of fixed costs.
<p>Section 8.5: Cross-subsidy surcharge and additional surcharge for open access</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provided further that the open access customer shall be liable to pay cross subsidy surcharge for a maximum period of one year from the date of opting for open access. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposed amendment is in violation of the provisions of the Electricity Act which provides for progressive reduction and not elimination of such surcharge. • AP would like to continue with the existing setup with respect to CSS • Since, proposed tariff should be not more than 20% of the average CoS of Distribution licensee, CSS should also be allowed up to 20% of the tariff.

➤ Chairman, APERC has requested Sri K. Ranganatham, Advisor for Power Sector, Energy Department to brief the meeting about the deliberations of the meeting held at Ministry of Power, GoI on 29.11.2018 on the proposed amendments of Electricity Act, 2003 and National Tariff Policy, 2016.

Sri K. Ranganatham, has informed the deliberations of the meeting held at MoP, GoI as follows.

- Extension of 24 hours supply to Agriculture sector.
- Distribution Licensees to tie up their demand in terms of PPAs.
- Utilities have to submit their Energy Requirement (including Losses and Spinning reserve) with detailed Procurement Plan in consultation with the Government.
- On the DBT, GoAP has conveyed its opinion that on the ground reality it is not possible to implement DBT. MoP also responded positively on the opinion of the GoAP.
- Cross Subsidy Surcharge issue to be discussed with Regulators.
- Mandating Power Purchases through Competitive Bidding.
- Discoms to be reviewed annually by the Commission.

- Discoms to clearly come out with Power Procurement Policy.
- Many States have requested MoP to modify the limits regarding the AT & C losses. Accordingly, MoP has agreed to modify the limits of AT & C losses so that the States have to bring down the AT&C losses to less than 15% in the next 5 years.

➤ The Views and Suggestions expressed by the Members of the SAC and SCF on the Agenda items are as follows:

Dr. D. Narasimha Reddy (SAC Member)

- Hon'ble APERC issued a regulation regarding Compensation to Victims of Electrical Accidents and the same is working well and DISCOMs are also releasing the compensation to the victims and praised the efforts of the Hon'ble Commission for issuing the said regulation.
- There is no logic / rationality in referring to the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 in the Electricity Act, 2003.
- If the Act intends to improve Electricity System, then there should be a provision for Statistics and how the data integrity can be maintained. There should be more transparency.
- Consumer protection needs to be reinforced in the Act with a special provision.
- Consumers are not defined in the Act. They need to be clearly defined. How different consumers are being looked at and what kind of protection they require need to be incorporated.
 - Chairman clarified that Section 2 (15) of the Electricity Act, 2003 defines a consumer.
- Provisions of Commercial liabilities (apart from Civil liabilities) like for accidents, shock deaths etc. to be incorporated in the Act.
- The purpose of the amendments has not been explained in the draft by the Govt.
- State Govt. proposals on the amendments are good.
- The amendments are mostly focused on DBT and suggestions on alternatives to DBT have been submitted to the ministry.
- Why Electrical Inspector in brought in at Section 162, is not known. Its opined that a Regulation should come from SERC and there is a jurisdiction conflict.
- Section 167 - exemption from attachment for electrical lines or electrical plants is not needed when private players who are making thousands of Crores through transmission projects etc. are coming up now-a-days.

Chairman, APERC stated the following:

Probably there may be a legislative policy behind the framing Section 167, as attachment of electrical line or electrical plant, whether of a public or private player for a civil liability, would affect the supply of electricity to the consumers.

As far as the accidents are concerned, APERC has made a Regulation on Compensation to Victims of Electrical Accidents and it was tried to introduce as much accountability as practically possible. The Regulation is working reasonably well and there are not many complaints on the Regulation.

The matter of reference to Telegraph Act in the Electricity Act, 2003 when there is no existence of Telegraph system in the Country, may be brought to the notice of the policy makers.

Consumer grievances are being effectively handled and redressed by CGRFs and being coordinated by a senior officer at Commission level.

Sri K. Hari Kishore kumar Reddy, Bharatiya Kisan Sangh (SAC Member)

- There is an amendment proposed for Section 43 of the Act that Licensee shall extend electrical supply on application by the owner within one week after receiving the application. When the DISCOMs are not able to cope up with the present standard of one month for release of supply, the proposal to amend it to one week is not useful and there is no benefit to the consumers.
- DISCOMs are not properly implementing the decisions given by the Ombudsman
- The proposal that all power purchases shall be made through PPAs is welcome and the term of the PPAs should be limited to 3-4 years rather than 20-25 years.
- There is no transparency on short term power purchases.
- 24 X 7 Supply should be given to Agriculture Sector.
- There will be direct benefit to the consumers if prepaid meters are installed to the Agricultural Sector. In fact, prepaid meters are envisaged under UDAY scheme.
- Wrong cases are being booked under Section 135 and there is no protection for the consumers.
- In some instances, compensations are not released for victims of electrical accidents.
 - Chairman, APERC has informed that as per the study made by the Commission, there is no clear provision of law or Act anywhere in the world on compensation for electrical accidents. APERC has made the Regulation for the first time in the Country and it is being implemented in the State.

- Government of AP was already requested to arrange to install prepaid meters for all the Government offices and stated that if Govt. arranges to install prepaid meters DISCOMs will be benefited.
- Sri M.M.Nayak, IAS, CMD/APSPDCL informed that after issuance of Regulation on compensation to the victims of electrical accidents by the Commission, payments towards compensation are being made liberally and to address the issues of departmental / non-departmental accidents a committee was formed in headquarters under the coordination of CGM/Operation to review the cases of electrical accidents for every 15 days and paying the compensation immediately, if the cases are genuine.
- Sri P. Umapathi, JMD/ Vigilance & Security / AP Transco has stated that cases are being booked on all classes of consumers for malpractices, without any discrimination.

Sri Shiva Kumar, on behalf of Sri V. Sudhakar Chowdary, AP Spinning Mills (SAC Member)

- The intention of the Govt. seems to stonewall consumers as nowhere consumers have been mentioned in the comments on the amendments to the Act.
- Several provisions in the proposed amendments should be seen in the right spirit. The proposed amendments are welcome and State Govt.'s stance to maintain electricity in the concurrent list is beyond understanding.
- Spirit of appointment of SERC and CERC is independence of such organizations and not a beholding of State Govt.
- The removal procedure shall be identical to that of a Judge.

Chairman stated that Section 90 of the Act provided the removal procedure.

- Why should industries continue to bear the burden of serving the power sector? Industrial consumers are being supplied power through mixed feeders through which agriculture loads are also served. Agriculture takes one-third of electricity consumption of the State. The reasons for failure in implementing feeder separation are not clear.
- Introduction of GST may be advocated through the Forum of Regulators.
- There is no reduction in tariff inspite of healthy performance by the Discoms.

Sri Vijaya Gopal Reddy, on behalf of Sri Arun Luharuka, FTAPCCI (SAC Member)

- Elimination of Cross subsidy is mandatory even with the present Electricity Act itself, but unfortunately the same is not implemented.
- Industrial consumers are unreasonably burdened due to cross subsidy.

- If it is not possible to eliminate the Cross subsidy, it is better to introduce GST instead of Cross Subsidy.
- The tariff design should be transparent protecting the interest of consumers and DISCOMs.
- Segregation of carriage and content is a welcome proposal when 100% electrification is achieved and there being no universal supply obligation on the DISCOMs. .
- Fuel Power Purchase Price Adjustment (FPPPA) should be introduced and restricted to fuel component.
- Load factor incentive should be built into the tariff design for the high load factor consumers.
- Demand charges, fixed charges and Energy charges should be reasonably fixed and disproportionate rising of demand charges shall be avoided.
- It is very important to promote renewables.
- Tariff shall be reduced for electric vehicles.

Dr. S. Chandra Mouli, President, APSEB Association (SAC Member)

- Statement of objects and reasons is not given for the amendment of Electricity Act, 2003.
- The proposed amendments are aimed at benefitting the private power Companies by segregation of distribution business and retail sale of electricity. The amendments will worsen the opportunity to the employment. There will be harm to the service conditions of the existing employees. The State owned DISCOMs will be pushed into doldrums.
- With the proposed set up implementation of merit order with multiple supply licensees will be very complex and will become impossible task. They will lead to endless disputes as each license going to claim power from least cost PPA and it will result in the problem of stranded power purchase agreements becoming unmanageable.
- With the proposed amendments the intermediate company will become bankrupt due to unmanageable stranded PPAs and the State owned DISCOMs will be left with low revenue consumers due to cherry picking of high end consumers by private licensees.
- Specific views in detail para / section wise on the proposed amendments to the Electricity Act, 2003 have already been submitted to the Ministry of Power, GoI, through All India Power Engineers' Federation, New Delhi.

- APERC Chairman replied that, any Govt. while framing the rules will see at larger interest of the public. Hence, associations also while making the comments/suggestions have to project their views in that perspective.

Sri Rajesh Kumar Mediratta on behalf of Sri S.N. Goel, Indian Energy Exchange Ltd. (SAC Member)

- Unbundling has not taken place in true sense in the Country and ownership still is not in independent hands. Govt. should frame rules for unbundling.
- Separation of carriage and content in the proposed amendment is good idea since electricity is a commodity and any commodity should be tradable at competitive platform. At the same time handling of cross subsidy, regulatory assets and high AT&C losses become important issues for implementation of separation of carriage and content.
- Implementation of Section 49 is very illogical and inflexible as it mandates PPAs for long/medium and short term power procurement. Distribution Companies will be denied of the advantages of market purchases. Maturity is lacking from the policymakers on this subject.
- Long term and medium term purchases shall be made at least for average load of the DISCOMs.
- Proposed amendment for Section 11 appears to be good.
- On amendments proposed in Tariff Policy, 2016 following suggestions are made:-
 - i. Mandatory installation of prepaid meters is not right.
 - ii. Tariff Computation to be based on 15% AT&C Loss is not the right thing.
 - iii. The RoE should be dynamic rather than a fixed value.
 - iv. Debt Equity Ratio is fine.
 - v. RECs should not be reduced since it provides for a good option for fulfilling RPOs.

Sri Divakar Babu, Consumer Guidance Society (SAC Member)

- Proposed amendments are going to expose the consumers to new set of challenges, problems and concerns and they are not homogenous. Therefore, efforts should be made to strengthen redressal forums since the existent redressal forums are deficient to address such unprecedented issues, whenever they arise.
- The proposed amendments promote competition between unequals by proposing to tighten every aspect related to govt. organization whereas giving freedom to private parties.

Chairman, APERC suggested that the Members dealing with consumer protection may study and come up with suggestions for incorporation of specific provisions on consumer protection in the Act.

Sri K. Venkata Ramana (SAC Member)

- Congratulated AP DISCOMs for their high ranking at National Level.
- CGRF to be further strengthened with the help of NGO's, Dwakra Group etc. and CGRF orders are to be placed in the websites.
 - Chairman, APERC replied that on the request of the Commission, the Hon'ble High Court permitted participation of utility Engineers in the Mandal Legal Literacy camps to interact with the electricity consumers and reports on such camps are being regularly reported to the Commission.
- Requested to modify the size of the electricity bill for better readability of the bills.
- Cross subsidies shall not exceed 20% and shall be eliminated within three years.
- Additional Loads for Government organizations are not being regularized by the DISCOMs.

Sri H.Y.Dora, CMD/APEPDCL has stated that penalty will be levied for the additional load in the subsequent month to the month in which consumer exceeds the contracted load. The consumer shall apply for regularization of additional loads.

- Requested to upload all the regulations and orders in the Website in Telugu.
 - Chairman stated that all the APERC Regulations, State Act and Central Act are translated into Telugu and have been sent to the utility officers to the required level and the same are also available in the Commission at subsidized rates.

➤ **Sri P. Koti Rao on behalf of Sri Gadagottu Sambasiva Rao, AP Chambers of Commerce and Industry Federation (SAC Member)**

- There is heavy competition for the industry due to globalization and shifting of markets from local to inter-state, international and intercontinental.
- Prepaid metering is inevitable and avoids meter reading and billing issues. Energy conservation will also be an indirect benefit.
- Cross subsidy elimination and promotion of Non-conventional energy are welcome in the amendments.
- Banked energy in case of Wind captive consumers is unable to be utilized and by them in the permitted 140 days and thus the consumers are at loss of the left over banked energy.

- High Energy Charges are being resulted for low load factor consumers and Commission is requested to correct the tariff.
- Interest for late payments is still being charged at 18% which is very high in view of the prevailing reduced interest rates and accordingly the same shall be reconsidered.

➤ **Sri Anil Nautiyal, GM, NTPC (SCF Member)**

- Proposed provision for cancellation of PPAs at Section 49 shall be dropped. Existing PPAs should not be rewritten based on CEA formats.

Chairman, APERC stated that the proposed modifications will be applicable prospectively.

Sri K. Ranganatham, Advisor for Power Sector has stated that the matter has been raised in the meeting held at the Ministry of Power, GOI on 29.11.2018 and the Hon'ble Minister has categorically stated that the changes will be applicable prospectively only.

- Intermediary Company should be a State Govt. company with appropriate structuring in order to protect the sanctity of PPAs. The proposed amendments have not defined any payment security mechanism for such intermediary Company.
- For Renewable Generation Obligations, there should not be any requirement of a new PPA to be signed for a new RE capacity being developed for an existing thermal power plant.
- Under Section 42, 90% of peak demand should be considered (instead of average demand) as the basis for power procurement plan.
- Section 7, mandating the approval of CEA for DPR is time consuming and other issues of what is to be included in the DPR.

Sri Rajesh Mediratta, IEX stated that it might be for having a registry of the generation capacity and to monitor the adequacy of resources and for effective planning.

- On amendments proposed in Tariff Policy, 2016 following suggestions are made:-
 - Section 5.1.1. (a): Benchmarking should be done by the CEA taking into consideration new safety and environment norms and current state of art pricing.
 - Section 6.4 (2): The proposed amendment in respect of Waste to Energy Plants is not making correct sense and leading to different interpretations. It should be rephrased to make it clear that 100% of such power from WtE projects shall be procured by the Discoms.

- Mandate for purchase through Section 63 alone is not correct and Section 62 also should be considered.
 - Provision for blending of alternate fuel sources such as husk with coal in biomass plants and should be included coupled with appropriate compensation.
- Sri. P. Dinesh, JD/Fin., Comml., IPC, HRD & IT, APTRANSCO, on behalf of the APDISCOMs, has given a presentation on the Aggregate Revenue Requirement (ARR) & Retail Supply Tariff (RST) proposals of APDISCOMs for FY2019-20 filed before the Hon'ble APERC. The highlights of the presentation are,
- APDISCOMs have filed ARR & RST for FY2019-20 without proposing any tariff increase.
 - Continuous efforts are being made, since the bifurcation of the State, to reduce the power purchase cost which is the major cost item in the ARR.
 - The average power purchase cost has been reduced from Rs 4.32/kWh in FY2014-15 to Rs 4.05/kWh in FY2018-19.
 - JMD/Finance has submitted that, there is a proposal for increasing the charges for the Railways as the DISCOMs are incurring Loss with the existing rates.
 - Chairman, APERC has suggested retaining the Railways which are the single largest consumers to the DISCOMs and who pay the bills promptly. Chairman also advised to make negotiations with the Railways while fixing the charges with an intension to retain them.
- Chairman, APERC mentioned that the Members can provide their views in writing or can be presented during the Public Hearings which shall be duly heard and addressed.
- Chairman, APERC also informed that the 13th SAC and 8th SCF meeting will be held on 10.01.2019 at Tirupathi and requested all the members to attend the meeting without fail.
- JMD/Fin., Comml., IPC, HRD & IT/APTRANSCO, on behalf of APDISCOMS reiterated that the licensees are open for suggestions in the tariff proposals and that they would study and incorporate the suggestions received from the members in the meeting as well as those during the Public Hearings.
- The meeting ended with the vote of thanks by JMD/Fin., Comml., IPC, HRD & IT, APTRANSCO.

Annexure

Joint Meeting of SAC (12th) and State Co-ordination Forum (7th) Meeting on 30.11.2018

LIST OF MEMBERS ATTENDED

State Co-ordination Forum:

1.	Justice G.Bhavani Prasad, Chairman, APERC	Chairman
2.	Dr. Pervela Raghu, Member, APERC	Member
3.	Sri. P. Rama Mohan, Member, APERC	Member
4.	Sri K. Ranganatham, Advisor for Power Sector, Energy Department	Member
5.	Sri. M.M.Naik, IAS, CMD/APSPDCL	Member
6.	Sri. H.Y.Dora, CMD/APEPDCL	Member
7.	Sri. K. Ravi Kumar Reddy, President, Indian wind Power Association	Member
8.	Sri. G. Kamalakar Babu, MD, NREDCAP	Member
9.	Sri. Anil Nautiyal, GM, NTPC (Representing Executive Director, NTPC)	Member
10.	Sri. R.Sachidanandam (Representing CEO, Siemens Gamesa Renewable Power Pvt Ltd)	Member
11.	Sri. K. Ravi Kumar Reddy, MD (Representing CEO, Axis Energy Venture India Pvt. Ltd)	Member
12.	Dr. V. B. Rao, (Representing CEO, Suzlon Energy Ltd)	Member
13.	Sri. B. Raja Sekhar, (Representing CEO, Greenko Group)	Member
14.	Sri. B. Shyam Sunder Reddy, President, AP Solar power Developers Association	Member

List of Special Invitees attended

1.	Sri. A. Chandra Sekhara Reddy, Member Secretary, Energy Coordination Cell, APTRANSCO
2.	Sri P.S Chakravarthy, ADE (Representing MD, APSPCL)
3.	Sri. C.B.Jagannadh, ADE (Representing Cheepurapalli RESCO)
4.	Sri. R. Janaki Rao, Admn officer (Representing Anakapalli RESCO)

LIST OF MEMBERS ATTENDED

State Advisory Committee:

1. Sri Justice G. Bhavani Prasad, Hon'ble Chairman/APERC.
2. Dr. P. Raghu, Hon'ble Member/APERC.
3. Sri P. Rama Mohan, Hon'ble Member/APERC
4. Sri A. Chandra sekhar Reddy, MD, APSEEDCO
5. Sri Rajesh Kumar Medi Ratta, Director (Representing Indian Exchange Ltd.)
6. Sri. K. Venkata Ramana, Member.
7. Sri S. Murali, Secretary, Indian Wind Power Association.
8. Sri D.V.Raju, President, Vizagapatam Chamber of Commerce and Industry.
9. Sri. K. Hari Kishore Kumar Reddy, Vice President, Bharateeya Kisan Sangh
10. Sri M.S.S Sarma, A.P. Ferro Alloys Producers' Association
11. Sri P.Vijaya gopala Reddy (Representing President, FTAPPCI)
12. Sri G. Venkateswara Rao, KCP Sugar & Ind. Corp. Ltd
13. Sri Sivakumar, (Representing AP Spinning Mills Association).
14. Sri P. Koti Rao (Representing the Andhra Pradesh Chambers of Commerce and Industry Federation)
15. Sri Donthi Narasimha Reddy, Member
16. Sri Chennupati Divakar Babu, Consumer Guidance Society
17. Sri S. Chandra mouli, President, APSEB Engineers Association
18. Sri B. Vamsi Srinivas, President, APSEB Assistant Engineers Association
19. Sri V.S.R.K Ganapathi, General Secretary. APEE Union

Invitees:

1. Sri K. Ranganatham, Advisor for Power Sector, Energy Department
2. Sri H.Y.Dora, Chairman & Managing Director /APEPDCL.
3. Sri M.M. Nayak, IAS, Chairman & Managing Director, APSPDCL.
4. Sri. P. Dinesh, JMD/Fin., Comml., IPC, HRD & IT/APTRANSCO.
5. Sri. P. Umapathi, JMD/V & S/APTRANSCO
6. Sri. Kamalakar Babu, VC & MD/NREDCAP.
7. Sri. P.S Chakravarthy, ADE (Representing MD, APSPCL)

Annexure-17

Minutes of Joint meeting of State Advisory Committee (13th) and State Co-ordination Forum (8th) held on 10.01.2019 in the Conference Hall, Corporate Office, APSPDCL, Tirupathi.

(As communicated by the Convener, State Coordination Forum)

The Joint meeting of State Advisory Committee (13th) and State Co-ordination Forum (8th) was convened on 10.01.2019. The list of members who have attended to the meeting is enclosed as Annexure.

- Sri Justice G. Bhavani Prasad, Chairman, APERC and Chairman, State Coordination Forum (SCF) & State Advisory Committee (SAC), welcomed all participants on behalf of the Hon'ble Andhra Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission.
- Hon'ble Chairman/APERC has explained about the agenda of the meeting i.e. ARR & FPTs of APDISCOMs for FY 2019-20, MYT & FPT filings of APDISCOMs (for Distribution Business) for the 4th Control Period, MYT & FPT Filings of APTRANSCO (for Transmission and SLDC Business) for the 4th Control Period, Tariff application of APGENCO for the control period 2019-24 and requested to commence the proceedings.
- Sri. H.Y. Dora, CMD/APEPDCL and Sri. M.M. Nayak, CMD/APSPDCL has made a presentation on the Aggregate Revenue Requirement (ARR) & Retail Supply Tariff (RST) proposals of APDISCOMs for FY 2019-20 made before the Hon'ble APERC.
- Sri. P. Dinesh, JMD/Fin., Comml., IPC, HRD & IT, APTRANSCO has made a presentation on the MYT & FPT Filings of APTRANSCO (for Transmission and SLDC Business) for the 4th Control Period made before the Hon'ble APERC.
- Sri. G. Adinarayana, Director/Finance & Commercial, APTRANSCO has made a presentation on the Tariff application of APGENCO for the control period 2019-24 made before the Hon'ble APERC.
- The other Committee Members gave their views and suggestions regarding the agenda items.

Sri D. Narasimha Reddy (SAC Member)

Sri Narasimha Reddy made a presentation with following inputs:

- There should be standardization of ARR formats with a thumb rule of 3 years for balance sheets.
- There is a huge difference in budget allocation and expenditure by Discoms.
- Govt. allocation to APERC should increase.
- Education for safety of employees is very important for Discoms.
- Tariff application and its components must be rationalized and standardized.

Sri Anil Nautiyal, GM, NTPC (SCF Member)

- There are pending payments from the state of AP.
 - APERC Chairman replied that, it is not in hands of APERC and suggested to take the matter with the Discoms.

Sri. R.Sachidanandam on behalf of Siemens Gamesa Renewable Power Pvt. Ltd. (SCF Member)

- Green Corridor proposal was made by the company to accommodate RE generation. This proposal is requested to be revived.
 - Chairman directed to apprise the same to the APERC.

Sri Rajesh Kumar Mediratta on behalf of Sri S.N. Goel, Indian Energy Exchange Ltd. (SAC Member)

- In the ARR a purchase of around 600 MUs and return of 4000 MUs has been filed. This is shown as swap power which is beyond understanding. For such power requirements purchase from exchange should be done as such power is to be returned back.
 - JMD, APTransco said that proposals have been earlier made by IEX but its always a selective perspective which is being shown always and suggested to provide holistic view.
 - He also informed that swap power is purchased around October, Nov. and Dec. is returned back in June, July and August when the state is surplus and supplies power to deficit state in north India.
- Chairman suggested to form a strong bond to be made between IEX and Discoms.

Sri Shiva Kumar, on behalf of Sri V. Sudhakar Chowdary, AP Spinning Mills (SAC Member)

- In FY2018-19, out of revenue of Rs, 14, 620 Cr. HT I is giving 35% of revenue for 21% of consumption especially textile and ferro alloys sector. This is hampering growth of this sector and burden of cross subsidy should be looked upon to be reduced/eliminated.
- There is no definition for ToD. ToD should including peak period and should be clearly defined.
- Average CoS should be computed based on voltage of supply. The current filings are distorted.
- Power quality should be looked upon since voltage fluctuations are also a headache.

- CERC norms for APGenco tariff petition should be notified.
- Chairman, APERC has requested the Commissioner/Cooperation & Registrar of Co-operative Societies to study and submit the report on RESCOs.
- Chairman, APERC mentioned that the Members can provide their views in writing or during the Public Hearings which shall be duly heard and addressed.
- The meeting ended with the vote of thanks by CMD/APSPDCL.

Annexure

Joint Meeting of SAC (13th) and State Co-ordination Forum (8th) Meeting on 10.01.2019

LIST OF MEMBERS ATTENDED

State Co-ordination Forum:

1.	Justice G.Bhavani Prasad, Chairman, APERC	Chairman
2.	Dr. Pervela Raghu, Member, APERC	Member
3.	Sri. P. Rama Mohan, Member, APERC	Member
4.	Sri K. Ranganatham, Advisor for Power Sector, Energy Department	Member
5.	Sri. M.M.Naik, IAS, CMD/APSPDCL	Member
6.	Sri. H.Y.Dora, CMD/APEPDCL	Member
7.	Sri. K. Ravi Kumar Reddy, President, Indian wind Power Association	Member
8.	Sri. Siva Kumar (Representing Commissioner, Cooperation and Registrar of Cooperative Societies)	Member
9.	Sri. Anil Nautiyal, GM, NTPC (Representing Executive Director, NTPC)	Member
10.	Sri. R.Sachidanandam (Representing CEO, Siemens Gamesa Renewable Power Pvt Ltd)	Member
11.	Sri. K. Ravi Kumar Reddy, MD (Representing CEO, Axis Energy Venture India Pvt. Ltd)	Member
12.	Sri. Naveen Kumar, (Representing CEO, Greenko Group)	Member

List of Special Invitees attended

1.	Sri. A. Chandra Sekhara Reddy, Member Secretary, Energy Coordination Cell, APTRANSCO
2.	Sri K. Shanmugam M.D/ Kuppam RESCO
3.	Sri. D. Srinivasa Raju, (Representing Anapakalli RESCO)

LIST OF MEMBERS ATTENDED

State Advisory Committee:

1. Sri Justice G. Bhavani Prasad, Hon'ble Chairman/APERC.
2. Dr. P. Raghu, Hon'ble Member/APERC.
3. Sri P. Rama Mohan, Hon'ble Member/APERC
4. Sri A. Chandra sekhar Reddy, MD, APSEEDCO
5. Sri Aditya (Representing Indian Exchange Ltd.)
6. Sri. K. Venkata Ramana, Member.
7. Sri S. Murali, Secretary, Indian Wind Power Association.
8. Sri. K. Hari Kishore Kumar Reddy, Vice President, Bharateeya Kisan Sangh
9. Sri P.Vijaya gopala Reddy (Representing President, FTAPPCI)
10. Sri Sivakumar, (Representing AP Spinning Mills Association).
11. Sri Donthi Narasimha Reddy, Member
12. Sri M. Gopal Reddy, President, Federation of Farmers Association

Invitees:

1. Sri K. Ranganatham, Advisor for Power Sector, Energy Department
2. Sri H.Y.Dora, Chairman & Managing Director /APEPDCL.
3. Sri M.M. Nayak, IAS, Chairman & Managing Director, APSPDCL.
4. Sri. P. Dinesh, JMD/Fin., Comml., IPC, HRD & IT/APTRANSCO.
5. Sri. P. Umapathi, JMD/V & S/APTRANSCO

ACRONYMS

Agl	Agriculture/Agricultural
AP	Andhra Pradesh
APEPDCL/EPDCL	Eastern Power Distribution Company of Andhra Pradesh Limited
APERC	Andhra Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission
APGENCO	Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corporation Limited
APGPCL	Andhra Pradesh Gas Power Corporation Limited APPCC Andhra Pradesh Power Coordination Committee
APSPDCL/SPDCL	Southern Power Distribution Company of Andhra Pradesh Limited
APTRANSCO/TRANSCO	Transmission Corporation of Andhra Pradesh Limited
ARR	Aggregate Revenue Requirement
ATE/APTEL	Appellate Tribunal for Electricity BPL Below the Poverty Line
BST	Bulk Supply Tariff
CAG	Comptroller and Auditor General of India
CC	Current Consumption
CCITI	Consultative Committee on Information Technology Industry
CERC	Central Electricity Regulatory Commission
CGRF	Consumer Grievance Redressal Forum
CGS	Central Generating Station
CL	Connected Load/Contracted Load
CMD	Contracted Maximum Load/Chairman & Managing Director
CoD	Commercial Operation Date CoS Cost of Service /Cost of Supply CPWS Composite Protected Water Supply Cr Crore
CSC	Customer Service Centre
CWSS	Composite Water Supply Schemes
D-D	Discom to Discom
DISCOMs	Distribution Companies, Distribution Licensees, Licensees

DPS	Delayed Payment Surcharge
DSM	Demand Side Management
DSTPP	Damodar Sanjeevaiah Thermal Power Project
DTR	Distribution Transformer
EHT	Extra High Tension
ERC	Expected Revenue from Charges
FAPCCI	The Federation of Telangana & Andhra Pradesh Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Formerly the Federation of Andhra Pradesh Chamber of Commerce and Industry)
FCRTS	Full Cost Recovery Tariff Schedule
FPT	Filing for Proposed Tariff
FRP	Financial Restructuring
Plan FSA	Fuel Surcharge Adjustment
FY	Financial Year
GCV	Gross Calorific Value
GoAP	Government of Andhra Pradesh
GOI	Government of India
GTCS	General Terms & Conditions of Supply
HDPE	High-Density Polyethylene
HG	Horn Gap
HNPCL	Hinduja National Power Corporation Limited
HP	Horse Power
HT/HV	High Tension/High Voltage HVDS High Voltage Distribution System
IPPs	Independent Power Producers
ISI	Indian Standards Institute / Indian Statistical Institute
IT	Information Technology
KG	Krishna Godavari
Kg	Kilogram
kV	Kilo Volt
kVAh	Kilo-Volt-Ampere-hour

kWh	Kilo Watt hour
LED	Light-Emitting Diode
LI	Lift Irrigation
LT/LV	Low Tension/Low Voltage
LR	Load Relief
MMBTU	Million Metric British Thermal Unit
MoP	Ministry of Power
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MU	Million Units
MW	Mega Watt
MYT	Multi Year Tariff
NCE	Non Conventional Energy
NEW	North-East-West
NGOs	Non-Government Organisations
NTP	National Tariff Policy
NTPC	National Thermal Power Corporation Limited
PGCIL	Power Grid Corporation of India Limited
PLF	Plant Load Factor
PPA	Power Purchase Agreement
PSC	Production Sharing
Contract PWS	Protected Water Supply
R&C	Restriction and Control
REC	Renewable Energy Certificate/Rural Electrification Corporation Limited
RESCOs	Rural Electricity Cooperative Societies
RIL	Reliance Industries Limited
RMD	Recorded Maximum Demand
RTC	Round the Clock
RTPP	Royalaseema Thermal Power Project
SAC	State Advisory Committee
SAO	Senior Accounts Officer

SLDC	State Load Despatch Centre
SOP	Standards of Performance
T&D	Transmission and
Distribution ToD	Time of the Day
ULDC	Unified Load Despatch Centre
UMPP	Ultra Mega Power Project
VTPS	Vijayawada Thermal Power Station.

INDEX

A

Additional Surcharge	2, 269, 352, 355, 356
Aggregate Revenue Requirement	3, 2, 6, 8, 9, 216, 244, 252, 268, 269
Agricultural consumers	16, 222, 317
Agricultural pump sets	225
Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act, 2014	1
APEPDCL	296, 352, 355
APGENCO thermal stations	238
APSPDCL	296, 352, 354
APTEL	260
ARR 1, 216, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 251, 253, 256, 264, 267, 269, 270, 289, 292, 293, 295, 352	
Availability	6, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234

B

bonds	16, 240
-------	---------

C

Captive Generating Plants	305, 331
captive generation.	283, 339
Central Act	3, 1, 2
CGS	231, 232, 233, 246
Cogeneration plants	305, 331
Composite Protected Water Supply	339
Control Period	1
Co-operative Societies	296, 306, 334
cost of service	223, 266, 316, 317
cost of supply.	16, 258, 260
Cross Subsidy Surcharge	289, 352, 353

D

Dairy Farms	318, 341
Delayed Payment Surcharge (DPS)	322, 349
DELP	248, 251
demand charge	13, 14, 271, 272

Demand Charges	328, 329, 330, 334, 335, 337, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 348, 349
Dispatch	6, 235
Distribution business	1
Distribution Cost	8, 244, 245, 246, 255
Distribution losses	5, 16
DSM	284, 314, 317

E

Educational Institutions	303
EESL	15, 16, 248, 251
Electric Vehicle Charging	277
Electric Vehicles	10, 12, 14, 272, 273, 280, 306, 326, 333
Electrical Accidents	7, 248, 249, 250, 251
Electricity Act, 2003	3, 1, 17, 237, 257, 265, 271, 272, 289, 295, 352, 356
Electricity Reform Act, 1998	3, 1, 237
Electrification	15, 273
Embedded Cost Method	253
EMI	300
Energy Charges	310, 313, 328, 329, 330, 334, 335, 337, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 348, 349
Energy Conservation	7, 225, 248, 249
Energy Despatch	235
Energy Efficient Fans	15
Energy efficient pump sets	7, 15, 221, 225
Energy efficient tube lights	15
Energy Intensive Industry	283
ESCO Model	15
EV Charging Stations	7, 10, 249, 251

F

Fixed Charges	299, 303, 308, 310, 349
Fixed Costs	238, 239, 254, 276, 352, 356
Fourth Control Period	238, 240
FPT	1, 216, 245, 246, 352
Free Power	16, 221, 271, 272, 285, 286, 310, 316, 317

G

General Terms and Conditions of Supply	301, 304, 324, 326, 327
GoAP,	13, 14, 296
Government Educational Institutions	288, 312
Government of Andhra	1, 3, 4, 9, 15, 16, 220, 221, 223, 265, 296
Government of Andhra Pradesh	221, 223, 296
Government of India	15, 16, 274
Government Subsidy	9
Green Power	334
GTCS	326, 327, 351

H

Hatcheries	11, 12, 286, 318, 342
HVDS	15

I

incandescent bulbs	7, 15, 225
Inter State	7
Interest on CSD	8

L

Lanco and Spectrum	232
LED	225
LED bulbs	7, 225
load factor	262, 266, 280, 281, 282, 283, 336, 337
Load Factor	281, 282, 283, 337
Load factor incentive	280, 281

M

maximum demand	329, 336, 341, 344, 348
Maximum Demand	254, 282, 283, 330, 331, 332, 337, 338, 340, 348, 349
Maximum Demand (CMD)	349
merit order	234, 235, 237, 240
merit order dispatch	237
Multi Year tariff	238
Multi Year Tariff (MYT)	1
MYT Order	245, 246

N

National Electricity Policy	258
Non-tariff income	267
Non-tariff income	259

O

Open Access	267, 281, 282, 283, 289, 337
-------------	------------------------------

P

PGCIL	7, 8, 226, 244, 246, 255
Power Purchase Cost	6, 223, 230, 235, 236, 237, 241, 244, 247, 270
Power Purchase Requirement	5, 6, 216, 223, 224, 225, 226, 230, 234, 241, 244, 263, 264
PPA	239
Prawn Culture	318, 341

R

Railway Traction	14, 262, 273, 274, 340, 341, 349
Regulated Rate Base (RRB)	7
Regulation No.4 of 2005	1
Regulation No.4 of 2014	1
Renewable Energy	15, 235, 240, 267, 268, 270, 305, 331, 332, 334
Renewable Generation Plants	305, 331
RESCOs	220, 223, 224, 289, 296, 298
Resource Plan	216
Retail Supply Business	1, 252
Revenue deficit	292
Revenue gap	267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 292
RMD	282, 287, 288, 332, 337, 348, 349
Rural Horticulture	11, 14, 266, 272, 286, 292, 293

S

Safety and Electric Supply	250
SDSTPP	231, 232, 233, 238
Security Deposit	255
SLDC	6, 8, 231, 244, 245, 255
smart meters	16, 280, 300
Solar and Wind	15
solar pump sets	7, 225

solar pump-sets	16
Solar Rooftop	7, 248
State Advisory Committee (SAC)	3, 5
State Commission	239, 276, 277, 352
State Coordination Forum (SCF)	3, 5
State Load Dispatch Centre (SLDC)	245
subsidy	13, 17, 222, 258, 265, 267, 268, 271, 272, 277, 289, 296, 352
supply margin	7, 248
Supply Margin	248, 255
Surplus	6, 237, 292

T

Tariff Policy	236, 258, 262, 274, 276, 277, 352, 353, 356
<i>Theft of energy</i>	222
ToD	10, 12, 13, 14, 272, 273, 275, 280, 300, 330
Transmission Cost	8, 244, 245, 255
Transmission losses	5, 16

U

Ujwal	16
ULDC	246, 255

V

Views/Objections/Suggestions	225, 244, 253, 271, 352
------------------------------	-------------------------

W

Water Supply Schemes	312
Website	2, 3
Wheeling Charges	1

3 rd Control Period	1
--------------------------------	---

4 th Control Period	2, 216
--------------------------------	--------