Retail Supply Tariffs

2017-18

ORDER

on

Tariff for Retail Sale of Electricity

during FY2017-18

31st March, 2017

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 FY2017-18

ORDER
on
Tariff for Retail Sale of Electricity during FY2017-18

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)

31st March, 2017

OUR REVERENTIAL HOMAGE

To

Dr. P. RAMA RAO

Incharge DIRECTOR (TARIFF)

DOB: 05-05-1961 DOD: 24-03-2017

CHAIRMAN, MEMBERS, OFFICERS & STAFF

Of

ANDHRA PRADESH ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION

CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF ANNEXURES

ANDHRA PRADESH ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION

HYDERABAD

Present

Sri Justice G. Bhavani Prasad, Chairman
Dr. P. Raghu, Member
Sri P. Rama Mohan, Member

Dated 31st March, 2017

In the matter of

TARIFF DETERMINATION FOR RETAIL SALE OF ELECTRICITY DURING FY2017-18

in

O.P.No.28 of 2016
Southern Power Distribution Company of Andhra Pradesh Limited (APSPDCL)

O.P.No.29 of 2016
Eastern Power Distribution Company of Andhra Pradesh Limited (APEPDCL) and

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.28 of 2016 and Eastern Power Distribution Company of Andhra Pradesh Limited (APEPDCL or EPDCL), vide O.P.No.29 of 2016 in respect of their individual Retail Supply businesses for various consumer categories for FY2017-18 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 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:

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 Reorganization Act, 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.

Antecedents of Tariff Determination for FY2017-18

3 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 3rd Control Period covers five years from FY2014-15 to FY2018-19.

4 With regard to determination of Retail Supply Tariff for the 3rd Control Period, the Licensees expressed their inability to submit filings for Retail Supply business for a period of 5 years from FY2014-15 to FY2018-19, as per MYT framework and instead sought the approval of the then Commission to file ARR and FPT on annual basis for FY2014-15 citing certain reasons and the then Commission permitted the Licensees to file the ARRs and FPTs for retail supply business for FY2014-15. In view of the constraints/difficulties/ uncertainties expressed by the Distribution licensees, this Commission permitted them to file ARRs and FPTs relating to retail supply business on annual basis for FY2015-16 and FY2016-17 also.

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 EPDCL and SPDCL (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 30.11.2016 under Regulation No.4 of 2005, the Commission brought the same to their notice by separate letters dt. 14.11.2016.

6 By letter dt.26.11.2016, APSPDCL on its behalf and on behalf of APEPDCL requested that for the reasons mentioned therein, 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 during the 3rd control period. As an alternate measure and given the significant nature of both supply and demand side uncertainties existing now, it was requested that the Commission may allow the distribution licensees to file ARR and tariff petitions for retail supply business for FY2017-18. In view of the constraints/difficulties/ uncertainties expressed by the distribution licensees, the Commission in its Procds.No.T-56/2016 dt.29.11.2016 permitted them to file ARR/Tariff

Petitions relating to their retail supply businesses on annual basis for FY2017-18.

ARR Filings for FY2017-18 and Public Notice

7 On 30.11.2016, Licensees filed separate applications for approval of their ARRs for FY2017-18 and requested the Commission to grant permission to file Tariff Proposal and Revenue at Proposed Tariffs, Cross Subsidy Surcharge and Additional Surcharge within reasonable time frame. The ARRs for FY2017-18 filed by the Licensees were admitted by the Commission and assigned O.P. Nos.28 of 2016 (APSPDCL) and 29 of 2016 (APEPDCL).

8 The Commission by its letter dated 01.12.2016 directed the Licensees to issue notifications intimating the general public on the ARRs submitted to the Commission. In compliance thereof, on 06-12-2016 the Licensees caused publication of public notices in two Telugu and two English daily newspapers, for information and calling for views/objections/suggestions on the same from individuals, representatives of consumer organizations and other stakeholders and further informing that the copies of the filings are made available at the Corporate offices and at Circle offices of both the licensees. The filings were also published in the websites of the respective Licensees as well as the website of the Commission. By another letter also dated 01.12.2016, the Commission directed the Licensees to file FPTs for the retail supply business for FY2017-18 on or before 15.12.2016 and further stating that in default, further action will be taken by the Commission in accordance with law. But by letter dt. 13.12.2016 Licensee requested the Commission to provide time upto 31.01.2017 for filing of Tariff Proposals along with True-up, Cross Subsidy Surcharge and Additional Surcharge. However, by letter dt.14.12.2016, the Commission permitted the Licensees to file FPTs for the Retail Supply Business for FY2017-18 in full shape on or before 30.12.2016. But once again by letter dt.29.12.2016, the Licensees requested the Commission to consider their difficulties and grant time upto 25.01.2017 to file Tariff Proposals along with True-up, Cross Subsidy Surcharge and Additional Surcharge. In pursuance thereof, the Licensees were permitted to file the FPT/Tariff proposals on or before 18.01.2017, stating that in default, the Commission will act *suo motu* for determination of the tariff for FY2017-18 in accordance with the directions of the Hon'ble Appellate Tribunal for Electricity in O.P.No. 1 of 2011 based on the information available with it in the form of ARR/FPTs for FY2015-16 & 2016-17 and ARR for FY2017-18 and also communicated tentative time schedule for determination of tariff for FY2017-18 to the Licensees.

FPT Filings for FY2017-18, Public Notice and Public Hearings

9 Thereafter, on 18.01.2017 both the Licensees submitted FPTs / Tariff proposals for FY2017-18 for their respective Retail Supply Businesses, including True-up of power purchase costs for FY2015-16 and Cross Subsidy Surcharge & Additional Surcharge proposals for FY2017-18 and the same were taken on the file of the Commission in their respective original petitions of the Licensees. The Commission by its letter dt. 19-01-2017 directed the Licensees to issue Public Notice incorporating the FPT schedule, including CSS & Additional surcharge and further directing that copies of their filings are to be made available at the corporate office and circle offices at district level. The filings are made available on the websites of the Licensees and the Commission to facilitate inspection / perusal / purchase of ARR filings and Tariff proposals by the interested consumers and stakeholders who are at liberty to file their objections/suggestions/views on the same. In compliance thereof, the FPT schedules of the licensees were given wide publicity through Public Notices in two Telugu and two English daily newspapers on 24.01.2017 seeking views/objections/suggestions from the interested consumers/stakeholders by 18.02.2017 (as against 31.12.2016 mentioned earlier at the time of notifying ARRs and as per the 'Public Notice' published on 06.12.2016). In the said 'Public Notice' in respect of both the distribution licensees, CSS & Additional Surcharge and places & dates of Public Hearing were also published. Consolidated ARR and FPT filings, including CSS & Additional Surcharge for various consumer categories for FY2017-18 were also published in the respective websites of the licensees, as well as that of the Commission.

10 Subsequently, by letter date 02-02-2017, the Commission directed the licensees to issue notifications intimating the details of the venues and the timings of public hearings at 5 different places in the State of Andhra Pradesh (2 places in respect of APEPDCL and

3 places in respect of APSPDCL) and at the headquarters of the Commission. The licensees published such notifications in their respective areas of operation in two (2) Telugu and two (2) English daily newspapers, informing 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 and submit their views/objections/suggestions in respect of ARR/tariff proposals of APDISCOMs, including on CSS and Additional Surcharge for various consumer categories for FY2017-18. The Commission decided to conduct 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 and FPT filings of the two Licensees, for various consumer categories for FY2017-18.

11 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. Filing of ARR/FPT by the Licensees and conducting public hearing on the same by the Commission was intimated to other public authorities related to the power sector in the State of Andhra Pradesh, like APTRANSCO, APGENCO, NREDCAP, APSPC, SECM and RESCOs.

12 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 23-01-2017 in the Meeting Hall of APTRANSCO, Vidyut Soudha at Hyderabad on the ARRs/FPTs of the distribution licensees.

13 On 18-02-2017 a Public Notice was issued informing all the consumers, interested persons and the stakeholders that views/objections/suggestions on the ARR/FPT filings for FY2017-18 including the proposal for CSS & Additional Surcharge for FY2017-18 and proposals for truing up of Power Purchase Costs for FY2015-16 may be submitted either orally or in writing during the Public Hearings or in writing to the Commission/Distribution Companies on or before 11-03-2017 by 5 P.M. and further stating that the same will also be considered while determining the Retail Tariffs including the Truing up of Power

Purchase Costs for FY2015-16 and determining CSS & Additional Surcharge for the Licensees for FY2017-18.

Response to the Public Notices

14 In response to the public notices, 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

15 The Commission decided to conduct public hearings at Vizianagaram and Eluru in the area of operation of APEPDCL and at Guntur, Kurnool and Tirupati in the area of operation of APSPDCL to have the widest consultations possible and the benefit of maximum inputs in finalising the tariff for retail sale of electricity by APDISCOMs, including CSS and Additional Surcharge for various consumer categories for FY2017-18 and truing up of Power Purchase Costs for FY2015-16. Accordingly, the public hearings were conducted as published in the public notices and as informed to the Licensees and the Government of Andhra Pradesh as follows:

Sl.No.	Name of Licensee	Venue/place of Public Hearing	Date of Public Hearing
1	APEPDCL	Office of the Superintending Engineer/Operation, Circle Office, APEPDCL, Vidyut Bhavan, Daasannapeta, Vizianagaram.	27-02-2017 (Monday)
2	APEPDCL	New Conference Hall, Distrct Collectorate, Ammenapet, Eluru.	28-02-2017 (Tuesday)
3	APSPDCL	Conference Hall, 1st Floor, O/o. SE / Operations (Vidyut Bhavan) APSPDCL, Sangadi Gunta, Ponnur Road, Guntur.	01-03-2017 (Wednesday)
4	APSPDCL	Conference Hall, 2nd Floor, O/o. SE / Operations (Vidyut Bhavan) APSPDCL, Near RTC Bus Stand, Kurnool.	02-03-2017 (Thursday)
5	APSPDCL	Conference Hall, Corporate Office (Vidyuth Nilayam), APSPDCL, Behind Srinivasa Kalyanamandapams, Sreenivasapura, Tiruchanoor Road, Tirupati.	03-03-2017 (Friday)
6	Hyderabad	APERC Court Hall, 4th Floor, #11-4-660, Singareni Bhavan, Red Hills, Hyderabad.	06-03-2017 (Monday)

*** Timings:** 10.00 AM to 1.00 PM and 02.00 PM to till all the interested persons who desire to be heard in person or through their authorized representatives are exhausted on all dates.

16 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.

17 After public hearings, the views of members of the State Co-ordination Forum and the State Advisory Committee were once again ascertained in the joint meeting held on 08-03-2017 in the Meeting Hall of APTRANSCO, Vidyut Soudha at Hyderabad on the ARRs/FPTs of the distribution licensees.

18 The views/objections/suggestions expressed by the stakeholders and/or their representatives, 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 27.02.2017 to 06.03.2017 in respect of ARR and FPT filings of the Licensees, CSS & Additional Surcharge for FY2017-18 and true up of Power Purchase Costs for FY2015-16 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 tariff for retail sale of electricity, CSS & Additional Surcharge for FY2017-18 and true up of Power Purchase Costs for FY2015-16.

Summary of Filings

Sales and Power Purchase Requirement

19 The Licensees have forecast/estimated the sales volume to different consumer categories during FY2017-18 at 50587.77 MU for the entire State, comprising of 32892.47 MU in respect of SPDCL and 17695.3 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 considered by the Commission in the Retail Tariff order for FY2016-17 have been adopted after reducing the same by 10% by APEPDCL and 5% by APSPDCL respectively; b)Transmission losses with in state: The transmission loss percentage of APTRANSCO at actuals (average of first half of FY2016-17) has been adopted; c) Losses outside the state: The same loss percentage as considered by the Commission in the Retail Tariff order for FY2016-17 has been adopted. The power purchase requirement for FY2017-18 computed in the above manner (by grossing up the sales volume forecast with applicable loss levels) is 57017.85 MU comprising of 37296.91 MU in respect of SPDCL and 19720.94 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	32892.47	4404.44	37296.91
EPDCL	17695.30	2025.64	19720.94
Total	**50587.77**	**6430.08**	**57017.85**

Availability, Dispatch and Surplus

20 Based on pre-arranged supply sources, the licensees have estimated the available energy during FY2017-18 at 67947.80 MU for the entire State, comprising of 47179.23 MU in respect of SPDCL and 20768.57 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 10929.96 MU for the entire State during FY2017-18, comprising of 9882.32 MU surplus in respect of SPDCL and 1047.64 MU surplus 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 (MU)

Item	**SPDCL**	**EPDCL**	**TOTAL**
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Power Purchase Requirement	37296.91	19720.94	57017.85
Availability	47179.23	20768.57	67947.80
Dispatch	37296.91	19720.94	57017.85
Surplus/Deficit (-)	**9882.32**	**1047.64**	**10929.96**

Aggregate Revenue Requirement Items

21 The licensees have computed/estimated the power purchase cost during FY2017-18 at ₹23790.48 Cr for the entire State comprising of ₹15596.33 Cr in respect of SPDCL and ₹8194.15 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 FY2017-18.

22 The licensees have computed/estimated the transmission cost at ₹1287.26 Cr for the entire State during FY2017-18, comprising of ₹846.14 Cr in respect of SPDCL and ₹441.12 Cr in respect of EPDCL in accordance with the MYT Order for Transmission business for third control period as applicable for FY2017-18 (capacities and transmission charges to be paid to APTransco) with an upward revision in respect of SPDCL to account for expansion of its area of supply consequent to inclusion of Ananthapur and Kurnool districts in it.

23 The Licensees have computed/estimated the State Load Dispatch Centre (SLDC) cost at ₹37.88Cr for the entire State during FY2017-18 comprising of ₹24.90 Cr in respect of SPDCL and ₹12.98Cr in respect of EPDCL in accordance with the MYT Order for third control period as applicable for FY2017-18 (capacities, charges and fee for SLDC) with an upward revision in respect of SPDCL to account for expansion of its area of supply consequent to inclusion of Ananthapur and Kurnool districts in it.

24 The Licensees have considered the distribution cost at ₹4064.04 Cr for the entire State during FY2017-18, comprising of ₹2541.10 Cr in respect of SPDCL and ₹1522.94 Cr in respect of EPDCL in accordance with the MYT Order for third control period on wheeling charges as applicable for FY2017-18 (i.e. Distribution cost approved for FY2017-18) with an upward revision in respect of SPDCL to account for expansion of its area of supply consequent to inclusion of Ananthapur and Kurnool districts in it.

25 The Licensees have computed/estimated the costs associated with usage of PGCIL network and services of ULDC to evacuate the power from Central/Inter State Generating Stations at ₹414.58Cr for the entire State during FY2017-18, comprising of ₹267.18 Cr in respect of SPDCL and ₹147.40 Cr in respect of EPDCL.

26 The Licensees have computed the interest cost on consumers' security deposits held with Licensees at ₹317.56 Cr for the entire State during FY2017-18, comprising of ₹218.47 Cr in respect of SPDCL and ₹99.09 Cr in respect of EPDCL. The Licensees have computed these amounts while applying the interest rates of 8% (SPDCL) and 6.5% (EPDCL) on average of projected opening and closing balances of consumer security deposits likely to be held with them during FY2017-18.

27 The Licensees have computed the supply margin for retail supply business at ₹18.51 Cr for entire State during FY2017-18, comprising of ₹12.79 Cr in respect of SPDCL and ₹5.72 Cr in respect of EPDCL. These amounts have been computed based on the approved Regulated Rate Base (RRB) as applicable to each licensee for FY2017-18 in accordance with the MYT Order for third control period on wheeling charges.

28 The Licensees have indicated a total true up amount of ₹887 Cr relating to power purchase costs for FY2015-16 for the entire State in their ARR/FPT filing for FY2017-18. This amount comprises of ₹589 Cr of true up expenses for SPDCL and ₹298 Cr of true up expenses for EPDCL.

29 The Licensees are implementing energy conservation projects (replacing incandescent bulbs with LED bulbs, installation of solar pump sets and energy efficient pump sets) in their respective areas of operation. The licensees included an amount of ₹138.91 Cr towards the above works in the ARR/FPT filings for FY2017-18. This amount comprises of ₹81.33 Cr for SPDCL and ₹57.58 Cr for EPDCL. The Licensees stated that the benefits of these measures have been factored in the power purchase calculations.

30 With these ARR line items, as detailed above, the Licensees have computed/estimated the ARR at ₹30956.25 Cr for the entire State for FY2017-18, comprising of ₹20177.25 Cr in respect of SPDCL and ₹10779 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	846.14	441.12	1287.26
2. SLDC Cost	24.90	12.98	37.88
3. Distribution Cost	2,541.10	1522.94	4064.04
4. PGCIL Expenses	267.18	147.4	414.58
5. Network and SLDC Cost (1+2+3+4)	**3,679.32**	**2,124.44**	**5,803.76**
6. Power Purchase Cost	15596.33	8194.15	23790.48
7. True up of Power Purchase Costs for FY2015-16	589.00	298.00	887.00
8. Interest on CSD	218.47	99.09	317.56
9. Supply Margin in Retail Supply Business	12.79	5.72	18.51
10. Other Costs, if any	81.33	57.58	138.91
11. Supply Cost (6+7+8+9+10)	**16497.92**	**8654.54**	**25152.46**
12. Aggregate Revenue Requirement(ARR) (5+11)	**20,177.24**	**10,778.98**	**30,956.22**

Expected Revenue from Charges (ERC)

31 The Licensees have computed the Expected Revenue from Charges (ERC) in case they levy the existing/current tariff for retail sale of electricity during FY2017-18 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 ₹22892 Cr for the entire State, comprising of ₹13998 Cr in respect of SPDCL area of supply and ₹8894 Cr in respect of EPDCL area of supply.

32 The Revenue Gap (RG) i.e., the ARR in excess of ERC, for FY2017-18 has been computed by licensees at ₹8065 Cr for the entire State, comprising of ₹6179 Cr RG in respect of SPDCL and ₹1886 Cr RG in respect of EPDCL. In short, the Licensees in the State will incur a total of ₹8065Cr financial loss during FY2017-18 in the event of supplying the forecast sales volume of 50587.77MU, without any external resources or tariff revision during FY2017-18. The summary of ARR, ERC and RG for each Licensee during FY2017-18 is given in the table below:

Table 4: Filings: ARR, ERC and RG for FY2017-18 (₹ Cr)

ARR Item	SPDCL	EPDCL	TOTAL
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Aggregate Revenue Requirement	20,177	10,779	30,956
2.Revenue from Sale of Energy (including NTI)	13,998	8,894	22,892
3.Revenue Gap (1-2)	**6,179**	**1,886**	**8065**

Ways and means to handle the Revenue Gap

33 The Licensees have proposed to meet the estimated revenue gap of ₹8065 Cr during FY2017-18 through the following means;

a) By increasing the overall tariff by 3.79% which fetches an additional revenue of ₹859 Crs.
b) Increase in Revenue of 268 Cr from additional and other charges.
c) Expected subsidy of ₹6938 Cr from Government of Andhra Pradesh for FY2017-18.

34 The summary of ARR and Revenues is given in the table below:

Table 5: Filings: Revenue Requirement and Revenue Gap for FY2017-18 (₹ Cr)

Items	SPDCL	EPDCL	TOTAL
1. Aggregate Revenue Requirement	20,177	10,779	30,956
2. Revenue at Current Tariff	13,998	8,894	22,892
3. Tariff revision proposed	572	555	1,127
4. Government Subsidy	5,607	1,331	6,938
5. Revenue Gap (1-2-3-4)	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**

35 The tariff schedule proposed by Licensees for FY 2017-18 is given in the table below:

Table 6: Tariff for FY 2016-17 and Proposed by Licensees for FY2017-18

<table>
<tr><th rowspan="3">LT I: Domestic</th><th>Current Tariff</th><th colspan="2">Proposed Tariff</th></tr>
<tr><th>Energy Charge</th><th>Energy Charge</th><th>Monthly Fixed Charge</th></tr>
<tr><td>(₹/kWh)</td><td>(₹/kWh)</td><td>(₹/kW/month)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Group A: All Domestic consumers with annual consumption < = 600 Units during last year</td><td></td><td></td><td rowspan="19">Nil up to 1 kW;

Rs. 50/kW above 1 kW;</td></tr>
<tr><td>0-50</td><td>1.45</td><td>1.45</td></tr>
<tr><td>51-100</td><td>2.60</td><td>2.60</td></tr>
<tr><td>101-200</td><td>3.60</td><td>3.64</td></tr>
<tr><td>Above 200</td><td>6.90</td><td>6.97</td></tr>
<tr><td>Group B: All Domestic consumers with annual consumption (< =2400 and > 600 units) during last year</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>0-50</td><td>2.60</td><td rowspan="2">2.60</td></tr>
<tr><td>51-100</td><td>2.60</td></tr>
<tr><td>101-200</td><td>3.60</td><td>3.64</td></tr>
<tr><td>201-300</td><td>6.90</td><td>6.97</td></tr>
<tr><td>Above 300</td><td>7.75</td><td>7.83</td></tr>
<tr><td>Group C: All Domestic consumers with annual consumption >2400 units during last year</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>0-50</td><td>2.60</td><td rowspan="2">2.95</td></tr>
<tr><td>51-100</td><td>3.25</td></tr>
<tr><td>101-200</td><td>5.26</td><td>5.31</td></tr>
<tr><td>201-300</td><td>6.90</td><td>6.97</td></tr>
<tr><td>301-400</td><td>7.75</td><td>7.83</td></tr>
<tr><td>401-500</td><td>8.27</td><td>8.35</td></tr>
<tr><td>Above 500 units</td><td>8.80</td><td>8.89</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th rowspan="3">LT II: Non-Domestic/Commercial
(LT II Others)</th><th colspan="2">Current Tariff</th><th colspan="2">Proposed Tariff</th></tr>
<tr><th>Energy Charge</th><th>Demand Charge</th><th>Energy Charge</th><th>Demand Charge</th></tr>
<tr><th>₹/kWh or ₹/kVAh</th><th>₹/kW/month</th><th>₹/kWh or ₹/kVAh</th><th>₹/kW/month</th></tr>
<tr><td>LT II (A): Upto 50 Units/Month</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>0-50</td><td>5.40</td><td>55.12</td><td>4.05</td><td rowspan="10">200</td></tr>
<tr><td>LT II (B): Above 50 Units/Month</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>0-50</td><td>6.63</td><td>55.12</td><td rowspan="2">6.95</td></tr>
<tr><td>51-100</td><td>7.38</td><td>55.12</td></tr>
<tr><td>101-300</td><td>8.71</td><td>55.12</td><td rowspan="2">7.75</td></tr>
<tr><td>301-500</td><td>9.24</td><td>55.12</td></tr>
<tr><td>Above 500</td><td>9.78</td><td>55.12</td><td>9.10</td></tr>
<tr><td>LT II (C): Advertisement Hoardings</td><td>11.81</td><td>55.12</td><td rowspan="2">9.10</td></tr>
<tr><td>LT II (D): Function Halls/ Auditoriums</td><td>11.32</td><td>0.00</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th rowspan="3">LT III: Industry</th><th colspan="2">Current Tariff</th><th colspan="2">Proposed Tariff</th></tr>
<tr><th>Energy Charge</th><th>Demand Charge</th><th>Energy Charge</th><th>Demand Charge</th></tr>
<tr><th>₹/kWh or ₹/kVAh</th><th>₹/kW/month</th><th>₹/kWh or ₹/kVAh</th><th>₹/kW/month</th></tr>
<tr><td>Industries (General)</td><td>6.51</td><td>55.12</td><td rowspan="4">5.65</td><td rowspan="4">200</td></tr>
<tr><td>Seasonal Industries (off season)</td><td>7.23</td><td>55.12</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mushroom and Rabbit farms</td><td>5.74</td><td>55.12</td></tr>
<tr><td>Floriculture in Green House</td><td>5.74</td><td>55.12</td></tr>
<tr><td>Aquaculture and Animal Husbandry</td><td>3.75</td><td>21.00</td><td>3.15</td><td>200</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sugarcane crushing</td><td>3.75</td><td>21.00</td><td>3.15</td><td>200</td></tr>
<tr><td>Poultry Hatcheries & Poultry Feed mixing plants</td><td>4.75</td><td>55.12</td><td>3.45</td><td>200</td></tr>
</table>

LT IV: Cottage Industries	Current Tariff		Proposed Tariff	
	Energy Charge	Demand Charge	Energy Charge	Demand Charge
	₹/kWh	₹/kW/month	₹/kWh	₹/kW/month
Cottage Industries upto 10HP	3.75	20.00	**2.45**	**200**
Agro Based Activities	3.75	20.00		

LT V Agriculture	Demand charge (₹/HP/Year)	Energy charge (₹ /Unit)
LT V(A) Agriculture with DSM Measures		
Corporate Farmers & IT Assesses	-	2.50
Wet Land Farmers (Holdings >2.5 acre)	525.00*	0.50
Dry Land Farmers (Connections > 3 nos.)	525.00*	0.50
Wet Land Farmers (Holdings <= 2.5 acre)	-	-
Dry Land Farmers (Connections <= 3 nos.)	-	-
LT V (B) Agriculture without DSM Measures		
Corporate Farmers & IT Assesses	-	3.50
Wet Land Farmers (Holdings >2.5 acre)	1050.00*	1.00
Dry Land Farmers (Connections > 3 nos.)	1050.00*	1.00
Wet Land Farmers (Holdings <= 2.5 acre)	525.00*	0.50
Dry Land Farmers (Connections <= 3 nos.)	525.00*	0.50
LT V (C) Others		
Salt farming units with CL upto 15HP	240.00	3.70
Rural Horticulture Nurseries	240.00	3.70
* Equivalent flat rate tariff		

LT VI: Street Lighting & PWS	Current Tariff		Proposed Tariff	
	Energy Charge	Demand Charge	Energy Charge	Demand Charge
	₹/kWh or ₹/kVAh	₹/kW/month	₹/kWh or ₹/kVAh	₹/kW/month
LT VI (A): Street Lighting			4.95	200
Panchayats	5.75	33.28		
Municipalities	6.28			
Municipal Corporations	6.82			
LT VI (B): PWS Schemes				
Panchayats	4.68	44.61		
Municipalities	5.75			
Municipal Corporations	6.28			
LT-VI (C): NTR Sujala Padhakam	4.00	10 / HP/month	4.00	10 / HP/month

LT VII: General Purpose	Current Tariff		Proposed Tariff	
	Energy Charge	Demand Charge	Energy Charge	Demand Charge
	₹/kWh or ₹/kVAh	₹/kW/month	₹/kWh or ₹/kVAh	₹/kW/month
LT VII (A): General Purpose	7.00	21.84	5.95	200
LT VII (B): Religious Places				
Religious Places (CL > 2kW)	4.89	21.84	3.65	200
Religious Places (CL <= 2kW)	4.70	20.00		

	Current Tariff		Proposed Tariff	
	Energy Charge	Demand Charge	Energy Charge	Demand Charge
	₹/kWh or ₹/kVAh	₹/kW/month	₹/kWh or ₹/kVAh	₹/kW/month
LT VIII: Temporary Supply	10.10	21.84	8.25	300

HT I	Sub-Category	Current Tariff		Proposed Tariff	
		Energy Charge	Demand Charge	Energy Charge	Demand Charge
		₹/kVAh	₹/kVA/month	₹/kVAh	₹/kVA/month
11Kv					
HT I (A)	General	6.14	385.84	4.60	1000
	Lights and Fans	6.14	-		
	Industrial Colonies	6.08	-		
	Seasonal Industries	7.40	385.84		
	Time of Day Tariffs (6 PM to 10 PM)	7.19	-	5.60	-
HT I (B)	Energy Intensive Industries	5.68	-	3.85	1000
HT I (C)	Aquaculture and Animal Husbandry	3.75	21.00	3.15	200
HT I (D)	Poultry Hatcheries & Poultry Feed mixing plants	4.75	55.12	3.45	200
33Kv					
HT I (A)	General	5.68	385.84	4.45	1000
	Lights and Fans	5.68	-		
	Industrial Colonies	6.08	-		
	Seasonal Industries	6.72	385.84		
	Time of Day Tariffs (6 PM to 10 PM)	6.73	-	5.45	-
HT I (B)	Energy Intensive Industries	5.23	-	3.75	1000
HT I (C)	Aquaculture and Animal Husbandry	3.75	21.00	3.15	200
HT I (D)	Poultry Hatcheries & Poultry Feed mixing plants	4.75	55.12	3.45	200
132Kv					
HT I (A)	General	5.25	385.84	4.20	1000
	Lights and Fans	5.25	-		
	Industrial Colonies	6.08	-		
	Seasonal Industries	6.46	385.84		
	Time of Day Tariffs (6 PM to 10 PM)	6.30	-	5.20	-
HT I (B)	Energy Intensive Industries	4.81	-	3.50	1000
HT I (C)	Aquaculture and Animal Husbandry	3.75	21.00	3.15	200
HT I (D)	Poultry Hatcheries & Poultry Feed mixing plants	4.75	55.12	3.45	200

HT II	Sub-Category	Current Tariff		Proposed Tariff	
		Energy Charge	Demand Charge	Energy Charge	Demand Charge
		₹/kVAh	₹/kVA/ month	₹/kVAh	₹/kVA/m onth
11Kv					
HT II (A)	Others	7.40	385.84	5.30	1000
	Time of Day Tariffs (6 PM to 10 PM)	8.45	-	6.30	-
HT II (B)	Religious Places	4.89	21.84	3.65	200
HT II (C)	Function Halls / Auditoriums	11.32	-	9.10	200
33Kv					
HT II (A)	Others	6.72	385.84	5.10	1000
	Time of Day Tariffs (6 PM to 10 PM)	7.77	-	6.10	-
HT II (B)	Religious Places	4.89	21.84	3.65	200
HT II (C)	Function Halls / Auditoriums	11.32	-	9.10	200
132Kv					
HT II (A)	Others	6.46	385.84	4.68	1000
	Time of Day Tariffs (6 PM to 10 PM)	7.51	-	5.68	-
HT II (B)	Religious Places	4.89	21.84	3.65	200
HT II (C)	Function Halls / Auditoriums	11.32	-	9.10	200

HT III	Current Tariff		Proposed Tariff	
	Energy Charge	Demand Charge	Energy Charge	Demand Charge
	₹/kVAh	₹/kVA/ month	₹/kVAh	₹/kVA/ month
11Kv				
HT III Public Infrastructure and Tourism	7.05	385.84	4.95	1000
Time of Day Tariffs (6 PM to 10 PM)	8.10	-	5.95	-
33Kv				
HT III Public Infrastructure and Tourism	6.44	385.84	4.78	1000
Time of Day Tariffs (6 PM to 10 PM)	7.49	-	5.78	-
132Kv				
HT III Public Infrastructure and Tourism	6.13	385.84	4.48	1000
Time of Day Tariffs (6 PM to 10 PM)	7.18	-	5.48	-

HT IV	Sub-Category	Current Tariff		Proposed Tariff	
		Energy Charge	Demand Charge	Energy Charge	Demand Charge
		₹/kVAh	₹/kVA/ month	₹/kVAh	₹/kVA/month
HT IV (A)	Lift Irrigation and Agriculture	5.60	-	4.25	200
HT IV (B)	Composite Protected Water Supply Schemes	4.70	-		

HT V	Sub-Category	Current Tariff		Proposed Tariff	
		Energy Charge	Demand Charge	Energy Charge	Demand Charge
		₹/kVAh	₹/kVA/ month	₹/kVAh	₹/kVA/month
HT V	Railway Traction	6.68	-	3.50	500

HT VI	Sub-Category	Current Tariff		Proposed Tariff	
		Energy Charge	Demand Charge	Energy Charge	Demand Charge
		₹/kVAh	₹/kVA/ month	₹/kVAh	₹/kVA/month
HT VI	Townships and Residential Colonies	6.08	55.12	4.00	1000

HT Category VII: Green Power

Historically, there have been no sales in this category and considering the MoP suggestion of reducing the number of tariff categories / slabs the licensees proposed to terminate this category.

HT Category VIII: Temporary

The licensees proposed to continue with existing tariff rate for HT temporary category which is 1.5 times of corresponding HT consumer category.

UDAY (Ujjwal Discom Assurance Yojana) SCHEME

36 The Ministry of Power, Government of India, the Government of Andhra Pradesh, the Eastern Power Distribution Company of Andhra Pradesh Limited and Southern Power Distribution Company of Andhra Pradesh Limited entered into a tripartite Memorandum of Understanding on 24/06/2016 for achieving turnaround of the Andhra Pradesh State Distribution Companies. By the cut off date 30/09/2015, the outstanding debt level of the DISCOMs reached ₹14,720.50 Crores. The Memorandum of Understanding facilitated the Government of Andhra Pradesh to take over 75% of the outstanding debt by 31/03/2017.

37 The Government of India undertook many obligations concerning interest payable to banks, supply of domestic coal, coal prices, etc. The Government of Andhra Pradesh undertook to take over the future losses of DISCOMs in a graded manner. In FY2017-18, it has to fund 5% of the loss of 2016-17. The Government of Andhra Pradesh shall provide operational funding requirement support to the DISCOMs till the DISCOMs achieve a turnaround, which shall also include the outstanding power purchase liabilities of the DISCOMs as on 31/03/2015. All outstanding dues from the State Government departments to DISCOMs for supply of electricity shown as ₹1,441.79 crores in Annexure-'E' to Memorandum of Understanding shall be paid by 30/09/2016. The Government of Andhra Pradesh undertook in 1.2 (p) to endeavor to ensure that tariff hike as reflected in Annexure-'B' are undertaken. The APDISCOMs undertook to reduce AT&C losses. The DISCOMs also undertook to eliminate the gap between the Average Cost of Service and Average Revenue by FY2018-19. Among the various measures the DISCOMs undertook to take all the measures relating to the quarterly tariff revision, etc. The APERC addressed the State Government to take steps for deletion of the requirement to have quarterly tariff revision (as done in the case of Telanagana State) as the same may result in uncertainty in the power sector. Hopefully all the parties to the MoU will stand by their commitments and fulfill them at the earliest.

38 As per Annexure-'B' of the Memorandum of Understanding one of the key assumptions is a tariff hike of 5% in FY 2016-17 and 3.6% in FY 2017-18 for the both the DISCOMS of the State. UDAY envisaged tariff hike from FY2016-17. However, as the MoU was entered into by our State only on 24/06/2016, by which time tariff order for FY2016-17 was already brought into effect from 01/04/2016 under the orders of the Commission, the stipulated 5% tariff hike as per Annexure-B of MoU could not be effected.

39 Thus, as per the Memorandum of Understanding, the Government of Andhra Pradesh and the AP DISCOMs are obliged to reduce the gap between the revenue requirement and Revenue Recovery by hiking the tariff by at least 3.6% in the FY2017-18 to have the benefit of relief from a debt of ₹14,720.50 crores of the DISCOMs and the further benefit of the other commitments of Government of India and Government of Andhra Pradesh.

Conclusion

40 The Commission has decided to consider the ARR/FPT filings made 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

41 On behalf of the Government of Andhra Pradesh, the Principal Secretary, Energy Department made a statement before the Commission during the public hearing at Hyderabad on 06-03-2017 as follows:

" I am thankful to the Hon'ble Commission for giving this opportunity to present the views of the Governmen of Andhra Pradesh in the context of Aggregate Revenue Requirement (ARR) and Tariff determination for the financial year FY2017-18.

All the Electricity utilities have performed exceptionally well during this year. The transmission and distribution utilities have reduced T&D losses from 10.57% in FY2015-16 to 9.80% in FY2016-17 (upto December 2016).

Number of consumers in Andhra Pradesh as on 31st December 2016 is 1.68 Crores, out of which 15.3 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.

Andhra Pradesh became the third state in the country after Gujarat and Punjab to achieve 100% electrification of households on 8th June 2016 and the APDISCOMs have set a target of ensuring uninterrupted, reliable and quality power supply to all the consumers.

APDISCOMs are implementing DSM initiatives in domestic housing lighting, municipal street lights and 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 2.04 Cr. Incandescent bulbs are replaced by energy efficient LEDs in the state as on January 2017. So far 5.50 Lakh Street Lights have been replaced as against National progress of 17.19 Lakh. 933 no. pumpsets have been replaced with energy efficient pumpsets. The DISCOMs have also started the first of its kind programme of distribution of energy efficient fans to interested consumers. Around 1.96 lakh fans have been distributed till date, and it is contemplated to extend the programme to distribute energy efficient fans in each district of the state. The APDISCOMS plan to replace one Lakh inefficient agricultural pumpsets with BEE 5 star rated Energy efficient pumpsets.In line with Government of India's vision to promote Renewable Energy and add 175 GW of Renewable Energy in the country, Government of Andhra Pradesh has been encouraging Renewable Energy, particularly Solar and Wind. The prices of Solar and Wind energy have been falling as discovered from the recent bids conducted in the country. In order to provide cost affective and clean Renewable Energy to the consumers, Government of Andhra Pradesh requests Hon'ble Commission to re-look into the tariff fixed for Wind power projects in the State in public interest.

APDISCOMs plan to install 50,000 solar pump-sets by FY2019-20; till date 9270 solar pumpsets have been installed in the state and is expecting to energize 20,000 pumpsets by end of FY2017-18.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh and APDISCOMs entered into a tripartite agreement with the Government of India to enter into the Ujjwal Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY) on 24th June, 2016. Under this scheme, the Government of Andhra Pradesh has committed to take over ₹8,892.63 Cr of debts of the DISCOMs in FY2016-17. It is the belief of the Government, that entering into this scheme in conjunction with the continuous efforts of the DISCOMs to reduce their T&D losses and other operational excellence measures would improve the financial condition of the DISCOMs.

The Government is committed to the welfare of the farmers and will provide free power to all eligible agriculture consumers. Government will provide necessary support for this purpose.

To reduce the number of categories, and increase the transparency and in order to incentivize high load factor industries, the DISCOMs have proposed rationalization of the tariff structure. This rationalization would encourage more consumption from the industries and encourage the establishment of more industries in the State. This would entail creation of new employment opportunities in the State.

In order to protect the consumers of low income groups, the APDISCOMs have proposed no tariff increase for domestic consumers, consuming less than 600 units per year and no fixed charges for less than 1kW.

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.

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

Non-adherence to MYT Regulations

42 Smt. P. Vydehi, Secretary (I/c), FTAPCCI, Hyderabad; Sri J. Lakshmana Rao, Manager, Andhra Pradesh Chambers of Commerce and Industry Federation (APCCIF), Visakhapatnam stated that the very purpose of introducing the Multi Year Tariff Regulatory Framework is to bring certainty and predictability as stated in the Tariff Policy. The request of the petitioners to file true-up for previous years at a later date purportedly after ARR approval for FY2017-18 is not in consonance with the Tariff Regulations. The petitioner has also not submitted the Tariff proposal for FY2017-18, which is required to be filed with the ARR petition in accordance with Clause 7 of the Regulation No.4 of 2005. In view of the aforesaid deficiencies in the current filing, the petition is liable to be rejected.

Sri P. Narendranath Chowdary, Managing Director, The Andhra Sugars Limited, Kovvur, W.G. Dist. stated that the filings are not accordance with the multi year tariff Regulations and the annual filings are strongly objected.

Sri R. Sivakumar, AP Spinning Mills Association stated that five year plan should have been done by the DISCOMs.

Sri P. Kotirao, President, All India Cottonseed Crushers Association stated that Multi Year Tariff enables planning for industry and has to be followed from next year onwards.

Discoms Response: The licensees face considerable problems in ascertaining/ predicting the power purchase cost for the future as the same is dependent upon various factors like government policy, coal cost, freight cost, renewable policy, delay in commissioning of generating stations etc. Moreover, it's difficult to predict the sales and the revenue requirement for an entire control period due to the volatile nature of the electricity market. The licensees have requested the Commission for permission to file the Aggregate Revenue Requirement and Tariff Proposals on annual basis.

Commission's View: The licensees were permitted by the Commission on their requests from time to time to file the FPTs for the retail supply business for FY2017-18 by 18.01.2017 while their ARR filings were taken on record of the Commission in O.P.s 28 and 29 of 2016 on their being filed on 30.11.2016. The FPTs included proposals for CSS, Additional Surcharge and True Up of Power Purchase Cost for FY2015-16 and they were treated as supplementary filings to the original ARR filings. However, the aspects projected by the objectors are noted.

Delay in submission of tariff proposals by the Discoms is unwarranted

43 Sri M. Venugopala Rao, Senior Journalist & Convenor, Centre for Power Studies, Hyderabad;

Sri M. Thimma Reddy, Convener, People's Monitoring Group on Electricity Regulation, Hyderabad; Sri Ch. Narasingarao, Secretariat Member, Communist Party of India (Marxist), Visakhapatnam; Dr. B. Ganga Rao, Visakhapatnam; Sri Kandharapu Murali, State Committee Member, Communist Party of India (Marxist), Thirupathi have stated that contrary to the normal practice of submitting tariff proposals, along with ARR proposals, AP Discoms have sought and got permission of the Commission for submitting tariff proposals and revenue at proposed tariffs later on the ground that "evaluating various options for simplification of Tariff Structure and assessing the revenue impact for each category/consumer" and "contemplating to incorporate some of these tariff options (proposals of Ministry of Power, GoI, for simplification of tariff structure) as part of the tariff proposals for FY 2017-18." When the committee appointed by MoP, GoI, itself has not come out with any specific proposals, except making vague and generalised observations on simplification and reduction of categories and is still in the process of eliciting views on the proposed re-categorisation of consumers, and when there is no legally binding order in that direction, attempts to propose new categories of consumers on the basis of such vague proposals seems hasty and whimsical. When the committee itself has not come out with any specific proposals for re-categorisation of consumers, its implications and justification for the same, inviting comments/suggestions/views of all stakeholders on such vague proposals at preliminary stage itself is premature. The proposals of the Discoms for re-categorisation of consumer categories submitted for the year 2016-17 were not accepted by the Commission. Therefore, the delay in submission of tariff proposals by the Discoms is unwarranted and the reason given for the same seems to be a lame excuse to cover up their failure to submit the same in time.

Sri M. Thimma Reddy, also stated that the Commission should have rejected the present ARR filings and should have directed the DISCOMS to submit tariff proposals forthwith, without any delay.

Sri Y. SiddayyaNaidu, President, District Farmers Fedaration, Diguvamaagham, Chittoor Dist. stated that Commission may take necessary steps to see that DISCOMs file ARRs and FPTs by 30th November every year so that 45 days can be given for filing of objections.

Discoms Response: The licensees have submitted the ARR along with revenue at current tariffs by the stipulated time. However, as the State has now moved from power deficit scenario to power surplus scenario and the present tariff structure was designed for power shortage scenario, there is a need to change the existing framework.

The draft report submitted by the Committee formed at National Level also recommended lower tariffs for heavy users to encourage consumption. In order to have least impact on the consumers with the proposed tariff, the licensees needed additional time for filing the tariff proposals.

The licensees have submitted the ARR on 30th November 2016 and requested the Commission to grant additional time for the submission of tariff proposal along with True-up, Additional Surcharge and Cross Subsidy Surcharge for FY2017-18.

The Commission has been kind enough in granting permission to submit the tariff proposals for FY 2017-18 by 18th January 2017 vide APERC Lr.No. APERC/Dir.(Tariff)/Secy./F.56/2016, Dated:31-12-2016.

Commission's view: The scope for raising such an objection may be avoided by the DISCOMS at least in future.

Issues of Power Purchases

44 Sri M. Venugopala Rao, Senior Journalist & Convenor, Centre for Power Studies, Hyderabad;

Sri Ch. Narasingarao, Secretariat Member, Communist Party of India (Marxist), Visakhapatnam; Dr. B. Ganga Rao, Visakhapatnam; Sri Kandharapu Murali, State Committee Member, Communist Party of India (Marxist), Thirupathi have stated that both the Discoms have projected energy availability of 67,948 MU and energy requirement of 57,018 MU (37,297 MU for SPDCL and 19,721 MU for EPDCL) with a surplus of 10,930 MU for the year 2017-18. They have proposed to sell 2208 MU out of the projected surplus in the market at an average tariff of Rs. 2.79 per kWh and back down the balance surplus of 8722 MU. The projected availability of energy and surplus is also an underestimate. These unwarranted outcomes which are detrimental to larger consumer interest are a part of the disastrous consequences following hasty and wrong decisions taken by the GoAP in forcing the Discoms to enter into PPAs for purchasing unwarranted power and consents given by the Commission to the same. These are questionable for the following reasons, among others:

a) The Discoms have considered energy availability from the new gas-based private power projects of GVK extension (220 MW), GMR Vemagiri (370 MW), Gautami (464 MW) and Konaseema (444.08 MW) as 'zero' based on non-supply of natural gas from KG D-6 fields of Reliance Industries Limited. AP Discoms have a share of 46.11% (690 MW) in the installed capacities of these four projects. As and when supply of natural gas is resumed to these projects as per allocations, additional energy to the tune of 4835.52 MU would be available per annum at 80% PLF. While informing that they have decided not to approve the request of these four projects to supply power generated with natural gas from deep water fields of ONGC, as the cost per unit would be around Rs.4.53 per kWh, the Discoms have admitted that "if any directions/allocations from MoP & ONGC or any court directions are received, APDISCOMs are obligated to off-take the power produced from the natural gas available from the deep water fields."

Discoms Response: The licensees have rejected the request for energy off-take from Gas plants utilizing the deep-field gas as these are significantly costlier.

b) Under the GVK project (216 MW) bought out by the Discoms and rechristened as Godavari Gas Power Plant, Spectrum (205 MW), Lanco Kondapalli (362 MW) and Reliance BSES (220 MW), AP Discoms have projected their share as 689 MW. Due to short-supply of natural gas to these projects, the Discoms have considered the plant load factor of these projects at 40% only. In other words, as and when supply of natural gas is restored as per allocations made, additional energy to the tune of 2414.25 MU per annum at 80% PLF would be available to AP Discoms.

HNPCL has already declared commercial operation dates of the 1st and 2nd units of its project at Visakhapatnam (520 MW each) on 11.1.2016 and 3.7.2016 respectively. The Discoms have explained that HNPCL is able to operate at an average PLF of around 50% due to coal shortage due to congestion in the railway linkage and consequent transportation of coal through road network. They have contended that they expect similar situation to continue during 2017-18 also and hence have considered the availability of only one unit of HNPCL during the next financial year. They have projected availability of 3389.26 MU. As and when the two units of HNPCL start generation at 80% PLF after resolving transportation problems and get adequate coal, additional energy of 3389.26 MU would be available.

The Discoms have explained that under the medium term PPA they had with Corporate Power for supply of 150 MW for a period of three years starting from June 2013 has not been considered, as the PGCIL has not granted its transmission access. Going by the proposed period of supply for three years as per the terms and conditions of the PPA, it must have come to an end in the month of May 2016. Therefore, the question of supply of power from Corporate Power for the year 2017-18 not being considered for want of non-availability of transmission access does not arise. Does that PPA stand terminated on completion of the three year period or are the Discoms contemplating to prolong the same for a period of three years from the date of availability of transmission access in future?

As and when adequate gas is available to old and new gas-based projects and two units of HNPCL start generation at 80% PLF, AP Discoms would get additional energy to the tune of 10639.03 MU (4835.52+2414.25+3389.26) as their share. In other words, going by the installed capacity available as the share of AP Discoms, if adequate fuels are supplied, the total energy available to them works out to 78587.03 MU and the surplus would be 21569.03 MU or 27.45% of the projected requirement of 57,018 MU. If more natural gas and indigenous coal is available and PLF of different power plants increases, scope for getting some more additional energy will be there. In other words, ground for imposing avoidable and additional burdens on consumers of power in the near future also is already prepared, as a result of the questionable decisions taken by GoAP and consents given by successive ERCs.

Discoms Response: The projections of availability have been carried out by the licensees as per the most realistic estimates at that point of time. However, the procurement of energy from any source is subject to the approval of the Commission.

c) APERC has accorded approval on 16.9.2016 for procurement of 600 MW under DBFOO on long-term basis for a period of 12 years for "immediate requirement" from 2016-17, the Discoms have explained. The Discoms have informed that due to change in ownership request made by Meenakshi Energy Private Limited, the power supply agreement (PSA) for 200 MW has not been signed and that the request is under their examination as per the bidding document. PSA with Simhapuri Energy Limited was signed on 23.11.2016 for supply of 400 MW with a PLF of 85% from 1.1.2017. However, availability of 4467.60 MU has been shown under DBFOO (600 MW) by the Discoms for the year 2017-18. Without finalising change in ownership and entering into PSA, are the Discoms going to take 200 MW?

Discoms Response: The licensees have assumed that the issue with M/s MEPL would be resolved and that the licensees would be able to off-take its power.

d) The Discoms have informed that the then AP Discoms had signed a PPA with NTPC on

23.9.2010 for purchasing power from its 2400 MW thermal power project being set up at Kudigi in Karnataka and that the two AP Discoms may get 8.36% power, i.e., 200.62 MW from the project from January 2017. They have informed that based on the existing power position scenario in A.P., Ministry of Power, GoI, was requested through a letter dated 29.10.2016 to either cancel the allocation to them or to defer the scheduled CoD of NTPC's Kudigi project for two more years. (If CoD of the project is to be deferred for two more years, who should bear the additional capital costs and other related costs?) The reply from MoP, GoI, is yet to be received and no availability is considered from that project for the year 2017-18, the Discoms have explained, a move better late than never. Based on the same existing power position scenario in A.P., are the Discoms proposing similar moves for cancellation of proposals/PPAs in the case of some other projects like Simhapuri Energy, Meenakshi Energy, high-cost solar power projects of NTPC and others and wind power projects, etc. to avoid the obligations of purchasing high-cost and unwarranted power?

Discoms Response: The licensees have requested NTPC to defer the procurement of power from Kudigi thermal plant, whereas the power from DBFOO is based on long term power procurement plan. Similarly, Wind power is procured to fulfil to meet RPPO targets.

e) Out of the projected total availability of 67,948 MU, non-conventional energy (NCE) is shown as 10,317 MU. After reducing the estimated availability of hydel power of 2579 mu from requirement of 57,018 MU, sales of non-hydel power is 54,439 MU. Against projected sales of non-hydel power of 54,439 MU, the estimated renewable energy (RE) of 10,317 MU works out to 18.95%. If estimated hydel power also is taken into account as renewable energy, it works out to 12,896 MU (10,317+2579 MU). Against projected sale of non-hydel power of 54,439 MU, 12,896 MU of RE plus hydel energy works out to 23.85 per cent. Against the minimum of five per cent (of total sales) of RE to be purchased by the Discoms as per the RPPO order issued by the Commission earlier, the projected availability of RE of 18.95% (or 23.85%) confirms that the Discoms have been forced by the Government to enter into long-term power purchase agreements with developers of

NCE units indiscriminately, irrespective of requirement of power for meeting growing demand and unmindful of avoidable and additional financial burdens that would be imposed on the consumers of power for paying fixed costs for backing down a huge quantum of 8722 mu, on the one hand, and purchasing high cost RE of 10,317 MU on long-term basis, on the other. Purchasing unwarranted power, especially RE, at higher tariffs, on the one hand, and selling a part of the surplus (2208 mu) at lower rates, on the other, and backing down the remaining huge surplus power, are, obviously, a disastrous consequence detrimental to larger consumer interest.

Backing down a huge quantum of 8722 MU confirms lack of demand and inability to compete in the market. It also means valuable assets created with huge investments lying idle. Such disastrous consequences have arisen, obviously, as a result of imprudent and reckless decisions of the Government in forcing the Discoms to enter into long-term PPAs with power projects, especially of NCE developers and 600 MW under DBFOO, without any sense of responsibility and accountability and for extraneous considerations, on the one hand, and consents being given to the same by successive ERCs without adequate diligence in considering and determining realistic long-term load forecast, resources and procurement plans and without holding public hearings thereon.

On purchasing excess NCE and responses of the Discoms earlier, the Commission observed: “the need for promoting green energy for environmental protection and the necessity to keep power purchase cost at a reasonable level have to be delicately balanced. The ecological balance has to be maintained to avoid any catastrophe to humanity which cannot be measured only in monetary terms. National and State policies in this regard also have to be kept in view” (page 37 of tariff order for 2016-17). Such generalised views, without any basis and substantiation, cannot justify purchase of high-cost NCE at a whopping 18.95% (23.85%) out of projected requirement of energy, leave aside maintaining “delicate balance” between need for promoting green energy and the necessity to keep the power purchase cost at a reasonable level. The Commission is hoped to take a more serious view and balanced approach on the issue.

Discoms Response: The State of Andhra Pradesh has immense solar and wind potential and considering Government of India's push towards renewable power generation, it is imperative that this potential is tapped effectively. The licensees are following AP Solar Policy and AP Wind Policy targets while considering the RPPO targets revised from time to time.

The licensees have already submitted their longterm resource plan consisting of power procurement plan to the Commission.

The licensees plan to procure renewable energy to meet their RPPO targets for the next 5 years. In order to achieve economies of scale, the licensees are procuring solar power from solar parks due to which the licensees are expected to exceed their RPPO targets in some years. These economies of scale led to tariffs as low as Rs. 4.63 per kWh which was the lowest solar tariff at that time.

f) Out of total purchases of 57,017 mu proposed to be made by the Discoms for the year 2017-18, RE being 10316.46 MU, compared to non-RE of 46,701.39 MU, it works out to 22.09 per cent. Similarly, out of total projected purchase cost of Rs.23,790.49 Crore, purchase cost component of RE being Rs.4905.87 Crore, compared to purchase cost of non-RE, it works out to 25.97%, which means for purchasing 22.09 per cent of RE, the cost to be borne by the Discoms is 25.97 per cent. In the ARR proposals of the Discoms, the tariffs to be paid for purchasing different kinds of RE are shown as: for biomass energy Rs. 6.60, for wind Rs. 4.36, for solar Rs.5.76 and for solar park Rs. 4.95 all per kWh. These tariffs are average ones and as such tariffs to be paid by the Discoms to some of the NCE units for purchasing RE are higher than the average tariffs. It is generally argued that, in the case of wind and solar energy, there are no variable costs and, as such, there is no scope for increasing tariffs to be paid by the Discoms on account of revising variable charges. However, in the case of non-RE projects, fixed charges come down during the period of PPA every year, after adjusting depreciation charges being paid as a part and parcel of determined tariffs. That is not the case with RE units. Moreover, in the case of some units of solar energy, a manipulative provision for yearly escalation of 3% of tariff for a period of ten years is permitted in the bidding processes and PPAs.

Discoms Response: The licensees are actively pursuing various options for the reduction in the cost of NCEs:

Competitive bidding route adopted for the solar parks in the State so as to get the lowest market rate of solar power at the time (Rs. 4.63 per kWh).

Filed a petition with the Commission for passing on the Generation Based Incentives availed by the Wind Energy Generators to the licensees as per the Regulation 1 of 2015.

A petition for reduction in the tariff of wind energy in view of the reduced interest rates, return on equity, depreciation rates etc. has also been filed by the licensees with the Commission.

g) APSPDCL has projected energy requirement of 37,297 MU for the year 2017-18. Sales to HT1 category for the year 2017-18 are projected with a growth rate of 16.62% against the projected growth rate of -0.09% for the year 2016-17. APEPDCL has projected energy requirement of 19,721 MU for the year 2017-18. Sales to HT1 category for the year 2017-18 are projected with a growth rate of 14.22% against the revised estimated growth rate of 4.62% for the year 2016-17. Both the Discoms have maintained that it is assumed that the licensee could retain the open access consumption due to changing market situation which is being factored in the projected HT sales. The projected growth rates of sales to HT1 category of both the Discoms seem to be unrealistic and on higher side. Compared to the projected growth rates for 2016-17 and CAGR for the past several years, the growth rates of sales to HT1 category are very much on the higher side. With cost of service increasing year by year, proportionate cross subsidy and tariffs to be determined for HT1 and other HT categories are likely to be increased. In such a situation, open access consumption is likely to increase further and the present trends are in that direction. As a result, availability of surplus power may turn out to be more than what is projected by the Discoms for the year 2017-18. The Railways have already started taking power under open access and sale of power to them is showing negative growth rate every year from 747.84 mu in 2014-15 (15.31% growth rate) to the projected 591.46 mu during 2017-18 with a growth rate of -7.68%, as shown by SPDCL. Load eligible for open access has increased from 1388.45 MW in 2013-14 to a projected 2567.37 MW for 2017-18, as shown by SPDCL. How many applications and for how much quantum of energy under open access are pending in the State?

Discoms Response: The licensees have proposed lower tariff for Railways in order to retain the Railways Consumption. The licensee is also negotiating with the Railways to ensure that the Railways do not opt for Open Access and remain as DISCOM consumer.

The licensees have rationalized the demand charge and energy in order to be competitive with the open access market. The current tariff structure is biased towards open access, as the open access generators sell the power with a margin over their variable costs whereas the open access consumers would avoid energy charge which is reflective of both fixed cost obligation as well as variable cost of the generating stations.

h) In view of the GoAP forcing the Discoms to enter into long-term PPAs indiscriminately and continuing that trend, unrelated to requirement of power to meet growing demand, the Commission was earlier requested "to direct the Discoms not to enter into PPAs for purchasing NCE power, especially through the notorious route of MoUs, till they get its prior consent for long-term load forecast plan, resource plan and power procurement plan, especially in view of the fact that they already have surplus power, their purchase of NCE is already double the minimum percentage fixed by the Commission under RPPO and scope for availing themselves of opportunities for purchasing NCE through real competitive bidding in a cautious and gradual manner, including offer of solar power by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy @ Rs.4.50 per unit for a period of 25 years, without any escalation, as conveyed through its letter dated 28.12.2015, is very much there." Principal Secretary, department of energy and I&I, GoAP, in his letter No.1050/POWER.I(1)/2016 dated 11.8.2016 asked AP Transco and AP Discoms "to take necessary approvals from APERC by submitting long term forecast plan, resource plan and power procurement plan before entering into the PPAs." In its letter No.E-630/DD-P&P/2016 dated 16.9.2016, the Hon'ble Commission had, inter alia, directed the AP Discoms that "the distribution companies shall not in any event indulge in any power purchases beyond what is specifically permitted without prior intimation to and consent of the Commission including even in cases of emergency." This direction of the Commission, though belated, is welcome. However, it cannot undo the damage already done to larger consumer interest in the form of long-term PPAs already entered into with different private developers for purchasing unwarranted and high-cost power which have become binding and irrevocable with the consents to the same given by successive ERCs with attendant disastrous consequences. This is going to be one of the major reasons for likely increase in the need for tariff hike and subsidy from the Government. Moreover, there is no mention whatsoever of submission of, or when they would submit, long-term load forecast plan, resources plan and power procurement plan by the Discoms for the third and fourth control periods for the consideration of the Commission.

Discoms Response: The licensees are following AP Solar Policy and AP Wind Policy targets while considering the RPPO targets revised from time to time. The licensees plan to procure renewable energy to meet their RPPO targets for the next 5 years. In order to achieve economies of scale, the licensees are procuring solar power from solar parks due to which the licensees are expected to exceed their RPPO targets in some years. These economies of scale led to tariffs as low as Rs. 4.63 per kWh which was the lowest solar tariffs at that time. The licensees have submitted the resource plan consisting of long term resource plan, power procurement plan and investment plan to the Commission.

i) The requirement of spinning reserve or reserve margin projected by the Discoms in their presentation dated 9.8.2016 made before the Commission is highly questionable, even if it is presumed that the projected requirement of energy is realistic and not inflated. Suffice it for the present to submit that in the light of installed capacity of different projects lying idle for want of supply of natural gas allocated and supply of coal, that the country and different States are heading towards a position of power surplus and that power is, and will be, available at relatively lower tariffs through the power exchanges and traders as the present trends show and that the Discoms can avail themselves of opportunities available for purchasing power at relatively lower rates and for the periods required, daily, weekly and seasonal, instead of maintaining spinning reserve or reserve margin as projected, and backing down substantial surplus with attendant avoidable additional burdens, it can be reasonably asserted that such projected spinning reserve or reserve margin is imprudent and unwarranted. In any case, there is no justification whatsoever in signing long-term PPAs to meet immediate or short-term requirements and giving consents to the same.

Discoms Response: The availability of 67,948 MU includes procurement of 600 MW through DBFOO and assumes 80% PLF of all coal based AP & TS GENCO plants.

Following table provides MU surplus/ (Deficit) for different PLF for coal based thermal plants:

PLF (%)	75%	70%	65%	60%
Surplus/(Deficit) (in MU)	7022	4259	1496	(1320)

The licensees have estimated power requirement to meet peak demand in MW terms. In the estimation, the actual demand in MW in FY2015-16 was used as base on which 10% growth rate was considered. To accommodate outliers, 95 % of peak demand was used instead of actual peak demand. Following table shows the actual and projected peak demand in MW.

Month	FY15-16 Actual Peak Demand	FY16-17 Actual Peak Demand	Actual Growth (%)	Estimated 95% Peak demand (Day / Night)
Apr	6789	7359	8	7172 / 6954
May	6732	7361	9	7088 / 7119
Jun	6620	7000	6	6409 / 6584
Jul	6847	7175	5	7070 / 7160
Aug	6500	7965	23	6805 / 6691
Sep	6336	7714	22	6414 / 6598

It can be seen that in many months, the actual peak demand is much higher than anticipated. To meet the peak demand in MW, State needs to procure power.

j) When the Governments and at their behest the Discoms take wrong decisions leading to the above-explained disastrous consequences detrimental to larger consumer interest, the regulatory role of the Commission should come into effective play to ensure orderly development of power sector in terms of power purchase by the Discoms, real competition and supply of power to consumers at competitive tariffs by regulating and getting their questionable decisions corrected. Against the projected annual revenue requirement of Rs.30,069 Crore (Rs.19588 Crore for SPDCL and Rs.10481 Crore for EPDCL), cost of power purchase is estimated as Rs.23,740.49 Crore for the year 2017-18. Cost of power purchase works out to 78.95% of total annual revenue requirement of both the Discoms. The Discoms have not shown the huge amounts to be paid towards fixed charges for backing down 8722 mu separately. It also needs to be worked out and factored into cost of power purchase, annual revenue requirement and revenue gap, if not already done so. By not showing the huge amounts to be paid towards fixed charges for backing down, thereby underestimating annual revenue requirement and need for tariff hike and subsidy from the Government, probably, the Discoms want to claim that expenditure as true up during 2018-19. If cost of backing down is already factored into total power purchase cost, by not showing the same separately, the Discoms are trying to hide the magnitude of cost of backing down from public gaze. What can be estimated and determined for the year 2017-18 should not be allowed to be covered up like this or claimed under true up in 2018-19. At page 48 of ARR submissions of SPDCL, details of availability of power and despatch for power purchase are given. Since how much quantum of power and from which projects is going to be backed down is shown, the fixed cost to be paid for such backing down should have been worked out and submitted to the Commission in the ARR submissions separately. Even now, the same can and should be submitted to the Commission separately. What is the total amount to be paid for the estimated backing down? The whole position underlines the imperative need for regulating power purchases in a prudent way and in time. With reduced dispatch vis-a-vis net availability of some of the power plants, their fixed charges and tariffs are shown at abnormal levels and it shows the disastrous impact of backing down. For example, the tariffs per kWh for some of plants for the year 2017-18 are shown as: Rs.8.49 for RTPP-I , Rs.8.32 for RTPP stage II, Rs.12.99 for RTPP stage III, Rs.18.61 for KTPS stage VI, Rs.10.94 for RTS B, Rs.13.33 for NLC TS II, Rs.30.70 for total NLC, Rs.5.06 for NTPC Simhadri stage II. With abnormal levels of backing down, the interest of Genco also gets affected, with attendant problems of ramping up and ramping down, etc.

Discoms Response: The fixed cost obligations of the licensee are to be paid to the generators irrespective of the despatch from them. Hence, even upon backing down some stations on account of high-variable cost, fixed costs have to be paid to them. The same has already been factored in the fixed cost commitment of the licensees in the filings.

k) As per the directions of GoAP, AP Discoms had signed PPAs with NTPC for purchase of solar power from 250 MW (phase I) solar park at NP Kunta in Anantapur district and got consent of the Commission. The project was commissioned on 29.7.2016. What is the total cost per kWh, including transmission charges being paid to different transmission utilities for evacuation and transmission losses, being borne by the Discoms for getting power from this project?

Discoms Response: The total cost of power generated from 250 MW solar park at NP-Kunta in Anantapur works out to Rs. 5.98/kWh as per the PPA signed and the price was discovered through competitive bidding.

l) The Discoms have informed that GVK project, rechristened Godavari Gas Power Plant, was bought out by them on the 22nd April, 2016. Without submitting the proposals adopted for buy out of the project and the terms and conditions for working out tariff to the Commission, the Discoms have projected tariff for the energy to be generated by the project and supplied to the consumers. For the year 2016-17, i.e., before the buy-out, the fixed cost to be paid to the project was shown as Rs.4.69 Crore and the same is enhanced to Rs. 81.42 Crore for 2017-18. The fixed charge per kWh is enhanced from Rs.0.14 in 2016-17 to Rs.3.52 in 2017-18. Similarly, availability of energy from the project is reduced from 520.39 MU (dispatch 327.38 MU) in 2016-17 to 480.10 MU (dispatch 231.60 MU). What is the basis for reducing availability of energy and its dispatch and enhancing fixed cost abnormally? Without submitting the proposals to the Commission and getting its consent to the same, after holding public hearing, why are the Discoms trying to bypass the regulatory requirements? In response to queries on this issue earlier, the Discoms had replied that "the AP Discoms would acquire the power project on payment of total buyout price. After finalization of the said process AP Discoms would approach the Commission for its approval" (page 74 of tariff order for 2016-17). Having bought out the GVK project nearly eight months back, why have not the Discoms submitted the agreed and signed terms and conditions relating thereto to the Commission for its consideration? Without seeking prior approval of the Commission and agreeing to and paying buy-out price to GVK, are the Discoms expecting the Commission to put the seal of its approval on the transaction as it is as a fait accompli and formality?

Discoms Response: The PPA subsisting with M/s GVK has expired on 19.06.2015, which is after the bifurcation of the State. Hence, certain time has been taken to decide the share and rights of Telangana State i.e. TSDISCOMs upon expiry of PPAs subsisting with private generators (IPPs) geographically located in the State of Andhra Pradesh. The Commission was intimated through a letter dated 22.12.2015 that APDISCOMs upon expiry of PPA subsisting with GVK opted for buyout option and after completion of buyout process APDISCOMs would approach the Commission for its approval.

APDISCOMs have taken over the 216 MW Gas based power plant of M/s GVK stage-I on 22.04.16. This buyout of an IPP is the first of its kind in the history of AP Power sector. The buyout price of Rs 261.27 Crores is achieved as against appraiser estimated terminal value of Rs 293.37 Crores. The extent of land of 211.735 acres was negotiated for a price of Rs. 26.27 lakhs per acre as against appraiser estimated land value of Rs. 42.00 lakhs per acre. The project was renamed as Godavari Gas Power Plant (GGPL). In addition to the above expenditure, an amount of around Rs. 200 Crores towards the Inspection of Gas turbines, renovation of digital control systems etc. is expected to be incurred in the next financial year to make its operation hassle free for the next 10 years.

The projections of the fixed costs have been made based on the above mentioned scheduled capital intensive works. However, the final tariff payable to GGPL would be as per the tariff determined by the Commission.

m) The Discoms have informed that the PPA with Spectrum project expired on 18.4.2016 and that they are contemplating to renew the PPA as per the provisions therein. They have also informed that the PPA is extended meanwhile on month on month basis and that the process of renewal will be completed by December, 2016. Here, again, the fixed cost is enhanced from Rs. 33.74 Crore in 2016-17 to Rs.74.66 Crore in 2017-18. The fixed charge per kWh is enhanced from Rs. 0.62 in 2016-17 to Rs. 1.96 in 2017-18. Availability and dispatch of energy from Spectrum project is reduced from 542.11 MU in 2016-17 to 457.54 MU (dispatch 381.08 MU) in 2017-18. What is the basis for reducing availability of energy and its dispatch and enhancing fixed cost abnormally? Without submitting the proposals to the Commission and getting its consent to the same, after holding public hearing, why are the Discoms trying to bypass the regulatory requirements? In response to queries and responses of the Discoms earlier, the Commission had observed that "the Discoms may take expeditious action".

Discoms Response: The erstwhile APSEB entered into long term Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) with M/s SPGL which was subsequently got transferred to APTRANSCO (Successor) and later on vested with united APDISCOMs. Consequent to A.P. Re-organization Act, 2014, the power from this IPP was shared across both the States in the ratio of 46.11% & 53.89% for A.P and TS respectively. The PPA has expired on 18.04.16. As per the PPA provisions, APDISCOMs have the following two options:

- Renewal of PPA for a period of 15 years (or any short period as mutually agreed) by allowing the IPPs for R&M of their plants.
- Buyout of the plant at the price determined by an appraiser as per the method set forth in the Schedule-A of PPA.

APDISCOMs have done the evaluation of the plant with 3rd party and it comes around to Rs. 417.564 Crores including land area of 813.98 acres at market value of Rs. 37 lakhs per acre. As per PPA, a notice was issued to M/s SPGL to submit the R&M proposal of the plant and they furnished at an estimated cost of Rs. 216.42 Crores. APDISCOMs are contemplating to renew the project. The PPA is extended meanwhile on month on month basis. The process will be completed by April 2017.

n) The Discoms have informed that PPA with Lanco Kondapalli project had expired on 1.1.2016, but the projections have been furnished expecting that the PPA would get renewed. They have also informed that the proposals for renewal of the PPA will be submitted to the Commission on receipt of permission from GoAP. Here, too, the Commission had observed that "the negotiations for new PPA may be expedited," in response to queries and responses of the Discoms on the issue earlier. When have the Discoms sought permission from GoAP to their proposals for renewal of the PPA with Lanco Kondapalli?

Discoms Response: AP DISCOMs initially decided for renewal of PPA with M/s LANCO for 80% PLF for the period of 10 years. The negotiation committee felt that the gas supply is diminishing, and hence keeping 80% PLF would be a burden to APDISCOMs. Hence again negotiated with M/s LANCO for reducing the threshold PLF. After several rounds of negotiations with LANCO, finally the generator agreed to offer for reducing the threshold PLF with the due provisions for disincentive for the plant operating below 80% PLF. The proposal for renewal of PPA was submitted to Govt. of AP on 16.06.2016. Govt. of AP has instructed to modify the proposal. Accordingly, the revised proposal for renewal of PPA with LANCO was submitted to Govt. of AP on 22.02.2017 for according approval. On approval from Govt. of AP the draft PPA will be filed before APERC.

APERC was intimated vide this office letters dated. 29.02.2016 and 03.06.2016 that APDISCOMS are negotiating with M/s LANCO for mutual terms and conditions for renewal of PPA and the plant is operating on an adhoc arrangement to schedule its entire capacity to APDISCOMs on the same terms and conditions of the expired PPA as may be approved by regulatory commission and the difference if any will be trued up/down after finalization of renewed PPA.

o) Before buy-out of project or renewal of PPA after expiry of term of PPAs of the projects concerned, projecting and paying higher fixed costs is not permissible and unjustifiable. The Discoms have been projecting and paying higher fixed costs earlier to GVK and later and now to Spectrum and Lanco projects. On their own admission, the Discoms have considered only 40% PLF for these three projects for the year 2017-18. When such is the case, where is the need for making provision for payment of incentives for generation and supply of energy above threshold level of PLF for the year 2017-18 as shown in the ARR i.e. Rs. 8.39 Cr. for GVK, Rs.13.01 Cr. for Spectrum, Rs.11.78 Cr. for Lanco and Rs.27.85 Cr. for BSES?.

Discoms Response: Since, there is a shortage in the availability of gas, the availability of gas based IPPs has been considered to be around 40%. Accordingly, it has been mentioned that "incentives may not be applicable for H2 FY 2016-17 and FY 2017-18" and "Projected incentive for H2 FY 2016-17 is Rs.0.00 and FY 2017-18 is Rs. 0.00".

p) In view of expiry of term of the PPAs concerned, the Discoms are expected to take timely actions for their renewal or buy-out, seeking prior approval of the Commission. In this connection, it is to be noted that no public hearings were held on the PPAs of GVK, Spectrum and Lanco projects and no consents were given by APERC. As such, whether the manipulated terms and conditions in those PPAs, after their expiry, would continue to be in force and binding, especially in the light of change in law, related policies of the Governments and regulations of the Commission, is a moot point that needs to be examined by the Commission.

Experience has confirmed that the Discoms and GoAP have been failing in expediting the process of buy-out or renewal of expired PPAs and in submitting the proposals relating thereto to the Commission for its consideration in time. In addition to “negotiations” on terms and conditions for buy-out of project or renewal of PPA, the very desirability and need for the same also need to be examined and justified, especially in view of various relevant factors like requirement and availability of power, cost to be borne or tariff to be paid as a result of buy-out or renewal, as the case may be, and degree of availability of required fuels to the projects and attendant consequences. All such factors need to be examined by the Discoms well in advance and submitted to the Commission for its consideration. Instead of taking timely action for meeting such regulatory requirements, the Discoms have been taking adhoc decisions and continuing to take power from the projects even after expiry of their PPAs, without seeking prior approval of the Commission. Allowing such questionable actions is not in larger consumer interest. For the year 2017-18, the Discoms have shown tariffs to be paid per kWh to GVK (after buy-out to the Discoms themselves) Rs.6.47, to Spectrum Rs.4.51 and to Lanco Rs. 4.36, obviously, on the basis of the manipulated and outdated terms and conditions in their PPAs. The average cost of power purchase per kWh from gas-based IPPs has been increased from Rs. 3.17 during the second half of 2016-17 to Rs. 4.50 for 2017-18, whereas the cost of power purchase per kWh from APGPCL has been reduced from Rs. 2.90 to Rs. 2.55 for the same periods. The Commission is requested to examine the issues involved and their implications thoroughly and give appropriate directions to the Discoms to protect larger consumer interest.

Discoms Response: The licensees have endeavoured to take prompt action after the expiry of term of the concerned PPAs.

q) The Discoms have informed that variable costs for AP Genco stations have been computed considering the entire coal procurement to be through all Rail Route mode and that complete fuel requirement is met through domestic coal. At the same time, the Discoms should also play their role appropriately in monitoring to see that real competitive bidding is adopted for transportation of coal and that quality of coal supplied is as per norms and specified GCV and billing both by the coal suppliers for cost of coal and Genco for GCV is accurate.

Discoms Response: APGENCO has informed the licensees that they have taken appropriate measures to ensure proper quality of coal through third party sampling process etc. Moreover, they have also informed the licensees that they are taking various steps to reduce the landed cost of coal such as procuring coal through All Rail Route mode instead of Rail Sea Rail mode, no imported coals etc.

r) SPDCL has shown that load not eligible for open access has increased from 5206.83 MW in 2016-17 to 5313.48 MW for 2017-18. It has also considered savings of Rs.37 crore due to swapping of high interest loans with low cost loans and low capex of Rs.19 crore for AP Transco for the year 2017-18. Nevertheless, SPDCL has shown abnormal increase of transmission cost from Rs.484.01 crore in 2016-17 to Rs. 846.14 crore for 2017-18. Even after considering reimbursement of wheeling charges by Transco to SPDCL during 2016-17, the hike in transmission cost seems higher compared to marginal increase in load not eligible for open access. EPDCL has shown that load not eligible for open access has increased from 3334.54 MW in 2016-17 to 3481.98 MW for 2017-18. Savings of Rs.19.20 crore under loan swapping and Rs.9.87 crore for low capex of Transco are considered. However, transmission cost for load not eligible for open access has been increased from Rs.252.32 crore in 2016-17 to Rs. 441.12 Crore. Distribution cost of SPDCL is increased from Rs.2383.14 crore in 2016-17 to Rs.2541.10 Crore for 2017-18 and of EPDCL from 1382.30 crore to Rs.1522.94 Crore during the same period. In the light of huge quantum of power estimated to be backed down and installed capacity remaining stranded due to non-availability and short-supply of fuels, what is the financial impact on transmission costs to be paid by both the Discoms on account of such non-generation of power and on distribution costs of stranded transmission and distribution capacities for not generating, purchasing and distributing such power during 2017-18?

Discoms Response: The transmission cost for FY2017-18 has been considered as approved by the Commission in the Transmission Tariff Order for FY2014-15 to FY2018-19. The cost reduction in terms of loan swapping and reduced CAPEX has been considered on the approved Transmission cost for FY2017-18.

s) Under other costs, both the Discoms have shown their share of contribution for implementing various energy conservation measures like distribution of LED bulbs, solar pumpsets, etc. of Rs. 81.33 crore by SPDCL and Rs.57.58 crore by EPDCL. Such other costs should not be permitted to be collected from consumers. Since these conservation measures are being taken especially for subsidized consumers, the Discoms can sell the subsidized energy saved to other consumers and earn additional revenue and the

Government can reduce subsidy to be borne by it. For implementing such programmes to some subsidized consumers, additional burden should not be imposed on other consumers. Such additional expenditure should be borne by the Discoms themselves or by the Government. Programmes like distribution of LED bulbs, fans, etc. on behalf of their manufacturers/suppliers by the Discoms to select consumers have limited relevance, besides questionable implications. It looks as if the Discoms were acting as unpaid distribution agents for such manufacturers/suppliers to promote the business of the latter, whatever be the considerations, whether overtly stated or covertly concealed. The very fact that the Commission has taken initiative and got the proposed prices of such bulbs and fans reduced shows the approach of the Government and the Discoms in poor light. Distribution of such bulbs, fans, etc., if at all they have value of energy conservation based on cost-benefit analysis, should be a repetitive exercise, if at all such measures should continue on a sustainable basis. It is for the manufacturers and suppliers of such equipments to publicize their utility and benefit to consumers and sell their products as a part and parcel of their routine business in the market.

Discoms Response: The distribution of Energy Efficient appliances like LED bulbs, streetlights and pump-sets is being carried out to reduce the overall energy consumption in the State while ensuring that the customers are benefited in terms of the value that they derive from these appliances.

Hence, the impact of this is to reduce the consumption of the subsidized consumers in the long run leading to a corresponding reduction in the Cost of Service for the licensees and the potential reduction in tariff for the subsidizing categories.

Thus, in view of the potential benefits to all the categories of consumers, the costs borne by the licensees for the implementation of such measures have been socialized across all consumer categories.

Commission's View: The various issues raised by Sri M. Venugopala Rao with his long experience and expertise and in-depth study, which are adopted by the other learned objectors, relate mostly to the management and running of the power sector in the State with particular emphasis on the various power purchase obligations incurred. The Commission will take the benefit of examining the questions coming up before them for consideration from time to time with reference to the same. These issues are also kept in view while assessing the quantum of tariffs etc. in the present tariff order.

45 Sri M. Thimma Reddy, Convener, People's Monitoring Group on Electricity Regulation, Hyderabad; Sri K. Rajendra Reddy, B. Kothakota, Chittoor dist., Dr. Divakar Babu Chennupati, Consumer Guidance Society, Patamata Vijayawada have stated the following

a) AP Genco Plants

APERC issued an Order dated 26.03.2016 in O.P. No. 3 of 2016 deciding the tariff for power generated form APGENCO units for the period 2014-19. RTPP IV is not included in the list of units for which tariff is fixed. According to the present filings net availability from RTPP IV unit will be 1288.62 MU and dispatch will be 244.34 MU which will be less than 20% of the available power. For this 20%, consumers will be forced to bear 100% fixed cost burden. Given the surplus power situation RTPP IV shall not be included in the list of power plants for procurement of power during the ensuring year. Cost of power from this unit also gives rise to doubts. Fixed cost at Rs. 2.82 per unit is less than older units at RTPP. Its variable cost (Rs. 8.12 per unit) is exorbitantly high and is there need to dispatch such high cost plant? Given the power surplus situation in the State, RTPP IV unit shall be treated on the same lines of NTPC's Kudigi plant for which APDISCOMs have requested the Government of India either to cancel the allocation to AP or to defer the scheduled COD for 2 more years.

The units of Thermal Power Tech Corporation (TPTCIL) and AP GENCO's DSTPS are located in the same area. While variable cost of TPTCIL is Rs. 1.90/U that of DSTPS is Rs. 2.17/U. Variable cost of DSTPS needs to be brought down.

There is no explanation for other costs in the range of Rs. 0.46 to Rs. 1.81 per unit being levied on APGENCO units of VTPS and RTPP.

Discoms Response: The licensees have entered into power purchase agreement for RTPP

Stage IV in 2010 and are obligated to pay the fixed costs from the date of commissioning of the project. However, the dispatch of the power is as per merit order. With the current projections, it is envisaged that only 244 MUs would be dispatched as per merit order for FY2017-18. The variable cost of RTPP IV is Rs. 3.05 per kWh, which is in line with the other units of RTPP.

NTPC enters into PPA agreements with multiple States. Envisaging surplus power in the State, licensees requested to defer the allocation of Kudigi plant to AP and supply it to other power deficit States.

The difference in variable costs could be on account of Source of Coal, Blending ratio in case of use of imported coal, transportation costs. However, the licensees would seek information from SDSTPS regarding the cost breakup of SDSTPS plant and the reason for difference in Variable Costs.

The licensee has considered the interest of pension bonds of APGENCO plants as other costs.

b) Difference in Variable Costs of NTPC Stations

While the variable cost of NTPC's Simhadri thermal power plant is Rs. 2.60 per unit, variable cost of NTPC's Vallur thermal power plant is Rs. 2.14 per unit. As Simhadri thermal power plant is located nearer to the coal mines compared to Vallur thermal power plant its variable cost should have been lower. But the filings show that it is other way. This demands a re-examination of variable cost of Simhadri thermal power plant.

Discoms Response: The difference in variable costs could be on account of Source of Coal, Blending ratio in case of use of imported coal, transportation costs. However, the licensee would seek information from NTPC regarding the cost breakup and the reason for difference in Variable Costs.

c) Issues of expired PPAs of IPPs

PPA with Lanco Kondapalli expired on 1-1-2016. Similarly, PPA with Spectrum expired on 18-04-2016. In the case of Lanco APDISCOMs submitted that the negotiations for renewal of PPA are under progress. In the case of Spectrum APDISCOMs submitted that they would opt for either Renewal of PPA or Buyout of the project as per the terms of PPA. In respect of both these plants buy out option by DISCOMs shall be exercised as was done in the case of GVK Phase I. The whole exercise of buyout should have been completed by the time of expiry of PPAs. Delay in taking up this process raises doubts on the way DISCOMs are handling power purchase issues.

Discoms Response:

M/s Spectrum Power Generation Ltd.:

The erstwhile APSEB entered into long term Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) with IPP viz., M/s. SPGL which were subsequently transferred to APTRANSCO (Successor) and later on vested with united APDISCOMs. Consequent to A.P. Re-organization Act, 2014, the power from this IPP is shared among both the States in the ratio 46.11% & 53.89% for AP and TS respectively. The PPA expired on 18.04.16. As per the PPA provisions, APDISCOMs have the following two options.

(i) Renewal of PPAs for a period of 15 years (or any short period as mutually agreed) by allowing the IPPs for R&M of their plants.

(ii) Buyout of the plants at the price determined by an Appraiser as per the method set forth in the Schedule-A of PPA.

The licensees have evaluated the plant using a 3rd party and the same comes to around Rs. 417.564 cr. including land area of Rs. 813.98 acres at market value of Rs. 37 lakhs per acre. As per PPA, a notice was issued to M/s SPGL to submit the R&M proposal of the plant and they furnished at an estimated cost of Rs. 216.42 Crores. APDISCOMs are contemplating to renew the project. The PPA is extended meanwhile on month on month basis. The process will be completed by April 2017.

M/s LANCO Kondapalli Power Ltd.:

AP DISCOMs initially decided for renewal of PPA with M/s LANCO for 80% PLF for the period of 10 years. The negotiation committee felt that as the gas supply is diminishing; keeping 80% PLF would be a burden to APDISCOMs. After several rounds of negotiations, the generator agreed to offer for reducing the threshold PLF with the due provisions for disincentive for the plant operating below 80% PLF. The proposal for renewal of PPA was submitted to Govt. of AP on 16.06.2016. Govt. of AP has instructed to modify the proposal. Accordingly the revised proposal for renewal of PPA with LANCO was submitted to Govt. of AP on 22.02.2017 for according approval. On approval from Govt. of AP the draft PPA will be filed before APERC.

APERC was intimated vide letters dated 29.02.2016 and 03.06.2016 that APDISCOMS are negotiating with M/s LANCO for mutual terms and conditions for renewal of PPA and the plant is operating on an adhoc arrangement to schedule its entire capacity to APDISCOMs on the same terms and conditions of the expired PPA as may be approved by regulatory commission and the difference if any will be trued up/down after finalization of renewed PPA.

d) Higher fixed Costs for IPPs

In the case of GVK, Spectrum and Lanco as fixed costs are already recovered under the expired PPAs, no more fixed costs shall be paid. But the DISCOMs' filings for 2017-18 show that the fixed costs for these plants in fact will be increasing compared to the previous year.

Power Plants	Total Fixed Costs (Rs. Cr.)		Unit Fixed Costs (Rs. / Unit)	
	2016-17	2017-18	2016-17	2017-18
GVK	4.69	81.42	0.14	3.52
Spectrum	33.74	74.66	0.62	1.96
Lanco	98.62	118.37	1.57	1.95

While fixed costs of GVK increased by nearly 20 times compared to previous year, that of Spectrum more than doubled. Lanco also experienced higher fixed costs. In the background of recovery of fixed costs under the earlier PPA it is difficult to comprehend such increase in fixed costs for gas based power plants. The Commission is requested not to allow these fixed costs.

Discoms Response: The fixed costs of these plants would include primarily O&M expenses which consists of employee salaries and R&M expense in case of any investment taken for renovation and modernization of the plants. Hence, there would be some fixed cost component for these plants.

e) Threshold PLF for GVK and LANCO to be revised

As the terms of expired PPAs of GVK and LANCO no more applicable deemed generation payments and incentives for the above plants shall not be at the threshold PLF of 68.5% but at PLF of 85% only.

Discoms Response: The licensees would evaluate the option as per terms of PPA.

f) Higher variable cost of IPP near to gas source

Sri M. Thimma Reddy, Convener, People's Monitoring Group on Electricity Regulation, Hyderabad has stated that in the past variable cost of GVK Phase-I was lower than other gas based power plants like Spectrum and Lanco as it is nearer to fuel/gas source. Present filings show that variable cost of GVK (Rs.2.95/U) is higher than variable cost of Spectrum (Rs.2.55/U) and Lanco (Rs.2.30/U). This has to be examined.

Discoms Response: The difference in variable costs could be on account of Source of fuel, transportation costs. However, the licensees would examine the reason for difference in Variable Costs.

g) PGCIL charges for TPTCIL

Payment to Thermal Power Tech Corporation (TPTCIL) included PGCIL charges of Rs. 107.34 Cr. in FY2017-18. As the TPTCIL is located within AP, there shall be no need to depend on PGCIL's network.

Discoms Response: TPCIL is presently connected to PGCIL network as there is no corresponding AP Transco network upto the plant. In order to avoid PGCIL charges, APTRANSCO shall have to construct a transmission line upto TPCIL which would entail a significant capital expenditure. PGCIL has also mentioned that the construction of a separate line may lead to redundant network, considering the existing infrastructure.

h) CoD of HNPCL

According to APDISCOMs filings, due to congestion in the railway linkage and consequent transportation of coal through road network and resulting coal shortage HNPCL is able to operate at an average PLF of around 50%. Because of fuel shortage, the DISCOMs have considered the availability of only one unit of HNPCL in FY2017-18. As only one unit of HNPCL will be operated during the ensuing financial year fixed cost payments shall be limited to one unit of HNPCL only. HNPCL has declared commercial operation dates (COD) of the 1st and 2nd units of its project at Visakhapatnam (520 MW each) on 11.1.2016 and 3.7.2016 respectively. It has adopted 3.7.2016 as the project COD. By the time of COD all facilities must be in place for continuous power generation at the rated capacity. The fact that fuel transport, fuel supply facilities are not in place shows that the plant in fact is not in a position to operate to its full capacity. As such the CODs declared by the developer shall not be taken in to account and it shall be treated as an incomplete plant. The fixed costs shall be treated accordingly. Liquidated damages shall also be collected from the developer for its failure to operate the plant to its full capacity.

Discoms Response: As per CERC Notification No. L-1/18/2010/CERC, Dated 6th April 2016, the "Date of commercial operation in case of a unit of thermal Central Generating Stations or inter-State Generating Station shall mean the date declared by the generating company after demonstrating the unit capacity corresponding to its Maximum Continuous Rating (MCR) or the Installed Capacity (IC) or Name Plate Rating on designated fuel through a successful trial run and after getting clearance from the respective RLDC or SLDC, as the case may be, and in case of the generating station as a whole, the date of commercial operation of the last unit of the generating station." The generating company should have a proper fuel linkage at the time of Date of Commercial Operation.

In case of HNPCL, congestion in the railway network occurred after the CoD of both the units and hence cannot be considered as a factor under the control of HNPCL.

i) No need to source energy from KSK Mahanadi

APDISCOMs have signed PPA with KSK Mahanadi for supply of power through medium term basis starting from June 2013 for a period of 3 years. Following this the PPA with KSK Mahanadi should have expired by June 2016. But, the DISCOMs filings show that 2,593 MU of electricity is going to be sourced from this plant during 2017-18 at the rate of Rs.4.32 per unit. Inclusion of this plant in the list in the power surplus situation, even when the PPA has expired, is not understood. The cost of power from this plant is higher than variable costs of GENCO units. By stopping power from this plant and increasing generation from GENCO units per unit fixed cost as well as total cost of power from these units can be brought down leading to saving of nearly Rs. 350 Crore.

Discoms Response: The PPA with KSK Mahanadi has been extended upto 31st March 2021 which has been duly approved by Commission vide O.P. No.3 of 2015 dt. 19th Aug 2015 after due public hearings by examining the clauses of previous PPA and based on variable cost with annual escalation besides firm price of fixed cost.

j) Treat Solar Parks as CGS

As solar parks are being developed by SECI / NTPC, they may be treated as Central Generating Stations (CGS) and the capacity can be shared with other States in the region.

Discoms Response: NIL

Commissions View: The considered views of Sri M. Thimma Reddy and Sri K. Rajendra Reddy on various issues of power purchases should be duly appreciated by the DISCOMs in taking decisions on various issues, in view of their vast experience in the power sector.

AP GENCO tariffs to be determined first

46 Sri Dharmateja Parachuri, Chairman A.P. Spinning Mills Association, Guntur has stated that the Power purchase costs are not referenced properly. It is unaware if APERC has issued APGENCO any tariff order for 2017-18. The Commission was requested last year that AP Genco's and all other power purchase of the A.P DISCOM's should be finalized before AP DISCOMs ARR is entertained, the reasoning obviously is that power purchase forms 80% and above of the ARR of the DISCOMs and thus a meaningful deliberation would be possible only after power purchase costs are approved by APERC.

Discoms Response: In case of APGENCO Tariffs, the licensees have projected the tariffs based on the Generator Projections and have accordingly filed the ARR / FPT as per the timeline provided by the Commission and it is under the purview of the Commission to determine the tariffs applicable for the APGENCO stations.

Commission's view: The generation tariff to which the AP GENCO is entitled for the Multi Year Tariff period 2014 to 2019 was determined by the Commission in O.P. No. 3 of 2016 by Orders dt. 26.03.2016 which order is placed in the public domain on the website of the Commission soon after it was made.

Public asset should not be kept idle

47 Sri M. Vedavyasa Rao, Secretary General, APSEB Engineers' Association has stated that the surprise methodology invented by the consultants in proving that Rs 3.75 (cost of public sector power) is more than Rs 4.50 (cost of private sector power) by dividing the unit cost into two components (Fixed cost + Variable Cost) is nothing but hoodwinking. Finally the consumer has to pay Unit cost. Commission shall not order the consumer to pay two fixed costs and one variable cost. The consumer has the legitimate right to pay only one single fixed cost and one single variable cost. The precious public asset should not be kept idle for private gain.

The above factors will make the Cost to Serve price of the DISCOMs to further go up causing more HT consumers to opt for Open access leading to cascading effect and make the DISCOMs sick faster which in turn will collapse the dependent AP Transco and AP Genco.

Discoms Response: The licensees enter into PPAs both with Public and private developers based on the Power requirement in the State, where the licensees are obligated to pay the fixed costs for 80% availability for thermal plants irrespective of the generation.

However, the dispatch of power is based on the Merit Order (least variable cost plant is dispatched first) for minimizing cost of power procurement.

Commission's view: The calculation of the tariff payable by the consumer is made in accordance with the prescribed and accepted procedures.

Fixed Cost of TSGENCO Stations

48 Smt. P. Vydehi, Secretary (I/c), FTAPCCI, Hyderabad; Sri J. Lakshmana Rao, Manager, Andhra Pradesh Chambers of Commerce and Industry Federation (APCCIF), Visakhapatnam stated that the fixed charges considered by the Petitioner for the TSGENCO stations do not correspond with the latest approved charges of these Stations in the tariff order dated 31.5.2009 for the second control period in OP No. 15 of 2009. Against the total entitlement of Rs. 810.54 Cr. towards the fixed cost of TSGENCO stations, the Petitioner has claimed a total fixed cost of Rs. 845.40 Cr. Till the time the fixed charges are not determined for the TSGENCO stations, the latest approved costs for these stations be considered for arriving at the corresponding power procurement costs.

There is mismatch in the TSGENCO fixed costs mentioned in the petition, and that submitted in the Form-1.4 of the excel sheet. While claiming the total fixed costs for TSGENCO stations, the Petitioner has used a much higher value of Rs. 1007.41 Cr. (Rs.717.73 Cr. for APSPDCL and Rs. 289.68 Cr. for APEPDCL) in its tariff computations.

Discoms Response: The licensees have considered the fixed charges of TSGENCO stations as approved by the TSERC in the tariff order of Telangana in FY2016-17. The AP share of the fixed charges for such stations has been considered as the fixed charges payable to TSGENCO stations for FY2017-18. However, the fixed cost paid to TSGENCO stations will be adjusted as per the tariff determined by the TSERC.

Commission's view: The Commission agrees with the response of the licensees.

Recent trends in Fuel Prices are not taken into account

49 Smt. P. Vydehi, Secretary (I/c), FTAPCCI, Hyderabad; Sri J. Lakshmana Rao, Manager, Andhra Pradesh Chambers of Commerce and Industry Federation (APCCIF), Visakhapatnam stated that the projected average power purchase prices from APGENCO stations, Central Generating Stations and IPPs in FY2017-18, prima facie, do not correspond to the recent trends in fuel prices. The recent trend in the average auction price of the domestic coal during the last two years indicates a downward progression of the prices for all the fuels mentioned. This calls for a thorough prudence check of all the power procurement costs proposed, after the visible lows of fuel prices.

It becomes imperative upon the petitioners to furnish the justification for considering the increase in power purchase cost for the ensuing year FY2017-18. Further, a linear increase in the power purchase cost is taken without considering the distinct nature of fixed (capacity) charges and variable (energy) charges. The fixed charges ought to have decreased on a year to year basis. In view of the same, the Petitioners' submission for increase in capacity charges ought to be rejected.

Discoms Response: APGENCO mainly sources its coal from Mahanadi Coal Fields (MCL) located in Odisha through long term Fuel Supply Agreement and the cost of coal is as determined by Coal India Ltd. from time to time. The major grades of coal used by APGENCO are G-11, G-12 and G-13. The ROM price of these grades of coal was increased by MCL in May 2016 by around 20%, which has led to considerable increase in the cost of coal. Moreover, clean environment cess was increased by Government of India in Budget 2016-17 by Rs. 200/Tonne adding further to the coal cost and in turn the variable cost of generation.

However, as informed by APGENCO, cost cutting measures like sourcing coal from All Rail Route instead of Rail Sea Rail route and stopping the use of imported coal have been carried out leading to a reduction in the variable cost of generation from APGENCO stations. The same has been incorporated in the computation of ARR for FY2017-18.

As for CGS stations, the variable cost is a pass through and hence the licensees have no control over the variable cost. However, the licensees are in constant discussion with the CGS stations to monitor their operational parameters so as to ensure that the inefficiencies of generation are not passed on to the licensees.

Commission's view: The Power Procurement costs are subjected to thorough prudent check not only with reference to the fluctuations in fuel prices but also with reference to all other relevant factors including the measures taken by the AP GENCO and the licensees.

No Clarity on the projection of Variable Charges

50 Smt. P. Vydehi, Secretary (I/c), FTAPCCI, Hyderabad; Sri J. Lakshmana Rao, Manager, Andhra Pradesh Chambers of Commerce and Industry Federation (APCCIF), Visakhapatnam stated that the basis for projecting the variable cost in FY2017-18 for APGENCO stations is not provided. Power procurement cost based on escalation in the variable costs over and above the actual variable cost is not in line with the Regulations. Variable costs may not be considered on the presumptive basis and may be based on actuals.

The Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC), in its notification under the "Guidelines for Determination of Tariff by Bidding Process for Procurement of Power by Distribution Licensees", towards the Annual Escalation Rates applicable for the period from 01.10.2016 to 31.03.2017 for the purpose of payment for Procurement of Power by Distribution Licensees as per the corresponding Power Purchase Agreement, has notified an escalation rate of 0.51% for the domestic coal. Accordingly, it is re-emphasised that there is no case for allowing escalation in the energy charges during FY2017-18. The Petitioner may be directed to furnish the basis of estimating energy charge rates for the APGENCO stations.

Discoms Response: The price of coal from MCL for Grade-6 and below has increased by around 20% post the new coal cost notifications in May 2016. In view of the same, the variable cost for APGENCO stations would increase when compared to TSGENCO stations as the latter are mostly pit-head stations.

However, APGENCO has endeavoured to reduce the coal cost by procuring coal through the cheaper - All Rail Route and has stopped coal procurement from Rail Sea Rail Route. Moreover, through the establishment of third-party sampling systems, APGENCO is also slated to see the benefits of reduction in grade slippage of coal.

Commission's view: The claim for variable cost was checked with reference to prudence check and earlier years' actuals.

Unreasonably Higher Power Purchase rate from AP Genco Stations

51 Smt. P. Vydehi, Secretary (I/c), FTAPCCI, Hyderabad; Sri J. Lakshmana Rao, Manager, Andhra Pradesh Chambers of Commerce and Industry Federation (APCCIF), Visakhapatnam stated that the projected power purchase price from APGENCO stations in FY2017-18 is the highest when compared among the conventional power sources.

The UDAY scheme imposes a mandatory condition on the participants to claim the variation in Fuel and Power Purchase Cost on a quarterly basis. Thus, in all likelihood, going forward, the adjustment in power purchase cost would be claimed on a quarterly basis through the FPPCA mechanism. In view thereof, no escalation in energy charges is ought to be allowable in the Tariff Order for 2017-18.

The projected power purchase price from APGENCO stations should be restricted to Rs. 3.81 per unit which is the rate claimed by the Petitioner towards power purchase from TSGENCO stations. If the power purchase price is curtailed to Rs. 3.81 per unit, the disallowance in power purchase cost would be to the tune of approx. Rs. 787 Crore.

Discoms Response: The price of coal from MCL for Grade-6 and below has increased by around 20% post the new coal cost notifications in May 2016.

In view of the same, the variable cost for APGENCO stations has increased when compared to TSGENCO stations as the latter are mostly pit-head stations.

However, APGENCO has endeavoured to reduce the coal cost by procuring coal through the cheaper All Rail Route and has stopped coal procurement from Rail Sea Rail Route. Moreover, through the establishment of third-party sampling systems, APGENCO is also slated to see the benefits of reduction in grade slippage of coal.

The other cost mentioned in APGENCO thermal stations is the interest on pension bonds as claimed by APGENCO.

Commission's view: While the fixed cost was determined by this Commission for MYT period 2014-19 for AP GENCO, the claims for variable costs are subjected to strict prudence check.

Sale of Surplus Energy

52 Smt. P. Vydehi, Secretary (I/c), FTAPCCI, Hyderabad; Sri J. Lakshmana Rao, Manager, Andhra Pradesh Chambers of Commerce and Industry Federation (APCCIF), Visakhapatnam stated that APSPDCL ought to sell the entire surplus energy to the energy market participants and realise the potential revenue rather than backing down and paying the fixed costs of generating stations. The Commission has given a detailed view to highlight the non-desirability of backing down of generation capacity, while issuing the tariff order for FY 2016-17.

The additional revenue to be earned by selling the remaining surplus energy of 8431 MUs (9882 MUs - 1452 MUs) available with the Licensee be approved at Rs. 2352.77 cr. during FY 2017-18.

Discoms Response: APPCC has created a dedicated marketing cell so as to scout for sale opportunities of the surplus power in the State. It would be the endeavour of the said cell to sell the entire surplus energy.

In FY2016-17, the Commission approved a sale of around 10,700 MU of surplus power in the market. It would be profitable for the licensees to sell the surplus power in the market whenever the market rate is higher than the variable cost of the surplus power. However, the power price in the market was around Rs. 2.5 to Rs. 3/Unit in FY2016-17 which is lower than the marginal variable cost of power, and hence the licensees were not able to sell the surplus power. Considering that the sale of energy is dependent on various factors out of the control of the licensees, the licensees have adopted an optimistic view of how much energy can be sold i.e. sale of power only in months where the variable price of the surplus energy is lower than the market price.

Commission's view: The DISCOMS will be better advised to sell any surplus energy that may be available with them up to the last unit at an economically beneficial price to the maximum extent possible.

Bring-in transparency in sale of surplus power

53 Sri B.N. Prabhakar, President, SWAPNAM, Hyderabad has stated that the Discoms may be instructed to place on their websites the details of surplus energy sold in the exchanges and through bilateral means from time to time (on weekly/fortnightly basis) to bring-in transparency in power sale dealings which also elevates the image of Discoms & their officials among the general public.

Discoms Response: Suggestions noted.

Commission's view: The noted suggestions may be considered by the DISCOMs to the extent feasible to promote transparency and accountability.

Procurement of 600 MW from DBFOO bidding

54 Sri M. Vedavyasa Rao, Secretary General, APSEB Engineers' Association has stated that the proposed backing down of 8722 MU would cost Rs.1308/- Crores if a minimum of Rs.1.50/- per unit as average fixed charges is taken. 8722 MU is equivalent to shutting down of Generating plant of 1250 MW capacity (approx.) with a PLF of 80%. If the proposed sale of power of 2208 MU is not materialized, the burden will be Rs.1639.5 Crores and is equivalent to shutting down of plant of 1500 MW (approx) capacity.

As such there is no need for procurement from Meenakshi and Simhapuri Power plants. It is highly irrational to shut down the precious public owned APGENCO plants and enter into PPAs which are not required and then try to sell that excess power for loss. The DISCOMS are requested not to enter in to such agreements which are detrimental to the interests of Organization and save the consumers from this avoidable loss.

The Commission is requested to order an enquiry into the circumstances leading to surplus power in this year and also the wrong projections. Further addition of generation as proposed by M/s Hinduja is not at all required in this power surplus situation.

The DISCOMs projected 1229.76 MU for Railway Traction (APEPDCL- 591.46 MU and APSPDCL - 638.30 MU). Now Railways are on the verge of going out of the DISCOMs and are opting for Open Access. Thus the overall surplus will shoot up to 12159.76 MU, meaning approximately 1750 MW is to be backed down.

Recently Ferro Alloys Industry is given a subsidy of Rs 1.50 paisa per Unit by GoAP. The DISCOMs are made to recoup this subsidy from the State Government. The process of recouping this subsidy by the cash stripped DISCOMs will further deepen their problems in cash flow.

Sri Bhusan Rastogi, Consultant stated that procurement of 600 MW DBFOO power is not prudent.

Discoms Response: Availability of 67,948 MU includes procurement of 600 MW through DBFOO and assumes 80% PLF of all coal based AP & TS Genco plants. Surplus / (Deficit) energy for different PLF for coal based thermal plants @ 75%, 70%, 65% and 60% are 7022MU, 4259 MU, 1496MU and (-) 1320 MU.

DISCOMs have estimated power requirement to meet peak demand in MW terms. In the estimation, the actual demand in MW in FY2015-16 was used as base on which 10% growth rate was considered. To accommodate outliers, 95% of peak demand was used instead of actual peak demand. Following table shows the actual and projected peak demand in MW.

Month	FY15-16 Actual Peak Demand	FY16-17 Actual Peak Demand	Actual Growth (%)	Estimated 95 percentile Peak demand (Day / Night)
Apr	6789	7359	8	7172 / 6954
May	6732	7361	9	7088 / 7119
Jun	6620	7000	6	6409 / 6584
Jul	6847	7175	5	7070 / 7160
Aug	6500	7965	23	6805 / 6691
Sep	6336	7714	22	6414 / 6598

It can be seen that in many months, the actual peak demand is much higher than the anticipated. To meet the peak demand in MW, State needs to procure power.

Even though Railways have opted for Open Access, DISCOMs have not lost the demand as such. DISCOMs are in negotiation with Railways on the price and are planning to change pricing strategy to not lose demand through open access in future.

GoAP is directly giving Rs.1.5/kWh rebate to Ferro Alloy Industries.

Commission's view: While expressing no opinion on matters pending with the Commission on the quasi judicial side, the Commission is making every effort to restrict procurement of power only to the extent necessary. The Commission is also using its good offices not to lose an ideal customer like Railways which is also devoted to public service like our DISCOMs. The Commission is also taking steps to have the subsidy given to Ferro Alloy Industry paid to the DISCOMs.

Explore reduction in cost of coal for SDSTPS Plant

55 Sri M. Vedavyasa Rao, Secretary General, APSEB Engineers' Association has stated that the imported coal cost in the SDSTPS plant is increasing alarmingly due to the foreign exchange variations. To overcome this problem and to reduce the variable cost, the DISCOMs may request the APPDCL to procure same grade coal from domestic supplier i.e. Coal India Ltd., as it is learnt that similar grade coal is costing about Rs. 4800/- per MT against the present cost of imported coal (Rs 7500/- per MT). Further, huge cost is spent on coal transportation compared to other similarly placed private Power Producers or other State PSUs (Tamilnadu Generation and Distribution Corporation). The DISCOMs may request the APPDCL and APGENCO to transport through the Shipping Corporation of India to minimize the transportation cost if RSR mode is necessary. The allotted coal linkage from MCL is not procured fully at SDSTPS and the shortfall is diverted from other plants (VTPS & RTPP). Now this diverted coal is replenished by re-booking from SCCL with 20% high cost as there is no linkage. The quality of the SCCL coal is inferior to MCL, thereby increasing the coal consumption and ultimately high Unit Cost of VTPS and RTPP which is leading to backing down of the said units in the merit order dispatch. This is totally avoidable by procuring the allocated 5 MMTPA from MCL at SDSTPS.

Sri Sarat Chardra, Loksatta, Guntur stated that if the coal purchases are made prudently, the power purchase costs will be reduced substantially.

Discoms Response: APGENCO have informed the licensees that they are carrying out cost reduction measures like procurement of coal from All Rail Route mode and procuring no imported coal. APPDCL has informed the licensees, that they are working out on procuring high grade coal from MCL as a replacement of imported coal for reducing their variable cost. Accordingly, the variable cost is projected by the licensees.

Commission's view: The suggestions may be evaluated by the DISCOMs on merits.

Threshold PLFs to be revised in view of Super Critical technology

56 Sri M. Thimma Reddy, Convener, People's Monitoring Group on Electricity Regulation, Hyderabad; Sri K. Rajendra Reddy, B. Kothakota, Chittoor dist., have stated that in the case of HNPCL as well as SDSTPS threshold PLF for incentives are kept at 80% arguing that Regulation of 2008 allowed only 80% PLF. Here it needs to be mentioned that threshold PLF of 80% is used when sub-critical plants are in vogue and when super critical plants are come up the norm threshold PLF for incentives has to be shifted from 80% to 85%. As the PPAs will be in operation for 25 years consumers have to unnecessarily bear additional burden if threshold PLF is kept at lower level. APERC has all the powers to adopt higher threshold PLF for payment of incentives.

Sri Guduru Rajeswara Reddy, BKS, Tirupathi stated that fuel savings in view of super critical / mixed technology are to be examined.

Discoms Response: Under the purview of the Commission.

Commission's View: The suggestion will be appropriately kept in view when such issue arises for the consideration of the Commission.

Allow 100% coal usage for Bio-mass plants and reduce tariff

57 Sri A. Punna Rao, Convener, Praja Energy Audit Cell, Vijayawada stated that out of the existing Biomass plants (BPPs) in the State (As per NEDCAP- 31 Nos.; As per AP Transco - 24 Nos.) 16 Plants (6 FBCs) are selling power to DISCOMs. 10 BPPS are operating at lowest efficiencies ranging from 13% to 15% consuming more than 1.5 kgs. to 2 kgs. of Biomass to generate one unit of power causing heavy pollution and spewing more ash on the surroundings. As per APERC, 1 kg biomass is required for per unit generation to achieve 22% to 25 % plant efficiency. These BPPs are permitted to use 30% of coal. APERC may allow use of 100% coal and limit the power purchase cost to Rs. 3.5/- to Rs. 4/- against the present cost of Rs. 8/- which will lessen the pollution and the burden on the consumers.

Discoms Response: Using coal in bio-mass plants would make them less efficient than thermal power stations. Moreover, the licensees are procuring power from bio-mass generators to encourage NCEs in the State and not purely for energy requirement.

Commission's View: The suggestion will be kept in view if the jurisdiction of the Commission is invoked for such purpose.

High quantum and purchase costs of Renewable Energy burdening consumers

58 Sri M. Thimma Reddy, Convener, People's Monitoring Group on Electricity Regulation, Hyderabad; Sri K. Rajendra Reddy, B. Kothakota, Chittoor dist., have stated that according to APDISCOMs' ARR submissions for the year 2017-18, out of power requirement of 57,018 MU power from renewable energy sources would be 10,317 MU constituting 18% of total power to be procured for the State while extant RPPO mandates only 5% of power from renewable sources and according to the draft RPPO proposal during 2017-18 renewable power has to constitute 14.25% of the total power to be procured for the State. On both counts renewable power going to be procured is high. Out of the total projected purchase cost of Rs.23,790.49 Crore, purchase of renewable power would cost Rs. 4905.87 Crore, comprising 20.62% of the total power purchase cost. That is to say 18% of power would account for 20.62% of power purchase cost. While addition of renewable energy capacity has to be welcomed in the context of climate change it has to be seen that this capacity addition does not unduly burden electricity consumers in the State.

Discoms Response: The licensees have planned to procure renewable power with a view to meet RPO obligation for next 5 years. However, to achieve economies of scale, the licensees are procuring power from Solar Parks due to which RPPO obligation is exceeded in some years.

Commission's View: The licensees, who claim to be planning procurement of Renewable Power while duly economising the cost, are advised to minimise the burden on the consumers due to purchase of any Renewable Energy for compliance of the Renewable Power Purchase Obligation

Adopt Competitive bidding for Wind Power and do not extend the time lines for Solar Projects

59 Sri M. Thimma Reddy, Convener, People's Monitoring Group on Electricity Regulation, Hyderabad; Sri K. Rajendra Reddy, B. Kothakota, Chittoor dist., have stated that the cost as well as the way the RE capacity is being added raises disturbing questions. The Government of AP mandated the DISCOMs to enter into PPAs with two developers to add 5000 MW wind energy capacity through MoU route. The APDISCOMs should be directed not to enter into PPAs for this wind energy capacity and to select developers through transparent, open competitive bidding. In case of solar power, while the developers are selected through competitive bidding, there is inordinate delay in executing the plants for ulterior motives. DISCOMs, instead of en-cashing the bid amount and cancelling these PPAs, are going on giving extensions violating bidding and agreement norms. Cheaper solar power being available, giving extensions to earlier bids at higher tariff burdens consumers in the State unnecessarily.

Discoms Response: As per MNRE guidelines, APSPDCL is procuring wind power through APERC determined Feed-in Tariff. The licensee would enter into PPAs with wind developers only based on the prevailing Feed-in Tariff of respective year or through competitive bidding, if applicable in that year.

AP Discoms shall impose penalties on the solar developers for non-commissioning of the projects within the stipulated time period as indicated in the PPA. However, at the request of Solar power developers, extension of timelines for commissioning of the projects for the PPAs entered with APSPDCL @ Rs.6.49/unit was considered till 31.3.2016 based on the field report. These solar power developers have achieved the financial closure, ordered the equipment & modules for commissioning of their solar power plants, significant investment has already been made and projects are in advanced stage of commissioning. Further, it was also decided to encash the performance bank guarantees and also to treat the PPAs deemed to be terminated without any further notice for those who have not achieved the above timelines.

Commission's View: The distribution companies are expected to strictly observe financial and practical prudence and diligently avoid any higher tariff burdens on the consumers. Adopting competitive bidding route for wind power will be duly considered on merits while deciding the petitions filed by the DISCOMs on Wind Regulations.

Fixed cost obligations are inflated

60 Sri T.V. Unni Krishnan Nair, M/s Shri Tirupati Steel Cast Ltd., Hindupur; M/s Hindupur Steel and Alloys Pvt. Ltd., Hindupur; M/s RD TMT Steels India Pvt. Ltd. Hindupur; M/s AS Agarwal Induction Furnace Pvt. Ltd. Hindupur; M/s A One Steels India Pvt. Ltd. Hindupur; M/s Maharshi Alloys Pvt. Ltd. Hindupur; M/s Vedik Ispat Private Ltd., Anantapur; M/s Meenakshi Bright Steel Bars Pvt. Ltd. Anantapur and M/s Shyam Ferrous Ltd., Anantapur have stated thatthe underlining assumption of the fixed cost obligation to the generating stations of Rs. 13,893 Crores is erroneous, and is significantly inflated. The total fixed cost burden towards the generating stations is to the tune of Rs. 8607.86 Crores in FY 2017-18 (Rs. 5655.77 Crores in APSPDCL and Rs. 2952.09 Crores in APEPDCL) as contained in Form 1.4 - Power Purchase and Procurement Cost (for Regulated Business). The aforementioned fixed cost burden would be significantly reduced further owing to the following aspects:

- The entire power purchase cost from hydro stations has been depicted under fixed cost; however the Hon'ble CERC has modified its Tariff Regulations, which now prescribe that 50% of the Annual Fixed Charges would be recovered as Capacity charges and the balance 50% would be recoverable as Energy charges.
- The Capital cost of SDSTPP and RTPP - Stage IV has still not been approved by the Commission; however the same has been considered by the licensees amounting to Rs. 1958.62 Crores and Rs. 351.21 Crores respectively.
- The Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) in respect of costly power from M/s Spectrum and M/s Lanco Kondapalli, have expired on 18.4.2016 and 1.1.2016 respectively. Even though both the PPAs have still not been extended / renewed, the licensees have

considered purchase from such stations in spite of a power surplus situation leading to an increased fixed cost burden of Rs.113.58 Crores and Rs. 180.08 Crores respectively.

- The fixed cost burden of Rs. 1168.55 Crores towards purchase of 600 MW of power under DBFOO-imported coal in lieu of spinning reserves is strongly objectionable.
- Further, the medium term PPA for procurement of 400 MW of power from KSK Mahanadi will be concluded on 31.3.2017. It is not understood as to why the licensees have projected to purchase power from the instant stations which have imposed a burden of Rs. 446.76 Crore on the fixed cost alone.

Sri Bhusan Rastogi, Consultant stated that the fixed costs are inflated by the DISCOMs by considering the entire energy charges against the CERC Regulations, 2014.

Discoms Response: The fixed cost obligations of the licensee are to be paid to the generators irrespective of the despatch from them. Hence, even upon backing down some stations on account of high-variable cost, fixed costs have to be paid to them. The same has already been factored in the fixed cost commitment of the licensees.

The fixed charge obligations for FY2017-18 are estimated based on the following philosophy:

The obligation of the licensees, even when there is no demand, to pay the fixed charge of thermal generators, hydel stations as well as for NCE's is considered as deemed generation.

The fixed cost for SDSTPS and RTPP IV have been computed considering the normative duration of construction of power plants as stipulated by the Honourable CERC in the CERC (Terms and Conditions of Tariff) Regulations, 2014. However, the final fixed costs for these stations would be as per the tariff determined by the APERC.

The licensees are procuring power from Spectrum and Lanco as per the approved tariffs by the Commission.

AP DISCOMs initially decided for renewal of PPA with M/s LANCO for 80% PLF for the period of 10 years. The negotiation committee felt that the gas supply is diminishing, and hence keeping 80% PLF would be a burden to APDISCOMs. After several rounds of negotiations with LANCO, finally the generator agreed to offer for reducing the threshold

PLF with the due provisions for disincentive for the plant operating below 80% PLF. The proposal for renewal of PPA was submitted to GoAP on 16.06.2016. GoAP has instructed to modify the proposal. Accordingly, the revised proposal for renewal of PPA with LANCO was submitted on 22.02.2017 for according approval. On approval from GoAP the draft PPA will be filed before APERC.

APERC was intimated vide letters dated 29.02.2016 and 03.06.2016 that APDISCOMS are negotiating with M/s LANCO for mutual terms and conditions for renewal of PPA and the plant is operating on an adhoc arrangement to schedule its entire capacity to APDISCOMs on the same terms and conditions of the expired PPA as may be approved by the Commission and the difference if any will be trued up/down after finalization of renewed PPA.

The erstwhile APSEB entered into long term Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) with M/s SPGL which was subsequently transferred to APTRANSCO (successor) and later on vested with united APDISCOMs. Consequent to A.P. Re-organization Act, 2014, the power from this IPP was shared among both the States in the ratio 46.11% & 53.89% for A.P and TS respectively. The PPA expired on 18.04.16. As per the PPA provisions, APDISCOMs have the following two options:

Renewal of PPAs for a period of 15 years (or any short period as mutually agreed) by allowing the IPPs for R&M of their plants.

Buyout of the plants at the price determined by an Appraiser as per the method set forth in the Schedule-A of PPA.

APDISCOMs have done the evaluation of the plant with 3rd party and it comes around Rs. 417.564 Crores including land area of 813.98 acres at market value of Rs. 37 lakhs per acre. As per PPA, a notice was issued to M/s SPGL to submit the R&M proposal of the plant and they furnished at an estimated cost of Rs. 216.42 Crores. APDISCOMs are contemplating to renew the project. The PPA is extended meanwhile on month on month basis. The process will be completed by April 2017.

Tariff discovered in DBFOO is through open competitive bidding. The PPA proposes a cap on the increased coal cost that can be passed on to the consumers. Hence, a protection mechanism against the rise of cost of imported coal is already in place.

The PPA with M/s KSK Mahanadi will be in force till 31st March 2021 which has been duly approved by the APERC through its O.P. No. 3 of 2015 dated 19th August 2015.

Commission's View: The prudence of power purchases and the acceptability of the quantities and prices of purchase are thoroughly scrutinised by the Commission and accepted only to the extent acceptable.

Issues of HNPCL

61 Sri Sidhartha Das, Vice President, M/s Hinduja National Power Corporation Ltd., stated that the energy availability for HNPCL generating station for H2 of FY2016-17 and FY2017-18 considered by AP Discoms in their ARR filings is contrary to the submission of HNPCL to APPCC. Energy availability of 3,380 MU and 6,778 MU for H2 of FY2016-17 and FY2017-18 respectively are to be considered by the DISCOMs.

Further, fixed Cost of Rs.2.66/kWh and variable Cost of Rs.2.78/kWh for H2 of FY2016-17 and fixed Cost of Rs.2.56/kWh and variable Cost of Rs.2.91/kWh for FY2017-18 are to be considered as submitted by HNPCL to APPCC.

Discoms Response: Initially HNPCL have projected to operate the project with a generation of 3380 MU during H2 of FY2016-17 and 6781 MU during FY2017-18. Accordingly, APDISCOMs have filed ARRs to APERC. Subsequently, due to coal shortage and congestion in the railway linkage and consequent transportation of coal through road network, HNPCL is able to operate at an average PLF of around 50%. Hence, the Energy availability of 1,690 MU and 3,389 MU has been considered from Hinduja Power plant for H2 of FY2016-17 and FY2017-18 respectively considering 80% PLF for one unit.

Pending approval of regular tariff, APERC initially fixed ad-hoc Tariff of Rs. 3.57/kWh and subsequently, revised the ad-hoc Tariff as Rs. 3.82/kWh.

Commission's view: The fact situation is noted.

Direct Discoms to off-take power from GVK

62 Sri John Fernandes, Director (Technical), M/s GVK Industries Ltd., Secunderabad stated that generation from GVK project based on the domestic gas supplies shall be given priority by the DISCOMs while considering the ARR and Tariff proposals. As per the terms of the PPA, off-take of power from the gas based project utilizing domestic gas is a contractual obligation of the DISCOMs which should be respected and be recognized while proposing their respective ARR and Tariff. As the DISCOMs are obligated to pay the Fixed Charges to the project based on the Availability Declaration, the Variable Charge is only Rs.3.43/kWh using domestic gas supplies from ONGC wells. The Commission is requested to issue necessary directions to the DISCOMs to off-take energy from the plant and to include in ARR and Tariff for FY2017-18.

Discoms Response: If the power is offered at the price of Domestic Natural gas, then APDISCOMs would off-take the power as per the terms of the PPA.

The price of the natural gas supplies available from Deep water wells of S1 and VA fields of KG Basin is much higher than the price of Domestic natural gas supplies (the variable cost of Rs 1.94 per unit with Domestic natural gas is cheaper than the variable cost of Rs 3.43 per Unit with natural gas available from Deep water wells of ONGC fields.). Hence, the licensees are not obligated to off-take the power in the interest of the consumers of the State.

Considering the high price of the deep water natural gas and no allocation of deep field Natural gas form MoP & NG, the licensees are not liable to pay the fixed costs associated with the availability declared considering deep water natural gas.

Commission's view: The DISCOMs may take a decision on merits in accordance with law.

New PPAs shall not be allowed until the forecast plans of DISCOMs are submitted

63 Sri M. Thimma Reddy, Convener, People's Monitoring Group on Electricity Regulation, Hyderabad; Sri K. Rajendra Reddy, B. Kothakota, Chittoor dist., have stated that when the State is experiencing surplus power situation the government is forcing the DISCOMs to sign PPAs with wind energy developers to the tune of 5,000 MW without examining their need and implications on tariff to be borne by the consumers in the State. Meanwhile the Commission also brought the draft RPPO proposals before the public to increase procurement of renewable power by five times by 2022. Such an exercise cannot be meaningfully taken without long-term load forecast plan, resources plan and power procurement plan from the DISCOMs for the ensuing, third and fourth control periods for the consideration of the Commission. The Commission is requested to direct the APDISCOMs to submit long-term load forecast plan, resources plan and power procurement plan for the ensuing control periods in accordance with relevant Regulations of the Commission. No new PPAs shall be allowed until the load forecast and resource plan is submitted and discussed in public hearing.

Sri Y.V.Subba Reddy, MP, Ongole stated that the exercise for load forecast to be completed and accordingly the DISCOMS may be allowed for purchase of power.

Discoms Response: The licensees have already submitted the long term plan including power procurement plan to the Commission.

Commissions View: The Commission insisted on Load Forecasts and Resource Plans (Power Procurement plans, Transmission plans and Distribution plans) being submitted to the Commission under the Statutory guidelines of 2006 and is awaiting the State Electricity Plan under the said guidelines in an attempt to enforce such guidelines after a number of years with a view to make the power procurement consistent with such plans as laid down by the said guidelines.

Power Purchase Cost Optimisation

64 Sri Rajesh K. Mediratta, Director, Indian Energy Exchange, New Delhi stated that Discoms must buy power from Exchange / Short term markets when prices are lower than energy charge of generators tied up in long term PPA. At such low prices there is huge potential to replace costlier power. Discoms may continue to pay fixed charges irrespective of their schedule from generator and replace costlier power with exchange power to ensure most efficient merit order dispatch. Commission may direct the Discoms to adopt the following

Merit Order Despatch (MOD) principle, as it deems appropriate:

Discom(s) or Power Procurement Group shall consider marginal cost of power purchases from all the sources while preparing their day-ahead despatch schedule

- Generators under Long term PPA
- Power Exchange Volume
- Short term/Medium term Bilateral Contracts

While preparing the despatch schedule all the available options shall be stacked in the increasing order of landed cost of its marginal cost. Marginal cost of various sources shall be Energy Charge in case of two-part tariff of long term contracts and single-price for all one-part tariff contracts i.e. Medium and Short term and day-ahead PX prices. Discoms shall follow the merit order despatch principle in the manner stated above."

Discoms Response: As the Power Exchange prices and the volume available in the market cannot be projected, purchase of power from power exchange is not considered in the ARR filings.

However, in case of availability of power at cheaper prices in the Exchange during the year, Power purchases will be made from the same subject to the technical constraints of the existing plants for which PPAs have entered.

The licensees have set up a cell to actively scout for cheaper power from power exchange as well as opportunities to sell the surplus power.

Commission's View: The cell said to have been set up by the licensees to scout for cheaper power and sell surplus power will hopefully achieve the object of bringing down the power purchase cost to reasonable levels and the licensees may note that most of the oral and written objections received by the Commission during public hearing or otherwise relate only to the absence of any justification for such huge power purchase cost almost amounting to 80% of the Annual Revenue Requirement and make every effort to take immediate remedial and corrective action.

Provide details of payments

65 Sri B.N. Prabhakar, President, SWAPNAM, Hyderabad stated that the Discoms are paying the generators for the energy purchased. There are many clauses (allowing incentives, disincentives etc.) in the PPA to be regulated properly while releasing the payments to safeguard the interests of the consumers in the State. Discoms may be instructed to place on their website the details of payments released to the generators on monthly basis (indicating the energy charges, calculations for incentives/disinvites etc.) along with the PPA to help all stake holders to view the details from time to time and to bring suggestions to the notice of APERC from time to time, instead of scrutiny at the time of disposal of ARRs once in a year.

Discoms Response: Suggestions noted.

Commission's view: The noted suggestions may be considered by the DISCOMs to the extent feasible to promote transparency and accountability.

Projected non-tariff income is low

66 Smt. P. Vydehi, Secretary (I/c), FTAPCCI, Hyderabad; Sri J. Lakshmana Rao, Manager, Andhra Pradesh Chambers of Commerce and Industry Federation (APCCIF), Visakhapatnam stated that the projected non-tariff income assumed by the Petitioner (SPDCL) is not comparable to the non-tariff incomes earned by the Licensee in past years.

The Audited Accounts of the Petitioner reveal a significantly higher amount of Non-Tariff income for the overall Retail & distribution business at around Rs. 700 cr. for 2015-16. No rationale could be seen behind projecting the current non-tariff income at such a low level of Rs.100.79cr.

Discoms Response: The Non-Tariff income (NTI) for the licensee includes majorly Delayed Payment Surcharge (DPS) income. The licensees have projected the ARR considering no delay in payments from consumers and hence income from delayed payment surcharge and cost from additional interest have not been factored in FY2017-18.

If there are any delayed payments in FY2017-18, the licensee would have to source working capital loans incurring interest expense. Both the DPS income as well as the interest expense is not considered for ARR projections of FY2017-18 in line with the RSF formats.

And other major item included in the other income of annual accounts is amortization. Leaving DPS and amortization, the projected NTI is inline with the actual other income in the annual accounts.

Commission's view: Any possible receipts by way of delayed payment surcharge and additional interest contingent on the default by the consumers are considered with reference to consistent historical data, more particularly the actual non-tariff income projected by the licensees to have been received in 2015-16 to form the basis for advance estimation of the probable quantum of the non-tariff income in the coming financial year. Any actual receipt of higher non-tariff income than estimated will be duly considered at the true-up / true-down for the relevant year.

Revenue from tariff during FY2017-18

67 Smt. P. Vydehi, Secretary (I/c), FTAPCCI, Hyderabad; Sri J. Lakshmana Rao, Manager, Andhra Pradesh Chambers of Commerce and Industry Federation (APCCIF), Visakhapatnam stated that the Average Billing Rate (ABR) considered by the petitioner (SPDCL) for HT categories is considerably low in FY 2017-18 without any apparent reason (except the lower rate considered for Railway Traction) as compared to the average billing rates considered in tariff order for FY2016-17.

The Petitioner has grossly understated the revenue from HT consumers in FY2017-18 as the average billing rates for most of the HT categories are even lower than the rates approved by the Commission in the Tariff order dated 31.3.2016. It is well known that the Commission had approved a tariff revision for FY2016-17 and in view of the same, the revenue projections for FY2017-18 should be relatable to the average billing rates computed by the Commission in the tariff order dated 31.3.2016.

There would be a substantial increase in revenue, if the revenue from each HT category is considered at the average billing rates of various HT categories computed by the Commission in the Tariff Order dated 31.3.2016.

The revenue for the HT category consumers has been understated by the Petitioner to the tune of Rs. 126.04 Crore during FY2017-18 which has been calculated at the average tariff rate for various HT categories approved in the Tariff order dated 31.3.2016.

Discoms Response: Following table shows the actual Average Realization for HT Industrial of FY2015-16 and FY2016-17 revised projection with respect to approved ABR.

HT Industrial	Revenue	Sales	ABR
2015-16 Approved	11,503	16,909	6.80
2015-16 Actual	8,100	12,277	6.60
2016-17 Approved	10,232	14,871	6.88
2016-17 H1 Actual	4,163	6,181	6.74
2016-17 Revised Projection (H1 Actual + H2 Projected)	8,414	12,491	6.74
2017-18 Projected	9,724	14,448	6.73

It can be observed that the ABR of FY2017-18 is projected in line with the actuals of FY2015-16 and revised projected value of FY2016-17. And due to Sales mix difference, and difference in Load Factors, the ABR of actuals was lower than approved values. As such, the ABR is projected inline with the actuals and not under-projected.

Commission's view: Projections in ARR based on Average Billing Rate of actuals are subjected to an overall prudent check based on loads and energy consumption.

Commensurate subsidy from Government is not considered

68 Smt. P. Vydehi, Secretary (I/c), FTAPCCI, Hyderabad; Sri J. Lakshmana Rao, Manager, Andhra Pradesh Chambers of Commerce and Industry Federation (APCCIF), Visakhapatnam stated that Commission did not consider commensurate subsidy from GoAP towards subsidised power supply to the LT-V category consumers. Rather, it approved a tariff hike for industrial consumers and thus higher cross subsidy leading to reduction of the subsidy requirement from GoAP. Commission had exempted LT-V from any tariff hike during 2016-17. The Commission approved the subsidy requirement to the tune of Rs. 3289.42 Crore for 2016-17 for APSPDCL and APEPDCL after considering tariff revision and cross subsidy from subsidising consumers.

The Revised Tariff Policy envisages that the tariff should progressively reflect the efficient and prudent cost of supply of electricity and the tariffs for all categories of consumers except the consumers below poverty line should be within ± 20% of the average cost of supply. More importantly even for BPL categories for consumption up to a prescribed level (i.e., 30 units per month) the prescribed tariff ought to be at least 50% of the average cost of supply. However, the domestic consumption is heavily cross-subsidised up to around 50 units. Further, free power is being supplied to agricultural pump sets as per the decision of the State Government.

The State Government is free to provide subsidised or free power to any class of consumers. However, it should provide full and commensurate subsidy in such cases and there is no occasion to subsidise the cost of supplying free power / subsidised power by imposing the burden on the industrial consumers through cross subsidy. If the provisions of the tariff policy are not complied by the distribution licensees and the State Government, then 100% subsidy is ought to be provided by the State Government. In view of the above facts, the subsidy requirement for FY2017-18 has been worked out considering the projected sales for FY2017-18, revenue realisation and Cost to Serve computed by the Licensee in the subject petitions and the same is tabulated below:

Consumer Category	Energy Sales (MU)	Approved CoS (Rs. / kWh)	Cost to Serve	Projected Revenue Assessment (Rs. Cr.)	Subsidy Requirement (Rs. Cr.)
	A	B	C = A X B /10	D	E= C-D
LT - V	8741.73	5.34	4668.08	76.27	4591.81

Commission may approve full and commensurate subsidy for FY2017-18 towards free power to LT-V sales considering the Objector's Assessment of the subsidy requirement of Rs. 4591.81 Crore in FY2017-18 expressly stipulating that the subsidy would be trued up based on the variation in the actual consumption of subsidised consumers.

Discoms Response: The process of determination of government subsidy is under the purview of the Commission.

Commission's view: The subsidy requirement for FY2017-18 is being arrived at duly considering all the relevant criteria as per accepted and standard procedures. Any subsequent true-up for the FY2017-18 will undoubtedly take into account any variation between the estimated and actual consumptions by subsidized consumers in that year.

No occasion for tariff revision

69 Smt. P. Vydehi, Secretary (I/c), FTAPCCI, Hyderabad;Sri J. Lakshmana Rao, Manager, Andhra Pradesh Chambers of Commerce and Industry Federation (APCCIF), Visakhapatnam stated that as per their assessment, the allowable ARR for FY2017-18 is to the tune of Rs. 16237.62 Crore as against Rs. 19588.25 Crore claimed by the Petitioner (SPDCL). There is no occasion for any tariff revision as the subsidy requirement for the agriculture consumers would work out to Rs. 4591.81 Crore, effectively generating surplus with the Petitioner.

Discoms Response: NIL

Commission's view: The assessment of the objector is being duly cross checked with reference to the dependable data available.

Proposed Increase in Consumption Deposit / Additional Consumption Deposits is not the subject matter of Tariff Petition

70 Smt. P. Vydehi, Secretary (I/c), FTAPCCI, Hyderabad; Sri J. Lakshmana Rao, Manager, Andhra Pradesh Chambers of Commerce and Industry Federation (APCCIF), Visakhapatnam stated that Provision of security deposit has been laid by APERC Regulation 6 of 2004 and the proposal of the Petitioner to seek amendment of the same in tariff proceedings is untenable and invalid in law. The proposal has already been rejected by the Commission in the previous order dated 31.3.2016. Hike in security deposits is being sought to make up for the deficit in consumption deposit owing to the non-payment of the same by GOAP on account of agriculture consumers which is adversely affecting their working capital. But since subsidy is ought to be paid in advance by GOAP, the issue of shortfall does not arise. In view thereof, for the omissions and commissions of one consumer category, the others may not be made responsible.

Discoms Response: Projection of Power Purchase Cost which contributes to nearly 80% of the total Retail ARR 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 18% of the Retail ARR.

Discoms are effectively getting 2 months consumer security deposit on 82% of retail ARR. While payments to generators are being done on a monthly basis, the revenue cycle is nearly 2 months.

The working capital requirement of the Distribution Licensees has become difficult to manage in recent times and hence the Licensee requests the Commission to increase the duration of Security Deposit from the current two month charges to 75 days charges in case of monthly billing while continuing with 3 months charges for bi-monthly billing. This would ensure DISCOMS to pay pending bills payable to generators.

Commission's View: As rightly pointed out by the objector, the request of the DISCOMS requires an amendment to the existing regulation which can only be prospective.

PGCIL and ULDC Charges

71 Smt. P. Vydehi, Secretary (I/c), FTAPCCI, Hyderabad; Sri J. Lakshmana Rao, Manager, Andhra Pradesh Chambers of Commerce and Industry Federation (APCCIF), Visakhapatnam stated that the approach adopted by the Petitioner to consider escalation in PGCIL charges is erroneous and contrary to the provisions of the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions of Tariff) Regulations, 2014 as Regulation 8(7)(i) provides that the transmission licensees would continue to bill the beneficiaries at the same rates applicable as on 31.3.2014 till the approval of tariff for the next control period i.e. 2014-19.

The stringent norms approved by the Hon'ble CERC for 2014-19 tariff period should be appropriately reflected in the interstate transmission charges approved by the Commission in FY2017-18. Commission may provisionally consider the PGCIL and ULDC charges at *95%* of the estimates in FY 2016-17 and accordingly the total PGCIL and ULDC charges may be approved at Rs. 230.75 crore for FY2017-18 as against Rs.267.18claimed by the Petitioner.

Discoms Response: PGCIL charges are dependent on the Point of Connection charges published by NRLDC, and are liable to change every quarter. The PoC charges for Andhra Pradesh increased from Rs.3.3 Lakh/MW/month in Q1 of FY 2016-17 to Rs.3.77 Lakh/MW/month in Q4 of FY 2016-17 i.e. an increase of around 12% in one year. Hence, the licensees have considered a conservative rate of 10% escalation in the PGCIL charges.

Commission's View: The suggestion and the response are kept in view in considering the issue.

Interest on Consumer Security Deposits

72 Smt. P. Vydehi, Secretary (I/c), FTAPCCI, Hyderabad; Sri J. Lakshmana Rao, Manager, Andhra Pradesh Chambers of Commerce and Industry Federation (APCCIF), Visakhapatnam stated that the Commission is urged to consider 6.75% bank rate as against 8.00% claimed by APSPDCL for the purpose of allowing the interest on consumer security deposits for FY2017-18 and accordingly, the Objector's Assessment of the allowable interest on security deposits is Rs. 184.33 Crore as against Rs.218.47 Crore claimed by the petitioner.

Discoms Response: NIL

Commission's View: The objection and the difference in assessment of the quantum of interest on consumer security deposits between the two distribution companies in their ARR filings are noted and the Commission assessed the quantum of such interest based on the prevailing bank rate of interest during relevant years and the provisions of the APERC Regulation 6 of 2004.

Other Costs

73 Smt. P. Vydehi, Secretary (I/c), FTAPCCI, Hyderabad; Sri J. Lakshmana Rao, Manager, Andhra Pradesh Chambers of Commerce and Industry Federation (APCCIF), Visakhapatnam stated that the petitioner has claimed Rs. 49.52 Crore in FY 2016-17 and has projected an amount of Rs. 57.58Crore to be paid during FY2017-18 towards payments to M/sEESL for implementing Domestic Efficient Lighting Program ("DELP") and installation of Solar pump sets. The Commission had directed the Petitioner, vide order dated 6.6.2015 in O.P.Nos 4of 2015, 5 of 2015, 6 of 2015 & 7 of 2015, to furnish half-yearly performance report on the progress of the DELP project and no performance report in the aforesaid context has been submitted by the Petitioner. Thus, the "Other costs" claimed by the Petitioner in this respect be allowable strictly in accordance with the directions given by the Commission after thorough prudence check of the same and any extraneous claims should be disallowed.

Discoms Response: No. of LED bulbs distributed to the end of FY2015-16 is 1.10 Crores. The expenditure incurred by the DISCOM during FY2015-16 is Rs.13.53 Crores and is liable to pay Rs.50.34 Crs. in FY2016-17 and Rs.44.43 Crs. in FY2017-18. The performance report will be submitted to the Commission.

2375 Nos. solar pump sets are erected in FY2015-16 and is expected to erect 3800 Nos. in each year of FY 2016-17 and FY2017-18. The anticipated energy savings are 37MU and 16MU in FY2016-17 and FY 2017-18 respectively. The revenue saving at CoS rate is Rs.19.76 Crs. and Rs.35.76 Crs. in FY2016-17 and FY2017-18 respectively. The payment liable against this project is Rs.38.99 Crs. and 36.90 Crs. during FY2016-17 and FY2017-18 respectively. The savings will be more compared to payments liable against the project in future years.

The energy efficiency programmes are serving their intended purpose, and accordingly further installations have been planned for FY 2017-18 as well.

Commission's View: Other Costs permissible under DELP programme are allowed strictly in accordance with the directions given by the Commission in O.P.s 4 to 7 of 2015 dt. 06.06.2015.

Illegible / Insufficient data on Websites

74 Sri Dharmateja Parachuri, Chairman A.P.Spinning Mills Association, Guntur has stated that from the earlier years of tariff / ARR hearings consumers have experienced that the data in the web pages are illegible and frequently short of data sufficiency / basis which has put consumers to a great deal of difficulty, frustration and unavoidable impression that AP DISCOMS are indulging in obfuscations.

Discoms Response: The licensees have submitted the ARR filings along with the RSF Formats (which consists of all the relevant computations) as per Regulation 4 of 2005. The same has been uploaded by Honourable Commission in its website which can be downloaded by all the consumers. Also the same is made available on licensees' websites. All the relevant data / basis for ARR and FPT are provided in the filings transparently and the DISCOMS are of the view that the consumer can access all the relevant data as required by them. Any further details can be sought via written application to the licensees.

Commission's view: The DISCOMs are advised not to give scope for such complaints and make adequate readable data available to enable any interested consumer / stakeholder to comfortably go through the same.

Providing space for installation of new transformer - Limiting the total load of apartments

75 Sri B.N. Prabhakar, President, SWAPNAM, Hyderabad has stated that the clarification orders recently issued by APERC to the effect that the cost for installation of transformers, lines etc. shall be borne by the AP Discoms in case the height of the apartment is less than 15 m, does not contain the total load to be released to the dwellings of the apartment causing difficulty during implementation.

It is suggested that there may be limit on the total load of the apartment, say 25kW, in which case the Discoms have to take care of the location issues (either by up-gradation of existing transformer or installation of new one). In other cases, the apartment society shall provide the space for installation of new transformer in their premises as per the requirement of Discoms.

Discoms Response: The applicant shall provide clear provision for installation of transformer. The requirement of the transformer capacity will be based on the total load of the apartment and accordingly the transformer will be installed in the space provided as shown in the approved plan.

Commission's view: The answer by DISCOMs is self explanatory.

Publish the results of Pilot projects

76 Sri B.N. Prabhakar, President, SWAPNAM, Hyderabad has stated that the Discoms are proposing many pilot projects in the field for system improvements, energy efficiency, electricity conservation, introduction of new technologies etc. and are obtaining permissions from APERC for those pilot projects and mapping of some of the implemented pilot projects are proposed by the Discoms in other areas now.

The Commission is requested to direct the Discoms to publish the results achieved from the pilot projects before proposing the same projects in other areas for discussion and taking views of all stakeholders.

Discoms Response: The pilot projects are taken up by Discoms with due approvals from APERC and thereupon implemented giving wide publicity amongst the consumers about the savings that can be achieved upon implementation in true spirit.

Commission's view: The information can be considered to be placed in public domain depending on feasibility.

Get the exemptions reimbursed from GoAP

77 Sri M. Vedavyasa Rao, Secretary General, APSEB Engineers' Association stated that Transmission & Distribution charges are exempted for Wind Power Producers and Transmission & Distribution charges and Distribution losses at 33 kV level within DISCOM are exempted for Solar Power Producers by GoAP till the year 2020.

Government of India and Government of Andhra Pradesh have formulated a policy for encouraging green energy through non-conventional energy sources. Thus the above concessions were given to the NCE developers. However APTRANSCO and APDISCOMs cannot survive without this revenue and the above concessions shall be made good by the policy makers. DISCOMs shall approach the Commission requesting to direct GoAP to reimburse the above concessions to APTRANSCO and APDISCOMS such that these organizations do not fall sick.

Discoms Response: As per the A.P Govt.'s policies, the licensees are extending the exemptions. Based on the suggestions, the licensees would request the Commission to direct the GoAP to reimburse the revenue from exemptions.

Commission's view: The Commission will react on merits in accordance with law if such an approach is made.

Unaccepted domestic grouping is proposed again

78 Sri M. Venugopala Rao, Senior Journalist & Convenor, Centre for Power Studies, Hyderabad; Sri Ch. Narasingarao, Secretariat Member, Communist Party of India (Marxist), Visakhapatnam; Dr. B. Ganga Rao, Visakhapatnam; Sri Kandharapu Murali, State Committee Member, Communist Party of India (Marxist), Thirupathi have stated that the Discoms have informed that "to overcome the drawbacks in the tariff structure continued up to FY2015-16, a new simplified tariff structure of domestic category was introduced in the tariff order for FY2016-17 by grouping the consumers based on FY2015-16 annual consumption. The licensee would like to propose the same grouping structure for FY2017-18 as per the filings made by the licensee in FY2016-17 filings based on the annual consumption of FY2016-17." When the Commission did not accept the same proposals as they were for the year 2016-17, what is the propriety in the Discoms making same proposals for 2017-18 also and working out revenue on that basis, that, too, without submitting tariff proposals? Both the Discoms have shown revenue requirement of Rs.30,039 Crore i.e. Rs.19558.25 Crore for SPDCL and Rs.10,481 Crore for EPDCL and a revenue deficit of Rs.7177 Crore i.e. Rs.5590 for SPDCL and Rs.1587 Crore for EPDCL after projecting revenue at current tariffs at Rs.13,997.99 Crore and Rs.8894 Crore respectively for the year 2017-18.

Sri C.V.Mohan Rao, Secretary, Repalle Pattanabhivrudhi Sangham, Guntur stated that the proposal for reducing the upper limit to 600 is objectionable as it causes increase of Rs. 57.50 in the bill for consumers using 75 units per month. Upper limit must be kept at 900 as earlier.

Sri N. Ravindranath Reddy, Pakala, Chittoor Dist. stated that tariff proposals based on the consumptions of previous year (2016-17) is not correct. Commission should reject the proposal.

Sri Kakarla Guruswamy Naidu, Surinenivaripalle, Chittoor Dist.; Sri Kunku Munaswamy Naidu, Kundetivaripalle, Chittoor Dist., Sri N. Muniratnam Reddy, Ganugapenta, Chittoor Dist. have stated that proposing groups based on previous year consumption must be rejected by the Commission.

Sri Katari Kesavula Setty, Tirutpahi stated that ABC grouping of domestic consumers has to be removed.

Sri Kunku Munaswamy Naidu, Kundetivaripalle, Chittoor Dist. and Sri Kothapalli Ramakrishnam Raju, President (Ex-Electrical safety officer of Gujarat Army Stations), & President, VESSEL Contractors Welfare Association, Visakhapatnam stated that for LT-I Group-A the existing annual consumption limit of <= 900 during (2016-17) shall be continued for 2017-18 instead of 600 units proposed which may not be justified due to social justice. LT-I group B & C energy charges up to 300 units and annual consumption of group B & C may be considered to fix unit rates upto 300 units and annual consumption (2016-17) shall be maintained similar to the tariff rates & telescopic limits as ordered for 2016-17 by APERC.

Sri Kondapalli Vasudeva Rao, Chief Editor, Electrical and Electronics General Samacharam requested to retain the previous year’s grouping. Charges for Groups A and B need to be revised keeping Group C as it is.

Sri D.N.V.D. Prasad, General Secretary, CITU, Eluru stated that the previous year grouping may be adopted.

Sri Jayachandra, General Secretary, DYFA stated that group-A limit should be increased to 1500.

Discoms Response: The licensees have initiated several programs for energy efficiency in the State, which have led to change in sales mix due to reduction of energy consumed.

Around 1.90 Cr. LED bulbs have been distributed to Domestic Consumers and around 1.79 Lakh Energy Efficient Fans have been distributed to interested consumers till 5th January 2017.The licensees are envisaging to distribute LED tube lights and 5 STAR ACs in FY2017-18.

The licensees have proposed the grouping in the previous ARR filings, with assumptions on the number of consumers and the revenue impact to the licensee. But now that the licensees have the data on the actual grouping consumption of FY2015-16 and H1 of FY2016-17, the licensees have proposed the grouping in FY2017-18 to target subsidy only for the weaker sections of the society. The licensees would like to mention that even with the proposed grouping structure, around 47% to 50% of the domestic consumers will be billed under subsidized rate (Group A).

The impact on revenue, if current grouping structure is considered, is around Rs.132 Crs. for both the DISCOMs, which is about 2.4% of Tariff Increase for Domestic Category.

Considering the financial capabilities and to enable affordable tariff for the weaker sections, the domestic service is categorised into 3 groups.

It is proposed to consider Group A as domestic consumers who consume within 0 – 600 Units of annual consumption instead of 0 – 900 units in order to increase the financial sustainability of DISCOMs as well as subsidy targeting only for low income families.

Commission's view: The perceptions of both the objectors and the DISCOMs and the merits thereof are kept in view in considering grouping of domestic consumers for levy of tariff in FY2017-18. Any domestic consumers are cross subsidised and not subsidised under the existing arrangements.

Netting-Off of Open Access Demand

79 Sri T.V. Unni Krishnan Nair, M/s Shri Tirupati Steel Cast Ltd., Hindupur; M/s Hindupur Steel and Alloys Pvt. Ltd., Hindupur; M/s RD TMT Steels India Pvt. Ltd. Hindupur; M/s AS Agarwal Induction Furnace Pvt. Ltd. Hindupur; M/s A One Steels India Pvt. Ltd. Hindupur; M/s Maharshi Alloys Pvt. Ltd. Hindupur; M/s Vedik Ispat Private Ltd., Anantapur; M/s Meenakshi Bright Steel Bars Pvt. Ltd. Anantapur and M/s Shyam Ferrous Ltd. Anantapur have stated that the concept of minimum billing demand is tantamount to double charging when open access is availed and transmission / wheeling charges are paid. To the extent open access is availed, the demand charges include the transmission / wheeling costs for the CMD and the transmission and wheeling charges paid are a charge for the second time. It is unjust and arbitrary. It is therefore necessary to provide that, where open access is availed, the Demand attributable to open access shall be set off against the billing demand (whether it is 80% of CMD or the Recorded Demand) and the demand charges shall be applied only to the balance of the billing demand.

Sri G. Chakradhara Rao, M/s Sri Satyanarayana spinning mills, Tanuku stated that minimum billing demand is to be removed as it amounts to double billing when Open Access is availed.

Discoms Response: 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: That there is no double billing is explained by the DISCOMs.

Time of Day Tariff

80 Sri T.V. Unni Krishnan Nair, M/s Shri Tirupati Steel Cast Ltd., Hindupur; M/s Hindupur Steel and Alloys Pvt. Ltd., Hindupur; M/s RD TMT Steels India Pvt. Ltd. Hindupur; M/s AS Agarwal Induction Furnace Pvt. Ltd. Hindupur; M/s A One Steels India Pvt. Ltd. Hindupur; M/s Maharshi Alloys Pvt. Ltd. Hindupur; M/s Vedik Ispat Private Ltd., Anantapur; M/s Meenakshi Bright Steel Bars Pvt. Ltd. Anantapur and M/s Shyam Ferrous Ltd. Anantapur have stated that the Cost of Service for the TOD period of 1800 to 2200 hrs. is not shown to be any different from the cost of service during the rest of the periods, and even the Discoms' filings show the same cost of service. There is no valid reason or justification for continuing with the TOD tariff at a higher level. In fact, as the Discoms have projected surplus power, the question of imposing TOD doesn't arise. The TOD tariff is to be deleted and all the energy round the clock should be at the same tariff.

Sri P. Narendranath Chowdary, Managing Director, The Andhra Sugars Limited, Kovvur, W.G. Dist. stated that the ToD charges shall be removed completely and power shall be supplied 24 hours at normal rates.

Sri B. Ramesh Kumar, JMD, M/s Steel Exchange India Limited, Sreerampuram Village, Vizianagaram District have stated that Time of Day tariff shall be adopted for the entire day as per price band.

Sri E. Dayanand, Jt. General Manager, M/s Essar Steel India Limited,Visakhapatnam; The General Manager, M/s Divi's Laboratories Ltd., Chippada, Visakhapatnam; M/s Maa Mahamaya Industries Ltd., R.G.Peta,Vizianagaram Dist. Stated that the licensees are not passing the benefit of off-peak period to the consumers as is being done by other States.

Sri G. Chakradhara Rao, M/s Sri Satyanarayana spinning mills, Tanuku stated that ToD Charges have no meaning in power surplus situation. Load factor based incentives may be given.

Sri P. Kotirao, President, All India Cottonseed Crushers Association stated that industry must be compensated for off-peak consumption.

Sri B. Sankaraiah, GM; Sri Pradeep, Manager/Maintenance, M/s Silicon Carbides have stated that ToD Charges must be removed and incentive to be given.

Sri T. Pardha Saradhi, AP Small Industries Association, Vijayawada requested to introduce load factor incentive to encourage energy intensive consumers.

Sri B. Shankaraiah, General Manager, Silicon Carbide, Grindwell Norton Ltd., Tirupati requested to stop the ToD charges.

Discoms Response: The Time of Day (ToD) tariff is proposed based on the Cost of Service. Licensees are obligated to procure power at high variable costs to meet peak during 1800 Hrs - 2200 Hrs. As the Cost to serve is uniform for other than peak hours, licensees did not propose any Load Factor Incentive for off-peak hours.

Commission's View: Under the circumstances stated by the DISCOMs, the Time of Day tariff cannot be construed as unreasonable or illegal.

Proposal to increase Security Deposit is unjustified

81 Sri T.V. Unni Krishnan Nair, M/s Shri Tirupati Steel Cast Ltd., Hindupur; M/s Hindupur Steel and Alloys Pvt. Ltd., Hindupur; M/s RD TMT Steels India Pvt. Ltd. Hindupur; M/s AS Agarwal Induction Furnace Pvt. Ltd. Hindupur; M/s A One Steels India Pvt. Ltd. Hindupur; M/s Maharshi Alloys Pvt. Ltd. Hindupur; M/s Vedik Ispat Private Ltd., Anantapur; M/s Meenakshi Bright Steel Bars Pvt. Ltd. Anantapur and M/s Shyam Ferrous Ltd. Anantapur have stated that the Discoms' proposal to increase the security deposit to 75 days in case of monthly billing is wholly misconceived and unjustified. The reasoning of the Discoms that the increase in security deposit would ensure working capital requirements is completely misconceived and erroneous. The consumers have no obligation whatsoever to provide working capital to the licensees. It is for the licensees to arrange their working capital by themselves either from equity or from borrowings from banks or other financial institutions. The interest reasonably paid would be allowed as a pass through in their ARRs. The purpose of the security deposit is to secure the due payment of current bills by the consumers. It is only reasonable security for that limited purpose that Regulation 4 contemplates and permits. Considering an average of 15 days supply during the billing month, and 5 days reasonable time to raise bills, and 15 days thereafter to the due date and receipt of the instrument of payment, and a further 3 days for realization of payment, and a further 15 days' notice for coercive steps such as disconnection, the reasonable security deposit cannot be more than 48 days. The present requirement is 60 days, and that is already more than reasonable.

It may be noted that section 47(5) and Regulation 4(3) provide that no security be taken if a prepayment meter is opted for. The principle underlying is that if a person has already paid for energy up front, there cannot be any need for any security. On that principle, the security deposit now being paid is already more than a month's electricity charges and is in effect a prepayment; more particularly when the licensee invariably resorts to disconnection for non-payment. The licensees' proposal for increase in security deposit may not be accepted. The Commission rejected the same proposal earlier and there is no change in the circumstances for renewing the request once again.

Sri E. Dayanand, Jt. General Manager, M/s Essar Steel India Limited, Visakhapatnam; The General Manager, M/s Divi's Laboratories Ltd., Chippada, Visakhapatnam; M/s Maa Mahamaya Industries Ltd., R.G.Peta,Vizianagaram Dist have stated that the proposal of increasing present security deposit from existing two months charges to 75 days to have leverage for working capital of DISCOM, is not justifiable.

Discoms Response: The licensees collect the Consumer Security Deposit in respect of electricity supplied to the consumer, electrical line / meter provided to the consumer. Hence the Security Deposit is needed both for credit risk as well as to cover the working capital requirement of the licensees.

The Power Purchase Cost contributes to nearly 80% of the total Retail ARR and certainity 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 18% of the Retail ARR. This would mean that Discoms are effectively getting 2 months consumer security deposit on 82% 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 time and hence the Licensee proposed as per APERC Regulation 6 of 2004 which stipulates "*Security Deposit amount shall be two months charges in case of monthly billing and 3 months charges for bi-monthly billing*".

Commission's View: The question of increasing the security deposit cannot be the subject of the present consideration as it requires an amendment to APERC Regulation 6 of 2004, which can be only prospective.

Demand Charges

82 Sri T.V. Unni Krishnan Nair, M/s Shri Tirupati Steel Cast Ltd., Hindupur; M/s Hindupur Steel and Alloys Pvt. Ltd., Hindupur; M/s RD TMT Steels India Pvt. Ltd. Hindupur; M/s AS Agarwal Induction Furnace Pvt. Ltd. Hindupur; M/s A One Steels India Pvt. Ltd. Hindupur; M/s Maharshi Alloys Pvt. Ltd. Hindupur; M/s Vedik Ispat Private Ltd., Anantapur; M/s Meenakshi Bright Steel Bars Pvt. Ltd. Anantapur and M/s Shyam Ferrous Ltd. Anantapur have stated that the object of levy of Demand Charge is to defray the capital cost that may be incurred and the consumption charges are to meet the running charges. The proposed increase in the demand charge from Rs.385/- per kVA to Rs.1,000/- per kVA is unprecedented. The increase is translating into more than 250% of the existing rate. None of the States in the entire Country has such huge rate of demand charge. The proposal for increase of demand charge has no rational basis except to indirectly burden the consumers irrespective of the fact whether they really consume power or not. The DISCOM under the guise of reduction of energy charges has proposed an abnormal multi-fold increase in the demand charge which has no nexus with the object that is sought to be achieved but for unjustly enriching the DISCOM. In a way, the DISCOM has designed the proposed tariff by levying demand charge at the rate of Rs.1,000/- per kVA to circumvent the legislative mandate of allowing open access to all the consumers, in as much as the consumers would be compelled to pay huge demand charge irrespective of the fact whether they receive power from DISCOM or not. The consumers are in addition demanded to pay all other open access charges which would be uneconomical for any consumer to opt out for other sources of power under open access. It is also pertinent to state that due to coming into force of Electricity Act, 2003, many suppliers had come into play. In many cases, almost all the entire energy of the consumers is being supplied by private power developers to the extent of about 95% and the DISCOM is supplying to them only the minimum energy (about 5%) to be consumed by the party as per DISCOM's agreement. This brings-in an anomaly that for the minimum quantity of energy availed from DISCOMs, the consumer is forced to pay an abnormal amount towards MD charges.

The proposed increase in the demand charges is vehemently opposed (i) on account of the computation of fixed charges; (ii) on the faulty approach of the Licensees to allocate fixed cost on either average demand or coincident demand and not on the connected load and (iii) owing to the discriminatory approach of the Licensee to propose demand charges of Rs. 50/kW/month for LT-I domestic and Rs. 1000/kVA/month for HT-l(A) industries which is highly disproportionate and imposes unjustifiable burden on the Industrial consumers.

Smt. Kancharla Suryakumari, Ambajipeta stated that at present HT-IA and LT-III industries are paying Rs.8 and Rs. 6.70 per unit on an average which are above the Cost of Supply of Rs. 5.92. Tariff should not be hiked for these industries, as many industries are getting closed affecting livelihood of the workers. The demand charge of Rs. 385.84 is to be withdrawn as it is burdening the HT-IA industries which cannot have 100% load factor due to raw material problems and variation in market conditions.

Sri Padala Subba Reddy, AP Poultry Federation, Hyderabad stated that the proposed hike in demand charges for poultry farms is strongly objected.

Sri C.V.Mohan Rao, Secretary, Repalle Pattanabhivrudhi Sangham, Guntur stated that the proposal for levy of huge demand charges on the consumers is highly objectionable and should be withdrawn. Reduction of some paise in energy charges and increase of demand charges to Rs. 200 for LT-II Commercial category is injustice and should be withdrawn.

Sri P. Ramasubrahmanyam, Subrahmanyeswara Agro Product Pvt. Ltd., Amabajipeta, EG Dist. stated that even at the present tariff, the average rate/unit for medium scale industries is above Rs. 10/-. Demand Charges hike will make such industries sick. It is requested not to increase the demand charges.

Sri K.V. Subbarao, President, Piduguralla Pulverisers Association, Piduguralla, Guntur Dist. has stated that many industries are closed due to the higher power tariffs and other unfavourable conditions. The proposed hike will cause the running industries to close down, indirectly affecting the dependent workers and staff. It is requested to continue the existing fixed charges for LT and HT industries.

Sri P. Narendranath Chowdary, Managing Director, The Andhra Sugars Limited, Kovvur, W.G. Dist. stated that the proposal to increase the demand charges is strongly objectionable as industries will have to bear heavy financial burden.

Sri E. Dayanand, Jt. General Manager, M/s Essar Steel India Limited, Visakhapatnam; The General Manager, M/s Divi's Laboratories Ltd., Chippada, Visakhapatnam; M/s Maa Mahamaya Industries Ltd., R.G.Peta,Vizianagaram Dist have stated that the proposal for increasing the demand charges from the prevailing rate of Rs.385.84/KVA to Rs.1000/KVA is totally unwarranted and must be rejected by the Commission.

Sri M.R.Samantaray, General Manager, Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited, Visakhapatnam; Sri P. Kamalnathan, Manager-Electrical, M/s Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Ltd. have stated that nowhere in the country such a high MD rate existed.

Sri S. Trinadha Rao, President, The A.P. State Coir Manufacturers Association, Bhaggeswaram, W.G.Dist. suggested the rate for HT category-IA to at Rs. 450/-kVA against the proposed Rs.1000/kVA.

M/s Venkataraya Power Pvt. Ltd., Prakash Nagar, Rajahmundry stated that the proposal to enhance demand charges from Rs. 385/kVA to Rs.1000/kVA, which is almost 2.6 times, is very abnormal and industry can't sustain. This change in tariff will kill all MSME in the State. This is exactly opposite to the efforts made by the State government for attracting the industry to New Andhra Pradesh. Also, large industries will look for other alternatives for cheap power. With both MSME and large industries suffering, the revenue will decrease and in turn the Discoms will go into many problems. Small Commercial customers will also be heavily penalized for this change in tariff and Andhra Pradesh growth rate will go down immediately.

Sri B. Tulasidas, Vijayawada stated that recovery of fixed charges through the proposed high demand charges is objectionable.

Sri K.V.Rao, Senior General Manager, Coromandel International Limited, Visakhapatnam; Sri M.Gnana Sundaram, Unit-Head, Coramandel International Ltd., Beach Road, Kakinada stated that any process plant will keep a higher CMD to take care of fluctuations in operations. The proposed increase in demand charges is against the industry friendly policy of GoAP and "Make in India" concept of Central Government.

Sri A.K. Balaji, President, Visakha Autonagar Small Scale Industrialists Welfare Association (VASSIWA), Autonagar, Visakhapatnam has stated that the proposal of increasing the demand charges From Rs. 385.84 to Rs.1000/kVAwill be a blow on the industry and will turn down the economics and fortunes of the MSMEs.

Sri G. Chakradhara Rao, M/s Sri Satyanarayana spinning mills, Tanuku stated that proposal for increase of demand charges is not justified as every cost is paid while laying the lines and they are gifted to DISCOMs.

Sri A. Punna Rao, Convener, Praja Energy Audit Cell, Vijayawada stated that 60% of the industries may close down with the proposed demand charges.

Sri M. Narsimha Rao, Sudha Agro Oil and Chemical Industries Ltd, Samalkot, E.G.Dist., stated that the proposed increase of MD charges by 159% is highly exorbitant compared to other States and should not be allowed.

Sri Bhusan Rastogi, Consultant stated that allocation of fixed cost should be on connected load but not on coincident or average demand. The demand charges are unjustified.

Sri Meesala Basava punnaiah, Repalle Pattanaabhivrudhi sangham stated that levy of fixed, demand charges is illegal. Demand charges should be removed.

Sri G. Kameswara Rao, MD, Spincot industries stated that the proposed demand charges are high.

Sri B. Sankaraiah, GM; Sri Pradeep, Manager/Maintenance, M/s Silicon Carbides have stated that hike in demand charges is not acceptable.

Sri Ganesh, GM/Commercial, M/s Srikalahasti pipes stated that the proposed demand charges are objectionable.

Sri Vijaya Gopala Reddy, AP Ferro Alloys Association stated that increase in demand charges to the extent proposed is not reasonable.

Sri B. Kamalnadhan, Tirupati stated that the steep increase in demand charges is irrational.

M/s Maharshi Alloys have stated that demand charges proposed are unprecedented.

Sri E.V. Sujatha Sarma, President, Bethamcharla Factory Owner's Association, Bethamcharla, Kurnool Dist. stated that the proposed demand charges will make the stone polishing SSI units uncompetitive in the market.

Sri K.C. Srinivasa Rao, General Manager, M/s KCP Limited, Jaggaiahpeta has requested not to approve the enhancement of Demand Charges.

M/s Amman-Try Sponge & Power (P) Ltd. and Sri B. Shankaraiah, General Manager, Silicon Carbide, Grindwell Norton Ltd., Tirupati. have to requested to retain the present demand charges.

Sri Rayalaseema Alkalies and Allied Chemicals Ltd., have stated that the proposals submitted by the DISCOMs are liable to be turned down.

M/s Dasapalla Hotels Pvt. Ltd., Visakhapatnam; M/s Dasapalla Resorts Pvt. Ltd., Seethapathirao, Kakinada; Sri S. Prasanth, President, Hotels & Restaurants Association of Andhra Pradesh, Visakhapatnam; Sri V. Srinivasa Rao, Managing Director, M/s Royal Fort, Visakhapatnam; Sri Kiran Bussari, General Manager, M/s The Gateway Hotel, Beach Road, Visakhapatnam; Sri N. Sandeep Reddy, General Manager, M/s Bajaj Hotels Pvt. Ltd., Visakhapatnam have requested to reduce the demand charges in view of the power surplus situation in the State.

Sri R. Kishore, Deputy Manager, M/s Amara Raja Batteries Ltd. has stated that the Commission should reject the proposal of increase of demand charge to safeguard the interest of the consumers and generators.

M/s Arunodaya Solar have stated that the kVA charges must be increased in a phased manner.

M/s Rayalaseema High Strength Hypo have stated that the proposed increase is not in consonance with Tariff Policy.

Discoms Response: As the State has moved to surplus scenario, the licensees, to encourage higher energy consumption by the consumers and be competitive with the open access market, have rationalized the energy charge and demand charge. The licensees are obligated to pay the fixed costs to the generators based on the PPAs signed with the generators.

The licensees have estimated the fixed charge obligation for FY2017-18 based on the following philosophy:

The obligation of the licensees to the generators exists even when there is no demand. In such a case, the licensees still have obligation to pay the fixed charge of thermal generators, hydel stations as well as for NCE's as the generation is considered as deemed generation.

Fixed cost obligation as per the above philosophy is Rs. 13,893 Cr.

Allocation of Fixed costs between the customer categories may be done in the following two methodologies (i) Average Demand (ii) Coincident Demand (Category Wise)

However, in order to reduce the tariff-shock to the consumers, the licensees have proposed a lower demand charge than the one arrived at by the above methods.

The fixed cost can be allocated on the Coincident Demand of the respective category as per the formula: Fixed cost allocated to a Category = Coincident Demand of the Category/ (Total Coincident Demand of State) * Total Fixed Cost to be recovered from all categories.

Even with the above demand charges the licensees project the revenue from demand charges as Rs. 5,848 Crs. which is 42% of the fixed charge obligation of Rs.13,893 Crs. of the licensees.

The licensees envisage that decreasing the energy charge and increasing the demand charge will act as an incentive for high load factor consumers. Even though the demand charge is increased by around 3 to 4 times, the impact on per unit energy consumption is compensated by reducing the energy charge.

For some HT categories like Government LIS, HT-II (Others) etc., the demand might be low when the demand at the State level is at its peak leading to low coincident demand for these categories. Hence, for HT Categories the fixed charge may be allocated as an average of coincident method and Average demand method.

For LT categories, on the other hand, the demand charge allocation based on the coincident demand is more appropriate as the diversity factor is generally high.

Commission's View: The concerns of the stakeholders against substantial increase of demand charges and the rationale of the licensees for making the proposal are attempted to be balanced to avoid any tariff shock to the consumers while accepting the need for realistic periodic revision of fixed charges also except for domestic consumers.

Additional charges for delayed payment & grant of instalments are unreasonable

83 Sri T.V. Unni Krishnan Nair, M/s Shri Tirupati Steel Cast Ltd., Hindupur; M/s Hindupur Steel and Alloys Pvt. Ltd., Hindupur; M/s RD TMT Steels India Pvt. Ltd. Hindupur; M/s AS Agarwal Induction Furnace Pvt. Ltd. Hindupur; M/s A One Steels India Pvt. Ltd. Hindupur; M/s Maharshi Alloys Pvt. Ltd. Hindupur; M/s Vedik Ispat Private Ltd., Anantapur; M/s Meenakshi Bright Steel Bars Pvt. Ltd. Anantapur and M/s Shyam Ferrous Ltd. Anantapur have stated that the proposed increase in the levy of delayed payment surcharge from the current rate of 5 paisa/100/day (18% per annum) to a rate 10 paisa/100/day (36% per annum) and also like amount for grant of instalment in addition to interest at 18%, is highly disproportionate and unreasonable. The interest rate on late payment levied under various Central and State Acts is in the range of 12% to 18%. There is no rationale or object that is sought to be achieved by the proposed increase, except to unduly enrich the Discoms at the cost of the consumers.

Sri Bhusan Rastogi, Consultant stated that there is no rationale in the proposed increase of delayed payment surcharge to 36%.

Sri Rayalaseema Alkalies and Allied Chemicals Ltd., have submitted that proposed enhancement of surcharges for delayed payment is highly arbitrary on the ground that the financial institutions are reducing the rate of Interest and the proposed enhancement is not imposing punishment on delayed payments but is usurping the profitability of the Industry and also arbitrary and therefore the proposed surcharge required to be deleted.

Discoms Response: The current delayed payment surcharge is only around 1.5% interest per month (0.05% per day) which has very little incentive for the HT consumers to pay the bill on time. The proposed high DPS is meant not to earn interest income but to disincentivise consumers from making delayed payments. The licensees actually lose the revenue from delayed payment surcharge due to the proposed DPS, but would reduce the risk of default for the licensees. This proposal is in line with any service company like Mobile Operators, Credit Card companies etc. Also, the licensees (APEPDCL + APSPDCL) are currently facing delayed payment of around Rs.100 Crs. / month which is contributing to loss of 2% rebate which the generators provide upon timely payments to the licensees. Hence, the licensees propose to increase the delayed payment surcharge to 10 paise/ 100/day or 550 whichever is higher from due date. In case of grant of instalments, the licensees shall levy delayed payment surcharge of only 18% per annum compounded annually on the outstanding amounts from date of grant of instalment.

Commission's View: The delayed payment surcharge will be kept at a proportionate and reasonable level balancing the conflicting perceptions.

Additional Charges/other charges

84 Sri T.V. Unni Krishnan Nair, M/s Shri Tirupati Steel Cast Ltd., Hindupur; M/s Hindupur Steel and Alloys Pvt. Ltd., Hindupur; M/s RD TMT Steels India Pvt. Ltd. Hindupur; M/s AS Agarwal Induction Furnace Pvt. Ltd. Hindupur; M/s A One Steels India Pvt. Ltd. Hindupur; M/s Maharshi Alloys Pvt. Ltd. Hindupur; M/s Vedik Ispat Private Ltd., Anantapur; M/s Meenakshi Bright Steel Bars Pvt. Ltd. Anantapur and M/s Shyam Ferrous Ltd. Anantapur have stated that the Licensees have proposed a steep increase in the range of 100% to 2000% in the additional charges / other charges for HT categories in respect of re-connection charges, testing charges and miscellaneous charges. The increase in additional charges has been steeper for HT consumers and seems to be disproportionate as compared to the proposed charges for the LT categories.

The Licensees have failed to demonstrate the reasons which have necessitated the steep increase and in view thereof the instant proposal for increase in additional charges/other charges ought to be rejected.

Discoms Response: The current charges do not even cover the costs for providing such a service. Hence, the licensees have proposed to revise the other charges on testing, reconnection etc. based on the cost incurred by the licensee to provide those services.

Commission's View: The revision of all such charges is attempted to be reasonably proportionate to the cost of providing such service.

Cross Subsidy Surcharge Proposals

85 Sri T.V. Unni Krishnan Nair, M/s Shri Tirupati Steel Cast Ltd., Hindupur; M/s Hindupur Steel and Alloys Pvt. Ltd., Hindupur; M/s RD TMT Steels India Pvt. Ltd. Hindupur; M/s AS Agarwal Induction Furnace Pvt. Ltd. Hindupur; M/s A One Steels India Pvt. Ltd. Hindupur; M/s Maharshi Alloys Pvt. Ltd. Hindupur; M/s Vedik Ispat Private Ltd., Anantapur; M/s Meenakshi Bright Steel Bars Pvt. Ltd. Anantapur and M/s Shyam Ferrous Ltd. Anantapur have stated that the Tariff Policy requires tariff payable by the relevant category of consumers including reflecting the Renewable Purchase Obligation is to be taken in to account for the factor "T" which is the tariff payable by the relevant category of consumers. The average realisation considered by the licensees is incorrect and not in conformity with the Policy. It is also relevant to consider that the Policy also prescribes a 20% cap of the tariff applicable to the relevant category of the consumers seeking open access. The Commission is requested to assume and consider a profile of the consumer of a particular category who is likely to avail open access. Only consumers with high load factor would go in for open access. Low load factor consumers would not, and could not, opt for open access. Therefore, the Commission is requested to consider in each tariff category a consumer with a Load Factor of 80% or more and the per unit tariff of such a consumer be taken for the factor "T".

NTP 2016 mentions that for the purpose of determining CSS the matter has to be examined keeping in view the objectives of the Electricity Act and also considering the different circumstances prevailing in the areas of the licensees. While the National Tariff Policy 2016 is notified, the Commission needs to eventually examine and make necessary adjustments as may be required for good and sufficient reason having regard to all eventual effects and consequences on competition and consumer choice in the circumstances in the State and ensure that the legislative policy of the Act is not impaired or frustrated. Para 5.8.3 of the National Electricity Policy and Para 8.5.1 of the National Tariff Policy clearly bring out the caution that the surcharge should not be so onerous that it eliminates competition that is intended to be fostered in generation and supply of power directly to consumers through the provision of open access.

Without prejudice to the submission that the average realization is not the proper consideration, it is not at all clear as how the Average Realization for each consumer category has been worked out. The values are quite abnormal and also inconsistent with the particulars in the e-Forms filed. Nowhere is the method made transparent or explained.

The variation in the average realization between the two DISCOMs is not comprehensible. The average cost of realization of a consumer category does not define reasonably any particular consumer, and it could well be that there is no such consumer that contributes cross subsidy to the extent of the proposed cross subsidy surcharge.

Section 42(2) (read with the 5th proviso) of the Electricity Act, 2003 provides for a mandatory introduction of open access in phases considering all relevant factors including cross subsidies. The facility of open access itself is a cornerstone policy of the Act to promote competition as is evident from the preamble to the Act and as observed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the PTC case. It is implicit therefore that the mandate requires that the surcharges should not be so onerous as to inhibit competition.

When the Act mandates that the State Commission shall introduce open access within a specific time frame, it necessarily follows that the open access so introduced shall be workable. Open access cannot be defeated indirectly by raising prohibitive tariff barriers by determining cross subsidy surcharge at onerous, unreasonable and impractical levels. If the magnitude or the unreasonableness of such surcharge is such as to defeat open access and to restrict competition and to make open access a mere illusion, it will be undermining the objects, purposes and the mandate of the Act.

Whatever be the methodology adopted for determining the surcharges, the resulting quantum of surcharge and the applicability or otherwise to different sources of energy and to different types of consumers must eventually be tested on the touchstone as to whether such surcharge enables a generating company to carry on business and without being so onerous as to be prohibitive and subversive of the spirit of the legislative policy. The consumer is not expected, by legislative policy, to be deprived of a choice of the source of energy merely by reason of any prohibitive or excessive surcharges.

The Forum of Indian Regulators had also considered various methods and concluded that (a) the average cost methodology would discourage open access and (b) the embedded cost methodology would not encourage open access and (c) the avoided cost methodology is recommended as balancing the twin objectives of safeguarding the financial viability of the licensee and the promotion of competition.

Para 5.8.3 of the National Electricity Policy and para 8.5.1 of the National Tariff Policy clearly bring out the caution that the surcharge should not be onerous. The National Tariff Policy formulates a formula for the computation of the cross subsidy surcharge which is based on the avoided cost methodology. As the National Tariff Policy is notified and is in effect as a statutory policy, the Commission has necessarily to be guided by the same as provided for in section 86(4), except for such adjustments as may be required for good and sufficient reason having regard to any special circumstances in the State.

Sri Abhinandan Das, Law Officer, Open Access Users Association, New Delhi has stated that the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of SESA Sterlite Vs. OERC & Ors(2014) 8 SCC 444 has considered the nature and purpose of both cross subsidy surcharge and additional surcharge and the principle laid down is that additional surcharge has a 'compensatory' nature and is for compensation to the Distribution licensees for the stranded costs and that Cross Subsidy Surcharge is to compensate the DISCOMS from loss of cross subsidy that such Distribution licensee would suffer by reason of the consumer taking supply from someone other than such Distribution licensee. However, if no loss or lesser loss is suffered by the Distribution Licensees /Petitioners, there cannot be any question of granting compensation or higher compensation to them. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has considered the scheme and objective of surcharge on both aspects, cross subsidy surcharge and additional surcharge and held that the mechanism of surcharge is meant to compensate the distribution licensee for the exit of a consumer. The Hon'ble Court has laid down the principle of law that such compensatory charges are payable irrespective of the use of the distribution system of the licensee.

Sri P. Narendranath Chowdary, Managing Director, The Andhra Sugars Limited, Kovvur, W.G. Dist. stated that there is no wisdom in cross subsidy surcharge that makes Open Access impossible and the proposal is to be reviewed as it still has to be reduced.

Sri B. Ramesh Kumar, JMD, M/s Steel Exchange India Limited, Sreerampuram Village, Vizianagaram Dist., have stated that cross subsidy shall be removed in due course as per CERC guidelines.

Sri E. Dayanand, Jt. General Manager, M/s Essar Steel India Limited, Visakhapatnam; The

General Manager, M/s Divi's Laboratories Ltd., Chippada, Visakhapatnam; M/s Maa Mahamaya Industries Ltd., R.G.Peta,Vizianagaram Dist. stated that the proposal to levy Rs.1.35 per unit for Open Access is highly unjustified and is destroying the very spirit of bringing open access and ABT metering concepts.

Sri G. Chakradhara Rao, M/s Sri Satyanarayana spinning mills, Tanuku stated that Open Access is made unviable by levy of Cross subsidy Surcharges. The charges must be reviewed considering only demand charges but not energy charges.

Sri M. Narsimha Rao, Sudha Agro Oil and Chemical Industries Ltd, Samalkot, E.G.Dist., stated that the cross subsidy surcharge should be reduced to 15%.

Sri Bhusan Ratogi, Consultant stated that the Commission decide whether the licensees are at liberty to take any peak. System peak or evening peak should be taken for calculation of the cross subsidy surcharge.

Sri R. Kishore, Deputy Manager, M/s Amara Raja Batteries Ltd. requested that a road map with timelines for progressive reduction of cross subsidy surcharge should be insisted from DISCOMs.

Sri Rayalaseema Alkalies and Allied Chemicals Ltd., have stated that proposing the same CSS as imposed FY2016-2017 the Object of the Electricity Act, 2003 would not be achieved and as such the CSS as proposed by the DISCOMs need to be reduced.

Discoms Response: The Commission after conducting public hearings and duly hearing all the objectors has determined the Cross Subsidy Surcharge as per National Tariff Policy 2016. The licensees have filed the Cross subsidy Surcharge for FY2017-18 as per the National Tariff Policy 2016, incorporating the APERC directions in the CSS order of FY2016.

The licensees have clearly mentioned in its filing the computation of each variable in the CSS formula.

The Cross Subsidy Surcharge is capped at 20% of the average tariff for the category / sub-category as per NTP. Average Realization of the licensees depends on the load factor of the consumers within the sub-category.

Section 42(2) of the Act provides for payment of the Cross Subsidy surcharge in addition to the wheeling charges as determined by the State Commission for availing the open access and such surcharge shall be utilised to meet the requirements of current level of cross subsidy within the area of supply of the distribution licensee. Therefore, as per the above provisions, the cross subsidy surcharge has to be levied on the consumers who avail open access. Cross Subsidy Surcharge computation for FY2017-18 is as per the methodology suggested in the National Tariff Policy, 2016 (NTP-2016).

Commission's View: While working on the quantum of Cross Subsidy Surcharge, in accordance with universally accepted procedures and keeping in view the National Tariff Policy, care is taken not to make the same result in unworkability of the right to Open Access or prohibit such right in effect and substance.

Imposition of Additional Surcharge devoid of merits

86 Sri T.V. Unni Krishnan Nair, M/s Shri Tirupati Steel Cast Ltd., Hindupur; M/s Hindupur Steel and Alloys Pvt. Ltd., Hindupur; M/s RD TMT Steels India Pvt. Ltd. Hindupur; M/s AS Agarwal Induction Furnace Pvt. Ltd. Hindupur; M/s A One Steels India Pvt. Ltd. Hindupur; M/s Maharshi Alloys Pvt. Ltd. Hindupur; M/s Vedik Ispat Private Ltd., Anantapur; M/s Meenakshi Bright Steel Bars Pvt. Ltd. Anantapur and M/s Shyam Ferrous Ltd. Anantapur have stated that the fixed cost obligation of Rs. 13,893 crores computed by the Licensee is erroneous. The approach of the Licensees to allocate fixed cost on either average demand or coincident demand is erroneous. Instead a prudent approach ought to be one which allocates fixed cost uniformly over the connected load of all consumer categories without any distinction.

The energy charges are covering the shortfall in the recovery of the demand charges as the complete ARR is proposed to be completely met after proposed tariff hike and proposed GoAP subsidy. In such a scenario, the proposal to impose 'additional surcharge' is without any merits. The Licensees have failed to demonstrate any stranded capacity out of their contracted capacity which is a pre-requisite for imposing 'additional surcharge' in terms of Clause 8.5.4 of the Revised Tariff Policy, 2016.

The proper consideration would be that such a charge may be considered if, and only if and when, the licensee shows clearly and indisputably that some costs arising out of its obligation to supply is left stranded. That is an onerous burden of evidence on the licensee and no additional surcharge may be imposed by mere surmise or merely because a charge under this head may be levied. Even then, the charge would be for a limited period and ceases after release of additional or new loads such that the costs are no longer stranded. It should not, in any case, exceed three months.

In view of the above, the proposal to impose the 'additional surcharge' @ Rs.25.97/KVA/day in respect of scheduled customers and@ Rs. 59.30/KVA/day in respect of open access customers is vehemently opposed and ought to be disallowed.

Sri Abhinandan Das, Law Officer, Open Access Users Association, New Delhi has stated that reasons behind the stranded capacity are not provided by the licensees and there can be reasons other than open access consumers which should be excluded while determining the Additional Surcharge. When the Discoms proposed higher fixed charges, recovery of additional surcharge should be limited or should be waived off.

Sri Bhusan Ratogi, Consultant stated that the proposed additional surcharge is without any merits and will kill Open Access.

Sri P.S.R.Raju, Vice-Chairman, AP Ferro Alloys Producers Association, Hyderabad; Sri Lakshmi Tulasi Ferrous Industry, Prakasham Dist.; Sri Vijaya Gopala Reddy, AP Ferro Alloys Association have stated that An additional surcharge of Rs.59.30/kVA/day is proposed to be imposed for open access consumers based on average per day fixed cost of DISCOM. This would mean 2.47 paise per unit which will render open access power unviable. While the Govt. encourages to go for open access as long term policy, this proposal makes open access completely irrelevant. It is in nature of monopolist and to eliminate competition which is in violation of the Electricity Act in letter and spirit. Also drawal of power through open access does not necessarily means stranded capacity as per NTP2016.

Discoms Response: Section 42 (4) of Electricity Act, 2003 provides for levy of additional surcharge and clause 8.5.4 of NTP 2016 states to collect additional surcharge from open access consumers.

The licensees, in order to provide reliable as well as cheaper power to all the consumers, enter into long term, medium term and short term agreements with power generators. However, the licensees are obligated to pay for the fixed cost of the generators irrespective of the demand when the licensees enter into PPAs. When consumers opt for open access, corresponding generation assets are stranded for which the licensees is still obligated to pay the fixed costs, which would result in increased burden on retail consumers. Hence the licensee proposed to charge additional surcharge as per Section 42(4) of the Electricity Act.

Further, Cl. 8.5.4 of the National Tariff Policy-2016 states that “The additional surcharge for obligation to supply as per section 42(4) of the Act should become applicable only if it is conclusively demonstrated that the obligation of a licensee, in terms of existing power purchase commitments, has been and continues to be stranded, or there is an avoidable obligation and incidence to bear fixed costs consequent to such a contract”.

Commission’s View: The proposal for imposition of additional surcharge is examined and decided in accordance with law.

Utilities must be compensated by Governments for extra Solar Costs

87 Sri K. Vidya Sagar Reddy, Chairman, The Institution of Engineers (India), Tirupati has stated that Solar capacity in nature is available during day time only and that too at the most for 8 hours/day. When such is the nature’s grate, the extra solar energy costs if any, become cumbersome to the utilities. It is the responsibility of the State and Central Governments to compensate the utilities to that extent because these renewable energies enable the society and the humanity stand to gain in health and happiness. These extra costs cannot be passed on simply to the electricity consumers.

Discoms Response: It is mandatory to procure power from NCE sources as per RPPO (Regulation 1 of 2012 of APERC). And the licensee is to follow the guidelines laid down in solar / wind policies of the GoAP. The GoAP is providing tariff subsidy to bridge the gap between the ARR and expected revenue, in other words supports the licensees for all consequences due to various factors including Govt. policies.

Commission's View: The State Government will be requested to positively consider the suggestion to compensate the DISCOMs of the cost of extra Solar energy in view of the already precarious financial position of the DISCOMs.

Backing down needs evaluation

88 Sri K. Vidya Sagar Reddy, Chairman, The Institution of Engineers (India), Tirupati has stated that raising RPO to 10% of renewable energy sources for 2017-2018 and on this account causing forced back down of conventional power stations and paying fixed charges at consumers' cost warrants a detailed evaluation by the Commission.

Discoms Response: Under the purview of the Honourable Commission

Commission's View: Prescribing the Renewable Power Purchase Obligation at an acceptable level is the subject of consideration of the Commission in finalising the relevant Regulation.

Power purchases beyond Commission approvals need scrutiny

89 Sri K. Vidya Sagar Reddy, Chairman, The Institution of Engineers (India), Tirupati has stated that the decisions of persons and / or committees responsible for purchase of high-cost power more than the power approved by the Commission need to be scrutinized thoroughly for the reason that the casual, careless and avaricious actions of certain individuals are bound to cost the community of electricity consumers very heavily.

Discoms Response: The Commission has directed the DISCOMs to submit the details similar to the information sought by the objector. A detailed report was submitted to the Commission in this regard.

Commission's View: The Commission is making every effort to exercise its regulatory jurisdiction to prevent purchase of power at any cost higher than required.

Fixed costs of Old Stations going up

90 Sri K. Vidya Sagar Reddy, Chairman, The Institution of Engineers (India), Tirupati has stated that the gamut of fixed cost liability of generators has to be evaluated. Normally the fixed cost of old power generating stations should come down. Instead the fixed costs are going up for no valid reason.

Discoms Response: It is not a fact that the fixed charges of the old generating stations are raising up. The fixed charges are being reduced gradually for all the old stations.

Commission's View: The response of the DISCOMs negatives any impression of the fixed costs going up for old generating stations.

Solar bidding

91 Sri K. Vidya Sagar Reddy, Chairman, The Institution of Engineers (India), Tirupati has stated that the Discoms have reportedly not floated any tenders to purchase solar power. Why should NREDCAP float solar tenders when they do not have any commitment to the electricity consumers? What is the position of this NREDCAP as per the Electricity Act, 2003 and what expertise, experience and man-power they have to arrive at very crucial decisions affecting the consumers?

Discoms Response: Under the guidelines of MNRE, GoI, the NREDCAP is providing guidelines for power procurement process from solar sources. The APDISCOMs (Jointly as APPCC) are floating the tenders for power procurement from solar sources.

Commission's View: If DISCOMS are floating the tenders as stated in the response, there appears to be no objection.

Generation Based Incentive (GBI) for Wind Projects

92 Sri Manish K. Singh, Secretary, Indian Wind Energy Association, New Delhi has stated that despite signing PPAs at Commission approved tariff with wind projects, the Discoms have sought approval of power purchase cost in respect of wind projects at a rate 'excluding Generation Based Incentive (GBI) incentive, citing provisions of the APERC Regulation

No.1 of 2015, which in no way enable them to propose a reduced tariff from wind power projects eligible/ availing GBI. As per GBI scheme of MNRE, utilities cannot claim GBI benefit which is offered to wind project developers over and above the tariff decided by respective State Electricity Regulatory Commission and evidently captured and clearly specified by various SERCs such as KERC, RERC, GERC, MERC, etc., in their respective Regulations/ Tariff Orders.

AP DISCOMs should modify their proposal of projecting lower power purchase cost on account of power procurement from Wind projects, such that the purchase from wind projects should be considered at the full FIT determined by the APERC. While approving the power purchase cost for FY2016-17 and FY2017-18, the Commission should approve the same considering the full FIT determined by it for procurement by Discoms from wind projects for respective years.

Sri Sidhartha Mohapatra, Orange Renewable Power Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi has stated that the GBI of Rs.0.50/unit for wind energy fed into the grid is over and above the preferential FIT declared by the State Electricity Regulatory Commission and the same shall be retained by the wind power producers and as such the pass through of GBI benefit to the licensee / consumers' needs to be removed from the ARR.

Sri Parag Sharma, COO, ReNew Power Ventures Pvt. Ltd. Gurgon stated that either transfer or sharing of GBI is not a prevalent practice anywhere in the country and same is awarded over and above the tariff determined by the respective State Electricity Regulatory Commission. As such it is to be ensured that the interest of the renewable industry is protected and generation of clean energy continues as per the prevailing norms passed by the competent Governing bodies.

Sri Siva Girish Arepalli, Mytrah Energy (India) Pvt. Ltd. stated that the proposal to pass GBI as proposed by DISCOMs is untenable as sharing of GBI is not prevalent anywhere in the country as it is contravention to the MNRE Policy.

Sri M. Venugopala Rao, Senior Journalist & Convenor, Centre for Power Studies, Hyderabad; Sri Ch. Narasingarao, Secretariat Member, Communist Party of India (Marxist), Visakhapatnam; Dr. B. Ganga Rao, Visakhapatnam; Sri Kandharapu Murali, State Committee Member, Communist Party of India (Marxist), Thirupathi have stated that the Discoms have informed that power purchase cost for wind plants commissioned after July 2015 has been considered at Rs. 4.33 per kWh as per Regulation No.1 of 2015, after considering the applicable GBI benefit as pass through to them/consumers as per point 20 of Regulation No.1 of 2015 of the Commission. The Discoms should take up the issue with the Commission in appropriate form for getting the order concerned reviewed and amended accordingly.

Sri Sivanarayana, Tata Renewable Energy Ltd.; Sri S.K. Madhusudhan, Ostro Energy Ltd. have stated that the GBI is over and above the tariff approved by the Commission.

Discoms Response: Commission, in the present Wind Regulation 1 of 2015, has followed cost plus approach for arriving at tariff for sale of electricity generated from wind power projects to the distribution licensees with a reasonable return on equity, where GBI incentive was not factored. Hence, any generation based incentive has to be passed on to the licensee.

Based on the analysis, findings and stakeholder inputs, the Expert Group of NITI Aayog recommended that, …….“An inherent limitation for GBI has been its ability to offer tariff comfort at the procurers’ end, as most feed-in-tariffs approved by State Regulatory Commissions do not even consider GBI to be available (or not available). A possible change in GBI mechanism is to offer the GBI payments to the procuring utility, with clearly defined responsibilities for the Discoms. Such a change could motivate utilities to buy more RE, enhance transparency, facilitate timely payments to the generators and ease out the administration of the incentive.”……

Discoms are filing a petition before APERC to enable the GBI incentive which is claimed by / eligible to the developer/investor passed on to the distribution licensee / end consumer to the full extent.

Commission’s view: As the issue relating to the Generation Based Incentive in respect of

Wind Projects is the subject matter of a pending petition on the quasi judicial side, the Commission cannot express any opinion on the same at this stage.

Reduction in losses and availability of surplus power are not resulting in reduction of tariffs

93 Sri K. Vidya Sagar Reddy, Chairman, The Institution of Engineers (India), Tirupati has stated that the losses are getting reduced every year as per reports. With losses coming down and technology improving and when supplies are in surplus, the tariffs have to naturally come down. Why these unusual and un- economical happenings take place in power sector?

Discoms Response: To extend supply (24x7) to its consumers, the licensees enter into long term, medium term and short term agreements with the generators. Due to prevailing energy surplus condition in the State and not having market to sell the surplus energy, the licensees have projected back down of 8722 MU. Due to this the costs of power procurement are expected to raise on account of fixed charges liabilities.

The NCE costs are coming down gradually and it is expected that the overall power purchase cost will go down in the coming years.

Commission's View: The ARR and FPT proposals as a whole explain the reasons for proposed tariff increase though with reduced losses, improved technology and surplus supplies, lower tariffs could have been theoretically possible.

Power Purchases are not transparent

94 Sri K. Vidya Sagar Reddy, Chairman, The Institution of Engineers (India), Tirupati has stated that as per National Tariff policy and UDAY, the power shall be purchased in a transparent and accountable manner which apparently is not the case in respect of APPCC as reported widely through media and other sources. The electricity consumer and perhaps the APERC too are kept in darkness. The process and the persons involved in APPCC including the roles of consultants and legal advisor warrants to be looked into by the Commission very seriously and if necessary requisitioning the specialized central agencies.

Discoms Response: The power is being procured in more transparent manner using

National e-Bidding portal (DEEP). The details on power procurement and associate costs are being submitted at every month to the Commission.

Commission's View: Within the limitations of its jurisdiction, the Commission is attempting to check the transparency, accountability and acceptability of the power purchases. Illustratively, the decrease in short term purchases may be indicative of such greater vigilance by this Commission.

Consumer cell with Toll free number at APERC

95 Sri B.N. Prabhakar, President, SWAPNAM, Hyderabad has stated that implementation of citizen charter in the Discoms is very poor. Since the consumers have to depend upon the same officials of the Discoms for further pursuance of their grievances for non-compliance within the prescribed time, the consumers are not reporting the minor issues viz. delays in restoration of supply, replacement of transformers, release of service connections etc. The Discoms are reporting that these issues are complied in time. It is requested to start a consumer cell at Commission level with a toll free number to report the violations of the citizen charter by the Discoms directly to the Commission.

Discoms Response: DISCOMS have taken all measures for implementation of citizen charter. The issue is not under the purview of the licensee.

Commission's view: Regulation 3 of 2016 of this Commission takes adequate care of the needs of consumer assistance.

Start-up Power for Solar Plants

96 M/s Indira Power Pvt. Ltd., Chennai have stated that a separate HT Category for start-up power with lower Demand charges or alternatively single tariff instead of two-part tariff for start-up power requirements in solar power plants needs to be introduced in the present tariff petition. Further, the demand charge of Rs.1000/KVA/Month proposed for HT-II category is on very higher side, and this should be exempted for solar power plants importing start-up power and power for its auxiliary consumptions at night time.

Discoms Response: In its order in O.P.No.12 of 2015 dt. 06.08.2016, the Commission has stated that till such time a separate tariff is determined in relation to start up / axillary power for the generators, the tariff applicable to HT Cat-II with its associate terms and conditions being adopted by distribution companies is reasonable, justifiable and lawful. In the above circumstances, it is to inform that, the licensee is not in a view to propose a single part tariff or any other concessions for start-up power / axillary power for generators.

To rationalize the existing tariff structure to match with the PPAs signed by the licensees with the generators, the demand charges are proposed to increase and the same has been proposed to compensate by reducing energy charges. The overall increase in any category of total revenue will be in between 3% to 4% only. But, the proposed fixed charges may impact much on the consumers like the objector.

Commission's View: The proposal for high demand charge at Rs. 1000/kVA/month is not being considered with the demand charges being fixed at a reasonable level, till such time a separate tariff is decided to be determined.

Consumption growth rates are inflated

97 Sri M. Thimma Reddy, Convener, People's Monitoring Group on Electricity Regulation, Hyderabad; Sri K. Rajendra Reddy, B. Kothakota, Chittoor dist., Dr. Divakar Babu Chennupati, Consumer Guidance Society, Patamata Vijayawada have stated that while EPDCL projected 14.56% increase in consumption during 2017-18, SPDCL projected 13.23% increase. These growth rates are twice that of the previous year. Given the past experience the projections made by both the DISCOMs have to be revised downwards.

Energy efficiency measures and DSM measures taken up by the DISCOMs are bound to influence the electricity consumption in the coming year. Rooftop solar units - net metering and without net metering - coming up in the State will also have its impact on consumption of electricity supplied by DISCOMs. There is also scope for increase in open access consumers.

As Railways has been recognized as deemed licensee its impact on ARR and Tariff needs to be studied. They are also attempting to procure power from open market and other sources including own plants being planned in collaboration with NTPC and also taking up solar power plants. These issues also need to be taken into consideration while estimating electricity consumption during the ensuing year.

Discoms Response: The low growth rate in FY2016-17 is primarily due to the shift of consumption to Open Access by the Industrial and commercial categories due to very low open access charges. The licensees envisage that with the changing market situation and reduction in effective tariff for high load factor consumers, it would be able to retain the open access consumers back as the retail consumers. Hence higher growth rates were projected. The licensees factored-in the energy efficiency in respect of solar rooftop units and solar agricultural pump sets upcoming in FY2017-18, while projecting the Sales and ARR.

The licensee has proposed lower tariffs for Railways in order to retain them and the same has been factored in the ARR.

Commission's View: The natural tendency of the DISCOMs to inflate and the objectors to deflate the projected consumption growth rates is attempted to be balanced at reasonable levels in the assessment of the Commission.

Higher T&D Losses

98 Sri M. Thimma Reddy, Convener, People's Monitoring Group on Electricity Regulation, Hyderabad; Sri K. Rajendra Reddy, B. Kothakota, Chittoor dist., Dr. Divakar Babu Chennupati, Consumer Guidance Society, Patamata Vijayawada have stated that EPDCL as well as SPDCL show higher T&D losses during 2017-18 than they have achieved in the previous years. During 2016-17 T&D losses of EPDCL stood at 7.8% and during the ensuing year (2017-18) these losses are estimated to be 10.27%. Similarly, in the case of SPDCL during 2016-17 T&D losses stood at 9% and during the ensuing year (2017-18) these losses are estimated to be 11.8%. Over the period in fact these losses shall come down. When the estimated losses are brought down to the previous or even to lower levels the quantum of power to be procured will also come down. Ideally the total of T&D loss and un-metered sales (largely agriculture consumption) as a % of total sales, should come down over the years. AP DISCOMs should provide this trend over the past 3 years.

Sri G. Venkateswara Rao, KCP Sugars, Vuyyur stated that estimated Distribution Losses included EHT sales of SPDCL for 2016-17 was increased by 0.52% and this directly burdens consumers by Rs. 80 Crores, which impacts unit cost of Service.

Discoms Response: The licensees have projected losses in line with the actual losses of FY2016-17 and lower than the APERC approved losses at each voltage level.

The estimates were made as per certain sales mix, but in actual upto Jan'17 the actual losses are found to be around 8.51% (may vary marginally). APSPDCL is taking all the measures to reduce distribution losses to the extent possible and the DISCOM is being placed as one of the best utilities in the Country.

Commission's View: The Transmission & Distribution losses are shown at lower levels than even estimated by the Commission, while the T&D losses of APEPDCL are acknowledged to be the lowest in the country and the T&D losses of APSPDCL are also lower than most of the DISCOMs in the country.

Estimates of Agricultural Consumption are doubtful

99 Sri M. Thimma Reddy, Convener, People's Monitoring Group on Electricity Regulation, Hyderabad; Sri K. Rajendra Reddy, B. Kothakota, Chittoor dist., Dr. Divakar Babu Chennupati, Consumer Guidance Society, Patamata Vijayawada have stated that estimates of electricity consumption in agriculture sector in the State continue to give raise to doubts. Both the DISCOMs always have shown higher agriculture consumption than allowed by the Commission. To bring greater clarity to estimates of agriculture consumption, APERC mandated the DISCOMs to follow the methodology developed by ISI. The filings of both the DISCOMs show that they are not fully following the methodology. While SPDCL in its filing explained that it has almost reached the final step in following the methodology EPDCL wanted some more time to adhere to the methodology. The extent to which the DISCOMs followed the method also raises doubts.

While EPDCL stated that 3,856 sample DTRs are metered SPDCL stated that 4,287 sample DTRs are metered. It is not sure whether this sample is based on the methodology formulated by ISI. The DISCOMs did not state what percentage of these sample meters provided useful data. In 2016-17 ARR filings SPDCL stated that only 14% of the meters provided valid data for computation of electricity consumption.

SPDCL provided Circle wise agriculture consumption estimate for the year 2017-18. While per HP consumption figures of this year are lower than previous year (2016-17) the variation among Circles gives rise to doubts. Annual power consumption per HP varies from 877 units in Ongole circle to 1,545 units in Anantapur circle. This variation in electricity consumption in agriculture sector is difficult to comprehend given the fact that power supply is similar in all circles. DISCOM wise annual agricultural consumption per HP at 1,146 units appears to be higher than possible consumption under the existing situation. SPDCL in its filings mentioned that the above estimate includes paying category consumers. But details related to paying category agriculture services are not provided in the present filings. In the last years filings SPDCL stated that per HP annual consumption was 975.86 units in the case of paying category services consumption. These services are metered. This is near possible normal consumption. There is need to closely scrutinize DISCOMs' claims about agriculture consumption.

According to Geo-tagging program of agriculture services there are 15,04,565 agriculture services in the State. Out of these, information related to 14,73,797 services is updated. Out of them 1,50,816 agriculture services are found to be non-functional. That is to say, more than 10% of these connections are out of service. Following this, there is a need to bring down estimate of electricity consumption in agriculture sector by 10%.

The present practices in estimation of agriculture consumption have many gaps. There is need for better apportioning of electricity between T&D losses and Agriculture consumption. This will help to clarify whether agricultural consumption is being subsidized or technical losses and theft are being subsidized. To achieve this sampling, data collection and analysis norms need to be revisited periodically involving independent, third party agencies. Segregated feeders and all DTRs serving agriculture services need to be metered. This measure will help to put together as complete information as possible, without involving the cumbersome process of metering all agriculture services. Data from these meters also need to be made public.

Sri Kakarla Guruswamy Naidu, Surinenivaripalle, Chittoor Dist. stated that losses are accounted in the agricultural consumption and it is not justified.

Sri Y. SiddayyaNaidu, President, District Farmers Fedaration, Diguvamaagam, Chittoor Dist. stated that agriculture consumption is always in dispute.

Discoms Response: The licensees are estimating the Agricultural sales as per the methodology approved by the Commission. While estimating the Agricultural sales the non-functional agricultural pump sets have been factored-in. Steps will be taken to increase the accuracy of estimation of Agricultural consumption. Suggestions noted.

Commission's View: The DISCOMs which noted the suggestions and promised to take steps to increase the accuracy of estimation of Agricultural consumption, should positively take such steps and reach positive accuracy in assessment at least this year.

Scrutinize Implementation of HVDS Scheme

100 Sri M. Thimma Reddy, Convener, People's Monitoring Group on Electricity Regulation, Hyderabad; Sri K. Rajendra Reddy, B. Kothakota, Chittoor dist., Dr. Divakar Babu Chennupati, Consumer Guidance Society, Patamata Vijayawada have stated that SPDCL in its filings mentioned unauthorized additional loads and pilferage as some of the reasons for increased agriculture consumption, SPDCL in its filings also mentioned that most of agriculture services in its area are covered under HVDS transformers. An important reason for introduction of HVDS is to end unauthorized additional loads as well as pilferage. Hundreds of Crores of rupees were spent on this scheme. The Commission is requested to scrutinize the implementation of the HVDS scheme.

Discoms Response: Under the purview of the Commission.

Commission's View: The suggestion is noted.

Effect of Solar Pump sets installation

101 Sri M. Thimma Reddy, Convener, People's Monitoring Group on Electricity Regulation, Hyderabad; Sri K. Rajendra Reddy, B. Kothakota, Chittoor dist., Dr. Divakar Babu Chennupati, Consumer Guidance Society, Patamata Vijayawada have stated according to SPDCL's filings until now 4,741 solar pump sets are installed in its area. From their filings it is not clear whether the existing pump sets are replaced or issued to new connections only. It is also not clear how the installation of solar pump sets impacted conventional electricity consumption in the agriculture sector.

Discoms Response: As of now the licensees are supplying solar off-grid pumpsets which are primarily distributed to new agricultural consumers. However pilot installations for solar grid connected pumpsets are being carried out replacing the existing pumpsets.

A pilot program was undertaken in EPDCL for distribution of energy efficient pumpsets in place of existing low efficient pumpsets. The licensee would share their learning once the pilot is implemented fully.

The licensees have signed an MOU to replace one lakh pump sets in the State - 35,000 in EPDCL and 65,000 in SPDCL.

Commission's View: The response of the DISCOMs shows that the program is in its infancy and any study of its impact on the sector has to await further progress of the schemes.

DSM Measures to control agricultural sales

102 Sri M. Thimma Reddy, Convener, People's Monitoring Group on Electricity Regulation, Hyderabad; Sri K. Rajendra Reddy, B. Kothakota, Chittoor dist., Dr. Divakar Babu Chennupati, Consumer Guidance Society, Patamata Vijayawada, Sri Y. SiddayyaNaidu, President, District Farmers Fedaration, Diguvamaagam, Chittoor Dist. have stated that field experiences show that not even in 10% of the cases capacitors were installed for agricultural pump sets. There are definite benefits from installing capacitors. It is high time DISCOMs take this issue seriously. In some cases farmers bought capacitors but did not install them as they do not know how to go about and there was no assistance from

DISCOMs. Apart from this, the DISCOMs did not mention about other DSM measures.

Discoms Response: DISCOMS have taken several steps in educating the farmers to adopt DSM Measures and field staff are assisting in installation of capacitors bought by farmers whenever required.

Commission's View: The response of the DISCOMS shows that the suggested steps are already being taken.

Sale of surplus power

103 Sri M. Thimma Reddy, Convener, People's Monitoring Group on Electricity Regulation, Hyderabad; Sri K. Rajendra Reddy, B. Kothakota, Chittoor dist., Dr. Divakar Babu Chennupati, Consumer Guidance Society, Patamata Vijayawada have stated that according to ARR submissions 2,208 MU of surplus power has to be sold in the market. In the tariff order for the current year (2016-17) also the Commission has directed APDISCOMs to sell a portion of surplus power in the market. What is the experience of DISCOMs in selling this surplus power in the market?

Discoms Response: Due to lower open access prices and even the surplus power available in the State being low in the current year, the licensee have not sold any surplus power in the market. The licensees have setup a cell, to actively scout for avenues to sell the surplus power in the market.

Commission's View: Hopefully the cell will be truly active to sell surplus power at profitable prices.

Tariffs of Canal Top and Canal bund Solar Projects

104 Sri M. Thimma Reddy, Convener, People's Monitoring Group on Electricity Regulation, Hyderabad; Sri K. Rajendra Reddy, B. Kothakota, Chittoor dist., Dr. Divakar Babu Chennupati, Consumer Guidance Society, Patamata Vijayawada have stated that according to EPDCL filings 1 MW Solar project on canal top implemented by NREDCAP was commissioned on 10.8.2016 and 5 MW solar power project on canal bund implemented by APGENCO in West Godavari District as a pilot project was commissioned on 19.11.2016. The tariff at which power from these two plants is going to be procured, is not mentioned.

Discoms Response: Tariff of 1MW solar on canal top is Rs.6.80/unit and 5 MW solar bund on canal bund is Rs.5.99/unit.

Commissions View: The DISCOMs have answered the question.

Levy of Fixed charges / Demand Charges for Domestic consumers

105 Sri P. Narasimha Murthy, Nellore; Sri K. Krishna Murthy, Nellore have stated thatthe proposed levy of fixed / demand charges on domestic category seems to be unjustifiable which ultimately burdens middle class people whose consumption is more than 2400 units per year (Group-C category) as they are generally utilizing the day to day essential domestic appliances of above 1 kW load.

Sri Jalagam Kumaraswamy, Vijayawada; Sri Ravuri Rama Rao, Sri P.V. Raghavulu and Sri Ravuri Rajarao, Narayanapuram, West Godavari Dist.; Sri Kavuluri Pathiraju, Kethavaram, JR Gudem, W.G. Dist.; Sri Rasamsetti Rajababu and Sri Yallapu Suryanarayana, BKS, Chinniyampet Prathipadu, EG Dist; Sri K. Hari kishorekumar Reddy, Patur, SPSR Nellore Dist.; Sri N. Ravindranath Reddy, Pakala, Chittoor Dist.; Sri Musunuru Pratapreddy, Illukurupadu, Nellore Dist., Sri Khambham Mohan, Griddalur, Nellore Dist.; Sri Devareddy Kumaraswamy Reddy, Punnaparavaripalem, Nellore Dist.; Sri Guduru Rajeswara Reddy, Chennur, Nellore Dist.; Sri Pernati Sivakrishna Reddy, Siddavaram, Nellore Dist.; Sri Ch. Narayana Reddy, Punnaparavaripalem, Nellore Dist.; Sri Papareddy Sasidhar Reddy, Gudali, Nellore Dist.; Sri Duvvuri Giridhar Reddy, Siddavaram, Nellore Dist.; Sri Pelluru Kotiswara Reddy, Kalluru, Nellore Dist.; Sri Lingareddy Venugopal Reddy, Aravapalem, Nellore Dist.; Sri Pernati Ananda Reddy, Siddavaram, Nellore Dist.; Sri Indukuru Udaykumar, Gudur, Nellore Dist.; Sri Vemareddi Surendranath Reddy, Chennur, Nellore Dist.; Sri Mangalapuru Sudhakar Reddy, Vanjivaka, Nellore Dist.; Sri Altur Harisarvothama Reddy, Damaramadugu, Nellore Dist.; Sri Poondla Srinivasulu Reddy, Damaramadugu, Nellore Dist., have stated that the proposed fixed and demand charges for Category-1 consumers should be withdrawn

Discoms Response: As per clause 3 of APERC Regulation No. 5 of 2004, the distribution licensee shall recover charges for the electricity supplied as per the Tariff Orders issued by the APERC from time to time. Electricity charges mean the charges by way of energy charges, demand charges and other charges. There is no specific exemption for domestic category either in GTCS or relevant regulations. The charges are liable to be paid as per the Tariff Orders.

DISCOMs have to arrange to supply to the consumers by procuring energy through long, medium and short term agreements under which fixed charges to the generators are liable to be paid even though energy is not availed from by them. Further, the NCE stations are must run stations and have to procure power from them at any time supply is made available by them also fixed amounts shall be paid to the hydel stations irrespective of the energy supplied by them. All these factors are considered to be an obligation by the licensees to pay to the generators as fixed charges and it is Rs.1779 per kW per month whereas the fixed charges being collected from the domestic consumers till this financial year is NIL.

The cost of service for domestic category is estimated as Rs.6.49 per unit for FY2017-18 whereas the estimated revenue at current tariffs for FY2017-18 is Rs.3.83 per unit.

To match the fixed charges obligation by the licensees to the generators, the fixed charges payable by the consumers are increased in all other categories duly reducing the energy charges. As existing energy charges are already at the lower levels for domestic category, fixed charges are introduced for the consumers having load above 1 kW. The impact will be on only 20% of the domestic consumers. Even after introduction of the above fixed charges, the expected revenue from domestic category will be only Rs. 4.09 per unit.

Commission's View: The demand of the objectors is duly taken into consideration keeping in view the views of the DISCOMs also.

Minimum tariff to be fixed

106 Sri A. Punna Rao, Convener, Praja Energy Audit Cell, Vijayawada stated that as per the National Tariff Policy, the minimum tariff the consumer should pay is half of the cost of service (Rs.5.90). DISCOMs should charge at least Rs. 2.6 (Karnataka tariff for 2015-16) instead of Rs.2.95, to reduce the over burden on the middle class consumers.

Discoms Response: Even though the National Tariff Policy states that the minimum tariff should be half of the cost of service, considering the current social scenario of State, the licensees have extended subsidized rates to consumers in Group A. Moreover, the guidelines of Ministry of Power state that the domestic category should be a revenue neutral category for the licensees. Hence, keeping in mind, both the social obligation as well the Ministry of Power guidelines, the licensees have tried to create a tariff structure with the least impact to the consumers.

Commission's View: The Commission attempted to fix the tariffs at a reasonable level keeping in view the relevant policies and guidelines.

Theft of Power

107 Sri A. Punna Rao, Convener, Praja Energy Audit Cell, Vijayawada stated that the theft of power in AP is on 4000 MU slot. Pilferage in SPDCL may be about 7 to 9% as reported by Vigilance in media. DISCOMs should come out with the facts, and state the volume of power theft. DISCOMs should plan to collect Rs.500 Crs. per year to drive away the pilferage from AP.

Sri Ch.V.V.S.Bapi Raju, Secretary, GVMC, Visakhapatnam stated that the rules and regulations and section 135 are to be made more stringent so as to treat theft of electricity as a non-bailable crime imposing only imprisonment instead of penalties. DPE must be strengthened and surprise inspections to be increased fourfold.

Sri V.V. Sivarama Raju, MLA, Undi, W.G. Dist. stated that theft must be controlled.

Discoms Response: The overall AT&C loss for the State is around 12% and T&D losses are around 9.85%. The distribution loss is arrived based on the actual input, actual metered sales and estimated agricultural sales with the approved methodology. The theft estimated by Vigilance team of is for a few specific highly-sensitive areas. APDISCOMs are placed at top ranks for their lowest distribution losses. The licensees are taking several initiatives like monthly energy audits, identifying high loss area, etc. to counter theft and commercial losses.

DPE divisions under the control of a Divisional Engineer are working in every district. Surprise inspections are also being done and malpractice cases are booked under section 126 and 135.

Commission's View: The need to minimize power thefts and malpractices is receiving adequate attention of the DISCOMs.

Conduct walk through audits for energy savings

108 Sri A. Punna Rao, Convener, Praja Energy Audit Cell, Vijayawada stated that, as per DISCOMs' proposals, 17,000 MU is required for the Industrial sector. If walk through audits of the industries are conducted, 2 to 3% of energy (500 MU) can be saved. DISCOMs may give information the progress made in this area.

Discoms Response: The licensees are conducting consumer awareness programmes and encouraging the use of energy efficient devices for all the consumers. The licensees will conduct inspections on the request of industries for energy audits.

Commission's View: Energy saving measures should receive more attention.

Improve supply quality in Rural Areas

109 Sri K. Rajendra Reddy, B. Kothakota, Chittoor Dist. has stated that frequent interruptions are common in almost all days in rural areas. The reasons seem to be low lying lines, leaning poles and branches of trees closure to transmission lines. Only a planned periodic inspection of transmission lines at different intervals and with appropriate remedial action will improve quality of power in rural areas.

Sri Kakarla Guruswamy Naidu, Sri Surineni Jayaram and Sri P. Subrahmanayam, Surinenivaripalle, Chittoor Dist;, Sri K. Munaswamy Naidu, Kundetivaripalle, Chittoor Dist; Sri K. Balakrishnachari, Chennagaripalle, Chittoor Dist. have stated that lines in rural areas particularly agricultural feeder lines, are at hand-reach heights posing danger.

Sri S. Chengalraya Reddy, Cherlopalli, Chittoor Dist., stated that rural areas are not properly supplied.

Sri Y. SiddayyaNaidu, President, District Farmers Fedaration, Diguvamaagam, Chittoor Dist. and Sri B. Balaram, CPM, Eluru have stated that rural supply is getting frequent interruptions because of loose conductors and vegetation which needs to be cleared in time.

Sri Potluri Ravi, AP Seed Association, Eluru stated that old lines, low height poles (due to laying of roads) and loose spans are not being changed, HVDS lines are not properly laid. Tree cutting is not being properly done.

Sri V.V. Sivarama Raju, MLA, Undi, W.G. Dist. stated that equipment getting damaged in seashore areas due to salinity causing supply fluctuations and needs replacement.

Sri Innam Ramana, Addateegala, E.G.Dist. stated that 22% villages are not electrified.

Sri Gudipati Narasimha Rao, Town Welfare Association, Eluru stated that supply connections should be given to colonies developed in the Govt. allotted lands.

Sri Vanga Sambi Reddy, BKS, Kolliparru has stated that loose spans are causing accidents.

Sri E. Srinivas Reddy, Guntur stated that privatization of distribution feeders may be considered to improve quality.

Sri K. Balakrishnachari, Chennagaripalle, Chittoor Dist.; Sri P. Gopalnaidu, Nainampalle, Chittoor Dist. and Sri K. Viswaprakash Naidu, Penumuru, Chittoor Dist. have stated that rural uninterrupted supply must be given to rural areas.

Sri N. Subrahmanyam Naidu, Kambaalamitta, Chittoor Dist. stated that loop lines and trees are causing burning of transformers.

Discoms Response: The licensees have taken many initiatives to increase reliability of power to all the consumers. Real time feeder monitoring introduced from this year. The licensees are working on improving the maintenance and asset health to improve quality of power in rural areas.

Commission's View: Periodic maintenance and checking of electric lines to totally avoid even any remote possibility of any danger or injury to human beings should be a matter of top priority.

Compensation for accidents

110 Sri M. Thimma Reddy, Convener, People's Monitoring Group on Electricity Regulation, Hyderabad; Sri K. Rajendra Reddy, B. Kothakota, Chittoor dist., Dr. Divakar Babu Chennupati, Consumer Guidance Society, Patamata Vijayawada have stated that EPDCL in its filings stated that out of 151 human fatal accidents in 2015-16, fatal accidents numbering 102 are not due to department faults. Similarly, up to September 2016 out of 114 fatal accidents 82 accidents are not due to department faults. Only small proportion of fatal accident victims' families are being paid ex-gratia. The DISCOMs have to expedite payment of ex-gratia by simplifying and streamlining the procedures.

Sri Mutyala Sree Rama Nagendra Prasad (Jamil), BKS State General Secretary, Kothailanka, Ambajipeta stated that compensation of Rs. 4 Lakhs for human and Rs. 2 Lakhs for Animals should be given for electrical accidents.

Sri K. Harikishorekumar Reddy, Patur, SPSR Nellore Dist.Sri N. Ravindranath Reddy, Pakala, Chittoor Dist.; Sri Musunuru Pratapreddy, Illukurupadu, Nellore Dist., Sri Khambham Mohan, Griddalur, Nellore Dist.; Sri Devareddy Kumaraswamy Reddy, Punnaparavaripalem, Nellore Dist.; Sri Guduru Rajeswara Reddy, Chennur, Nellore Dist.; Sri Pernati Sivakrishna Reddy, Siddavaram, Nellore Dist.; Sri Ch. Narayana Reddy, Punnaparavaripalem, Nellore Dist.; Sri Papareddy Sasidhar Reddy, Gudali, Nellore Dist.; Sri Duvvuri Giridhar Reddy, Siddavaram, Nellore Dist.; Sri Pelluru Kotiswara Reddy, Kalluru, Nellore Dist.; Sri Lingareddy Venugopal Reddy, Aravapalem, Nellore Dist.; Sri Pernati Ananda Reddy, Siddavaram, Nellore Dist.; Sri Indukuru Udaykumar, Gudur, Nellore Dist.; Sri Vemareddi Surendranath Reddy, Chennur, Nellore Dist.; Sri Mangalapuru Sudhakar Reddy, Vanjivaka, Nellore Dist.; Sri Altur Harisarvothama Reddy, Damaramadugu, Nellore Dist.; Sri Poondla Srinivasulu Reddy, Damaramadugu, Nellore Dist.; Sri Akula Venkataswamy, Kaispalem, Nellore Dist.; Sri Addgada Satishkumar, Nagulapalem, Prakasam Dist.; Sri Gadagottu Srirambabu, Poturu, Prakasam Dist.; A. Pulla Reddy, Griddaluru, SPSR Nellore dist.; Sri A. Venkataswamy, Kasipalem, Nellore Dist.; Sri P. Venkata Krishna Reddy, Vindurupalli, Nellore Dist.; Sri Mallu Vijayakumar Reddy, Tippavarppadu, Nellore Dist.; Sri Chittamuru Srinivasula Reddy and Sri Adapala Pulla Reddy Griddalur, Nellore Dist.; Sri P. Mahdu Reddy, Mittaatmakur, Nellore Dist. have stated that ex-gratia of Rs. 5 Lakhs is to be paid for human deaths due to electrocution whether its department's fault or not.

Sri Kakarla Guruswamy Naidu, Surinenivaripalle, Chittoor Dist. and Sri T. Purushottam Naidu, M.R.Palli, Pakala have stated that compensation should be increased to 5 times and damaged property value as assessed by the Statistical officers shall be paid to the consumers.

Sri P. Madusudan Rao, Varadarajanagar, Tirupathi stated that compensation must be increased to Rs. 10 Lacks and a committee of experts and consumers may be constituted to decide the cause of accident (departmental / non-departmental)

Sri N. Ravindranath Reddy, Pakala, Chittoor Dist.; Sri K. Munaswamy Naidu, Kundetivaripalle, Chittoor have stated that compensation must be increased 5 times.

Sri S. Chengalraya Reddy, Cherlopalli, Chittoor Dist., stated that compensation for accidents must be further increased.

Sri Ch. Narasingarao, Secretariat Member, CPI (M), Visakhapatnam stated that the cause (department / non-department) of accidents should not limit the compensation.

Sri Hume Sastry, Chief Engineer (Rtd.), Visakhapatnam has stated that the compensation being paid for accidents to department and non-department personnel is discriminatory.

Sri Chintamneni Prabhakar, MLA, Denduluru, W.G. Dist. stated that compensation of Rs.

2 lacks is to be paid for accidents and also the compensation must be commensurate to the income of the victim.

Sri B. Balaram, CPM, Eluru stated that DISCOMs must take responsibility for every accident as only protested cases are being accepted as departmental.

Sri Potluri Ravi, AP Seed Association, Eluru stated that compensation should be equally given without discriminating department / non-department personnel.

Sri A. Punna Rao, Convener, Praja Energy Audit Cell, Vijayawada stated that DISCOMs should be made responsible for damage of equipment.

Sri Ch. Baurao, CPI stated that compensation is not being given for damage of equipement.

Sri Madhava Reddy, Proddutur, Kadapa stated that compensation must be provided to all on par with department employees.

Sri P. Gopalnaidu, Nainampalle, Chittoor Dist. and Sri K. Viswaprakash Naidu, Penumuru, Chittoor Dist. Sri Sridhar Reddy, Hyderabad stated that have stated that compensation of Rs. 5 Lakhs to be paid for accidents.

Sri N. Muniratnam Reddy, Ganugapenta, Chittoor Dist. stated that compensation must be increased 5 times.

Sri A.B. Bhaskar Reddy, P. Kothakota, Chittoor Dist. stated that a neutral agency shall be entrusted with the decision making for payment of compensation.

Sri Y.V. Subba Reddy, MP, Ongole stated that Commission may consider directing the DISCOMS to pay at least Rs.2 lakhs compensation immediately on occurrence of death without verifying the veracity of involvement of DISCOM.

Discoms Response: As per the orders issued by the Commission on 13-08-2013 ex-gratia is being paid as follows:

	Prior to the order of the Commission	Ex-gratia payable as per the orders of the Commission
Non-Departmental		
Human (Major)	Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 2,00,000
Human (Minor)	Rs. 50,000	Rs. 2,00,000
Animals (Cow, bullock etc.)	Rs. 3,000	Rs. 20,000
Animals (Goat, sheep etc.)	-	Rs. 4,000

The claims on accidents are fairly allowed on humanitarian grounds. Increase of ex-gratia is not in the purview of the DISCOMs. Any further orders in this respect will be implemented accordingly. Suggestions will be considered.

Safety of all the consumers and department personnel is equally important. As the department personnel are at higher risk than the consumers, higher compensation is paid in case of departmental accident.

Commissions View: The issue of adequate and reasonable compensation for victims of electrical accidents is engaging the active attention of the Commission.

Compensation towards electrocution shall not be recovered in ARR

111 Sri M. Thimma Reddy, Convener, People's Monitoring Group on Electricity Regulation, Hyderabad; Sri K. Rajendra Reddy, B. Kothakota, Chittoor dist., Dr. Divakar Babu Chennupati, Consumer Guidance Society, Patamata Vijayawada have stated that the compensation paid to the electrocution victims must be paid from the internal resources of DISCOMS but not to be recovered by the DISCOMs through ARR. Accident is a result of failure of the DISCOMs to maintain the electrical network in a proper condition. Financial burden arising from failure of DISCOMs cannot be placed on the electricity consumers in the State.

Discoms Response: All the accidents are not due to improper maintenance of the lines / equipment. The causes for majority of the accidents are mostly beyond the control of the licensees. The ex-gratia paid towards victims due to electrocution is being met from the internal resources of the DISCOM which is not recovered from ARR.

Commissions View: The objection is answered by the DISCOMs themselves.

Reporting of accidents and actions taken

112 Sri M. Thimma Reddy, Convener, People's Monitoring Group on Electricity Regulation, Hyderabad; Sri K. Rajendra Reddy, B. Kothakota, Chittoor dist., Dr. Divakar Babu Chennupati, Consumer Guidance Society, Patamata Vijayawada have stated that as per Section 53 (d) of the Electricity Act, 2003 the State Electricity Regulatory Commission shall be informed regularly about all electrical accidents occurring in the State along with the action taken reports.

Discoms Response: Suggestion noted and will be complied.

Commissions View: The promise by the DISCOMS will hopefully be complied-with in observance and not breach.

Prevention of accidents is important

113 Sri M. Thimma Reddy, Convener, People's Monitoring Group on Electricity Regulation, Hyderabad; Sri K. Rajendra Reddy, B. Kothakota, Chittoor dist., Dr. Divakar Babu Chennupati, Consumer Guidance Society, Patamata Vijayawada have stated that prevention of accidents is more important than paying compensation. Any amount of compensation cannot provide relief to the victims' families. Andhra Pradesh is one of the States with highest number of electrical accidents. All necessary, preventive measures shall be taken to avoid the electrical accidents.

One of the important reasons for the electrical accidents in the State is lack of proper maintenance of electrical network that is resulting in snapping of conductors and distribution transformer blow outs. Age old electric poles and conductors are not being replaced as required. This is resulting in sagging and snapping of conductors which have become death traps.

Anotherimportant reason for the electrical accidents in the State, particularly in rural areas, is absence of technical support at the field level when rural folk, particularly farmers, need it. Most of the linemen and assistant lineman posts in rural areas are vacant and the limited available staff most of the time go for billing and bill collection. In the absence of the required technical support in the form of lineman/assistant lineman, villagers/farmers themselves try to attend to the repairs and in the course meet with fatal accidents.

In the past the ERC had allowed the individual DISCOMs to spend Rs. 5 Crore from ARR each year on safety measures. But the DISCOMs did not care to spend this amount. This in a way reflects the callous attitude of utilities to safety issues. It has to be seen that DISCOMs follow grid code scrupulously in maintaining the electrical network in the State that automatically goes towards bringing down electrical accidents. Providing designated safety officer in DISCOMs will also help to reduce electrical accidents. It is important to make some efforts to reduce deaths even when accidents happen. This calls for first aid training to DISCOM field staff, police etc.

Awareness among electrical consumers, particularly farmers in the State about precautions to be taken must be created.

The Commission shall institute a study to understand the electrical accidents taking place in the State and formulate action plan to eliminate such incidents. Safety audit, especially of rural distribution by DISCOM or by third party will help to understand the source of the problem and plan measures to reduce accidents. Detailed reports on accidents (location, cause etc), analysis and discussion on them will help to understand where accidents happen (which geographical areas and what part of electrical network) and also possible root causes. Study of construction and operational issues like quality of material, earthing, platforms for DTs, fault clearing etc, which lead to accidents are also important.

Sri Ch. Narasingarao, Secretariat Member, CPI (M), Visakhapatnam; Sri Addala Gopala Krishna, Raitumitra Rural Technology Park, Amalapuram stated that safety equipment must be provided to the helpers assisting the Linemen to prevent accidents.

Sri Donga Nageswara Rao, Gangalakurrumalupu, Ambajipeta, EG Dist., stated that electric poles left in the middle of roads due to widening are leading to accidents.

Sri Gandreti Satyanarayana, Vizianagaram stated that trees and cable wires run under the electric wires are causing accidents.

Sri Hume Sastry, Chief Engineer (Rtd.), Visakhapatnam has stated that steps for prevention of accidents are not being planned.

Discoms Response: APEPDCL has taken several steps for replacement of worn-out conductors, erection of intermediate poles under HVDS System in Rural areas as well as several improvement works are being taken up in a continuous basis in order to overcome possible accidents.

All field staff are being instructed from time to time to carry out maintenance works etc., with proper LC and with due intimation to higher officers in order to avoid possible untoward incidents.

DISCOM is taking all required measures in respect of Safety by spending substantial amount towards the same and by giving wide awareness as well as training to the field officers and staff in order to eliminate accidents etc.

3rd party inspections were conducted by vigilance and APTS. Based on the reports disciplinary cases are being initiated against the concerned.

Orders have been issued for compulsory usage of rubber gloves, helmet, safety belt and earth discharging rods during maintenance / repair works. Every year training programs on safety are being conducted.

Poles will be shifted upon payment of the estimated charges by the concerned department.

Commissions View: The need for ensuring absolute safety in the working of the power system is undisputed. But the inadequacy in ensuring such safety is due to various complex causes and reasons which need to be progressively eliminated. The response of the DISCOMs shows that efforts are being made in that direction and hopefully they extend further keeping in view the positive suggestions made by Sri M. Thimma Reddy and others.

CEIG to be mandated for inquiring Electrical Accidents

114 Sri M. Thimma Reddy, Convener, People's Monitoring Group on Electricity Regulation, Hyderabad; Sri K. Rajendra Reddy, B. Kothakota, Chittoor dist., Dr. Divakar Babu Chennupati, Consumer Guidance Society, Patamata Vijayawada have stated that in the context of electrical accidents the role of Chief Electrical Inspectorate's Office is not clear. There is also no clarity on the relation between the ERC and the Chief Electrical Inspectorate. This brings into picture the role of State government also. The State government has to prepare necessary rules to mandate the Chief Electrical Inspectorate to inquire in to all electrical accidents taking place in the State and suggest remedial measures.

Discoms Response: Not in the purview of DISCOMs.

Commission's View: The Chief Electrical Inspector and Electrical Inspectors are appointed by the appropriate Government (the State Government) under section 162 of the Electricity Act, 2003 to exercise the powers and perform the functions as prescribed by statutory rules and appeals against their decisions lie to the State government. Inquiring and reporting on accidents is done by Electrical Inspectors under section 161 of the Electricity Act, 2003 read with such rules. The State Electricity Regulatory Commission comes into picture only if the State government, by a general or special Order, directs the appeals from the decisions of the Chief Electrical Inspector and Electrical Inspectors to lie to the State Commission. (There is no such delegation in Andhra Pradesh).

Regulatory Framework for Accidents

115 Sri K. Rajendra Reddy, B. Kothakota, Chittoor dist. and Sri Y. SiddayyaNaidu, President, District Farmers Fedaration, Diguvamaagam, Chittoor Dist. stated that the Commission has not evolved a regulatory frame work for relief in case of electrical accidents even after receiving suggestions from public and more than one and half years passed.

Sri Innam Ramana, Addateegala, E.G.Dist. stated that a policy needs to be evolved on accidents.

Discoms Response: Under the purview of Commission

Commission's View: Regulatory Framework for relief to the victims of Electrical accidents is being attempted to be put in place at the earliest in FY2017-18.

Network improved for 24 hours supply?

116 Sri K. Rajendra Reddy, B. Kothakota, Chittoor dist., has stated that APSPDCL, during last khariff season, supplied power to farmers in Rayalaseema region for 24 hours for about a month. Is it because network position has improved?

Discoms Response: The licensee is supplying day time power to agricultural category in a phased manner based on the network position and was able to supply 24 hours supply for a month. However, the same is not possible throughout the year as there are still network constraints. Hence, the licensee has not extended the day time power for all the areas.

Commission's View: The DISCOMs should make every effort for removing and getting over such constraints to the extent possible to improve their services to agriculturists.

Refund the cost of transformers to LT Consumers

117 Sri K. Rajendra Reddy, B. Kothakota, Chittoor dist., Sri Jalagam Kumaraswamy, Vijayawada; Sri P.V. Raghavulu, Sir Ravuri Rama Rao and Sri Ravuri Rajarao of Narayanapuram, Unguturu Mandal, WG Dist.; Sri Kavuluri Pathiraju, Kothavaram, WG Dist.; Sri Rasamsetti Rajababu; Sri Yallapu Suryanarayana, Prathipadu, EG Dist.; Sri Y. SiddayyaNaidu, President, District Farmers Fedaration, Diguvamaagam, Chittoor Dist. have stated that the licensees should pay back the cost of transformer, collected from LT consumers in contravention of Regulation No. 4 of 2013, to all the consumers from whom the cost of transformer has been collected.

Sri K. Harikishorekumar Reddy, Patur, SPSR Nellore Dist.Sri N. Ravindranath Reddy, Pakala, Chittoor Dist.; Sri Musunuru Pratapreddy, Illukurupadu, Nellore Dist., Sri Khambham Mohan, Griddalur, Nellore Dist.; Sri Devareddy Kumaraswamy Reddy, Punnaparavaripalem, Nellore Dist.; Sri Guduru Rajeswara Reddy, Chennur, Nellore Dist.;

Sri Pernati Sivakrishna Reddy, Siddavaram, Nellore Dist.; Sri Ch. Narayana Reddy, Punnaparavaripalem, Nellore Dist.; Sri Papareddy Sasidhar Reddy, Gudali, Nellore Dist.; Sri Duvvuri Giridhar Reddy, Siddavaram, Nellore Dist.; Sri Pelluru Kotiswara Reddy, Kalluru, Nellore Dist.; Sri Lingareddy Venugopal Reddy, Aravapalem, Nellore Dist.; Sri Pernati Ananda Reddy, Siddavaram, Nellore Dist.; Sri Indukuru Udaykumar, Gudur, Nellore Dist.; Sri Vemareddi Surendranath Reddy, Chennur, Nellore Dist.; Sri Mangalapuru Sudhakar Reddy, Vanjivaka, Nellore Dist.; Sri Altur Harisarvothama Reddy, Damaramadugu, Nellore Dist.; Sri Poondla Srinivasulu Reddy, Damaramadugu, Nellore Dist.; Sri Akula Venkataswamy, Kaispalem, Nellore Dist.; Sri Addgada Satishkumar, Nagulapalem, Prakasam Dist.; Sri Gadagottu Srirambabu, Poturu, Prakasam Dist.; A. Pulla Reddy, Griddaluru, SPSR Nellore dist.; Sri A. Venkataswamy, Kasipalem, Nellore Dist.; Sri P. Venkata Krishna Reddy, Vindurupalli, Nellore Dist.; Sri Mallu Vijayakumar Reddy, Tippavarppadu, Nellore Dist.; Sri Chittamuru Srinivasula Reddy and Sri Adapala Pulla Reddy Griddalur, Nellore Dist.; Sri P. Mahdu Reddy, Mittaatmakur, Nellore Dist. have stated that EPDCL is not implementing the Regulation till today.

Sri N. Ravindranath Reddy, Pakala, Chittoor Dist. stated that DTR cost, collected after 29.7.2013, must be refunded.

Sri Kakarla Guruswamy Naidu, Sri P. Subrahmanayam, Surinenivaripalle, Chittoor Dist. stated that DTR charges collected from the agricultural consumers from 29.7.2013 are to be refunded. About Rs. 300 Crores was collected on this account.

Discoms Response: Commission, vide a letter dtd. 09.09.16, has provided guidelines and clarifications regarding development charges and service line charges to be levied for HT and LT supply connections. The licensees are strictly abiding to these instructions. Action will be taken If reported by those who paid excess charges,.

EPDCL, vide Memo. No. 3238/15, dt. 07.07.2015, issued instructions for implementation of the Regulation 4 of 2013. Actions will be taken for proper implementation at field level.

Commission's View: The assurance by the DISCOMs to implement Regulation 4 of 2013 in letter and spirit need not be suspected. Any specific deviations inspite of the clarifications issued by the Commission on 09.09.2016 may be brought to the notice of the Commission with the necessary supporting proof to enable the Commission to act by itself or through the CGRF concerned.

Provide AB Switches

118 Sri K. Rajendra Reddy, B. Kothakota, Chittoor dist., Sri Y. SiddayyaNaidu, President, District Farmers Fedaration, Diguvamaagam, Chittoor Dist. have stated that many farmers are requesting, for the last 4 years, for installation of AB Switches for HVDS system. APSPDCL is assuring that the switches will be fixed soon, but no action has been taken in this direction. The licensee is requested to reveal the number of such switches provided year wise from the year 2013-14 till today circle wise.

Sri P. Madusudan Rao, Varadarajanagar, Tirupathi; Sri Kakarla Guruswamy Naidu, Sri Surineni Jayaram, Sri P. Subrahmanayam, Surinenivaripalle, Chittoor Dist. have stated that ‘ON’ & ‘OFF’ AB switches must be arranged for HVDS Distribution transformers.

Sri Katari Kesavula Setty, Tirupathi stated that AB Switches must be arranged for agriculture pump set connections.

Sri S. Chengalraya Reddy, Cherlopalli, Chittoor Dist.,stated that AB Switches must be arranged for convenience to attend breakdowns.

Sri K. Munaswamy Naidu, Kundetivaripalle, Chittoor Dist, stated that AB Switches shall be arranged to avert accidents.

Sri Potluri Ravi, AP Seed Association; Sri T. Purushottam Naidu, M.R. Palli, Pakala; Sri P. Gopalnaidu, Nainampalle, Chittoor Dist. stated that AB switches are not provided at required places.

Sri P. Dhanunjayulu Naidu, P. Khandriga, Chittoor stated that AB swithes are provided only at mother transformers in HVDS and to be provided for every transformer.

Discoms Response: SPDCL has already taken up installation of AB Switches for HVDS. The information sought will be furnished separately. Clear instructions were issued to necessarily provide AB switches on both the HT and LT sides.

Commission's View: Both the DISCOMs will hopefully make progress as swiftly as possible in the work they already started.

Separate Chapter for Directives

119 Sri K. Rajendra Reddy, B. Kothakota, Chittoor dist., thanking the Commission for accepting the request for reintroduction of chapter directives in tariff order, stated that the directives are scattered here and there in Tariff Order and requested to publish in a separate chapter of directives, as was being done up to 2012-13.

Discoms Response: Under the purview of Commission

Commission's View: The Commission will endeavour to bring-in as much clarity as possible in the Tariff Order.

Implementation of directives

120 Sri Kakarla Guruswamy Naidu, Surinenivaripalle, Chittoor Dist. stated that the respective officers should be instructed for immediate implementation of the directives of Tariff Order 2017-18.

Discoms Response: All directives of the Tariff Order are being implemented.

Commission's View: Monitoring the compliance with the directions of the Commission from time to time is a continuous process.

Booklet for Consumers

121 Sri K. Rajendra Reddy, B. Kothakota, Chittoor dist., vide para 101 of tariff order 2016-17, the Commission welcomed my suggestion for preparing a booklet incorporating all avenues available for consumers for grievance redressal. But it is not materialized till today. Commission is requested to accelerate action to release booklet / pamphlet at the earliest.

Discoms Response: Under the purview of Commission

Commission's View: A pamphlet in English and Telugu was released at Vijayawada during the inauguration of the State wide legal literacy campaign for electricity consumers by the Hon'ble the Acting Chief Justice of the High Court. It will be progressively made available throughout the State to all the consumers.

Release Telugu Tariff Order early

122 Sri K. Rajendra Reddy, B. Kothakota, Chittoor dist., stated that efforts may be made to release Telugu tariff order at least within one month after release of English Tariff Order.

Sri Kakarla Guruswamy Naidu, Surinenivaripalle, Chittoor Dist. has stated that Telugu Tariff order is to be given early and all the objections must be recorded.

Sri P. Madusudan Rao, Varadarajanagar, Tirupathi has stated that Telugu Tariff Order must be released along with English Tariff Order.

Sri S. Chengalraya Reddy, Cherlopalli, Chittoor Dist.,stated that Tariff Order must be printed in Telugu and to be released early.

Discoms Response: Under the purview of the Commission

Commission's View: All the objections are incorporated in the Tariff Order to the extent humanly possible and the Telugu Tariff Order was released within less than one month after release of the English Tariff Order in the earlier two years.

Provide bills and other information in Telugu

123 Sri M. Vijayabhaskar, President, BKS Krishna District, Tadigadapa, Krishna Dist. stated that bills and other information shall be provided in Telugu.

Discoms Response: Appropriate measures will be taken to implement the suggestion.

Commission's View: Implementation of appropriate measures by the DISCOMS as promised is awaited.

Revision of SoP

124 Sri K. Rajendra Reddy, B. Kothakota, Chittoor dist., Sri Y. SiddayyaNaidu, President, District

Farmers Federation, Diguvamaagham, Chittoor Dist. have requested that Standards Of Performance (SoP) to be revised at the earliest as promised by the Commission for taking action in due course.

Sri Kakarla Guruswamy Naidu, Surinenivaripalle, Chittoor Dist. stated that separate public hearing inviting suggestions / views from public and intelligentsia may be conducted for modifying the SoP norms Regulation to meet the present requirements.

Sri S. Chengalraya Reddy, Cherlopalli, Chittoor Dist., stated that SoP needs to be revised.

Sri P. Gopalnaidu, Nainampalle, Chittoor Dist. and Sri K. Viswaprakash Naidu, Penumuru, Chittoor Dist. have stated that SoP needs to be revised.

Discoms Response: Under the purview of the Commission.

Commission's View: The Director (Administration) of the Commission is on the job of review of various regulations including the SoP regulation but the research and final drafts will consume considerable time.

Extend neutral wire to the entire area of Single Phase supply

125 Sri K. Rajendra Reddy, B. Kothakota, Chittoor dist., Sri Y. SiddayyaNaidu, President, District Farmers Federation, Diguvamaagham, Chittoor Dist. have stated that the licensees must be directed to to extend the neutral wire from substation not only to a distance of 5 km but also to the entire area of supply where single phase transformers are used, to enhance safety and to reduce accidents.

Sri Kakarla Guruswamy Naidu, Surinenivaripalle, Chittoor Dist. and Sri K. Munaswamy Naidu, Kundetivaripalle, Chittoor Dist. have stated that neutral wire should be extended from substations for single phase transformers to avert accidents.

Sri S. Chengalraya Reddy, Cherlopalli, Chittoor Dist., Sri K. Balakrishnachari, Chennagaripalle, Chittoor Dist. have stated that earth wire must be laid from the transformer.

Discoms Response: APEPDCL is taking all steps to extend the neutral wire from the substations to connect the single phase transformers in order to avoid possible outward incidents. Suggestion noted.

In SPDCL the scheme for providing neutral wire for first 5 km from SS in all rural feeders has covered majority of the single phase transformers. Action will be taken for providing neutral wire for all single phase transformers.

Commission's View: The promised action may be expedited to enhance safety.

Bills of Panchayats (Street Lights and PWS)

126 Sri Pilli Venkata Sathi Raju, Honorary President, AP Sarpanchula Sangham, Penugonda, WG Dist., has stated that 95 % of the major panchayats are unable to pay the bills being raised from the last two years (Charged @Rs. 5.75/unit for Street lights and @Rs. 4.75/unit for PWS) unlike before. Minor panchayats are in pathetic condition. There are no funds from the State government. It is requested to consider the following tariffs for Major Panchayats: Street lights - Rs. 2/- per unit and PWS - Rs. 1/- per unit as panchayats are not profit making organizations.

Sri B. Pratap Reddy, General Secretary, AP Panchayatraj Chambers, Kurnool stated that as per the earlier orders of government, minor panchayats must be exempted from paying power bills. There is no 3rd conductor for about 800 grampanchayats in Kurnool and there is no basis for billing without a separate conductor and meters.

Sri Kakarla Guruswamy Naidu, Surinenivaripalle, Chittoor Dist. and Sri K. Munaswamy Naidu, Kundetivaripalle, Chittoor Dist, stated that meters must be arranged for Street lights and PWS schemes in improve revenue.

Sri Chintamneni Prabhakar, MLA, Denduluru, W.G. Dist. stated that street light services of panchayats (which are unable to pay due to lack in funds) are being disconnected due to non-payment of bills.

Sri B. Balaram, CPM, Eluru stated that the service of street lights and PWS schemes shouldn't be disconnected.

Sri Innam Ramana, Addateegala, E.G.Dist. stated that GoAP should pay the bills for street lights and PWS shcemes.

Discoms Response: APEPDCL – Revision of tariff is under the purview of the Commission.

APSPDCL - Meters were fixed for the services of street lights and PWS.

Commission's View: The representations are kept in view but the State government may consider extending any possible help to the Panchayats to get over any financial difficulties.

Withdraw fixed and demand charges for HT-IV and supply free Power

127 Sri Jalagam Kumaraswamy, Vijayawada; Sir Ravuri Rama Rao, Sri P.V. Raghavulu and Sri Ravuri Rajarao, Narayanapuram, West Godavari Dist.; Sri Kavuluri Pathiraju, Kethavaram, JR Gudem, W.G. Dist.; Sri Rasamsetti Rajababu and Sri Yallapu Suryanarayana, Prathipadu, E.G. Dist. have stated that Fixed and Demand Charges for HT-IV Lift Irrigations should be fully withdrawn. Free power for 16 hours should be supplied to private Lift Irrigation schemes under HT-IVA and LT-V.

Discoms Response: Lift Irrigation schemes are being supplied free power for 16 hours and charges are collected as per the Orders of the Commission.

Commission's View: The suggestion is noted.

Improve avenues for payment of bills

128 Sri Ch.V.V.S.Bapi Raju, Secretary, GVMC, Visakhapatnam stated that payment of electricity bills must be made more convenient, using technology.

Sri Katari Kesavula Setty, Tirutpahi stated that bill payment facility through banks may be extended.

Sri D. Tirupathi Rao, Vizianagaram stated that cashless payment may be adopted in LT also to encourage digital India.

Discoms Response: Mobile bill payments, Payments through PoS at EROs and biometric based payments for customers of Andhra Bank linked with aadhaar card are introduced in EPDCL, for consumer convenience.

Electricity bills can be paid through net banking and debit / credit cards.

Commission's View: The DISCOMS may adopt all possible means for convenient payment of electricity bills.

Encourage Energy Conservation

129 Sri Ch.V.V.S.Bapi Raju, Secretary, GVMC, Visakhapatnam stated that methods of conservation of electricity are to be given wide publicity.

Sri M. Krishna Murty, Chief Engineer (Retd), Branch Secretary, APSEB Retd. Officials Assn., Vizianagaram, stated that as per the reports of TERI, New Dehi it is possible to save 30% power by adopting the available saving methods. Each employee of DISCOM may be encouraged for adopting the existing energy saving methods first and for propagating to the public. Each employee shall adopt some villages, streets, and apartments for propagating and achieving energy saving methods. If an employee undertakes 5000 services for energy saving and for one unit saving per service Rs. 30000/ per month can be saved taking Rs.6/ per unit purchased. Awards may be announced for the best performers

If the load on each domestic service is get down to 500 W, 1.5 Cr. services in AP needs 7500 MW power generation is needed. This shall be better studied for proceeding towards any new Power purchasing agreements.

Sri V.V.Sivarama Raju, MLA, Undi, W.G.Dist stated that old motors are being used for RWS/PWS schemes. Power savings may be explored.

Sri A. Punna Rao, Convener, Praja Energy Audit Cell, Vijayawada stated that energy conservation is to be encouraged.

Discoms Response: Energy Conservation week was observed at all Circle Offices from 14th to 20th of December 2016 to create awareness on conservation of electricity. Usage of LED Bulbs and BEE 5 Star rated fans is being encouraged.

As part of Energy Conservation APEPDCL organized the following activities to create awareness on Energy Conservation, Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Sources i.e. Solar etc.,

- Rallies conducted for creating awareness
- Painting Competitions were conducted for School going children in Sub Junior, Junior & Senior Categories on the Topic Energy Conservation & Solar Energy.
- Technical quiz conducted for school going children to create awareness on Energy Resources and Energy Conservation.
- Work shop conducted for creating awareness on Energy Conservation for general public and Engineering College Students.

Suggestions are noted.

Commission's View: The suggestions are welcome and Andhra Pradesh stands ahead of any other State in the country in propagating or practising energy conservation.

Solar Agricultural Pumpsets

130 Sri Mutyala Sree Rama Nagendra Prasad (Jamil), BKS State General Secretary, Kothailanka, Ambajipeta stated that submersible motors which costs Rs. 40 to 50 thousand more than mono-block are not required for solar agriculture pump sets in Konaseema area. The additional cost benefits only the contractor.

Discoms Response: The pump sets are being arranged through the Channel partners of NREDCAP at the prescribed rates arrived through competitive bidding conducted by NREDCAP. The rates are separate for submersible and mono-block pump sets.

Commission's View: NREDCAP should take care of the cost concerns.

Tariffs for Vermicompost yards

131 Sri Addala Gopala Krishna, Raitumitra Rural Technology Park, Amalapuram stated that vermicompost yards (1 to 3 HP) which are useful for the farmers in the organic agriculture, are to be billed on par with LT-V Agriculture. 2 HP Solar pumpsets may be provided for vermicompost units on agriculture subsidy.

Discoms Response: Vermicompost units up to 10 HP are being billed under LT-IV B (Agro based Activity) as per the orders of the Commission. Only Agriculture pump sets are being given subsidy as per the existing rules.

Commission's View: The suggestion is noted.

Agriculture Supply duration

132 Sri P. Madusudan Rao, Varadarajanagar, Tirupathi stated that 12 hours continous supply to be given for agriculture.

Sri N. Ravindranath Reddy, Pakala, Chittoor Dist. stated that Agriculture must be supplied 9 hours uninterruptedly.

Sri Uppuganti Bhaskara Rao, Bandarulanka, Amalapuram, EG Dist. has stated that agriculture supply is not being given for 7 hours continuously on Bandarlanka feeder.

Sri Kakarla Guruswamy Naidu, Surinenivaripalle, Chittoor Dist. stated that agriculture supply should be given day time without interruptions from 4 am to 11 am and 11 am to 6 pm.

Sri S. Chengalraya Reddy, Cherlopalli, Chittoor Dist., Sri P. Subrahmanayam and Sri Surineni Jayaram, Surinenivaripalle, Chittoor Dist., Sri Kunku Munaswamy Naidy, Kundetivaaripalle, Chittoor Dist., Sri T. Purushottam Naidu, M.R.Palli, Pakala; Sri K. Balakrishnachari, Chennagaripalle, Chittoor Dist.; Sri P. Gopalnaidu, Nainampalle, Chittoor Dist. and Sri K. Viswaprakash Naidu, Penumuru, Chittoor Dist.; Sri N. Muniratnam Reddy, Ganugapenta, Chittoor Dist. have stated that agriculture supply must be given day time for 9 hours continuously.

Sri M. Vijayabhaskar, President, BKS Krishna District, Tadigadapa, Krishna Dist. stated that agriculture shall be supplied for not less than 20 Hrs (except from 6 pm to 10 pm) at reduced rate by fixing the meters.

Sri Y. SiddayyaNaidu, President, District Farmers Fedaration, Diguvamaagam, Chittoor Dist. stated that even in the power surplus situation agriculture is being supplied for 4 hours during daytime and 3 hours in night time.

Sri B. Balaram, CPM, Eluru stated that agriculture supply shall only be given during day time from 4 to 11 AM and 11 AM to 6 PM.

Sri Sart Chandra, Loksatta, Guntur stated that agriculture supply shall be given for 7 hours during daytime only.

Sri Vanga Sambi Reddy, BKS, Kolliparru; Sri Sudarsan Naidu, Epedu, Chittoor Dist. have stated that agriculture supply should be given during day time only.

Smt. P. Bharati, Eguvapalakur, Chittoor Dist. has stated that supply should be made available to the farmers round the clock.

Discoms Response: Agriculture supply is given for 7 hours without interruption as per the instructions of GoAP. Supply may be availed accordingly. If there are any interruptions due to technical reasons, the shortfall period of 7 hours is being supplied afterwards. The available power is to be supplied to all classes of consumers. If supply is to be given to all agricultural consumers only during daytime, thermal stations are to be backed down during nights.

Commission's View: Progressive improvement in the period of supply of power to farmers is noted and should be further achieved.

Levy of Charges even after making request for termination of service connection.

133 Sri P. Ramasubrahmanyam, Subrahmanyeswara Agro Product Pvt. Ltd., Amabajipeta, EG Dist. stated that the procedure of levy of charges upto 3 months, after request for de-ration of demand / cancellation of service is made due to problems in the industry, must be altered as it is aggravating the problems of sick industries.

Sri C.V. Mohan Rao, Secretary, Repalle Pattanabhivrudhi Sangham, Guntur stated that four months advance payment is collected in the EROs (Repalle) when request is made for cancellation of Service Connection, even though the bills are paid in full.

Discoms Response: Specific cases may be reported for taking action.

Commission's View: The assurance by DISCOMs to take action in specific cases, if reported, is noted.

Poultries

134 Sri Padala Subba Reddy, AP Poultry Federation, Hyderabad stated that the poultry industry has been given subsidy by the government after long pursuance as the industry is in doldrums for the last 10 years. The same is being implemented from 1st April 2016. Bills are paid promptly by the industry. Vigilance teams are inspecting and imposing penalties of lakhs of rupees stating that separate meters are required for the bird sheds, feed godowns, pump sets and administration buildings. The feed plants are intended for preparation of feed to the birds within the poultries but not for external sale; and the water from the pumpsets is also used for the birds only. Billing of energy by treating the activities differently is objectionable as it nullifies the subsidy provided.

Poultry farms Association, Punganur and Peddapanjani Mandals, Chittoor Dist. and Sri A. Srinivasulu Reddy and Sri Krishna Reddy, Poutry Farmers, Chittoor Dist. have stated that the heavy penalties are being levied on the farmers for use of water from agriculture bores to provide for drinking water for the birds of poultries.

Sri Y. Siddayya Naidu, President, Federation of Farmers Association, Chittoor stated that the reduced tariff for poultries is not being implemented in some areas of Chittoor District.

Sri R. Doraiah, District President, AP Poultry Federation, W.G. Dist; The Chairman, Andhra Pradesh Poultry Federation, Enikepadu and Sri Kothapalli Venkateswara Rao, Nidadavole, W.G. Dist. have stated that the clauses of Tariff Order for FY2016-17 are being misinterpreted by the DISCOM authorities and short billing notices were issued (treating the poultry feed mixing unit in the poultry farm as an independent industry) to the poultry farms levying Rs. 4.75/unit against the applicable tariff of Rs. 3.75. A specific order to the effect that lighting, water supply, feed mixer unit used for the own purpose of the poultry farm is to be considered as part and parcel of the poultry farm.

Discoms Response: As per the Tariff Order of the Commission for 2016-17, 'Poultry farms' and 'Poultry hatcheries & Poultry feed mixing plants' are divided as separate sub-categories and tariffs are decided separately. Accordingly, if any Poultry hatcheries & Poultry feed mixing plants are identified in the Poultry farms during inspections, notices will be issued as per rules.

Notices are withdrawn if separate connections exist for Agriculture and Poultry. Otherwise it shall be treated as malpractice.

Commission's View: Vigilance inspections and any consequential issue of notices shall be ensured by the DISCOMs to be strictly in accordance with the existing rules and procedures. Let the DISCOMs bring to the notice of all concerned in their organizations that persons found responsible for flouting the tariffs fixed by the Commission will be risking penal action and liability under sections 142 and 146 of the Electricity Act, 2003.

Free Power for Hand Looms

135 Sri B. Murugaiah, President, hand loom workers Association, Chittoor Dist. has requested to consider free power to hand looms upto 100 units.

Discoms Response: Providing free power is not in the purview of the licensee.

Commission's View: The suggestion is noted. The request will be referred to the State Government for consideration.

Compensation for failure to meet SoP

136 Sri P. Madusudan Rao, Varadarajanagar, Tirupathi stated that compensation must be given to the consumers if the complaints are not resolved within the prescribed period.

Sri Sheersham Venugopala Reddy, BKS, Eluru stated that compensation of Rs. 1000/- per day must be paid to the farmer, if agriculture supply transformer is not replaced within 24 hours.

Sri D.V.Lakshminarayana, Journalist, Guntur stated that actions may be taken to see that consumers are given compensation at division level adalats, for service deficiencies of licensees.

Discoms Response: The burnt transformers are being replaced within 24 hours in cities and within 48 hours in villages. Compensation will be paid as per Regulation 9 of 2013 if claimed by the aggrieved consumer.

Commission's View: If standards of performance are not met, the consumers will be correspondingly entitled to the relief provided by Regulation 7 of 2004 as amended from time to time.

Public are unaware of APERC

137 Sri P. Madusudan Rao, Varadarajanagar, Tirupathi stated that Public are unaware of Regulatory Commission. Commission to give wide publicity through news papers and television.

Discoms Response: Not under the purview of the licensee.

Commission's View: The impression of the Commission is that the people of the State of Andhra Pradesh are sufficiently aware of the existence and functioning of the APERC.

Consumer Committees

138 Sri P. Madusudan Rao, Varadarajanagar, Tirupathi stated that consumer committees may be developed for suggestions and directions.

Discoms Response: Suggestion will be examined.

Commission's View: The State Coordination Forum, the State Advisory Committee and the district committees are in place as provided by the Electricity Act, 2003 and the licensees have also their administrative procedures to promote regular interaction with all the stakeholders. Consumer assistance is also provided by the Regulation 3 of 2016. A State wide legal awareness campaign for electricity consumers was also initiated by the Andhra Pradesh State Legal Services Authority and the consumers can freely express their views and suggestions at the legal literacy camps. Thus consumer participation in the running of the power sector is satisfactorily ensured and promoted.

Burnt meters

139 Sri D.V.Lakshminarayana, Journalist, Guntur stated that Consumers are being made responsible in 99% of the burnt meter cases and cost of new meter is being collected before restoration of supply. Instructions may be issued to see that cost of new meters is demanded only after the documents of MRT tests and other proofs to the effect that consumer is responsible, are handed over to the consumers.

Discoms Response: Clear instructions were given to refund the amount paid towards change of meter / new meter, if the meter testing reveals no fault of the consumer.

Commission's View: The instructions given by the DISCOMS safeguard the interests of the consumers sufficiently.

Encourage prompt payments

140 Sri D.V.Lakshminarayana, Journalist, Guntur stated that to encourage prompt payments, licensees may examine giving commendation certificates to best consumers (on the State, National and International consumer days) for (i) payment by cash on the next of date of issue of bill; (ii) payment through online on the next of date of issue of bill and (iii) no malpractice, theft and non-usage of unauthorized additional load, throughout a year.

Discoms Response: Suggestions will be examined and acted upon.

Commission's View: Ideal consumers may be appropriately recognized and honoured.

Tariff for Rural Water Purification Plants

141 Sri Kakarla Guruswamy Naidu, Sri Surineni Jayaram, Pakala, Surinenivaripalle, Chittoor Dist.; Sri T. Purushottam Naidu, M.R.Palli, Pakala have stated that Water Purification plants in rural areas must be given tariff of NTR Sujala Pathakam or a separate category based on the capacity of the plants to be created.

Discoms Response: Lower tariff is proposed for NTR Sujala Sravanthi Scheme as Government is supplying drinking water to the public at nominal prices under this scheme. It is not justifiable to adopt the same tariff for Water Purification plants.

Commission's View: The suggestion is noted

Insurance to Consumers

142 Sri Kakarla Guruswamy Naidu, Surinenivaripalle, Chittoor Dist. stated that Insurance to be provided to the consumers with 50% of the premium paid by the licensees.

Sri Potluri Ravi, AP Seed Association, Eluru stated that Govt. Insurance or likewise may be provided to consumers.

Discoms Response: The suggestion is not being considered.

Commission's View: The suggestion does not appear to be feasible of implementation as of now.

Compensation for works of licensees

143 Sri Kakarla Guruswamy Naidu, Surinenivaripalle, Chittoor Dist., Sri Cherukuri Venugopala Rao, Vijayawada stated that uniform compensation in all districts must be given for works of licensees while laying HT lines including the cost of land used for erecting towers.

Sri Mandapati Vidyadhara Reddy, Sri Sheersham Venugopala Reddy, BKS, Eluru have stated that compensation must be paid for the Corridor while laying high voltage lines. Agriculture borewells beneath the HV transmission lines must be shifted. Uniform compensation shall be given; Rs. 25000/- for mango tree and Rs. 12000/- for palm oil tree.

Sri Sivakesava Rao, Denduluru, W.G. Dist. stated that compensation is not being given while laying electric lines.

Sri Opuri Nageswara Rao, Nandigama, Krishna Dist.; Sri K. Satyanarayana, Farmer, Krishna District stated that compensation is not being paid for damage of crops while laying electric lines.

Sri Mahendranath requested to see that compensation is paid for while laying HT lines.

Discoms Response: The matter pertains to AP Transco.

Commission's View: The quantum of compensation in each case should be determined in accordance with the Andhra Pradesh Works of Licensees Rules, 2007 or the Works of Licensees Rules, 2006 of the Government of India, as the case may be.

Provide sufficient staff

144 Sri Jalagam Kumaraswamy, Vijayawada; Sir Ravuri Rama Rao, Sri P.V. Raghavulu and Sri Ravuri Rajarao, Narayanapuram, West Godavari Dist.; Sri Kavuluri Pathiraju, Kethavaram, JR Gudem, W.G. Dist.; Sri Rasamsetti Rajababu and Sri Yallapu Suryanarayana, Prathipadu, E.G. Dist. have stated that repairs and installation works are getting delayed at rural level due to lack of sufficient staff. Linemen and Technical staff are to be appointed immediately.

Sri Kakarla Guruswamy Naidu, Surinenivaripalle, Chittoor Dist. and Sri K. Munaswamy Naidu, Kundetivaripalle, Chittoor Dist. have stated that sufficient staff must be provided in rural areas for better services to the consumers.

Sri Katari Kesavula Setty, Tirutpahi stated that rural consumers are not getting proper services due to lack of staff.

Sri M. Vijayabhaskar, President, BKS Krishna District, Tadigadapa, Krishna Dist. stated that no. of Linemen shall be increased according to the no. of service connections.

Sri Ch. Narasingarao, Secretariat Member, CPI (M), Visakhapatnam stated that high work load (@ About 500 services per employee) is causing accidents.

Sri B.K.V.Prasad, YSR Electricity Employees Association, Vizianagaram stated that recruitment of JLMs is not being taken up by the DISCOMs.

Sri Chintamneni Prabhakar, MLA, Denduluru, W.G. Dist. stated that sufficient staff needs to be provided.

Sri B. Balaram, CPM, Eluru stated that sufficient staff must be recruited for filling-up the field posts.

Sri D. Gangadhara Rao and Sri A. Umamaheswara Rao, AP Power Diploma Engineers' Association, Eluru have stated that the O&M staff are only 40% and additional posts have to be sanctioned to meet SoP norms.

Sri Narsa Reddy, CTO (Rtd.), Guntur and Sri Jogarao, Guntur; Smt. P. Bharati, Eguvapalakur, Chittoor Dist. has stated that sufficient staff not available in rural areas.

Sri V. Bhaskara Yadav, State President, BC students Federation stated that recruitment should be made following rule of reservation.

Discoms Response: EPDCL appointed 850 JLMs in the year 2014. Technical staff are engaged through Feeder Repair Franchisees (contract basis) in agency area to overcome the difficulties. Supply interruption information is being sent to the Linemen through SMS to have faster restoration.

Actions are being taken in SPDCL to fill the vacancies at all levels to make sufficient staff available. Rule of Reservation is strictly followed.

Commission's View: The immediate need for adequate staff was impressed upon both the licensees and the State Government formally and informally and positive results are hopefully expected progressively.

Strengthen CGRFs

145 Sri Jalagam Kumaraswamy, Vijayawada stated that CGRF to be strengthened with sufficient staff and two more CGRFs are to be appointed for early redressal of grievances.

Sri Y. Siddayya Naidu, President, District Farmers Federation, Diguvamaagham, Chittoor Dist. stated that consumers do not have awareness regarding the existence of CGRFs. Commission may take necessary steps to educate the consumers on various avenues available for grievance redressal.

Discoms Response: In EPDCL, CGRF with four members is appointed for redressal of unresolved grievances at field level. For the first time, a retired District Judge is appointed as Chairperson and CGRF is reconstituted in the month of September as per the orders of the Commission.

Consumer awareness camps are held where grievances are received and actions are taken to resolve the issues at the earliest. Priority is given for grievance redressal and consumers are enlightened about the rules and regulations and rights and responsibilities by partaking in Legal Literacy Camps.

In SPDCL, as per Regulation 3 of 2016 of the Commission, CGRF is strengthened by appointing the following officers and staff; Chairman, Members (3 Nos.), Secretary, Computer Operators – 2 Nos., Office Assistants – 3 Nos. It is hoped that CGRF is able to discharge its functions satisfactorily.

Commission's View: Regulation 3 of 2016 took care of strengthening of CGRFs and the working of the Regulation can be reviewed after a reasonable time. The Regulation made the CGRFs more effective. Redressal of grievances and increase of awareness of the consumers are promoted in various ways as already indicated earlier.

146 Objections / Suggestions on Tariffs

a) LT-I (Domestic)

Sri B. Tulasidas, Sambamurty Road, Vijayawada; Sri Ch. Baurao, CPI; Sri P. Madhu, Sate Secretary CPI (M), Governorpet, Vijayawada; Sri Ch. Narasingarao, Secretariat Member, CPI (M), Visakhapatnam; Sri M.Venugopala Rao, Senior Journalist & Convenor, Centre for Power Studies, Hyderabad; Sri K. Lokanadham, Dist. Secretary, Visakhapatnam have stated the proposed tariff hikes to different categories vary from the lowest 2.90% to LT domestic to the highest 9.11% to other HT categories, as projected by the Discoms. With the proposed demand charges, additional and other charges, the percentage of hike will be much higher than what is projected by the Discoms, especially for domestic consumers and consumers of other categories with lower level of power consumption. It also has an implication of reducing the percentage of cross subsidy to the subsidized categories of consumers. Imposition of the proposed fixed charges based on contracted load would enhance the burden of tariff on such consumers, irrespective of their actual consumption of power, much more than what they have to pay under the existing tariff structure.

Sri Jalagam Kumaraswamy, Vijayawada; Sri Ravuri Rama Rao, Sri P.V. Raghavulu and Sri

Ravuri Rajarao, Narayanapuram, West Godavari Dist.; Sri Kavuluri Pathiraju, Kethavaram, JR Gudem, W.G. Dist.; Sri Rasamsetti Rajababu and Sri Yallapu Suryanarayana, Prathipadu, E.G. Dist. have stated that the proposed fixed and demand charges for Category-I consumers should be withdrawn.

Sri M. Krishna Murty, Chief Engineer (Retd.), Branch Secretary, APSEB Retd. Officials Assn., Vizianagaram stated that the unit price of 0-50 slab may be raised to Rs.3 as maximum units are sold in this range.

Sri Ch.V.V.S. Bapi Raju, Secretary, GVMC, Visakhapatnam has stated that the following slabs and charges may be adopted:

Energy Charges:

Group-A (upto 600 units)	
Slabs	Energy Charge (Rs./Unit)
1-70 Units	2.60
Above 71 Units	8.00
Group-B (600 -2400 units)	
1-70 Units	3.00
Above 71 (Units)	9.00
Group-C (>2400 units)	
1-70 Units	3.00
71-200 Units	6.00
>200 Units	12.00

Fixed Charges: Rs. 40 upto 1 kW and Rs. 70 for above 1 kW

Sri P. Madusudan Rao, Varadarajanagar, Tirupathi stated that LT-I domestic slab should be 0-200 units.

Sri N. Ravindranath Reddy, Pakala, Chittoor Dist. stated that LT-I domestic category slab 0-50 should be made 0-100. Fixed charges of Rs. 50/kW must be rejected by the Commission.

Sri Kakarla Guruswamy Naidu, Surinenivaripalle, Chittoor Dist. stated that the proposal for levy of fixed charge of Rs. 50/ to be rejected as development charges of Rs. 1200 and fixed charges of Rs.200 are paid at the time of release of new service or release of additional load.

Sri C.V.Mohan Rao, Secretary, Repalle Pattanabhivrudhi Sangham, Guntur stated that proposal for levy of fixed /demand charges for domestic consumers is highly objectionable and it should be cancelled. Huge customer charges are levied on the reason that customer service varies depending upon consumption and categories. But consumers are not provided free service by the field staff. Customer charges must be cancelled.

Sri Katari Kesavula Setty, Tirutpahi stated that the proposed demand charges should be rejected.

Sri P. Subrahmanayam, Surinenivaripalle, Chittoor Dist has stated that domestic slab of 0-50 shall be increased to 0-100 and tariff of Rs. 1.45 to be fixed.

Sri Kothapalli Ramakrishnam Raju, President (Ex-Electrical safety officer of Gujarat Army Stations), & President, Vessel Contractors Welfare Association, Visakhapatnam stated that LT-I group B & C energy charges up to 300 units shall be maintained similar to the tariff rates & telescopic limits as ordered for FY2016-17.

Sri K. Harikishorekumar Reddy, Patur, SPSR Nellore Dist.Sri N. Ravindranath Reddy, Pakala, Chittoor Dist.; Sri Musunuru Pratapreddy, Illukurupadu, Nellore Dist., Sri Khambham Mohan, Griddalur, Nellore Dist.; Sri Devareddy Kumaraswamy Reddy, Punnaparavaripalem, Nellore Dist.; Sri Guduru Rajeswara Reddy, Chennur, Nellore Dist.; Sri Pernati Sivakrishna Reddy, Siddavaram, Nellore Dist.; Sri Ch. Narayana Reddy, Punnaparavaripalem, Nellore Dist.; Sri Papareddy Sasidhar Reddy, Gudali, Nellore Dist.; Sri Duvvuri Giridhar Reddy, Siddavaram, Nellore Dist.; Sri Pelluru Kotiswara Reddy, Kalluru, Nellore Dist.; Sri Lingareddy Venugopal Reddy, Aravapalem, Nellore Dist.; Sri Pernati Ananda Reddy, Siddavaram, Nellore Dist.; Sri Indukuru Udaykumar, Gudur, Nellore Dist.; Sri Vemareddi Surendranath Reddy, Chennur, Nellore Dist.; Sri Mangalapuru Sudhakar Reddy, Vanjivaka, Nellore Dist.; Sri Altur Harisarvothama Reddy, Damaramadugu, Nellore Dist.; Sri Poondla Srinivasulu Reddy, Damaramadugu, Nellore Dist.; Sri Akula Venkataswamy, Kaispalem, Nellore Dist.; Sri Addgada Satishkumar, Nagulapalem, Prakasam Dist.; Sri Gadagottu Srirambabu, Poturu, Prakasam Dist.; A. Pulla Reddy, Griddaluru, SPSR Nellore dist.; Sri A. Venkataswamy, Kasipalem, Nellore Dist.; Sri

P. Venkata Krishna Reddy, Vindurupalli, Nellore Dist.; Sri Mallu Vijayakumar Reddy, Tippavarppadu, Nellore Dist.; Sri Chittamuru Srinivasula Reddy and Sri Adapala Pulla Reddy Griddalur, Nellore Dist.; Sri P. Mahdu Reddy, Mittaatmakur, Nellore Dist. have stated that the proposed fixed charges for Catergory-I shall be withdrawn.

Sri A.K. Balaji, President, Visakha Autonagar Small Scale Industrialists Welfare Association (VASSIWA), Autonagar, Visakhapatnam stated that domestic tariff should not be increased.

Sri P. Shanmuga Rao, President, District development Forum, Vizianagaram stated that charges for lower classed may be reduced as far as possible.

Sri B.V. Rahavulu, BKS State Secretary stated that penalty for delay in payment of domestic bills is equal to the bill amount, for small consumers.

Sri V.V. Sivarama Raju, MLA, Undi, W.G.Dist. stated that more burden is being imposed on regularly paying consumers and high bills are issued to below poverty line (BPL) consumers. Technology advantage should result in reduction of tariffs. Seasons, consumer interests and capabilities may be considered while determining the tariff.

Sri Innam Ramana, Addateegala, E.G.Dist. stated that hike in tariff is objectionable.

Sri D. Anandkumar, Secretary General, Eastern Power Engineers' Association stated that the tariff hike must be rational and prepaid metering shall be adopted.

Sri D.N.V.D. Prasad, General Secretary, CITU, Eluru stated that tariff hike is strongly opposed.

Sri Malladi Vishnu, Ex-MLA, Vijayawada stated that hike in tariff is objectionable and the proposed domestic fixed charge must be rejected.

Sri Nageswara Rao, Guntur has opposed the tariff hike.

Sri A. Ramanayudu, CPI, Tirupathi stated the tariff should not be increased.

Sri N. Subrahmanyam Naidu, Kambaalamitta, Chittoor Dist. stated that charges shall not be increased.

Sri G.V. Jayacharndra Chowdary, G. Gollapalle, Chittoor Dist.; Sri W. Rajanaidu, Diguvamaagham, Chittoor Dist. has stated that it is not correct to increase the tariff for domestic consumers.

Sri P. Gopalnaidu, Nainampalle, Chittoor Dist. and Sri K. Viswaprakash Naidu, Penumuru, Chittoor Dist. have stated that 0-50 slab must be increased to 0-100

Sri R. Nagaratnam, Vavilthota, Chittoor Dist. stated that the burden of surplus energy shall not be levied on the consumers.

Discoms Response: As per the National Tariff Policy, even the lowest subsidized category shall be within 50% of Cost of Service. Attempts are made to target the subsidy to the low income groups by grouping of Domestic Consumers in FY2016-17.

Several programmes are initiated for energy efficiency in the State. More than 1.90 Cr. LED bulbs and 1.79 lakh energy efficient fans have been distributed to Domestic Consumers till 5th January 2017 and a change in the sales mix of the domestic category is expected and proposed the grouping structure.

It is proposed to consider Group-A as domestic consumers who consume within 0-600 Units of annual consumption instead of 0-900 units in order to increase the financial sustainability of DISCOMs as well as subsidy targeting only for low income families. Even with the proposed grouping structure, around 47% to 50% of the domestic consumers will be billed under subsidized rate (i.e. Group A). Considering the prevailing socio-economic conditions, lower tariffs are proposed for Group-A consumers without disturbing the 0-50 units slab.

Utmost care is taken while introducing fixed charges for domestic consumers to minimize the impact on the weaker sections of the society. No fixed charges proposed for consumers with connected load less than 1 kW which make up for around 85%-91% of domestic consumers

The current meters installed for domestic consumers do not have the facility to measure Demand. As such fixed charge linked to the connected load is introduced.

b) Tariff for LT-II (Non-domestic/Commercial)

Sri Jalagam Kumaraswamy, Vijayawada; Sri Ravuri Rama Rao, Sri P.V. Raghavulu and Sri Ravuri Rajarao, Narayanapuram, West Godavari Dist.; Sri Kavuluri Pathiraju, Kethavaram, JR Gudem, W.G. Dist.; Sri Rasamsetti Rajababu and Sri Yallapu Suryanarayana, Prathipadu, E.G. Dist. have stated that Fixed and demand charges in Category-2 should be fixed at Rs.60/kW.

Sri Ch.V.V.S.Bapi Raju, Secretary, GVMC, Visakhapatnam has stated that the following slabs and charges may be adopted:

Category	Energy Charge Proposed by objector (Proposed by licensee) in Rs./Unit
LT-IIA (upto 50 Units)	5.00 (4.05)
LT-IIB (>50 Units)	9.00 (9.10)
LT-IIC (Advertisement Hoardings)	12.00 (9.10)
LT-IID (Function halls and Auditoriums)	12.00 (9.10)

Sri Kothapalli Ramakrishnam Raju, President (Ex-Electrical safety officer of Gujarat Army Stations), & President, Vessel Contractors Welfare Association, Visakhapatnam suggested the following tariffs:

- Existing Unit rate of Rs.5.40 shall be continued for LT-II 'A' for 2017-18 also since proposal by Licensee is not justified and will lead to revenue deficit.
- Unit rate of Rs. 9.78 for LT-II B (For above 500 units) shall be continued for 2017-18 also.
- The existing unit rate Rs. 11.32 shall be continued for LT-II D (function halls / Auditoriums) instead of the proposed unit rate of Rs. 9.10.

Sri K. Harikishorekumar Reddy, Patur, SPSR Nellore Dist.Sri N. Ravindranath Reddy, Pakala, Chittoor Dist.; Sri Musunuru Pratapreddy, Illukurupadu, Nellore Dist., Sri Khambham Mohan, Griddalur, Nellore Dist.; Sri Devareddy Kumaraswamy Reddy, Punnaparavaripalem, Nellore Dist.; Sri Guduru Rajeswara Reddy, Chennur, Nellore Dist.; Sri Pernati Sivakrishna Reddy, Siddavaram, Nellore Dist.; Sri Ch. Narayana Reddy, Punnaparavaripalem, Nellore Dist.; Sri Papareddy Sasidhar Reddy, Gudali, Nellore Dist.; Sri Duvvuri Giridhar Reddy, Siddavaram, Nellore Dist.; Sri Pelluru Kotiswara Reddy, Kalluru, Nellore Dist.; Sri Lingareddy Venugopal Reddy, Aravapalem, Nellore Dist.; Sri

Pernati Ananda Reddy, Siddavaram, Nellore Dist.; Sri Indukuru Udaykumar, Gudur, Nellore Dist.; Sri Vemareddi Surendranath Reddy, Chennur, Nellore Dist.; Sri Mangalapuru Sudhakar Reddy, Vanjivaka, Nellore Dist.; Sri Altur Harisarvothama Reddy, Damaramadugu, Nellore Dist.; Sri Poondla Srinivasulu Reddy, Damaramadugu, Nellore Dist.; Sri Akula Venkataswamy, Kaispalem, Nellore Dist.; Sri Addgada Satishkumar, Nagulapalem, Prakasam Dist.; Sri Gadagottu Srirambabu, Poturu, Prakasam Dist.; A. Pulla Reddy, Griddaluru, SPSR Nellore dist.; Sri A. Venkataswamy, Kasipalem, Nellore Dist.; Sri P. Venkata Krishna Reddy, Vindurupalli, Nellore Dist.; Sri Mallu Vijayakumar Reddy, Tippavarppadu, Nellore Dist.; Sri Chittamuru Srinivasula Reddy and Sri Adapala Pulla Reddy Griddalur, Nellore Dist.; Sri P. Mahdu Reddy, Mittaatmakur, Nellore Dist. have stated that the fixed & demand charges for Catergory-II shall be Rs. 60/ kW.

Sri M.A. Hafeez Khan, Kurnool Assembly Coordinator, YSR Congress Party requested not to increase any direct or indirect increase of charges in view of the drought conditions in Kurnool District, devastation of rural economy, loss of jobs due to demonetization effect.

Sri Y. Siddayya Naidu, President, District Farmers Fedaration, Diguvamaagam, Chittoor Dist. stated that consumers should not be burdened with tariff hike in the prevailing power surplus situation. Discoms should try to improve internal efficiencies and reduction of losses.

Sri D. Tirupathi Rao, Vizianagaram stated that Additional Consumption Deposit may be collected from the consumers of Category-I(B) and (C).

Sri Kondapalli Vasudeva Rao, Chief Editor, Electrical and Electronics General Samachaarm stated that the indirect burden of cross subsidy levied on commercial and industrial categories is borne by the public only.

Sri Chintamneni Prabhakar, MLA, Denduluru, W.G. Dist. stated that levy of demand charges for domestic consumers needs to be reviewed.

Sri B. Balaram, CPM, Eluru stated that production units, institutions and small entrepreneurs must be given incentives.

Discoms Response: Under the purview of the Commission

c) Tariff for LT-III

Sri Jalagam Kumaraswamy, Vijayawada; Sri Ravuri Rama Rao, Sri P.V. Raghavulu and Sri Ravuri Rajarao, Narayanapuram, West Godavari Dist.; Sri Kavuluri Pathiraju, Kethavaram, JR Gudem, W.G. Dist.; Sri Rasamsetti Rajababu and Sri Yallapu Suryanarayana, Prathipadu, E.G. Dist. have stated that Fixed and demand charges in Category -3 should be fixed at Rs.60/kW and unit price should be fixed at Rs. 3.75 (Except Industry-General)

Sri Ch.V.V.S.Bapi Raju, Secretary, GVMC, Visakhapatnam has stated that the following charges may be adopted:

Category	Energy Charge Proposed by objector (Proposed by licensee) in Rs./Unit
LT-III (Industries) General, Seasonal, Mushrooms, Rabbit farms, Floriculture)	6.00 (5.65)
LT-III (Industries) Aquaculture, Animal Husbandry, Sugarcane Crushing	5.00 (3.15)
LT-III Poultry Hatcheries / Poultry Mixing Plants	6.00 (3.45)

Sri Kothapalli Ramakrishnam Raju, President (Ex-Electrical safety officer of Gujarat Army Stations), & President, Vessel Contractors Welfare Association, Visakhapatnam stated that the Unit Rates proposed are reduced increasing fixed / demand charges to Rs.200/- per kW may not be commensurate since consumption units will be more and leads to revenue loss. During FY2016-17 also some unit rates have been reduced abnormally. No reduction in unit rates is desirable and no way justified. Existing unit rates shall be continued.

Sri K. Harikishorekumar Reddy, Patur, SPSR Nellore Dist.Sri N. Ravindranath Reddy, Pakala, Chittoor Dist.; Sri Musunuru Pratapreddy, Illukurupadu, Nellore Dist., Sri Khambham Mohan, Griddalur, Nellore Dist.; Sri Devareddy Kumaraswamy Reddy, Punnaparavaripalem, Nellore Dist.; Sri Guduru Rajeswara Reddy, Chennur, Nellore Dist.; Sri Pernati Sivakrishna Reddy, Siddavaram, Nellore Dist.; Sri Ch. Narayana Reddy, Punnaparavaripalem, Nellore Dist.; Sri Papareddy Sasidhar Reddy, Gudali, Nellore Dist.; Sri Duvvuri Giridhar Reddy, Siddavaram, Nellore Dist.; Sri Pelluru Kotiswara Reddy, Kalluru, Nellore Dist.; Sri Lingareddy Venugopal Reddy, Aravapalem, Nellore Dist.; Sri Pernati Ananda Reddy, Siddavaram, Nellore Dist.; Sri Indukuru Udaykumar, Gudur, Nellore Dist.; Sri Vemareddi Surendranath Reddy, Chennur, Nellore Dist.; Sri Mangalapuru Sudhakar Reddy, Vanjivaka, Nellore Dist.; Sri Altur Harisarvothama Reddy, Damaramadugu, Nellore Dist.; Sri Poondla Srinivasulu Reddy, Damaramadugu, Nellore Dist.; Sri Akula Venkataswamy, Kaispalem, Nellore Dist.; Sri Addgada Satishkumar, Nagulapalem, Prakasam Dist.; Sri Gadagottu Srirambabu, Poturu, Prakasam Dist.; A. Pulla Reddy, Griddaluru, SPSR Nellore dist.; Sri A. Venkataswamy, Kasipalem, Nellore Dist.; Sri P. Venkata Krishna Reddy, Vindurupalli, Nellore Dist.; Sri Mallu Vijayakumar Reddy, Tippavarppadu, Nellore Dist.; Sri Chittamuru Srinivasula Reddy and Sri Adapala Pulla Reddy Griddalur, Nellore Dist.; Sri P. Mahdu Reddy, Mittaatmakur, Nellore Dist. have stated that the fixed & demand charges for Catergory-III shall be Rs. 60/ kW and the unit rate shall be Rs. 3.75 (except Industry General)

Sri S. Trinadha Rao, President, The A.P. State Coir Manufacturers Association, Bhaggeswaram, W.G.Dist. suggested the fixed charges rate for LT industrial category to be at Rs. 60/ kW against the proposed Rs. 200/kW.

Dr. V. Sundar Naidu, President, AP Poultry Federation, Enikepadu, Krishna Dist. stated that some of the poultry farmers are having their own feed mixing plants inside the farm itself for their own farm consumption and not for sale. Such farms having feed mixing plants for their own farms may be categorized under poultry farming in LT / HT depending upon the load availed. Demand charges may be retained at Rs. 21/kW in order to sustain the poultry farming.

Sri K. Seshagiri Rao, Chairman; Sri P. Someswara Rao, President; Sri U. Srinivas, Secretary; Sri P.S.N Raju, Vice President of Quarry & Crusher Owners Welfare Association, Gowripatnam, West Godavari Dist. requested to consider loads from 99 HP to 149 HP under LT Category-IIIB to avoid the need for shifting to HT category due to high RMDs (the crushers overload for 30 min. to 1 hour due to supply interruption and restoration).

Smt. G. Kalyani, Sai Sloka Granites, Dhone, Kurnool Dist. stated that LT category should be up to 250 HP.

Sri Buchha Rao, Guntur stated that the existing tariff may be continued for poultries.

Sri Krishnaiah, Tirupathi stated that small industries cannot run with the proposed tariff hike. Agriculutre based industries are to be given priority.

Sri Rangaiahnaidu, AP Rice millers Association stated that the load limit of LT-III is to be increased to 150 HP in line with Tamilnadu and Karnataka. Present tariff may be continued.

Dr. L. Srinivas, NRI, M/s Shubham Papers, Narsaraopet stated that small scale industries must be given concession.

Discoms Response: Under the purview of the Commission

d) Tariff for LT-IV (A) & (B)

Sri Ch.V.V.S.Bapi Raju, Secretary, GVMC, Visakhapatnam has stated that unit rate of Rs.3 may be adopted for LT IV (A) and (B) – Cottage industries.

Discoms Response: Under the purview of the Commission

e) Tariff for LT-V (Agriculture)

Sri Ch.V.V.S.Bapi Raju, Secretary, GVMC, Visakhapatnam has stated that tariff for LT-V (A) (B) (C) may be kept as proposed by the licensees.

Sri S. Chengalraya Reddy, Cherlopalli, Chittoor Dist., stated that Charges shall not be increased for agriculture.

Sri D. Tirupathi Rao, Vizianagaram stated that unit charge of 10 paise may be fixed to bring-in accountability and meet the revenue requirement.

Discoms Response: Under the purview of the Commission

f) Tariff for LT-VI (Street Lighting and PWS Schemes)

Sri Kothapalli Ramakrishnam Raju, President (Ex-Electrical safety officer of Gujarat Army Stations), & President, Vessel Contractors Welfare Association, Visakhapatnam stated that unit rates shall be separated for Municipalities and Municipal Corporations and existing unit rates of 2016-17 may be continued since their energy bill burden heavily reduced due to energy conservation by providing energy saving items. Reduction proposed is no way desirable.

Sri Ch.V.V.S. Bapi Raju, Secretary, GVMC, Visakhapatnam has stated that the following charges may be adopted:

Category	Energy Charge Proposed by objector (Proposed by licensee) in Rs./Unit
LT-VI(A) Street lights and PWS May be divided into three categories as Panchayats, Municipalities and Corporations (These are not profit making companies but are providing public needs viz. Drinking water and Street lighting)	Panchayats – Rs. 4.50 Municipalities – Rs. 4.80 Corporations – Rs. 4.90 (Instead of Rs. 4.95 for all, earlier)
LT-VI(C) NTR Sujala Pathakam	3.60 (4.00)

Discoms Response: Under the purview of the Commission

g) Tariff for LT-VII

Sri Ch.V.V.S. Bapi Raju, Secretary, GVMC, Visakhapatnam has stated that the following charges may be adopted for LT-VII (General).

Category	Energy Charge Proposed by objector (Proposed by licensee) in Rs./Unit
LT-VII(A)	7.00 (5.95)
LT-VII(B)	6.00 (3.65)

Discoms Response: Under the purview of the Commission

h) Tariff for LT VIII (Temporary Supply)

Sri Kothapalli Ramakrishnam Raju, President (Ex-Electrical safety officer of Gujarat Army Stations), & President, Vessel Contractors Welfare Association, Visakhapatnam stated that the existing unit rate of Rs.10.10 shall be continued in lieu of the proposed unit rate of Rs.8.25.

Sri Ch.V.V.S. Bapi Raju, Secretary, GVMC, Visakhapatnam has stated that the unit rate may be fixed as Rs. 10/-.

Discoms Response: Under the purview of the Commission

i) Tariff for HT

Sri Kothapalli Ramakrishnam Raju, President (Ex-Electrical safety officer of Gujarat Army Stations), & President, Vessel Contractors Welfare Association, Visakhapatnam stated that Unit Rates have been reduced abnormally raising fixed / demand charges which are not justified / rationalized and may be as in 2016-17 since many unit rates already have been reduced in 2016-17. Unit rate of Function hall / Auditoriums kindly be maintained as Rs. 11.32 to ensure energy conservation. Present unit rate of Rs.6.08 is to be continued for HT-VI: Townships and Residential colonies since the proposed unit rate of Rs.4/- is on much lower side and not rationalized in respect of cost to serve by licensee and reduction is no way justified.

Sri Ch.V.V.S. Bapi Raju, Secretary, GVMC, Visakhapatnam has stated that the following charges may be adopted.

Category	Energy Charge Proposed by objector (Proposed by licensee) in Rs./Unit
HT - 11 kV,33 kV, 132 kV and above may be considered as one slab	8.00
HT-I (C) Aquaculture Animal Husbandry	 6.00 (3.15) 3.00 (3.00)
HT-I (D)	6.00 (3.45)
HT-II (A) – 11 kV,33 kV, 132 kV and above may be considered as one slab	8.00
Time of Day tariff	8.00
HT-II (B) Religious Places	6.00 (3.65)
HT-II (C)	12.00 (9.10
HT-III - 11 kV,33 kV, 132 kV and above may be considered as one slab	8.00
HT-IV	8.00 (5.48)
HT-VI Townships and Residential Colonies	5.00
HT-VIII Temporary Supply	2 times instead of 1.5 times
HT-IV	8.00 (5.48)
HT-VI Townships and Residential Colonies	5.00
HT-VIII Temporary Supply	2 times instead of 1.5 times

Sri R. Madhavan, Factory Manager, M/s Chida Spinning Mills Pvt. Ltd. has requested to maintain the difference of tariffs between 11kV and 33 kV (HT-IA) at Rs. 0.46 per kVAh instead of the proposed reduction of Rs. 0.15 per kVAh.

Sri E. Dayanand, Jt. General Manager, M/s Essar Steel India Limited, Visakhapatnam; The

General Manager, M/s Divi's Laboratories Ltd., Chippada, Visakhapatnam; M/s Maa Mahamaya Industries Ltd., R.G.Peta,Vizianagaram Dist have stated that the proposal of increasing power tariff for the FY2017-18 is unjustified as the industrial sector in general and also particularly steel sector is undergoing severe financial crisis due to prevailing subdued market conditions added to this, the proposed power tariff increase will add additional financial burden which may result in non-operating conditions of the industries and may lead to closure.

The tariff proposal of decreasing the base tariff of Energy and increasing the demand charges is reviewed in depth and the actual tariff raise is between 9.88% and above and the minimum billing amount is increased by 85%. This is will have direct impact on the industrial performance and hence not justified.

Load Factor	% change
40	+ 15.74%
50	+9.88%
Min Billing	+85.03%

Sri M R Samantaray, General Manager, Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited, Visakhapatnam has stated that the licensees' proposal to merge all the sub-categories in HT-I (A) Industrial Category of respective voltage levels to a single Industries (General) category and rationalization of the demand and energy charges is wrong and unjustified for the following reasons.

a) The transmission and distribution charges and the losses in the system vary widely with voltage level. Hence keeping same tariff at all voltage levels from 11 kV to 132 kV and above is not correct. Commission may not allow this.

b) The increase in the electricity bill with the proposed tariff is worked out to be about 12.56% (compared to the actual consumption and bill paid during Apr-16 to Jan-17). At present, the steel sector is undergoing severe financial crisis due to prevailing subdued market conditions, as well as low cost dumping of products from other countries. The proposed power tariff increase will add additional financial burden to steel industry, which may result in non-operating condition of the industry.

Sri B. Ramesh Kumar, JMD, M/s Steel Exchange India Limited, Sreerampuram Village, Vizianagaram District have stated that the benefit of 25% fall in energy prices over the entire country with the reduction of coal, gas prices shall be passed to the consumers rather than increasing the prices.

Sri A.K. Balaji, President, Visakha Autonagar Small Scale Industrialists Welfare Association (VASSIWA), Autonagar, Visakhapatnam stated that the energy charges may be further decreased to Rs.4 / unit as the power generators are coming forward to supply at a cost less than Rs.4 per unit.

Sri P.S.R.Raju, Vice-Chairman, A.P. Ferro Alloys Producers Association, Hyderabad stated that Commission may fix tariff at Rs.3.31 per kVAh (which will be at par with current year i.e. 2016-17) for Ferro Alloys and rebate of Rs.1.50 per unit which the Govt. is extending now may be incorporated in the tariff itself, which will take the subsidy burden off GoAP.

Sri R. Sivakumar, AP Spinning Mills Association stated that the proposed tariff hike and structure will kill the consumers with 30-35% load factors.

Sri T. Pardha Saradhi, AP Small Industries Association, Vijayawada requested to reduce the demand charges to Rs. 200/kVA and to retain the energy charges as it is.

Discoms Response: 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 licensees also have an obligation to procure power from renewable energy sources such as solar, wind and other non-conventional energy sources which are classified as must-run stations.

Accordingly, the fixed cost obligation to the generating stations was projected to be around Rs.13,893 Crs. for FY 2017-18. This is around 46% of Aggregate Revenue Requirement of the Discoms at the State level. However, with the current tariff structure comprising demand charges, only around Rs.2,752 Crs. (which is around 12% of revenue at current tariffs) is projected to be recovered as demand charge by the licensees.

Due to this difference between current tariff structure and actual cost structure for the licensee, the licensees incurs a loss, if there is deviation in the projected sales due to open access, change in energy availability from must run stations like Hydel stations, Solar, Wind and other NCE stations etc. Hence, in order to overcome these shortfalls, the licensees propose to rationalize the demand charge and energy charge to reflect the licensee's PPA structure.

For HT Categories the fixed charge may be allocated as an average of coincident method and average demand method. For LT Categories, as the diversity factor of LT Categories is generally high, the demand charge for the allocation based on coincident demand might be more appropriate. Based on the above philosophies the licensees propose to undertake the following:

Simplify the tariff structure from 17 Categories, 51 Sub-Categories and 21 Slabs to 16 Categories 35 Sub-Categories 18 Slabs.

The licensees have proposed to increase the demand charge and reduce the energy charge to get a nominal tariff increase of around 3.5% to 4% on average for each category.

The current tariff structure for Category has multiple sub-categories with very few consumers in each sub-category and the tariffs are driven by sectors rather than purpose of electricity use.

The licensees are of the view that the reduction of sub-categories shall enable increased transparency in the system and also enable better control and governance within the state utilities. Hence, the licensees propose to merge some of the sub-categories in and rationalize the demand charge and energy charge.

For Ferro Alloys, the Licensees proposed reduction of tariff from Rs.4.81/kVAh to Rs.3.50/KVAh towards energy charges and demand charge of Rs.1000/kVA/month at 132 KV. The rebate of Rs.1.50 per unit was allowed by the Govt. against the present tariff of

Rs.4.81/KVAh. As the Government has offered the subsidy in the form of rebate, inclusion of rebate as part of tariff is not under the purview of the licensee.

Under the purview of the Commission

j) Energy Intensive Industries

Sri P. Narendranath Chowdary, Managing Director, The Andhra Sugars Limited, Kovvur, W.G. Dist. stated that Commission may consider Chloro Alkali Industries under HT-I(B) Energy Intensive Industrial category on par with Ferro Alloys Industries as 70% of the production cost is towards Electricity Consumption and power is also one of the raw materials.

DISCOMS may be directed to introduce load factor based tariff incentive for Chloro Alkali Energy Intensive Industrial as power will play major role in cost of production.

M/s Teamec Chlorides Ltd., Gundlapalli, Prakasam Dist., requested to consider their unit as Energy Intensive Unit as it fully meets the requirement of energy input cost higher than 30% of total cost of production.

Sri R. Kishore, Deputy Manager, M/s Amara Raja Batteries Ltd. requested that DISCOMs should be directed to look for options to provide low tariff for Energy Intensive Industries having high load factors.

Sri Rayalaseema Alkalies and Allied Chemicals Ltd., have requested to include Chloro-Alkali Industry in the Category of Energy Intensive Industries under HT Category I (B). The State shall always to treat equals to equal and any discrimination will amounts violation of fundamental rights guaranteed under Article 14 of constitution of India.

Discoms Response: As per the directions of the Commission, the licensees constituted a committee of experts to identify the criteria for classification of energy intensive industries. The committee has decided to include industries whose electricity cost is greater than 30% of the total expenditure and whose load factor is greater than 70%, in the Energy Intensive Industries category.

Subsequently, the committee has sought information from industries regarding their electricity cost, total expenditure and annual turnover and analyzed the data of various industries in the State. As M/s Teamec have already sought HT Category-I (B) and submitted relevant documents, the industry was not asked to provide information in this regard. The licensees have submitted the suo motu report of the Energy Intensive Industries to the Commission.

The committee did not find any other industry that fits into these criteria and proposes to not include any additional industry in this category for FY2017-18 and continue to include only Ferro-Alloy Industries, PV ingots and cell manufacturing, Polysilicon industry and aluminum industry in this category.

Inclusion of any other new industry in the sub category during the financial year will lead to revenue loss which has to be transferred to some other category of consumers.

However, industries who qualify the above criteria can send relevant documentary proofs to the licensees. The committee shall analyze such requests and if the industry meets the said criteria, they may be included in the Energy Intensive Industry in the subsequent tariff year.

k) Separate tariff for 220 kV

Sri S De Sarkar, Plant Head, Abhijeet Ferrotech Limited, Visakhapatnam requested for separate tariff slab for 220 kV and 132 kV consumers based on the line losses etc. as described by the CERC and to provide an incentive to consumers connected at 220 kV to offset the additional capital expenses incurred by them in order to encourage higher voltage usage as was done by some of the ERC's (Chattisgarh, West Bengal, Karnataka, Harayana, Jharkhand etc.) considering the energy losses as determined by CERC.

Sri M.R. Samantaray, General Manager, Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited, Visakhapatnam requested for separate tariff for consumers availing power at 220 kV potential.

Discoms response: On similar objections in FY2013-14 while taking the decision not to have voltage wise tariff for 132 kV, 220kV and 400kV separately, Commission opined that

"The transmission system of Andhra Pradesh is operated in ring mode (integrated system) which consists of 400 kV, 220 kV and 132 kV system. The power flow path in a transmission system cannot be defined. In EHT system, the power can flow from lower to higher voltage or higher to lower voltage, depending upon the physics of the system. The physics of the system determines the power flow path and hence EHT system losses can only be determined and voltage wise losses for 132 kV, 220 kV and 400 kV cannot be separately determined."

Also, Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Rates, Charges and Terms and Conditions for use of Intervening Transmission Facilities) Regulations, 2010, were issued to determine transmission charges and wheeling losses for intervening transmission system. The losses mentioned in Clause 12 of the said Regulation are normative loses and arrived based on thermal loading limit of each voltage level per 50 km length of contract path.

Hence, the licensees have proposed single tariff for EHT system and have not proposed any voltage wise incentive for 220 kV and 400 kV Voltage levels.

Commission's View: The energy charges, fixed charges and customer charges are to be levied at realistic and acceptable levels without any hidden increase keeping in view the various suggestions of the stakeholders on the tariff structure, categories and all other related issues and the economic sustenance of the DISCOMs.

Encourage Solar Roof Tops

147 Sri M. Krishna Murty, Chief Engineer (Retd), Branch Secretary, APSEB Retd. Officials Assn., Vizianagaram, stated that Solar Roof top units may be encouraged to be installed by the public as well as DISCOM owned properties. A suitable plan may be prepared to erect 100 kW/200 kW/ 300 kW capacity Solar plants at all the substations feeding Agl. Loads so that free power can be given from 9 AM to 4 PM. Power Purchases can be reduced. The 50% subsidy announced by Union Govt. may be best utilized so that the investment made on Solar plants may be recovered or repaid in three years.

Discoms response: 10 kW Roof top Solar Projects were already installed at ATC building and circle office / Visakhapatnam. EPDCL is taking up installation of roof tops on all its offices under IPDS scheme. Consumers are encouraged for Solar Power generation and net metering by installing grid connected roof top Solar PV system with 30% subsidy on the project cost. So far 367 Nos. Solar Roof top units were commissioned with a total capacity of 6329 KW in APEPDCL. APEPDCL is also encouraging agriculture solar pumpsets on a large scale at a subsidized rate. Suggestions noted.

Commission's View: The experienced suggestions of Sri Krishna Murty may be kept in view by the DISCOMs in encouraging generation and use of solar power.

Continue Green Tariff Category

148 Sri B. Ramesh Kumar, JMD, M/s Steel Exchange India Ltd., Sreerampuram Village, Vizianagaram Dist. have requested continue the category HT-VII with reduced tariff as there is huge reduction in solar energy prices. This will be useful for Captive Power Generators to opt for category change and fulfill RPPO obligations.

Sri Rajendra Vohra, Vice President and Sri C.V. Nageswara Rao, Sr. Manager, M/s Sarda Metals & Alloys Ltd., Visakhapatnam; M/s Sri Girija Alloy & Power (India) Pvt. Ltd., Peddapuram, East Godavari Dist., Sri Bhusan Rastogi, Consultant have requested to approve a separate category for start-up power loads of a captive power plant and remove the criteria of minimum energy consumption charges and MD charges (like other States), as the load is for a short duration only or alternatively allow transition from HT-I (A) to HT-VII (Green Power) with no additional costs. The licensees have not proposed the Green Power Category for FY2017-18. It may be continued.

Discoms' response: As there are no consumers in HT-VII historically, the licensees have proposed to remove the category.

Following the guidelines of the committee formed by the MoP to simplify the tariff structure, the licensees proposed the tariffs for FY2017-18. The licensees don't deem it necessary to create a new category of consumers.

Under the purview of the APERC.

Commission's View: The proposal of the DISCOMs is to be accepted.

Remove MD Charges

149 Sri B. Ramesh Kumar, JMD, M/s Steel Exchange India Ltd, Sreerampuram Village, Vizianagaram Dist. desired CMD charges to be removed since billing is based on kVAh for all HT & LT Services.

Discoms response: Power purchase cost consists of fixed and variable charges and hence demand charges are inevitable.

Commission's view: Response of the DISCOMs is reasonable.

Fuel, Coal and other Charges in bills

150 Sri Katari Kesavula Setty, Tirutpahi stated that fuel, coal and other charges should be removed from the bills.

Discoms Response: Commission cancelled fuel surcharges from FY2013-14.

Commission's View: The DISCOMs are correct

Delay in release of new connections.

151 Sri M. Vijayabhaskar, President, BKS Krishna District, Tadigadapa, Krishna Dist. stated that new service connections shall be given immediately.

Sri Katari Kesavula Setty, Tirutpahi stated that release of new service connections through Mee-Seva is getting delayed. The old system may be implemented.

Sri M. Gopal Reddy, President, Federation of Farmers Association, Chittoor stated that registration of farmers applications is taking 2 to 3 days at Mee- Seva Centers. Call Centers shall be established in places convenient to farmers.

Sri Joga Rao, Guntur stated that release of new services through Mee Seva are getting delayed.

Discoms Response: New services are being released within the stipulated time. Suggestions will be examined.

Commission's View: Release of new service connections should be prompt and expeditious provided the prospective consumer complies with all the relevant formalities.

Tariff for Govt. Controlled Auditoriums / Museums and Public Charitable Institutions

152 The Executive Engineer/Electrical, Visakhapatnam Urban Development Authority (VUDA), Visakhapatnam stated that under the control of VUDA Telugu Cultural Museum, Sub-marine Cultural Museum and Children Cultural museum are operated on no profit motive. All the three services are being billed under 'HT-II(A): Others category'. If the proposed tariffs are accepted (Unit charge of Rs. 5.30 in HT-II(A) & Rs. 5.95 in LT-VII(A) and Demand charge of Rs. 1000/kVA for HT-II(A) & Rs. 200 in LT), the provision of 5.2.1 of the Tariff Order(FY2016-17) will have no support and the provision will be invalid. The provision may be modified as follows:

"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 LT Category VII (A) General Purpose, in specific cases as decided by the licensee."

Discoms Response: The provision of Tariff Order FY2016-17 is:

"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 bill may be limited to the tariff rates under LT Category VII(A) General Purpose, in specific cases as decided by the licensee".

Change of category will be considered on case to case basis on production of necessary documentary evidence regarding the institutions not let out with a profit motive and rendering totally free service to the general public.

Commission's view: Suggestion is noted

Tariff for Railways

153 Sri L.L. Meena, Chief Electrical Distribution Engineer, South Central Railway, Secunderabad stated that the proposed tariff for Railway Traction at Rs. 500/kVA (Demand Charges) and Rs. 3.50 / kVAh (Energy Charges) is unreasonably high and unjustified. Railway Traction provides base load, maintains high power factor and saves precious imported oil apart from speedy, energy efficient and environmental friendly public transport.

Total consumption of Railways is about 1335 MU (projected for 2016-17) and an amount of Rs. 890 Crores is being paid to the DISCOMs in AP. Electrification of considerable sections of the Railway network in AP has already been sanctioned which needs seven (7) more traction substations to be commissioned in 2017-18 and increases the consumption further. This will give impetus to the industrial growth in the Coastal and Rayalaseema regions.

Railway Traction tariff which was two part till 31.12.1991 was converted to single part tariff from 1.1.1992, considering the requirement of avoiding complications regarding actual demand recorded Vs. demand due to feed extension from adjacent traction sub-stations in cases of failure of incoming supply or failure in a traction sub-station and on prolonged correspondence with the then APSEB. The system of single part tariff has worked satisfactorily and there was no issue raised either by APSEB or the DISCOMs so far. Reverting to two part tariff will cause the earlier complications to resurface since there is no change in the working system. Pattern of Railway traction loads are different from other HT Consumers.

Railways planned to avail power through short term open access and PTC India Ltd. has agreed to supply 200 MW to Railways at Rs. 4.91/kWh in AP for a period of six months.

The tariff may be reduced to an equivalent cost of Rs. 4.29/kVAh and single part tariff may be retained. A rebate of at least 10% of energy charges may be allowed for a period of five years similar to Chattisgarh, to give impetus to electrification of Railway network.

Sri Kothapalli Ramakrishnam Raju, President (Ex-Electrical safety officer of Gujarat Army Stations), & President, Vessel Contractors Welfare Association, Visakhapatnam stated that proposal for reduction in unit rate to Rs.3.50 in respect of Railway Traction is not at all justified and existing unit rate Rs.6.68 may be continued since now Railway revenue / expenditure included in General Budget and GOI can bear the expenditure without any problem / burden. It will help APEPDCL to overcome revenue deficit since major consumption is involved.

Sri Ch.V.V.S. Bapi Raju, Secretary, GVMC, Visakhapatnam has stated that the tariff of Railways may be fixed as Rs. 4 per unit.

Discoms Response: 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 licensees also have an obligation to procure power from renewable energy sources such as solar, wind and other non-conventional energy sources which are classified as must-run stations.

Accordingly, the fixed cost obligation to the generating stations was projected to be around Rs.13,893 Crs. for FY 2017-18. This is around 46% of Aggregate Revenue Requirement of the Discoms at the state level. However, with the current tariff structure comprising demand charges, only around Rs.2,752 Crs. (which is around 12% of revenue at current tariffs)is projected to be recovered as demand charge by the licensees.

Due to this difference between current tariff structure and actual cost structure for the licensee, the licensees incur loss, if there is deviation in the projected sales due to open access, change in energy availability from must run stations like Hydel stations, Solar, Wind and other NCE stations etc. Hence, in order to overcome these shortfalls, the licensees propose to rationalize the demand charge and energy charge to reflect the licensee's PPA structure.

Railways have floated a tender for procurement of 200 MW in the State of Andhra Pradesh for the period from 01.07.2016 to 28.02.2017. Being a deemed distribution licensee, railways are not liable to pay cross-subsidy surcharge with the current norms. As it is a huge revenue loss, if Railways opts for Open Access, APDISCOMs have proposed a tariff of Rs. 3.50/kVAh for FY2017-18 which is the rate close to the price discovered by Railways in the tender.

The licensees are currently in negotiation with the Railway Officials to ensure that most competitive tariff is provided.

Under the purview of the Commission.

Commission's View: The agreement between the Railways and the licensees is brought to the notice of the Commission for being acted upon which dispenses with the necessity of expressing any opinion here.

Two part tariff for Ferro Alloys is not justified

154 Sri P.S.R.Raju, Vice Chairman, AP Ferro Alloys Producers Association, Hyderabad stated that Ferro alloys are bulk power consumers and provide continuous stable base load and have been under single part tariff. Levying demand charges is against the judicial order in O.P.No.29-33 of 2002 of the Commission which stated that the Ferro Alloys tariff shall be without demand and minimum charges subject to certain conditions and hence the same is not justifiable.

Discoms Response: The licensees envisage that decreasing the energy charge and increasing the demand charge will act as an incentive for high load factor consumers. Even though the demand charge is increased by around 3 to 4 times for Industries and introduced for Energy Intensive Industries, the impact on per unit energy consumption is compensated by reducing the energy charge.

The APERC order in O.P.No.29-33 has to be read in its entirety which does not specify not to have demand charges but has only specified the tariff applicable for that particular financial year.

Commission's View: The tariff applicable to Ferro Alloys industry is being determined in accordance with law.

Separate Category for Textile Industry

155 Sri V. Ragurajan, Deputy Secretary General, The Southern India Mills Association, Coimbatore has stated that the textile industry consumes power 24 hours x 7 days with constant load throughout the year. The load factor of the industry is more than 70% and aiding DISCOMs in Demand Side Management. The industry deserves separate tariff category considering the load factor and consumption pattern in the power surplus scenario.

Discoms Response: As per the Tariff proposals, the overall tariff for the industries with the said load factors will reduce.

Commission's View: The suggestion is noted.

True-up claims

156 Sri B. Tulasidas, Vijayawada; Sri Ch. Baurao, CPI; Sri P. Madhu, Sate Secretary CPI (M), Governorpet, Vijayawada; Sri Ch. Narasingarao, Secretariat Member, CPI (M), Visakhapatnam; Sri M. Venugopala Rao, Senior Journalist & Convenor, Centre for Power Studies, Hyderabad; Sri K. Lokanadham, Dist Secretary, Visakhapatnam stated that both the Discoms have not shown any true up claims for the year 2016-17 which indicates that proposals for true up and future hikes of tariffs are already in store. The Discoms are entitled to recover fixed and variable costs, as determined and approved by the Commission in its tariff order only. They are not entitled to claim and recover controllable and impermissible costs, fixed or variable or others, if they deviate from the limits of approvals given by the Commission in its tariff order for power purchases, their costs, sales to subsidized consumers, etc.

Discoms Response: The current regulations pertaining to true-up (i.e. Regulation 4 of 2005 and Regulation 1 of 2014) do not consider certain items such as variation in sales and sales mix, variation in agricultural sales; variation in revenue from tariff and variation in non-tariff income (that are not in the control of the licensees) as uncontrollable items, which leads to losses that cannot be trued-up.

In order to avoid further accumulation of losses, a detailed petition was filed before the Commission to suitably amend the current regulations.

Commission's View: Till the request for amendment of the relevant regulation is decided on merits and implemented, the existing statutory provisions and regulation determine the manner of dealing with true up claims.

Simplification and rationalization of tariff

157 Sri B. Tulasidas, Sambamurty Road, Vijayawada; Sri Ch. Baurao, CPI; Sri P. Madhu, Sate Secretary CPI (M), Governorpet, Vijayawada; Sri Ch. Narasingarao, Secretariat Member, CPI (M), Visakhapatnam; Sri M.Venugopala Rao, Senior Journalist & Convenor, Centre for

Power Studies, Hyderabad; Sri K. Lokanadham, Dist Secretary, Visakhapatnam stated that the licensees have not explained as to how far the existing categories are not simplified and the proposed categories are simplified and the rationale behind the proposed changes. The assertion of the Discoms that the proposed reduction of categories “may enable greater transparency in the system and shall also enable better control and governance for the licensees” is incomprehensible, as if transparency, better control and governance were found wanting in the present arrangement.

The proposed reduction of energy charges is simply a statistical legerdemain in the face of the overall increase in tariffs and other charges. The proposed changes, instead of simplifying and rationalizing the categories and tariff structure, would, in fact, complicate the same.

No change from existing tariff structure is proposed for LT-V and LT-VI(c) categories and the Discoms are imposing further additional burdens, which should have been imposed on these categories, on other categories of consumers.

Discoms Response: There are guidelines from the Committee formed by Ministry of Power to simplify the tariff structure.

Also, Economic Survey of India FY2015-16 states in paragraph 11.5 that, “The complexity may prevent consumers from fully responding to tariffs due to the high cost of processing the price information, a behavioural effect referred to as salience.” Further, in paragraph 11.6, it is mentioned that “Simplification of tariffs with, perhaps no more than 2-3 tariff categories, will improve transparency and may well yield consumption and collection efficiency, along with governance benefits”. Hence, to reduce the complexity of the tariff structure and increase transparency and governance benefits, the licensees have proposed the tariffs for FY2017-18.

It is being planned to gradually simplify the tariff structure in a period of 2-3 years. It is made sure to minimize tariff shocks at the consumer level. In these lines, the licensees have rationalized the energy charge and demand/fixed charge and linked the customer charges to groups instead of slabs which would be constant for a year. This would help in simplifying the current tariff structure.

The current tariff structure, higher slabs have very high energy charges, which is a disincentive to energy consumption. Linking the fixed charge to demand would enable the licensee to gradually reduce the number of slabs as higher consumption inherently has higher load. Based on the experience of the proposed tariff structure, the licensee plans to extend the rationalization to the agriculture sector in future.

Commission's View: The projected reasons for the proposed rationalization and their real impact are neutrally examined on merits in the Commission coming to its final conclusions on the issues.

Pension liabilities

158 Sri B. Tulasidas, Sambamurty Road, Vijayawada; Sri Ch. Baurao, CPI; Sri P. Madhu, Sate Secretary CPI (M), Governorpet, Vijayawada; Sri Ch. Narasingarao, Secretariat Member, CPI (M), Visakhapatnam; Sri M.Venugopala Rao, Senior Journalist & Convener, Centre for Power Studies, Hyderabad; Sri K. Lokanadham, Dist Secretary, Visakhapatnam have stated that while approving the first transfer scheme after unbundling of the erstwhile APSEB, the then APERC in the undivided A.P. had permitted revaluation of the assets of AP Genco to provide for pension reserve funds which the erstwhile APSEB had not provided and maintained. The Commission had been liberal in allowing additional interest on a year to year basis in the tariff orders dated 24.3.2003 and 4.7.2013. Pension funds are supposed to be provided by the contributions of employees and managements and interest earned thereon periodically. As such, it is not fair to continue to impose such interest burdens on the consumers by allowing the Discoms and AP Genco as pass through periodically. Government of AP is taking over 75% liabilities of the Discoms under UDAY. Commission may give a piece of advice to the Government of AP to take over the pension liabilities of the Discoms and AP Genco and settle the issue permanently.

Discoms Response: Under the purview of the Commission.

Commission's View: The suggestion is noted.

Consider billing small self-employed consumers operating from homes, under domestic category

159 Sri B.N.Prabhakar, President, SWAPNAM, Hyderabad has stated that many of the rural folks, particularly women are engaged in the petty commercial activities from their homes viz., tailoring, papad making, preparation of food items (pickles, sweets etc.), running of small shop for sale of petty items, ironing etc. who use one or two electricity bulbs during evening times. As there is no separate category for these homes, their services are to be categorized into LT-II commercial and are much burdened. Because of wrong categorization, these small households are subjected to pressures from department officials and at the same time, the department officials are also under pressure for non-fulfillment of their genuine duty. As per the present regulations, the common service connection of apartments is being billed under category LT-1 only, in case the domestic occupancy is more than 50% of total floor space of the apartment. Hence it is requested to consider as a domestic consumer only, if their commercial activity is done in the space of less than 50% total floor space.

Discoms Response: If any men / women are engaged in the petty commercial activities from their homes like tailoring, papad making, preparation of food items (pickles, sweets etc.) ironing, etc., such homes / houses shall be treated as domestic premises and such services shall be categorized under Domestic. Instructions will be issued to the field officers in this regard.

If any petty shops are running in a domestic premises, such shops shall be categorized under non-domestic / commercial premises and a concessional sub-category is available under LT Cat-II (A) (up to 50 units).

Commission's view: In view of the positive response by the DISCOMS no further action at the end of the Commission is called for and hopefully the DISCOMS would have already issued the instructions.

No Scope for losses to DISCOMs

160 Sri B. Tulasidas, Sambamurty Road, Vijayawada; Sri Ch. Baurao, CPI; Sri P. Madhu, Sate Secretary CPI (M), Governorpet, Vijayawada; Sri Ch. Narasingarao, Secretariat Member, CPI (M), Visakhapatnam; Sri M.Venugopala Rao, Senior Journalist & Convenor, Centre for Power Studies, Hyderabad; Sri K. Lokanadham, Dist Secretary, Visakhapatnam have stated that every year, based on submissions of ARR and tariff proposals, including cross subsidy surcharge and additional surcharge, and non-tariff income by the Discoms, the Commission is determining the annual revenue requirement and revenue gap and after ascertaining how much subsidy the Government would provide to bridge the determined revenue gap and to which categories of consumers, fixing tariff revision to cover the remaining revenue gap, if any, based on cost of service of each category. In such an arrangement, scope for loss to the Discoms does not arise.

Discoms Response: The licensees would incur losses in case of any deviations in the power purchase costs, variation in Sales and Sales Mix, Variation in Agricultural Sales. The subsidy that the government commits is only based on the projections approved by the Commission at the start of the year.

Commission's View: The perceptions of both are duly considered.

Fixed Costs

161 Sri B. Tulasidas, Sambamurty Road, Vijayawada; Sri Ch. Baurao, CPI; Sri P. Madhu, Sate Secretary CPI (M), Governorpet, Vijayawada; Sri Ch. Narasingarao, Secretariat Member, CPI (M), Visakhapatnam; Sri M.Venugopala Rao, Senior Journalist & Convenor, Centre for Power Studies, Hyderabad; Sri K. Lokanadham, Dist Secretary, Visakhapatnam have stated that when the Discoms are being allowed to recover the entire permissible revenue gap the submission of the Discoms that only around Rs.2752 Crore was projected to be recovered by them as per the current tariff structure for 2017-18 out of the projected fixed cost obligation of around Rs.13,893 Crore is too naive to be taken serious note of. Recovery of entire fixed cost and variable cost depends not on the "current tariff structure" but on the tariff structure determined by the Commission in its tariff order for the financial year concerned.

Discoms Response: The licensees recover only Rs. 2,572 Cr. of the total fixed cost obligations of Rs. 13,893 Cr. from fixed charges/demand charges. For the rest of the obligation, the licensees are dependent on the revenue from energy charges, which in turn are dependent on sales. Hence, rationalization of the tariff structure is proposed to better reflect the cost structure of the licensees.

Commission's View: The decision of the Commission on the tariff structure is based on the principle of full cost recovery and any deficiency in such recovery will be the subject of a true up claim that can be preferred in accordance with the prescribed procedure.

Solar net metering

162 Sri A. Ramamohan Reddy, NGOs Colony, Tirupathi stated that settlement of bills for the net export / import from Solar Rooftop units is not being done at the end of June / December. A nodal officer may be designated at sufficiently higher rank to coordinate on matters connected to Solar net metering and details of power export/import, payments may be provided through e-mail.

Discoms Response: Settlement is being done every six months. Action will be taken to resolve the issues relating to net metering. A nodal officer is available at Corporate Office and Divisional Engineers / Technical at the respective circle offices are the nodal officers for solar net metering. Providing the details of export/import through e-mails will be examined.

Commission's View: The response of the DISCOM shows that they are doing the needful in the matter.

Tariff for ancient / rural religious places

163 Sri J. Lashmi Narayana Sastry, Chariman, Sri Prasanna Anjaneya Swamy Temple, Bapatla stated that the temple,under the control of Sri Sarada peetam, Sringeri, is more than 100 years old and unable to meet the day to day expenditure towards performing regular poojas due to very less income. Presently the temple's electricity bill is under Religious

Category VII General, due to which the bills are on higher side. It is requested to place the temple under special category by reducing slab rate helping the ancient temple.

Sri A. Balasundaram, Nagari represented that exemption up to 1 kW or concessional tariff shall be given to the small temples in villages which do not have income.

Discoms Response: In the tariff order for FY2016-17, APERC has introduced a new subcategory, LT Cat-VII (B): Religious places, which is applicable to temples, etc.The applicable tariff is as follows:

Energy Charges :	Upto 2 KW load	: Rs.4.70 per unit
	Above 2 KW Load	: Rs.4.89 per unit
Fixed Charges :	Upto 2 KW load	: Rs.20.00 per kW
	Above 2 KW Load	: Rs.21.84 per kW

The energy charge under LT Cat-VII (General) is Rs.7 per unit. The request now made was already considered by the Commission in the tariff order for FY2016-17.

Commission's View: As stated by the DISCOMs relief in tariff was adequately provided through sub-categorisation and reduction of charges in FY2016-17.

Tariff for Private Engineering Colleges

164 Dr. M. Santhiramudu, President, A.P. Private Engineering Colleges Management Association, Vijayawada requested that all the private engineering colleges run by the societies, established for non-profitable purposes, affiliated to statutory bodies and run as per government norms be categorized under LT Category-VII and a tariff which is "non-residential" and "noncommercial" be implemented across the State.

Discoms Response: If any member institutions pertaining to the objector come up with supporting documents fulfilling the applicability conditions as in the Tariff Order, the category change will be effected from the date of their application made for this purpose.

Commission's View: The request is noted.

Clubbing of Agro based activities

165 Sri G. Venkateswara Rao, KCP Sugars, Vuyyuru requested that the following activities which are agro based shall be clubbed together for simplifying consumer categories.

a) Aquaculture & Animal husbandry
b) Sugar cane crushing
c) Mushroom and rabbit farms
d) Floriculture in green house
e) Poultry hatcheries & poultry feed mixing plants
f) Cottage industries upto 10HP
g) Agro based activity upto 10HP
h) Salt farming units upto 15 HP
i) Rural horticulture nurseries upto 15 HP

Discoms Response: APDISCOMs have made an effort for simplification of tariff structure and to reduce the tariff categories / slabs and will continue efforts in reduction of tariff categories / slabs in future also in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee formed by Ministry of Power, Govt. of India.

Commission's View: The listed activities are being extended a favourable treatment compared to their categorisation in the earlier years, since 2016-17 and the same will continue.

Solar Pumpsets

166 Sri M. Devendranath Reddy, A.P. State Executive Committee, Member, Electrical Division, Tirupati, Institute of Engineers (India), Tirupati Division stated that when a high proportion of subsidy granted for a solar pump set is borne by APSPDCL, the due procedures of procurement, installations and inspections have to be carried out under the direct supervision of APSPDCL authorities to ensure quality in installation and operation. As on date, these due procedures are carried out by NREDCAP which does not have the technical competency and resources to carry out all the due diligence required. It is suggested to transfer the entire process of procurement, execution and supervision pertaining to solar pump sets to APSPDCL. All the installed solar pump sets should undergo third party inspections at designated time intervals.

Discoms Response: NREDCAP is a nodal agency incorporated by the GoAP for development of NCE sources in the State. As it is dealing with all the relevant aspects with regard to NCEs and under the initiations of GoAP, the process of tendering and fixing of agencies for supply and execution of solar pump sets has been entrusted to it. Apart from the tender process, all other aspects (execution, supervision, inspections, payments to the agencies, etc.) are being carried out by APSPDCL.

The suggestion to take over the entire process in this regard will be examined and appropriate steps will be taken.

Commission's View: It is an administrative decision to be taken by the concerned and not by the Commission.

Free power/Concession for Haircutting Saloons

167 Sri T.V. Durga Rao, Navyandra Kshavura Vruttidarula Sangham, Vizianagaram stated that GoAP exempted barbers from paying professional tax considering it as a service and requested that Govt. may consider free power up to 50 units and domestic tariff rates upto 200 units (on monthly basis) for hair cutting saloons as provided by the Govt. of Telangana.

Discoms Response: Under the purview of the Commission

Commission's View: Hairstylists coming under commercial category-II A have a concessional lower tariff upto 50 units per month and domestic consumers have a concessional tariff upto 900 units per year.

Upland nurseries

168 Sri P. Vijaykumar, Sri Venkata Ramana Nursery, Nallajerla, WG Dist.; Sri Sridhar Reddy, Hyderabad have stated that nurseries in uplands use 15 to 40 HP motors (having bore wells of 350 feet deep) unlike the nurseries in Kadiyam, EG Dist. where 3 to 5 HP motors are sufficient since the water table is only 30 feet below the ground. Since the load is above 15 HP bills are issued under industrial category. The industrial tariff is neither bearable nor feasible for a small nursery. For sustenance of horticulture in upland areas, the condition for billing the rural nurseries with connected load more than 15 HP under LT Category-III Industry Normal, shall be removed and the upland nurseries shall be treated on par with Kadiyam nurseries.

Discoms Response: Under the purview of the Commission

Commission's View: During the joint meeting of SAC & SCF, the Chairman and Managing Director of APEPDCL was gracious enough to request the Commission to consider nurseries with connected load upto 25 HP for the same favourable treatment. The Commission appreciates and accepts the request.

Incentive to spinning mills

169 M/s Chida Spinning Mills Pvt. Ltd., Puttur; M/s Gomati Spinners, Bangarupalayam, Chittoor; M/s Munipanchayammai Spinning Mills, Bhoomireddypalli, Chittor; M/s Pioneer Spinning and weaving Mills, Puttur; M/s Aditya Textiles, Srikalahasti; M/s Shri Ramakrishna mills Ltd., Nagari and M/s Savadi Spinning mills, Puttur stated that 6 out of 14 spinning mills in Chittoor Dist. were closed due to non viability affecting livelihood of 4000 workers (direct and indirect) and remaining units which are running partially will also have to close down if no timely help is extended. Requested to arrange for direct power incentive to the spinning mills like Telangana State (Rs. 2 per kVAh on all units) without any preconditions.

Discoms Response: Under the purview of the Commission.

Commission's View: It is for the State Government to take a policy decision regarding any power incentives to any category of consumers and if the representation is true, the request deserves positive consideration from the State Government.

Corn Seed drying seasonal industries

170 Sri Maganti Venkateswara Rao (BABU), MP, Eluru constituency has requested to fix lower tariff for Corn seed drying seasonal industries treating on par with allied agricultural activities.

Sri R. Rama Rao, MD, Vamsee Seed (India) Pvt. Ltd. stated that tariff for seed drying industries, which are seasonal, may be fixed on par with Aqua culture.

Sri Allapati Narasimhamurty, Eluru stated that corn seed drying must be treated as an allied agricultural activity for fixation of tariff. Additional Consumption Deposit (ACD) must be on 10 months consumption.

Discoms Response: Under the purview of the Commission

Commission's View: Relief is being provided in the overall tariff liability keeping the projected difficulties in view. To qualify to be a seasonal industry, a season was earlier prescribed to be of 4 (Four) continuous months and the same is proposed to be reduced to 3 (three) months. The impact of the same will be studied for one year and a final decision can be taken in the next tariff exercise.

Twofold Minimum Charges

171 Sri G. Muniratnam, Sri Ajanthy Foods, TR Kandriga, Chittoor Dist. represented that the HT Supply Specific Conditions of Tariff Order gives scope for the DISCOM to collect minimum monthly assured income twice i.e. Fixed Charges / kVA and Monthly minimum energy charges, which is unfair when the Electricity Act, 2003 under section 45 para 3(a) provides for collection of one minimum assured monthly income plus charges for the actual energy supplied. The oars relating to the monthly minimum charges shall be set aside for smooth running of the industry.

Commission's View: The views of the Distribution Companies and the State Government will be obtained for further examination of the issue.

Standby supply to OA Consumers

172 Sri M. Prabhakar Rao, Chairman, FICCI Andhra Pradesh State Council, Hyderabad referring to Clause 8.5.6 of the Tariff Policy, "In case of outages of generator supplying to a consumer on Open Access, standby arrangements should be provided by the licensee on the payment of tariff for temporary connection to that consumer category as specified by the Appropriate Commission, provided that such charge shall not be more than 125% of the normal tariff of that category", suggested that a provision may be included in the General Conditions of Tariff Schedule of Tariff Order obligating the DISCOMs to arrange back up supply in case of failure of supply from the source contracted by OA Consumer and requested to amend the OA Regulations requiring the DISCOMs to provide standby supply at the said tariff.

Commission's View: The issue will be taken up at the time of reviewing the Open Access regulation as part of review of the existing regulations.

Goshalas

173 Sri P.V. Raghavulu, State Secretary, BKS stated that goshalas are being charged discriminatively. While APSPDCL is charging under Category-III & IV @ Rs.3.75 per unit, APEPDCL is charging under Category-II @ Rs.7 per unit.

Discoms' Response: Under the purview of the Commission

Commission's View: Goshalas are being specified to be falling among religious places in both LT and HT categories, thus making them liable for the same tariff applicable to the other religious places.

Change of grouping limit

174 Sri Gandreti Satyanarayana, Vizianagaram and Sri Innam Ramana, Addateegala, E.G.Dist., stated that 0-50 units slab should be increased to 0-100 for SCs & STs.

Sri Ch. Baburao, CPI stated that the details in respect of relaxation to SCs & STs must be provided by DISCOMs as only 10% are reported to be given the relaxation.

Discoms' Response: For SC/ST Consumers, the licensees would extend free power beyond 51 units as announced in the Legislative Assembly, upon receipt of official Government Order.

Commission's View: The Commission welcomes the statement of the Hon'ble Chief

Minister of Andhra Pradesh on the floor of the Legislative Assembly as reported in media that a proposal to increase the limit of free power to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to 75 units is under active consideration of the State Government.

Deemed Consumption for Ferro Alloys

175 Sri P.S.R.Raju, Vice-Chairman, AP Ferro Alloys Producers Association, Hyderabad Sri Lakshmi Tulasi Ferrous Industry, Prakasham Dist.; Sri Vijaya Gopala Reddy, AP Ferro Alloys Association have stated that when the Ferro Alloy industry is trying to come back to normalcy and stand on its feet with all the help extended by the Govt. of AP and the Commission, the proposed deemed consumption clause will take away the past hard work and closure of industries will be imminent. The Commission is requested not to accept the deemed energy clause proposed by DISCOMs.

Sri Vijaya Gopala Reddy, AP Ferro Alloys Association stated that deemed consumption charges must be withdrawn.

Discoms Response: The Commission has created a separate category for Ferro Alloy with an objective to

- promote Energy Intensive Industries in the State and create employment opportunities.
- enable the industries to remain competitive in the national as well as global scale.
- make the DISCOMs tariff competitive against captive generation.

GoAP has provided the subsidy of Rs.1.5/kWh to Ferro Alloy industries to make them competitive in the national as well as global scale.

The inherent high load factors of industry made the licensees to offer the tariffs at minimum cross subsidy. To minimize the downside risk of the DISCOMS, the deemed consumption clause was introduced which is a win-win situation for both the licensees and the consumers. If the same is removed, the licensees, in addition to charging a reduced tariff would also be facing significant downside risk, which would defeat the whole purpose of having a separate Energy Intensive category.

Also Section 26(7) of the Andhra Pradesh Electricity Reform Act, 1998, inter-alia, reads as under:

"Any tariff implemented under this section, -

a) shall not show undue preference to any consumer of electricity, but may differentiate according to the consumer's load factor or power factor, the consumer's total consumption of energy during any specified period, or the time at which supply is required or paying capacity of a category of consumers and need for cross-subsidization"

Hence, it is proposed that, HT-I (B) shall have guaranteed energy off-take at 7008 kVAh per kVA per annum (80% Load Factor) on Average Contracted Maximum Demand or Average Actual Demand whichever is higher. The energy falling short of 7008 kVAh per kVA per annum will be considered as deemed consumption.

Commission's View: Ferro Alloys Industries coming back to normalcy from total sickness is taken into account in not imposing any deemed consumption charges this year also.

Amend GTCS

176 Sri M. Narsimha Rao, Sudha Agro Oil and Chemical Industries Ltd, Samalkot, E.G.Dist., stated that the 80% minimum billing clause was introduced in the General Terms & Conditions of supply (GTCS) when the DISCOM was the only supplier. But due to coming into force of EA, 2003, many suppliers have come into play and in many cases almost all the energy of the consumer is being supplied by private power developers to the extent of about 95% and the DISCOM is supplying only the minimum energy (about 5%) to be consumed by the party as per agreement. This brings in an anomaly that for the minimum quantity of energy availed from DISCOM, the consumer is forced to pay an abnormal amount towards MD charges. This is not justifiable as the demand which is associated with the energy supplied shall be shared by all the power suppliers and the DISCOM should not be allowed to charge for the entire recorded demand from the consumer, and private power developers supplying maximum energy to the consumer are left with no demand for billing from their side and the present proposal of decreasing of unit rate and increasing of demand charges abnormally, leaves the private developers with un-remunerative realization for their power and they will be forced to close their units gradually.

These anomalies can be sorted out if the provisions of GTCS are so modified as to allocate the demand to consumers in pro-rata to the energies supplied to the consumer from various parties including DISCOM which is a fair and justifiable proposition and no one will get unjust-enrichment.

Sri B. Sankaraiah, GM; Sri Pradeep, Manager/Maintenance, M/s Silicon Carbides have stated that 80% minimum billing shall be removed.

Commission's View: A review of the provisions of GTCS is proposed to be undertaken by the Commission in the near future.

Interest on delayed payments

177 Sri P.S.R.Raju, Vice-Chairman, AP Ferro Alloys Producers Association, Hyderabad; Sri Lakshmi Tulasi Ferrous Industry, Prakasham Dist.; Sri Vijaya Gopala Reddy, AP Ferro Alloys Association have stated that Enhancement 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, while the Consumers are seeking reduction in charges, the DISCOM's proposal smacks of exploiting the vulnerable defaulter. The proposed increase of 10 paise per every Rs.100 per day will works out to 36.5% interest which is not there anywhere on Globe. The Electricity Act 2003, itself provides interest rate @ 16% on the consumers who commit theft of energy, whereas DISCOMs are proposing above interest rate on genuine consumers for delayed payments.

The Commission is requested not to accept the proposals made by the DISCOMs instead fix the interest rate with a marginal spread over the RBI rate of interest as specified in GTCS for payment interest on ACD.

Discoms' Response: The licensees are currently facing delayed payment of around Rs.100 Crs. / month which is contributing to loss of 2% rebate which the generators provide upon timely payments by the licensees. Further surcharge is payable to the generator @15% for delayed payments. It is proposed to increase the delayed payment surcharge to 10 paise/ 100/day or 550 whichever is higher from due date. If the C.C. bills amount is not paid within 15 days from the due date, the power supply is liable for disconnection.

The intension is not to accrue revenue through Interest on delayed payments by Discom but to inculcate discipline amongst the consumers insisting for timely payment which will result in prompt payment to the generators by the Discoms.

The licensees actually lose the revenue from delayed payment surcharge due to the proposed DPS, but would reduce the risk of default for the licensee.

This proposal is in line with any service company like Mobile Operators, Credit Card companies etc.

Commission's View: The apprehension that the interest on delayed payment will be converted into an unbearable penalty is avoided by not accepting any enhancement of such interest in the present tariff order.

Consider alternatives for Additional Consumption Deposit

178 Sri P.S.R.Raju, Vice-Chairman, AP Ferro Alloys Producers Association, Hyderabad; Sri Lakshmi Tulasi Ferrous Industry, Prakasham Dist.; Sri Vijaya Gopala Reddy, AP Ferro Alloys Association have stated that as the Industry is hard pressed for want of funds, the Commission is requested to consider providing Bank Guarantee(BG) against cash deposit towards security deposit for the two months. Alternatively, one month cash deposit and BG for one month may be allowed. Also the deposits are taken to safeguard the credit risk of DISCOM and Bank Guarantee should be good enough to safe guard credit risk extended. Alternatively, consumers can deposit one month consumption bill based on contracted demand at unity power factor and representative load factor two working days before the startup of new billing cycle. On generation of monthly bill any excess payment can be adjusted in subsequent month billing. This will ensure zero credit risk to DISCOM and spare consumers from 2 months security deposit.

Discoms' Response: The interest accruing to the credit of the consumer shall be 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."

The Power Purchase Cost contributes to nearly 80% 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 18% of the Retail ARR. This would mean that Discoms are effectively getting 2 months consumer security deposit on 88% 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 time and hence the Licensee proposed as per APERC Regulation 6 of 2004 which stipulates "*Security Deposit amount shall be two months charges in case of monthly billing and 3 months charges for bi-monthly billing*".

Commission's View: The suggestion is noted but any change in the existing dispensation is not contemplated.

Deration of CMD

179 Sri P.S.R.Raju, Vice-Chairman, AP Ferro Alloys Producers Association, Hyderabad; Sri Lakshmi Tulasi Ferrous Industry, Prakasham Dist.; Sri Vijaya Gopala Reddy, AP Ferro Alloys Association have stated that 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 this Open Access regime and 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, we are grateful to the Commission for reducing the minimum agreement period to 1 year from 2 years. Keeping in view of 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.

Discoms' Response: 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 DISCOM for a specified period.

Thus, intermittent deration of loads within the specified period will grossly disturb the power procurement plan affecting the Discom Financial position.

Commission's View: The DISCOMs are entitled to insist one year minimum agreement period from the date of entering into the agreement for release of new service/additional load only. After expiry of initial one year agreement period, the consumers are entitled to de-rate the contracted demand by serving one months' notice to DISCOM. Once the deration is allowed by the DISCOMs, no fresh agreement is required as the consumers have already fulfilled the minimum agreement period condition of one year. The 'application made for deration by consumer' and 'sanction letter permitting deration by DISCOMs' can be used as a record for billing. If a consumer seeks additional load/demand, the DISCOMs can enter into an amended agreement pursuant to sanction of additional load/demand.

The position was clarified by the Commission vide Lr. No. APERC/E-223/DD-Dist/2009 dated 15-10-2009 which is reproduced below and it has to be implemented without any deviation:

"Sub: - De-ration of Contract Demand – Implementation of GTCS provisions- Clarification – Reg.

1) *M/s EPDCL sought the following two clarifications regarding de-ration of Contracted Demand vide letters dated 22-12-2008 and 05-01-2009. The details are furnished below.*

i) *If additional load is availed, whether the two years minimum period of agreement is applicable to entire contracted demand or the minimum period liability is limited to the extent of additional load.*

ii) *Whether de-ration of demand of a 33 kV consumer can be de-rated to below threshold level of 1500 kVA (capacity).*

2) *With respect to clarification (i), the relevant Clause 5.9.3.2 of GTCS reads as follows.*

Clause 5.9.3.2 of GTCS:

"5.9.3.2 - Period of HT Agreement: The minimum period of HT Agreement for supply at High Tension shall normally be two years from the date of commencement of supply. The Agreement shall continue to be in force till it is terminated by the consumer or by the Company as provided in clause 5.9.4.2 hereof.

Provided that where an agreement is amended or a revised agreement executed pursuant to sanction of an additional load / demand, the minimum period liability for the additional load shall commence from the date of commencement of supply for the additional load / demand."

3) *With respect to clarification (ii), the relevant Clause 5.9.4.2 of GTCS reads as follows.*

Clause 5.9.4.2 of GTCS:

"5.9.4.2 - Deration of CMD or Termination of Agreement in respect of HT Supply: The consumer may seek reduction of contracted maximum demand or termination of the HT Agreement after the expiry of the minimum period of the Agreement by giving not less than three months' notice in writing expressing his intention to do so. However, if for any reason the consumer chooses to derate the CMD or terminate the Agreement, before the expiry of the minimum 2 year period of the Agreement, the CMD will be derated or the Agreement will be terminated with effect from the date of expiry of the initial 2 year period of the Agreement or after expiry of 3 months notice period whichever is later. …"

4) *With reference to the clauses mentioned in para 2 & 3 above, I am directed to issue the following clarifications:*

De-ration of contracted demand in case of amended agreement or revised agreement:

With reference to the query (i), for de-ration of contracted demand, irrespective of whether the agreement is amended or a revised agreement is executed pursuant to sanction of an additional demand, the minimum two years period liability is limited to the extent of additional demand only and shall commence from the date of commencement of supply for the additional demand. Each part of additional demand sanction shall be viewed as a separate part. The demand part which was released prior to release of additional demand, if meets the two year minimum agreement period, shall be eligible for de-ration from that part.

De-ration of Contracted Demand of 33 kV/132 kV HT services:

With reference to the query (ii), for de-ration of contracted demand, the eligibility criteria is that the consumer should have availed power supply for a minimum of two years and shall serve three months' notice seeking de-ration. As per clause 5.9.4.2, no minimum capacity is prescribed for de-ration of CMD with reference to voltage level and hence it has to be allowed without any reference to supply voltage.

CHAPTER - IV
SALES, LOSSES AND POWER PURCHASE REQUIREMENT

Introduction

180 In this Chapter, the Commission has examined the sales forecast/projections and network losses and thereafter the power purchase requirement incorporated by licensee in their respective ARR/FPT filings for FY2017-18. The Commission has, while examining the sales forecast, network losses/energy losses and power purchase requirement for FY2017-18, reckoned/considered all the views/objections/suggestions expressed by the stakeholders in writing and during public hearing to the extent they are relevant to the subject matter which have been elaborated in Chapter-III. The Commission has accepted the sales for both licensees at 50077 MU against 50588MU estimated and filed by licensees for FY2017-18 as detailed hereunder:

Methodology Followed by Licensees

181 As prelude to estimation of Aggregate Revenue Requirement (ARR)/Expenditure for the tariff year FY2017-18, licensees have computed the power purchase requirement in the following manner;

- forecast/estimated the sales for FY2017-18 for different consumer categories (major tariff consumer categories) separately for the year,
- aggregated the forecast/estimated sales at different voltage levels, i.e. LT, HT 11kV, HT 33kV and HT132kV,
- adopted the network losses for the year from MYT Order on transmission and wheeling charges with modifications as detailed later,
- grossed up the forecast/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.
- then added the estimated network losses on Interstate Network with reference to the power purchases made by them from the Generating stations connected to the Interstate Network to arrive at the total power purchase requirement for the year.

Sales Forecast

182 Licensees have followed modified trend method in forecasting/estimating the sales for different consumer categories based on historical sales volumes from FY2009-10 to FY2016-17 (for FY2016-17, actual sales for first half along with the estimates for the second half). The time series forecast for FY2017-18 has been modified to accommodate the likely impact of different factors such as load reliefs, additional sales for lift irrigation schemes and other macroeconomic variables.

183 Licensees have forecast the sales volume at 50588 MU for FY2017-18 which is higher by 1.19% compared with the sales volume approved by the Commission for FY2016-17. The details are given in the table below:

Table 7: Sales Volume Approved for FY2016-17 and Projections for FY2017-18(MU)

Consumer Category		2016-17 Approved			2017-18 Projections			Change over Approvals		
		SPDCL	EPDCL	Total	SPDCL	EPDCL	Total	SPDCL	EPDCL	Total
LT-I	Domestic	7953.11	4766.50	12719.61	8460.14	5381.03	13841.17	6.38%	12.89%	8.82%
LT-II	Non Domestic/Commercial	1763.12	874.72	2637.85	1862.52	1029.55	2892.07	5.64%	17.70%	9.64%
LT-III	Industry	1813.53	837.85	2651.38	1640.75	937.78	2578.53	-9.53%	11.93%	-2.75%
LT-IV	Cottage Industries & Agro Based Activities	41.52	2.36	43.88	40.37	2.11	42.48	-2.77%	-10.71%	-3.19%
LT-V	Agricultural	8392.70	2281.16	10673.86	8741.73	2090.27	10832.00	4.16%	-8.37%	1.48%
LT-VI	Street Lighting, PWS & NTR Sujala	537.42	238.13	775.55	645.21	211.97	857.18	20.06%	-10.99%	10.52%
LT-VII	General Purpose	97.05	48.29	145.34	100.45	68.33	168.79	3.51%	41.50%	16.13%
LT-VIII	Temporary Supply	15.65	1.12	16.77	1.25	0.90	2.15	-92.04%	-18.88%	-87.17%
HT-I	Industry	8914.53	5956.44	14870.97	8745.33	5702.19	14447.52	-1.90%	-4.27%	-2.85%
HT-II	Others	742.95	672.63	1415.57	860.58	726.59	1587.17	15.83%	8.02%	12.12%
HT-III	Public Infrastructure and Tourism	35.01	34.46	69.47	53.20	52.21	105.40	51.95%	51.48%	51.72%
HT-IV	Lift Irrigation and Agriculture	1299.30	457.28	1756.58	626.70	475.13	1101.82	-51.77%	3.90%	-37.27%
HT-V	Railway Traction	830.88	678.53	1509.40	591.46	638.30	1229.76	-28.82%	-5.93%	-18.53%
HT-VI	Town Ships and Residential Colonies	41.77	31.72	73.49	44.61	35.79	80.41	6.80%	12.84%	9.40%
HT-VII	Green Power	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
HT-VIII	Temporary	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.52	0.52			
HT-IX	RESCOs	329.48	302.04	631.52	478.19	342.63	820.82	45.13%	13.44%	29.97%
All	**Total**	**32808.02**	**17183.23**	**49991.25**	**32892.47**	**17695.30**	**50587.77**	0.26%	2.98%	1.19%

184 However, the forecast sales volume for FY2017-18 is higher by 10.34% compared with the actual sales estimate made by licensees for FY2016-17(based on actuals for first half and estimates for second half of 2016-17). The details are given in the table below:

Table 8: Sales Volume Estimates for FY2016-17 and Projections for FY2017-18 (MU)

Consumer Category		2016-17 Estimates			2017-18 Projections			Change over Estimates		
		SPDCL	EPDCL	Total	SPDCL	EPDCL	Total	SPDCL	EPDCL	Total
LT-I	Domestic	7652.32	4853.08	12505.40	8460.14	5381.03	13841.17	10.56%	10.88%	10.68%
LT-II	Non Domestic/Commercial	1667.34	924.96	2592.30	1862.52	1029.55	2892.07	11.71%	11.31%	11.56%
LT-III	Industry	1532.49	848.47	2380.96	1640.75	937.78	2578.53	7.06%	10.53%	8.30%
LT-IX	Cottage Industries & Agro Based Activities	38.11	2.04	40.15	40.37	2.11	42.48	5.92%	3.42%	5.80%
LT-V	Agricultural	8485.41	2065.78	10551.19	8741.73	2090.27	10832.00	3.02%	1.19%	2.66%
LT-VI	Street Lighting, PWS & NTR Sujala	597.98	212.52	810.50	645.21	211.97	857.18	7.90%	-0.26%	5.76%
LT-VII	General Purpose	95.17	56.87	153.92	100.45	68.33	168.79	5.55%	20.16%	9.66%
LT-VIII	Temporary Supply	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.25	0.90	2.15			
HT-I	Industry	7498.82	4992.34	12491.16	8745.33	5702.19	14447.52	16.62%	14.22%	15.66%
HT-II	Others	750.00	646.33	1396.33	860.58	726.59	1587.17	14.74%	12.42%	13.67%
HT-III	Public Infrastructure and Tourism	48.36	46.19	94.55	53.20	52.21	105.40	10.00%	13.03%	11.48%
HT-IV	Lift Irrigation and Agriculture	489.98	254.21	744.19	626.70	475.13	1101.82	27.90%	86.90%	48.06%
HT-V	Railway Traction	640.66	634.91	1275.57	591.46	638.30	1229.76	-7.68%	0.53%	-3.59%
HT-VI	Town Ships and Residential Colonies	42.11	32.87	74.98	44.61	35.79	80.41	5.94%	8.89%	7.24%
HT-VII	Green Power	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
HT-VIII	Temporary	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.52	0.52			
HT-IX	RESCOs	434.72	299.65	734.37	478.19	342.63	820.82	10.00%	14.34%	11.77%
All	**Total**	**29975.35**	**15870.22**	**45845.57**	**32892.47**	**17695.30**	**50587.77**	**9.73%**	**11.50%**	**10.34%**

185 The Commission notes with concern that licensees' actual sales during FY2016-17 are unlikely to reach the sales volume approved for FY2016-17. Except for few minor consumer categories, the actual sales for FY2016-17 are likely to be less than the sales volume approved for FY2016-17 (with overall estimated sales volume less than approved sales volume by 8.29 percent). The reasons for actuals lagging behind the estimates appear to be mainly on account of subdued industrial activity, both existing and upcoming, a number of consumers opting for open access and general macroeconomic conditions for most of the consumer categories. These details are given in the table below:

Table 9: Sales Volume Estimates and Approvals for FY2016-17 (MU)

Consumer Category		2016-17 Estimates			2016-17 Approved			Estimates over Approved		
		SPDCL	EPDCL	Total	SPDCL	EPDCL	Total	SPDCL	EPDCL	Total
LT-I	Domestic	7652.32	4853.08	12505.40	7953.11	4766.50	12719.61	-3.93%	1.78%	-1.71%
LT-II	Non Domestic/Commercial	1667.34	924.96	2592.30	1763.12	874.72	2637.85	-5.74%	5.43%	-1.76%
LT-III	Industry	1532.49	848.47	2380.96	1813.53	837.85	2651.38	-18.34%	1.25%	-11.36%
LT-IX	Cottage Industries & Agro Based Activities	38.11	2.04	40.15	41.52	2.36	43.88	-8.94%	-15.83%	-9.29%
LT-V	Agricultural	8485.41	2065.78	10551.19	8392.70	2281.16	10673.86	1.09%	-10.43%	-1.16%
LT-VI	Street Lighting, PWS & NTR Sujala	597.98	212.52	810.50	537.42	238.13	775.55	10.13%	-12.05%	4.31%
LT-VII	General Purpose	95.17	56.87	153.92	97.05	48.29	145.34	-1.97%	15.08%	5.57%
LT-VIII	Temporary Supply	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.65	1.12	16.77			
HT-I	Industry	7498.82	4992.34	12491.16	8914.53	5956.44	14870.97	-18.88%	-19.31%	-19.05%
HT-II	Others	750.00	646.33	1396.33	742.95	672.63	1415.57	0.94%	-4.07%	-1.38%
HT-III	Public Infrastructure and Tourism	48.36	46.19	94.55	35.01	34.46	69.47	27.61%	25.39%	26.52%
HT-IV	Lift Irrigation and Agriculture	489.98	254.21	744.19	1299.30	457.28	1756.58	-165.17%	-79.88%	-136.04%
HT-V	Railway Traction	640.66	634.91	1275.57	830.88	678.53	1509.40	-29.69%	-6.87%	-18.33%
HT-VI	Town Ships and Residential Colonies	42.11	32.87	74.98	41.77	31.72	73.49	0.80%	3.49%	1.98%
HT-VII	Green Power	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
HT-VIII	Temporary	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
HT-IX	RESCOs	434.72	299.65	734.37	329.48	302.04	631.52	24.21%	-0.80%	14.01%
All	**Total**	**29975.35**	**15870.22**	**45845.57**	**32808.02**	**17183.23**	**49991.25**	**-9.45%**	**-8.27%**	**-9.04%**

186 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 and thus non-availability of historical information and number of consumers are few with large capacity such as Lift Irrigation and RESCOs), reasonable discretion in projecting the sales appears to be imminent. Accordingly, the Commission has, except for three exceptional consumer categories, LT-V: Agriculture, HT-IV: Lift Irrigation and HT-RESCOS, accepted the forecast /estimated sales by licensees for FY2017-18.

Sales to LT-V: Agriculture

187 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, the Commission has, in course of time, evolved two methods for measuring the consumption by unmetered LT-V Agriculture pump sets, viz. a) DTR and HP capacity method (method-I) in which sample agriculture DTRs are metered and the sample is extrapolated on total HP capacity of agriculture pump sets and b) DTR only method as suggested by Indian Statistical Institute, Hyderabad (method-II) in which only agricultural DTR meters to be metered on sample basis and extrapolate the sample results on total agriculture DTR population to arrive at total consumption for a period of time. The Commission has detailed these two methods in Tariff Order for FY2015-16[1]. In the present filings;

EPDCL: Licensee still follows the method-1 for estimation of agricultural consumption in all five districts and requested the Commission to accept the actual agricultural consumption estimates based this old methodology. Licensee further stated that method-II will be adopted for agricultural consumption estimate in future. The Commission notes with disquiet that despite repeated directions to follow method-II in Tariff Orders for FY2015-16 and FY2016-17, the licensee is yet to implement method-II for agricultural consumption estimate. Such laxity on part of licensee cannot be accepted by the Commission forever and it hence directs that:

> ***EPDCL shall ensure a briefing to the Commission in person by one of its company directors on progress on implementation of new methodology once in every quarter beginning with April 2017 with prior appointment on date and time of such briefing. Failing to comply with this directive may result in initiation of proceedings against the Board of Directors of EPDCL for noncompliance with the Commission's directive under section 142 and 146 of the Electricity Act, 2003.***

SPDCL: Licensee has stated that it is following method-II for Anantapur and Kurnool districts from April 2015, for Kadapa district from July 2016 and for the remaining districts from June 2015. For earlier periods before implementation of the method-II, licensee has followed method-I at district level. The Commission is of the view that the licensee has achieved significant progress in measuring the consumption based on method-II and directs that:

> ***SPDCL shall make the agricultural consumption estimate based on method-II for a period of 12 consecutive months by November 2017 and include such estimate in its ARR/FPT filings for FY2018-19. SPDCL may approach the Commission at any time during the interregnum if it encounters any difficulties/obstacles in estimation of the consumption.***

188 Licensees have, while factoring new connections to be released during FY2017-18 (SPDCL-90000, EPDCL-13300), estimated the consumption by this consumer category for FY2017-18

[1] Several stakeholders have, in writing and during public hearings, expressed concern/raised objections with regard to non-compliance by licensees with regard to consumption measurement while following method-2 as directed by the Commission. These objections have been detailed in Chapter-III.

based on historical consumption data developed by them based on information collected mostly following method-1 as explained above. SPDCL has estimated the consumption at 8742 MU which is 3.02% higher compared with the estimated consumption for the current year at 8485 MU. However, the estimated consumption for FY2016-17 is slightly more than the actual consumption of 8479 MU during FY2015-16. Similarly, EPDCL has estimated the consumption at 2090 MU which is slightly higher compared with the estimated consumption for the current year at 2066 MU and lower compared with the actual consumption of 2149 MU for FY2015-16. The reduction/moderate increase in estimates for FY2017-18 over estimates forFY2016-17 and actual consumption during FY2015-16 appear to have occurred on account of numerous factors that include the solar pump set program, replacement of old pump sets with energy efficient pump sets and strict monitoring of supply hours to agriculture. It may also be partly on account of unexpected errors in estimation of the consumption with unreliable data for the past years. The Commission has accepted the sales as forecast/estimated by licensees for FY2017-18 as the estimates are not significantly in deviation from the actuals recorded by them in the absence of data in accordance with method-2 explained above.

189 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 one, 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 less than approved sales volume, gain will also be maximum as the most of the full cost recovery for this consumer category is made through cross subsidies and external subsidies. Hence, the sales volume variation risk/reward for this category could be seen as maximum and licensees are directed:

> ***To be vigilant on sales volume to this consumer category and invoke appropriate remedial measures, under notification to the Commission, to meet the excess cost in case the actual sales are likely to exceed the approved sales volume during the year.***

HT-Lift Irrigation Schemes

190 The Commission has noted that for the year 2016-17, the estimated sales to this consumer category is 744 MU only against 1757 MU sales volume approved by the Commission. The Commission has approved this sales volume for FY2016-17 after consulting Irrigation Department, Government of Andhra Pradesh. However, the approved sales volume is unlikely to be realized for the year due to delay in execution of new projects, under-utilisation of the capacity at existing projects, etc.

191 The Commission meanwhile has decided to restrict the sales volume to this consumer category equivalent to the sales volume estimated made by the licensees for FY2016-17 at 744 MU. Restriction of sales volume to this consumer category will not result in any revenue loss as the retail supply tariff for this consumer category is more than the cost of service. However, if the actual sales are less than the sales volume approved by the Commission, licensees may not obtain the expected cross subsidy from this category of consumers despite reduction in cost on account of less volume of sales. Hence, the sales volume variation risk/reward for this consumer category could be seen as minimum.

Rural Electric Cooperative Societies (RESCOs)

192 RESCOs in the State (Kuppam RESCO in SPDCL supply area, and Anakapalli RESCO & Cheepurupalli RESCO in EPDCL supply area) purchase electricity from respective licensees and sell the electricity to LT consumers in their designated supply areas. RESCOs have also filed the application with the Commission for the determination of bulk supply rate for FY2017-18 at which they purchase electricity from respective licensees[2]. 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.

193 The Commission has approved the Sales to LT Consumer categories for FY2017-18 at 4.26% higher for SPDCL and 7.42% higher for EPDCL compared with the sales approved

[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.

for FY2016-17. The Commission has applied similar increase in sales volume by licensees to RESCOs for FY2017-18, which is more appropriate as RESCOs sell electricity only to LT Consumers. Accordingly, the sales to RESCOs by licensees has been placed at 668 MU (344 MU by SPDCL and 324 MU by EPDCL) during FY2017-18.

194 The Commission has, with the above-mentioned modifications to the licensees' filings with regards to sales to HT-IV: Lift Irrigation Schemes and HT-RESCOs, determined the sales for both licensees at 50077 MU for FY2017-18, 32621 MU for SPDCL and 17456 MU for EPDCL. The details are given in the table below:

Table 10: Sales Volume Estimates and Approvals for FY2017-18 (MU)

Consumer Category		Filed by Licensees			Approved by APERC			Variation over Filings		
		SPDCL	EPDCL	Total	SPDCL	EPDCL	Total	SPDCL	EPDCL	Total
LT-I	Domestic	8460.14	5381.03	13841.17	8460.14	5381.03	13841.17	0.00	0.00	0.00
LT-II	Non-Domestic/Commercial	1862.52	1029.55	2892.07	1862.52	1029.55	2892.07	0.00	0.00	0.00
LT-III	Industry	1640.75	937.78	2578.53	1640.75	937.78	2578.53	0.00	0.00	0.00
LT-IX	Cottage Industries & Agro Based Activities	40.37	2.11	42.48	40.37	2.11	42.48	0.00	0.00	0.00
LT-V	Agricultural	8741.73	2090.27	10832.00	8741.73	2090.27	10832.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
LT-VI	Street Lighting, PWS & NTR Sujala	645.21	211.97	857.18	645.21	211.97	857.18	0.00	0.00	0.00
LT-VII	General Purpose	100.45	68.33	168.79	100.45	68.33	168.79	0.00	0.00	0.00
LT-VIII	Temporary Supply	1.25	0.90	2.15	1.25	0.90	2.15	0.00	0.00	0.00
HT-I	Industry	8745.33	5702.19	14447.52	8745.33	5702.19	14447.52	0.00	0.00	0.00
HT-II	Others	860.58	726.59	1587.17	860.58	726.59	1587.17	0.00	0.00	0.00
HT-III	Public Infrastructure and Tourism	53.20	52.21	105.40	53.20	52.21	105.40	0.00	0.00	0.00
HT-IV	Lift Irrigation and Agriculture	626.70	475.13	1101.82	489.98	254.21	744.19	-136.72	-220.92	-357.63
HT-V	Railway Traction	591.46	638.30	1229.76	591.46	638.30	1229.76	0.00	0.00	0.00
HT-VI	Town Ships and Residential Colonies	44.61	35.79	80.41	44.61	35.79	80.41	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	0.00	0.52	0.52	0.00	0.52	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.00
HT-IX	RESCOs	478.19	342.63	820.82	343.52	324.46	667.98	-134.67	-18.17	-152.84
All	**Total**	**32892.47**	**17695.30**	**50587.77**	**32621.09**	**17456.21**	**50077.30**	**-271.39**	**-239.09**	**-510.47**

Power Purchase Requirement-Role of Network Losses

195 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 levels[3]. 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 voltage are aggregated to arrive at the gross power purchase requirement (sales plus losses) for which the power procurement plan is made.

196 Licensees, on proposed sale of 50588 MU have computed the network losses at 6432 MU and the power purchase requirement at 57018 MU for FY2017-18. The details of these computations are given in the table below:

Table 11: Sales Volume Estimates and Power Purchase Requirements filed by the Licensees for FY2017-18(MU)

Item	Sales	Losses	Power Purchase requirement
(1)	**(2)**	**(3)**	**(4)**
SPDCL	32892.47	4404.44	37296.91
EPDCL	17695.30	2025.64	19720.94
TOTAL	**50587.77**	**6430.08**	**57017.85**

Loss Levels for FY2017-18

197 The Commission has set the targets for loss reduction for transmission and distribution network in MYT Order[4] for each year of the third control period from FY2014-15 to FY2018-19. For the computation of power purchase requirement, the loss level target set

[3] The relevant formulae for computing the power purchase requirement is Sales/(1-%of Loss).
[4] Commission Order in O.P. No.62 of 2013.

by the Commission for FY2017-18 and loss levels filed by the licensees in their ARR/FPT are relevant.

198 The Commission has, after considering a) existing loss levels; b) MYT target loss levels set for FY2017-18 and FY2018-19; c) loss levels adopted in the Retail tariff order for FY2016-17; 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 and & 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 FY2017-18 as detailed in the paragraphs below:

199 From the filings, it is observed that the loss levels filed by the licensees for FY2017-18 are a) less than the target loss levels fixed by the Commission in MYT Order for FY2017-18 (exceeding targets), b) even less than the target loss levels fixed by the Commission in MYT Order for terminal year of the control period FY2018-19 (exceeding targets) and c) the loss levels filed by the licensees for FY2017-18 are less than the loss levels adopted by the Commission for FY2016-17 (progressive reduction). In case of interstate transmission, licensees have adopted the loss levels approved by the Commission for FY2016-17 at 3.57% for FY2017-18 also[5].

200 In these circumstances, the Commission has adopted the loss levels as filed by the licensees for FY2017-18 with the consideration that the loss levels filed by the licensees are acceptable as they are in line with MYT Order issued by the Commission. The loss levels filed by licensees and approved by the Commission for FY2017-18 have resulted in reduction in power purchase by 518 MU. The relevant loss level details are given in the tables below:

[5] Energy losses associated with the transmission of energy from central government owned generating stations to state transmission/distribution network through PGCIL network. These loss levels are not under the control of the licensees and thus not subject to loss reduction targets fixed by the Commission.

Table 12: SPDCL Network Losses for FY2017-18

Network	Retail Order FY2016-17	Filed by the Licensee for FY2017-18	Loss target set for FY2017-18	Loss target set for FY2018-19	Adopted by the Commission in this order
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Distribution-LT	4.75%	4.5%	5.25%	5.00%	4.5%
Distribution-11 kV	3.65%	3.47%	3.92%	3.84%	3.47%
Distribution-33 kV	3.61%	3.44%	3.88%	3.80%	3.44%
APTRANSCO	3.34%	3.03%	4.01%	3.95%	3.03%
PGCIL	3.57%	3.57%	-	-	3.57%

Table 13: EPDCL Network Losses for FY2017-18

Network	Retail Order FY2016-17	Filed by the Licensee for FY2017-18	Loss target set for FY2017-18	Loss target set for FY2018-19	Adopted by the Commission in this order
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Distribution-LT	4.74%	4.27%	5.00%	4.99%	4.27%
Distribution-11 kV	3.80%	3.42%	4.15%	4.00%	3.42%
Distribution-33 kV	3.22%	2.9%	3.39%	3.39%	2.9%
APTRANSCO	3.34%	3.03%	3.98%	3.95%	3.03%
PGCIL	3.57%	3.57%	-	-	3.57%

Power Purchase Requirement

201 The Commission has recomputed the power purchase requirement at 56584 MU on the approved sale of 50077 MU for FY2017-18 after factoring the losses as detailed above. The power purchase requirement for FY2017-18 has been reduced by 518 MU due to the adoption of lower of Transmission and Distribution Losses compared to the losses for FY2016-17. The power purchase requirement computed in the above manner is placed at 56583.52 MU for FY2017-18 which is lesser by about 434.33 MU compared to the power purchase requirement of 57017.85MU filed by the Licensees for FY2017-18. The details of power purchase requirement are given in the tables below:

Table 14: Summary of Power Purchase Requirement for FY2017-18

Licensee	As per Filings	Approved by APERC	Difference
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4) = (3)-(2)
SPDCL	37296.91	37077.66	-219.25
EPDCL	19720.94	19505.86	-215.08
Total	**57017.85**	**56583.52**	**-434.33**

Table 15: Power Purchase Requirement Calculations for FY2017-18

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.	4.27%	L.T.	9721.95	10155.59	10515.21	10829.26	11167.64
PGCL Inj Share	11kV	3.42%	11Kv	2199.83	-	2277.72	2345.75	2419.05
34.27%	33kV	2.90%	33Kv	1696.30	-	-	1746.96	1801.55
PGCL Inj (MU)	132kV	3.03%	132Kv	3838.14	-	-	-	3958.07
4469.28	PGCIL	3.57%	TOTAL	17456.21	10155.59	12792.94	14921.97	19346.31
			Loss up to said voltage		4.27%	6.81%	8.74%	9.77%
						D. Loss(MU)	1303.90	
						T. Loss(MU)	586.19	
						PGCIL Loss(MU)	159.55	
			Total Loss(MU) & % Loss including PGCIL				**2049.65**	10.51%
			Total Power Purchase Requirement (MU)				**19505.86**	
DISCOM	Voltage	Loss	Voltage	Sales	LT	11kV	33kV	132kV
APSPDCL	L.T.	4.50%	L.T.	21492.41	22505.14	23314.14	24144.72	24899.17
PGCL Inj Share	11kV	3.47%	11Kv	3286.05	-	3404.18	3525.45	3635.61
65.73%	33kV	3.44%	33Kv	4061.76	-	-	4206.46	4337.90
PGCL Inj (MU)	132kV	3.03%	132Kv	3780.82	-	-	-	3898.96
8572.10	PGCIL	3.57%	TOTAL	32621.04	22505.14	26718.32	31876.63	36771.63
			Loss up to said voltage		4.50%	7.26%	9.53%	11.29%
						D. Loss(MU)	3036.41	
						T. Loss(MU)	1114.18	
						PGCIL Loss(MU)	306.02	
			Total Loss(MU) & % Loss including PGCIL				**4456.62**	12.02%
			Total Power Purchase Requirement (MU)				**37077.66**	
DISCOM	Voltage	Loss	Voltage	Sales	LT	11kV	33kV	132kV
All DISCOMs	L.T.	4.43%	L.T.	31214.36	32660.73	33829.36	34973.98	36066.81
PGCL Inj Share	11kV	3.45%	11Kv	5485.88	-	5681.90	5871.20	6054.66
100%	33kV	3.28%	33Kv	5758.05	-	-	5953.42	6139.44
PGCL Inj (MU)	132kV	3.03%	132Kv	7618.96	-	-	-	7857.03
13041.38	PGCIL	3.57%	TOTAL	50077.25	32660.73	39511.26	46798.60	56117.94
			Loss up to said voltage		4.43%	7.11%	9.27%	10.76%
						D. Loss(MU)	4340.31	
						T. Loss(MU)	1700.37	
						PGCIL Loss(MU)	465.58	
			Total Loss(MU) & % Loss including PGCIL				6506.26	11.50%
			Total Power Purchase Requirement (MU)				**56583.52**	

CHAPTER - V
POWER PURCHASE COST FOR FY2017-18

Introduction

202 In this Chapter, the Commission has determined the power purchase cost for each Licensee for FY2017-18 based on the power purchase requirement approved for each Licensee 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 ₹23790.49 Cr after considering a total power purchase requirement of 57017.85 MU. The summary of the combined power purchase cost filed by the licensees is given in the table below:

Table 16: Filings: Power Purchase Cost for FY 2017-18

Source	Purchase MU	Cost(₹Cr)				Avg ₹/unit
		Fixed	Variable	Other	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Thermal (APGENCO & TSGENCO)	21743.00	4120.24	4989.58	379.73	9849.55	4.36
Hydel (APGENCO)	2579.09	438.73	0.00	0.00	438.73	1.70
CGS	10044.56	1066.24	2362.05	0.00	3428.30	3.41
APGPCL	127.15	5.30	27.17	0.00	32.47	2.55
IPPs	2201.22	443.67	536.67	10.57	990.90	4.50
NCE	10316.46	0.00	4905.87	0.00	4905.87	4.76
Others *	12214.73	2533.69	2310.44	275.65	5119.87	4.19
Sales in the Market	-2208.34	0.00	-615.20	0.00	-615.20	2.79
TOTAL	**57017.85**	**8607.86**	**14516.59**	**665.95**	**23790.49**	**4.17**
***Hinduja, KSK Mahanadi, Thermal Powertech, Srivatsa and DBFOO**						

Energy Availability for FY2017-18

203 The Licensees estimated the energy availability from different sources for FY2017-18 at 67947.81MU. The estimated energy availability is primarily from APGENCO & TSGENCO (27510MU from thermal stations and 2579.09 MU from hydel stations), CGS (12490.36 MU) and others such as Hinduja Power Plant etc (1224.37 MU).

204 The Commission has determined the energy availability from each source for each month of FY2017-18 after considering:

a. Projections by the generators;
b. Actual performance of the generating stations in the current financial year up to the end of February 2016;
c. Availability projected by the Licensees in the ARR/FPT filings;
d. Availability of gas;
e. Commissioning of new generation projects during FY2017-18;
f. Views/suggestions/objections received and the response of the Licensees thereon;
g. The share of Andhra Pradesh State in CGS as per the latest MOP/GoI notification in this regard;
h. Share of AP in the Thermal & Hydel Stations of APGENCO and TSGENCO and
i. Share of AP in other Stations

205 After the reassessment of energy availability from each generating station/source, the Commission has revised the total energy availability upwards by 649.65 MU compared to the quantum filed by the Licensees. There is significant increase (972.32 MU) in availability of energy from APGENCO & TSGENCO stations. The summary of energy availability for FY2017-18 is shown in the table below. The details of Station wise availability of energy as filed by the Licenseess and as determined by the Commission are as per Annexure 4 & 5 respectively.

Table 17: EnergyAvailability (MU) for FY2017-18

Source	Filed by Licensees	Approved by APERC	Difference in Availability
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4) =(3)-(2)
Thermal (APGENCO and TSGENCO)	27509.97	27918.44	408.47
Hydel (APGENCO)	2579.09	3142.94	563.85
CGS	12490.36	12282.15	-208.21
APGPCL	131.97	127.34	-4.63
IPPs	2695.59	2695.01	-0.58
NCE	10316.46	10316.46	0.00
Others *	12224.37	12115.13	-109.24
TOTAL	**67947.81**	**68597.46**	**649.65**
***Hinduja, KSK Mahanadi, Thermal Powertech, Srivatsa and DBFOO**			

Monthly Mapping of Power Purchase Requirement and Availability

206 Against the total power purchase requirement of 56583.5 MU for FY2017-18 as determined by the Commission in Chapter-IV, the energy availability from different sources as determined by the Commission is 68597.46MU.

207 After determination of energy availability and power purchase requirement for FY2017-18, the Commission has first mapped the month wise power purchase requirement to the month wise energy available for each Licensee in the merit order. Then, if any licensee has been found to be energy deficit in any month, the same has been met from the the surplus energy of the other Licensee (in the form of DISCOM to DISCOM purchases at marginal cost).

Energy Dispatch for FY2017-18

208 While preparing the month wise despatches, the available energies from Stations whose PPAs have not expired or pending with the Commission for consent have been considered first for despatches. Among the above Stations, 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 despatched in the merit order based on per unit variable costs (As the fixed costs are anyway payable to these Stations as per contractual obligations). Even after dispatching all the above stations, it is observed that energy of about 10,500 MU is still needed to be procured from other sources to fully meet the power purchase requirement. As it may be diffcult to procure the above substantial quantum of energy from markets sources on continuous basis and also keeping in view the requirement of maintaining a cushion to compensate the loss of expected generation from approved sources due to factors like outages of units and non-avilability of fuel etc, Damodaram Sanjeevaiah, Hinduja plants and DBFOO have been considered for dispatch to the extent of shortfall in energy to meet the power purchase requirement. With the above arrangement, it is found that the power purchase requirement for most of the months (10 months) could be easily met. For the remaining two months, the shortfall has been met by procurement of energy from Power

Exchanges/DEEP e-Bidding portal of GOI. A ceiling price of Rs.4.08 per unit has been considered for purchases from Power Exchanges/DEEP e-Bidding portal of GOI which is the maximum per unit price paid for the last despatched Station.The old IPPs i.e Lanco kondaplli, Spectrum and GVK whose PPAs have expired and whose per unit costs are high compared to that of other Stations and Exchanges have not been considered for dispatch. RTPP-IV power station, which may not be likely commisioned during FY2017-18 and whose per unit cost is very high has also not been considered for dispatch.

209 By following the above procedure, the Commission has strived to reduce the power procurement costs of the Licensees to the extent possible while ensuring at the same time the consumers in the State are provided interruption free supply at a reasonable cost. However, to optimize the power procurement costs still further, the DISCOMs are directed to procure energy from power exchanges / Deep e- Bidding portal of GoI by reducing the despatches from the approved stations if it leads to a reduction of overall power purchase costs.

210 The summary of energy dispatches is as per the table shown below. The details of Station wise dispatches of energy approved by the Commission are as per Anexxure-7.

Table 18: Energy Despatch (MU) for FY2017-18

Source	**Filed by Licensees**	**Approved by APERC**	**Difference in Despatch**
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4) =(3)-(2)
Thermal (APGENCO and TSGENCO)	21,743.00	22,034.96	291.96
Hydel (APGENCO)	2,579.09	3,142.94	563.85
CGS	10,044.56	12,161.80	2,117.24
APGPCL	127.15	127.34	0.19
IPPs	2,201.22	346.49	-1,854.73
NCE	10,316.46	10316.46	0.00
Others *	12,214.73	8257.86	-3,956.87
Power Exchange/DEEP e-Bidding Portal, GOI	0	195.67	195.67
Sales	-2,208.34	0	2,208.34
TOTAL	**57,017.85**	**56,583.51**	**-434.34**
***Hinduja, KSK Mahanadi, Thermal Powertech, Srivatsa and DBFOO**			

Sale of Surplus Energy

211 The Licensees have proposed to sell surplus energy of 2208.34 MU in the market at sale price of ₹2.79 per unit. The Commission directs the Licensees to sell any surplus energy that may be available with them up to the last unit at an economically beneficial price to the maximum extent possible.

Unexpected Slippage in Generation

212 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 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. The Licensees, under no circumstances, shall procure energy from Stations/Sources other than those approved in this order unless and otherwise permitted by the Commission. Further, 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). The licensees shall not back down generation from other stations to accomadate generation from Hinduja, Damodaram Sanjeevaih Plants and DBFOO. 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.

Power Purchase: Fixed Costs for FY2017-18

213 The Licensees estimated the fixed cost for APGENCO and TSGENCO stations at ₹4558.97 Cr for FY2017-18. For APGENCO stations, the Commission has adopted the fixed charges determined by it in the order dated 26.03.2016 in O.P.No.3 of 2016 for the control period from FY2014-19. For TSGENCO stations, the appropriate Commission is yet to determine the fixed charges for the third control period. Therefore, the Commission has provisionally adopted the fixed charges that were approved for these stations in the Reatil Tariff order dated 23.06.2016 issued by TSERC for the FY2016-17. The fixed costs adopted above for TSGENCO stations are subject to the adjustments to be carried out as and when the appropriate Commission determines the fixed costs for these stations. The total fixed charges adopted by the Commission for APGENCO and TSGENCO Stations are ₹3481.41Cr. The share of APDISCOMs in the additional interest on pension bonds payable to APGENCO has been estimated at ₹378.22 Cr.

214 The fixed costs of CGS have been computed based on the latest CERC tariff orders at ₹1082.15Cr as against ₹1066.24 Cr estimated by the Licensees for FY2017-18. For IPPs (Reliance only), APGPCL and Srivatsa, the Commission after verification of PPAs and MOUs entered into by the Licensees, has provisionally admitted the fixed costs as filed by Licensees in their ARR/FPT filings.

215 The tariffs for both Thermal Powertech and KSK Mahanadi power plants were discovered through bid based route for which the APERC already gave approval. Hence, the fixed costs based on the bids were adopted.

Power Purchase: Variable Costs for FY2017-18

216 The variable rates have been estimated based on the rates filed by the Licensees, the rates furnished by the generators and the latest actual rates paid by the Licensees for FY2016-17.

217 The variable rates estimated for different stations in the above manner for FY2017-18 have been multiplied with corresponding energy despatches to arrive at the variable costs for different stations.

Power Purchase: Incentives and Income Tax

218 In computing incentives for APGENCO/TSGENCO thermal stations, ₹0.25/kWh has been considered as per Regulation 1 of 2008 notified by the Commission. For CGS, CERC incentive rate of ₹0.5/kWh notified by CERC in the Tariff Regulation has been adopted. For IPP(Reliance), no incentives have been considered as the plant is likely to operate at low PLF during FY2017-18 also. Income Tax is a pass through at actuals subject to the provisions of Regulations/PPAs and the actual payments made by the generators.

DISCOM to DISCOM Sales/Purchases

219 The shortfall in energy of one DISCOM during some of the months is first met from the surplus energy of the other DISCOM at a provisional purchase price of Rs.4.08/unit. Accordingly, APEPDCL will be purchasing energy of 2903.53 MU from APSPDCL. Similarly, APSPDCL will be purchasing energy of 258.36 MU from APEPDCL.

Meeting RPPO (Renewable Power Purchase Obligation)

220 The purchase of energy by APEPDCL from APSPDCL shall include Renewable Energy also to the extent it may fall short of the sum total of the Renewable Energy target that may be prescribed for FY2017-18 and carry over of the balance quantity of Renewable Energy not met during FY2012-13. Even after selling some of the Renewable Energy to APEPDCL, APSPDCL is still expected to be in a position to meet the RPPO target that may be prescribed for FY2017-18 and carry over of the balance quantity Renewable Energy not met during FY2012-13. Thus, the commission estimates that both DISCOMs will be in a position to meet the RPPO targets during FY2017-18 subject to any deficiency in reaching the prescribed targets during the FY2017-18 in purchasing some renewable energy being met in the manner prescribed by the appropriate Regulation in force on the subject, at the relevant time.

Total Power Purchase Costs for FY2017-18

221 Based on the above procedure, the Commission has computed the power purchase cost for the approved energy requirement of 56583.51 MU at ₹21490.79 Cr for FY2017-18, i.e. a total reduction of ₹2299.35 Cr compared to the Licensees filings on account of changes made by the Commission to a) sales volumes, b) power purchase requirement, c) energy availability and d) fixed and variable costs and other charges of generating stations.

222 The power purchase costs and energy availability/despatches 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/despatches to the extent possible. The Commission will subsequently carry out the True Up of these power purchase Costs as per the Relevant Regulation.

223 The summary of power purchase costs approved by the Commission is indicated in the tables below. The details of Sation/Source wise Fixed, Variable and other Costs approved by the Commission are as per Annexure 8,9 &10.

Table 19: Power Purchase Costs approved by APERC for all the Licensees for FY2017-18

Source	**Power Purchase (MU)**	**Fixed Cost (₹ Cr)**	**Variable Cost (₹ Cr)**	**Incentive (₹ Cr)**	**Total Cost (₹ Cr)**	**Avg.Cost (₹/kWh)**
(1)	**(2)**	**(3)**	**(4)**	**(5)**	**(6)**	**(7)**
Thermal (APGENCO and TSGENCO)	22,034.96	3,042.79	5,300.69	12.41	8,355.89	3.79
Hydel (APGENCO)	3,142.94	438.62	0.00	0.00	438.62	1.40
CGS	12,161.80	1,082.15	2,929.75	17.25	4,029.15	3.31
APGPCL	127.34	5.30	27.31	0.00	32.61	2.56
IPPs	346.49	26.14	72.76	0.00	98.90	2.85
NCE	10,316.46	0.00	4,905.52	0.00	4,905.52	4.76
Srivathsa	36.85	3.00	10.81	0.00	13.81	3.75
KSK Mahanadi	2,592.40	355.16	596.25	0.00	951.41	3.67
Hinduja Plant	1,716.32	305.50	326.10	0.00	631.60	3.68
Thermal Powertech	2,822.55	506.83	623.78	0.00	1,130.61	4.01
DBFOO	1,089.74	269.17	175.45	0.00	444.61	4.08
Power Exchange/DEEP E-Bidding GOI	195.67	0.00	79.83	0.00	79.83	4.08
D to D Sales	-3,161.89	0.00	-1,290.05	0.00	-1,290.05	4.08
D to D Purchases	3,161.89	0.00	1,290.05	0.00	1,290.05	4.08
Pension liabilities of APGENCO	0.00	378.22	0.00	0.00	378.22	-
TOTAL	**56,583.51**	**6,412.88**	**15,048.26**	**29.66**	**21,490.79**	**3.80**

Table 20: EPDCL - Power Purchase Costs approved by APERC for FY 2017-18

Source	Power Purchase (MU)	Fixed Cost (₹ Cr)	Variable Cost (₹ Cr)	Incentive (₹ Cr)	Total Cost (₹ Cr)	Avg.Cost (₹/kWh)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Thermal (APGENCO and TSGENCO)	7,550.47	1,042.64	1,816.33	4.25	2,863.22	3.79
Hydel (APGENCO)	1,076.96	150.30	0.00	0.00	150.30	1.40
CGS	4,167.35	370.81	1,003.90	5.91	1,380.62	3.31
APGPCL	43.63	1.82	9.36	0.00	11.17	2.56
IPPs	118.73	8.96	24.93	0.00	33.89	2.85
NCE	982.64	0.00	495.59	0.00	495.59	5.04
Srivathsa	36.85	3.00	10.81	0.00	13.81	3.75
KSK Mahanadi	888.31	121.70	204.31	0.00	326.01	3.67
Hinduja Plant	588.11	104.68	111.74	0.00	216.43	3.68
Thermal Powertech	967.17	173.67	213.74	0.00	387.41	4.01
DBFOO	373.41	92.23	60.12	0.00	152.35	4.08
Power Exchange/DEEP E-Bidding GOI	67.05	0.00	27.36	0.00	27.36	4.08
D to D Sales	-258.36	0.00	-105.41	0.00	-105.41	4.08
D to D Purchases	2,903.53	0.00	1,184.64	0.00	1,184.64	4.08
Pension liabilities of APGENCO	0.00	129.60	0.00	0.00	129.60	-
TOTAL	**19,505.85**	**2,199.40**	**5,057.42**	**10.16**	**7,266.98**	**3.73**

Table 21: SPDCL - Power Purchase Cost Approved by APERC for FY2017-18

Source	Power Purchase (MU)	Fixed Cost (₹ Cr)	Variable Cost (₹ Cr)	Incentive (₹ Cr)	Total Cost (₹ Cr)	Avg.Cost (₹/kWh)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Thermal (APGENCO and TSGENCO)	14,484.49	2,000.15	3,484.36	8.16	5,492.67	3.79
Hydel (APGENCO)	2,065.98	288.32	0.00	0.00	288.32	1.40
CGS	7,994.45	711.34	1,925.85	11.34	2,648.53	3.31
APGPCL	83.71	3.48	17.95	0.00	21.44	2.56
IPPs	227.76	17.18	47.83	0.00	65.01	2.85
NCE	9,333.81	0.00	4,409.94	0.00	4,409.94	4.72
Srivathsa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
KSK Mahanadi	1,704.09	233.46	391.94	0.00	625.40	3.67
Hinduja Plant	1,128.21	200.82	214.36	0.00	415.18	3.68
Thermal Powertech	1,855.38	333.16	410.04	0.00	743.20	4.01
DBFOO	716.33	176.93	115.33	0.00	292.26	4.08
Power Exchange/DEEPE-Bidding GOI	128.62	0.00	52.48	0.00	52.48	4.08
D to D Sales	-2,903.53	0.00	-1,184.64	0.00	-1,184.64	4.08
D to D Purchases	258.36	0.00	105.41	0.00	105.41	4.08
Pension liabilities of APGENCO	0.00	248.62	0.00	0.00	248.62	-
TOTAL	**37,077.66**	**4,213.47**	**9,990.84**	**19.50**	**14,223.82**	**3.84**

CHAPTER - VI
AGGREGATE REVENUE REQUIREMENT

Introduction

224 In this Chapter, the Commission has determined the Aggregate Revenue Requirement (ARR) for FY2017-18 relating to retail supply business of SPDCL and EPDCL based on their respective filings as briefed in Chapter-I, approved sales volume and power purchase requirement as determined in Chapter-IV, power purchase cost as determined in Chapter-V and after reckoning the views/objections/suggestions relating to aspects of ARR expressed in writing and during public hearings as summarized in Chapter-III. The Commission has approved the ARR for both licensees at ₹27764 Cr which is less by ₹3192 Cr compared with ₹30956 Cr. The details ARR as per licensees' filings are given in the table below:

Table 22: Filings: ARR for FY2017-18

Item	Licensees' Filings (₹ Cr)		
	SPDCL	EPDCL	STATE
01. Transmission Cost	846.14	441.12	1287.26
02. SLDC Cost	24.90	12.98	37.89
03. Distribution Cost	2541.10	1522.94	4064.04
04. PGCIL Expenses	255.43	144.31	399.74
05. ULDC Charges	11.75	3.09	14.84
06. Network and SLDC Cost (1+2+3+4+5)	3679.32	2124.44	5803.76
07. Power Purchase / Procurement Cost	15596.33	8194.15	23790.49
08. Interest on Consumer Security Deposits	218.47	99.09	317.55
09. Supply Margin in Retail Supply Business	12.79	5.72	18.52
10. Other Costs, if any	670.33	355.84	1026.17
a)True up Expenses for FY2015-16	589.00	298.26	887.26
b) Energy Efficiency Expenses	81.33	57.58	138.91
11. Supply Cost (7+8+9+10)	16497.93	8654.80	25152.73
12. Aggregate Revenue Requirement (6+11)	**20177.25**	**10779.24**	**30956.49**

Transmission Cost

225 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. The erstwhile Commission for undivided AP State has issued MYT Tariff Order for transmission in which the transmission charges have been determined for each year of the 3rd control period of five years from FY2014-15 to FY2018-19[6] ***ex ante***. Licensees have computed the transmission cost at the transmission rate of ₹95.37 determined for FY2017-18 in MYT Order on estimated transmission capacity of 11989 MW to be used by them during FY2017-18 at ₹1372.11 Cr (₹901.92 cr by SPDCL and ₹470.19 Cr by EPDCL).

226 As the transmission licensee, did not invest the amounts approved in MYT Order, the corresponding savings due to lower volume of capital expenditure has been estimated at ₹28.81 cr (₹18.94 cr by SPDCL and ₹9.87 cr by EPDCL) and licensees have deducted this amount from the estimated transmission cost for FY2017-18. Further, APTransco has undertaken the program of swapping the high cost loans with low cost ones and this exercise is expected to result in saving of ₹56.04 cr (₹36.84 cr by SPDCL and ₹19.20 cr by EPDC) and licensees have deducted this amount from the estimated transmission cost for FY2017-18. Accordingly, licensees have placed the transmission cost at ₹1287.26 cr (₹846.14 cr by SPDCL and ₹441.12 cr by EPDCL) and included in their ARR/FPT filings for FY2017-18. The Commission has verified the calculations[7] made by licensees with regard to transmission cost estimates and found that licensees' calculations adhere to MYT Order and thus the Commission accepted the transmission cost as filed in their ARR/FPT filings at ₹1287.26 cr (₹846.14cr for SPDCL and ₹441.12 cr for EPDCL) for FY2017-18. The details of transmission cost are given in the table below:

---

[6] OP. No. 62 of 2013

[7] The Commission has considered the transmission capacity for FY2017-18 as mentioned in MYT Order respectively for each licensee. To account for additional districts (Anantapur and Kurnool) which have been added to SPDCL from the erstwhile CPDCL in undivided Andhra Pradesh State, 17.45 percent of the capacity mentioned for CPDCL for FY2017-18 in MYT Order has been added.

Table 23: Transmission Cost for FY2017-18

Item	Approved by APERC		
	SPDCL	EPDCL	Total
1. Capacity, MW	5790.87	4108.47	9899.34
2. Additional Capacity, MW	2089.99	0.00	2089.99
3. Total Capacity, MW (1+2)	7880.86	4108.47	11989.33
4. Transmission Charge(₹/kW/Month)	95.37	95.37	n.a.
5. Transmission Cost, (₹Cr) (3x4)	901.92	470.19	1372.11
6. Savings due to lower Capex, ₹ Cr.	-18.94	-9.87	-46.71
7. Savings due to loan Swap, ₹Cr.	-36.84	-19.20	-38.14
8. Total Transmission Cost, (₹Cr) (5-6-7)	**846.14**	**441.12**	**1287.26**

SLDC Cost

227 Licensees use the services of State Load Dispatch 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. The erstwhile Commission for undivided AP State has issued the MYT Order on SLDC charges and fees for the 3rd control period of five years from FY2014-15 to FY2018-19 in which the charges and fee have been determined for every year of the control period ***ex ante***.

228 Licensees have computed the SLDC cost at the applicable rates and included at ₹37.89 cr (₹24.90 cr by SPDCL and ₹12.98 cr by EPDCL) in their ARR/FPT filings for FY2017-18. The Commission has verified the computations made by licensees with regard to SLDC cost and found that these calculations adhere to MYT Order and thus approves the SLDC cost as filed by licensees at ₹37.89 cr (₹24.90 cr for SPDCL and ₹12.98 cr for EPDCL) for FY2017-18. The details are given in the table below:

Table 24: SLDC Cost for FY2017-18

Item	Approved by APERC		
	SPDCL	EPDCL	Total
1. Capacity, MW	5790.87	4108.47	9899.34
2. Additional Capacity, MW	2089.99	0.00	2089.99
3. Total Capacity, MW (1+2)	7880.86	4108.47	11989.33
4. SLDC Fee ₹/MW/Year	3995.39	3995.39	
5. Total Fee, ₹ Cr. (3x4)	3.15	1.64	4.79
6. SLDC Charges, ₹/mW/month)	2300.31	2300.31	
7. Total SLDC Charges, ₹Cr. (3x6)	21.75	11.34	33.10
8. Total SLDC Cost, ₹Cr. (5+7)	24.90	12.98	37.89

Distribution Cost

229 Licensees incur the distribution cost in retail supply business for transfer of energy from transmission/distribution network to consumers using the distribution system (33 kV & below) like transmission system (132 kV and above). As per the existing regulatory framework, the distribution function is separated from retail supply function under the MYT tariff regulatory framework as per which the erstwhile Commission for undivided Andhra Pradesh State has issued MYT Order relating to distribution business for 3rd control period of 5 years from FY2014-15 to FY2018-19[8] in which the distribution cost for each year of the control period is determined ***ex ante.*** The distribution licensees have computed the distribution cost at ₹4188.09 cr (₹2622.76 cr by SPDCL and ₹1565.33 cr by EPDCL) for FY2017-18 and included the same in the ARR/FPT filings.

230 As the distribution licensees, did not invest the amounts approved in MYT Order, the corresponding savings due to lower volume of capital expenditure during 3rd control period has been estimated at ₹124.05 cr (₹81.66 cr, by SPDCL and ₹42.39 cr by EPDCL) and licensees have proposed to deduct these savings from the estimated distribution cost for FY2017-18. Accordingly, licensees have placed the distribution cost at ₹4064.04 cr (₹2541.10 cr by SPDCL and ₹1522.94cr by EPDCL) for FY2017-18 after deducting the estimated capex savings. The Commission has verified the calculations[9] made by licensees and found that these calculations adhere to MYT Order and thus accepted the distribution cost as filed in their ARR/FPT filings at ₹4064.04 cr (₹2541.10cr by SPDCL and ₹1522.94cr by EPDCL) for FY2017-18. The details are given in the table below:

[8] O.P. No.

[9]The Commission has computed the distribution cost for SPDCL by adopting the approved distribution cost for SPDCL in MYT Order and adding 17.45% of the approved distribution cost for erstwhile CPDCL in the said MYT order to account for additional supply area due to addition of Anantapur and Kurnool as was done for FY2016-17[9]. For EPDCL, the Commission has adopted the distribution cost as approved in the MYT Order for FY2017-18.

Table 25: Distribution Cost for FY2017-18

Item	Approved by APERC, (₹Cr)		
	SPDCL	EPDCL	Total
1. Distribution Cost	2114.43	1565.33	3679.76
2. Additional Cost due to Two Districts	508.33	0.00	508.33
3. Total Distribution Cost (1+2)	2622.76	1565.33	4188.09
4. Savings due to lower Capex	-81.66	-42.39	-124.05
5. Total Distribution Cost, ₹Cr (3-4)	**2541.10**	**1522.94**	**4064.04**

PGCIL and ULDC Cost

231 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 that the costs for these services at 5% higher on the amounts approved by the Commission for FY2016-17 as the rates may undergo changes in course of time. The Commission has examined the information filed by the licensees in this regard and approved the amounts as filed by the licensees for these services at ₹414.58 cr (₹267.18 cr for SPDCL and ₹147.40 cr for EPDCL) for FY2017-18. The details are given in the table below:

Table 26: PGCIL and ULDC Costs for FY2017-18

Item	Approved by APERC, (₹ Cr)		
	SPDCL	EPDCL	Total
1. PGCIL Cost	255.43	144.31	399.74
2. ULDC Charges	11.75	3.09	14.84
3. Total	**267.18**	**147.40**	**414.58**

Power Purchase Cost

232 The Commission has placed the power purchase cost at ₹21491 cr which is less by ₹2300 cr compared with the estimates made by licensees at ₹23791 cr for FY2017-18 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 27: Power Purchase Cost for FY2017-18

Item	Power Purchase Cost, (₹Cr)		
	SPDCL	EPDCL	TOTAL
01. Filed by Licensees	15596.33	8194.15	23790.48
02. Approved by APERC	14223.82	7266.98	21490.80
03. Difference (2-1)	**-1372.51**	**-927.17**	**-2299.68**

Interest on Consumer Security Deposits

233 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 ₹317.55 cr (₹218.47 cr by SPDCL and ₹99.09 cr by EPDCL) and included the amount in ARR as expense item for FY2017-18. The interest amount has been computed on estimated average consumer security deposit amount expected to be held during FY2017-18 at the rate of interest of 8% by SPDCL and 6.50% by EPDCL.

234 The Commission has recomputed the interest amounts at the bank rate as published in RBI bulletin[10] at 6.75% for both licensees for FY2017-18. The Commission has approved the interest amount on consumer security deposits at ₹287.23 cr, against ₹317.55 cr filed by licensees (₹184.33 against ₹218.47 cr for SPDCL and ₹102.90 cr against ₹99.09 cr for EPDCL) during FY2017-18. The details are given in the tables below:

Table 28: Filings: Interest Cost on Consumer Security Deposits for FY2017-18 (₹ Cr)

As per Filings	SPDCL	EPDCL	TOTAL
1. Opening Balance	2425.54	1392.15	3817.69
2. Additions during the Year	839.95	327.76	1167.71
3. Deductions during the Year	229.37	63.29	292.66
4. Closing Balance (1+2-3)	3036.12	1656.62	4692.74
5. Average Balance ((1+4)/2)	2730.83	1524.38	4255.21
6. Interest @ % p.a.	8.00	6.50	
7. Interest Cost (5x6)	**218.47**	**99.09**	**317.56**

[10] RBI, ***RBI Bulletin***, VOLUME LXXI, NUMBER 2 February 2017 p.

Table 29: Approved: Interest Cost on Consumer Security Deposits for FY2017-18 (₹ Cr)

Approved by APERC	SPDCL	EPDCL	TOTAL
1. Opening Balance	2425.54	1392.15	3817.69
2. Additions during the Year	839.95	327.76	1167.71
3. Deductions during the Year	229.37	63.29	292.66
4. Closing Balance (1+2-3)	3036.12	1656.62	4692.74
5. Average Balance ((1+4)/2)	2730.83	1524.38	4255.21
6. Interest @ % p.a.	6.75	6.75	
7. Interest Cost (5x6)	184.33	102.90	287.23

Supply Margin

235 Licensees have computed supply margin on approved Regulated Rate Base for FY2017-18 in MYT Order at 2% and included the amount as expense item in the ARR for retail supply business for FY2017-18. The Commission has accepted the expenses computed in this manner by licensees and included the same in the respected ARR approved for them for FY2017-18. The details are given in the table below:

Table 30: Approved: Retail Supply Margin for FY2017-18 (₹ Cr)

Item	Approved by APERC		
	SPDCL	EPDCL	Total
1. RRB Approved for FY 2017-18	2056.55	1144.92	3201.47
2. Equity Portion of RRB (%)	25.00	25.00	25.00
3. Underlying Equity (1x2)	514.14	286.23	800.37
4. Retail Supply Margin (%)	2.00	2.00	2.00
5. Retail Supply Margin (3x4)	10.28	5.72	16.01
6. Margin on a/c of Anantapur & Kurnool Districts	2.51	0.00	2.51
7. Retail Supply Margin	12.79	5.72	18.52

Power Purchase Cost True Up for FY2015-16

236 Licensees have estimated the power purchase cost true up at ₹887 cr (₹589 cr by SPDCL and ₹298cr by EPDCL) for FY2015-16 and included this amount in their ARR for FY2017-18 to be recovered from consumers. As explained in Chapter-XIII, the Commission has not considered the request of licensees for power purchase cost true up for FY2015-16 in this Order. Hence, the approved expenses in this regard are 'nil' for each licensee in their respective ARR for FY2017-18.

Energy Efficiency Measures

237 Licensees have included ₹138.91 cr, estimated cost of energy efficiency measures which are proposed to be undertaken by them during FY2017-18 in their respective ARR filings; ₹81.33 cr by SPDC and ₹57.58 cr by EPDCL. Licensees incur expenses on a) replacement incandescent bulbs with LED bulbs, b) replacement agricultural pumpsets with solar pumpsets and c) replace of agricultural pumpsets with energy efficient pumpsets. The Commission has examined these projects separately on applications made by licensees and thus the expenses as estimated by licensees have been approved for FY2017-18 and the details are given in the table below:

Table 31:Approved: Expenses on Energy Efficiency Measures for FY2017-18 (₹ Cr)

Item	Approved by APERC		
	SPDCL	EPDCL	TOTAL
1. Payments to M/s EESL towards DELP	44.43	29.34	73.77
2. Solar pumpsets	36.90	20.00	56.90
3. Energy Efficient pumpsets	--	8.24	8.24
Total	**81.33**	**57.58**	**138.91**

Relief to Victims of Electrical Accidents

238 The Commission has, with the intention to provide relief to the victims of electrical accidents in Andhra Pradesh State, provided a sum of ₹25 Cr as reserve fund from which relief is to be paid to the victims of electrical accidents in accordance with a Regulation that is proposed to be made by the Commission in this regard to be effective from 01.05.2017. The amount of ₹25 Cr is divided between the two licensees in the ratio of 62:38 (the ratio of total fatal accidents during FY2015-16) between SPDCL and EPDCL; ₹15.50 Cr for SPDCL and ₹9.50 Cr for EPDCL. The Commission directs licensees that;

The amount provided in this ARR under the head 'relief to victims of electrical accidents' shall be deposited by licensee concerned into a separate non-drawal bank account in 12 equal monthly instalments, beginning with May 2017 while depositing one instalment in a month for the previous month until April 2018, and the fund shall be used in accordance with the procedure that may be prescribed by a Regulation.

ARR for FY2017-18

239 The Commission, in accordance with the above paragraphs, has placed the ARR at ₹27764 cr (₹18197 cr for SPDCL and ₹9567 cr for EPDCL) for FY2017-18. The ARR approved by the Commission is less by ₹3192 cr compared with the estimate made by licensees at ₹30956 cr for FY2017-18. The details of the approved ARR for FY2017-18 are given in the table below:

Table 32: Aggregate Revenue Requirement for Retail Supply Business for FY2017-18

Item	**APERC Approved (₹ Cr)**		
	SPDCL	**EPDCL**	**STATE**
01. Transmission Cost	846.14	441.12	1287.26
02. SLDC Cost	24.90	12.98	37.89
03. Distribution Cost	2541.10	1522.94	4064.04
04. PGCIL Expenses	255.43	144.31	399.74
05. ULDC Charges	11.75	3.09	14.84
06. Network and SLDC Cost (1+2+3+4+5)	3679.32	2124.44	5803.76
07. Power Purchase / Procurement Cost	14223.82	7,266.98	21490.80
08. Interest on Consumer Security Deposits	184.33	102.9	287.23
09. Supply Margin in Retail Supply Business	12.79	5.72	18.52
10. Other Costs, if any	81.33	57.58	138.91
a) True up Expenses for FY2015-16	0.00	0.00	0.00
b) Energy Efficiency Expenses	81.33	57.58	138.91
11. Supply Cost (7+8+9+10)	14502.27	7433.18	21935.46
12. Expenses for Elect. accidents Compensation	15.50	9.50	25.00
13. Aggregate Revenue Requirement (6+11+12)	**18197.10**	**9567.13**	**27764.22**

CHAPTER - VII
Cost of Service

Introduction

240 The Commission, in this chapter, has computed the Cost of Service (CoS) for different consumer categories for each licensee based on ARR determined for FY2017-18 while considering the views/objections/suggestions of the stakeholders in this regard as explained in chapter-III.

Embedded Cost Method

241 The Commission intends to adopt a fullscale CoS model based on embedded cost method in which the costs are functionalized into demand, energy and customer related. Subsequent to this, these functionalized costs are to be allocated to different consumer categories based on class load and coincidence factors, sales, consumers contracted capacity, transmission contracted capacities of licensees, etc. Once the costs are allocated to different consumer categories, the unit cost of consumers which is known as CoS is computed through dividing the allocated cost with the expected sales to that consumer category.

Licensees' Filings

242 Licensees have filed the information in the form of embedded cost method while adopting the average method (taking the average of morning peak and evening peak). Based on average method, the licensees have computed the CoS for different consumer categories.

243 Based on the views / objections / suggestions received regarding the methodology used for computation of Cost of Service (CoS), the Commission intends to elaborate the embedded cost methodology used for FY 2017-18.

244 The following steps were 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 FY2017-18 is estimated using the load curves and FY 2017-18 projected sales 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 is allocated in proportion to the Non-Coincident Demand of each category.

- **Distribution Cost Allocation**
  - Distribution Costs which consists primarily of Employee Expenses, Interest and Depreciation costs of Distribution Assets, are dependent onthe 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 FY 2017-18.

Commission's View: The Commission has reallocated the costs based on revised sales, ARR while accepting the Embedded Cost Methodology used by the Licensees as the basis.

The Commission recognizes the limitations of this particular Embedded Cost Model used in computing the cost of service in terms of limited sample data and data insufficiency and thus, the CoS cannot be simply related to the tariff fixed in this Tariff Order. At best, these CoS rates are guide posts for consumers and licensees for possible future direction of tariff for retail sale of electricity.

Conclusion

245 The CoS worked out for each consumer category has been used for the purpose of observing the cost and cross subsidy amounts to make decisions on tariff setting, for different consumer categories and to determine the tariff to recover the approved ARR for FY2017-18 in respect of each Licensee. The summary of these calculations for SPDCL and EPDCL is given in the tables below:

Table 33: Coincident Demand (MW) and Non-Coincident Demand (MW) for APEPDCL for FY2017-18

S.No.	Category	Coincident Demand (MW)	Non-Coincident Demand (MW)
Low Tension Supply			
1	Domestic - Category I	750	882
2	Non-domestic Supply - Category II	161	178
3	Industrial Supply - Category III	118	136
4	Cottage Industries - Category IV	0	0
5	Irrigation and Agriculture - Category V	201	390
6	Public Lighting - Category VI	33	40
7	General Purpose - Category VII	11	13
8	Temporary - Category VIII	0	0
	Total Low Tension Supply	**1,275**	**1,638**
High Tension Supply			
9	Industrial Segregated - Cat- I (11KV)	163	187
10	Industrial Segregated - Cat- I (33KV)	184	185
11	Indusl. Segregated - Cat-I (220/132KV)	330	336
12	Indusl. Non-Segregated - Cat- II (11KV)	57	75
13	Indusl. Non-Segregated - Cat- II (33KV)	21	22
14	Indusl. Non-Segre - Cat-II (220/132KV)	19	22
15	Irrigation and Agriculture - Cat-IV (11KV)	1	5
16	Irrigation and Agriculture - Cat-IV (33KV)	5	6
17	Irrigation and Agriculture - Cat-IV (132KV)	21	25
18	Railway Traction - Cat V (132KV)	76	80
19	Colony Consumption (11KV)	3	4
20	Colony Consumption (33KV)	2	2
21	Temporary	0	0
22	RESCOS Cat VI	41	51
Total High Tension Supply		**922**	**999**
Total Demand		**2,197**	**2,637**

Table 34: Coincident Demand (MW) and Non-Coincident Demand (MW) for APSPDCL for FY 2017-18

S.No.	Category	Coincident Demand (MW)	Non-Coincident Demand (MW)
	Low Tension Supply		
1	Domestic - Category I	939	1,396
2	Non-domestic Supply - Category II	228	315
3	Industrial Supply - Category III	243	246
4	Cottage Industries - Category IV	6	6
5	Irrigation and Agriculture - Category V	1,378	1,500
6	Public Lighting - Category VI	84	117
7	General Purpose - Category VII	13	18
8	Temporary - Category VIII	0	0
	Total Low Tension Supply	**2,891**	**3,600**
	High Tension Supply		
9	Industrial Segregated - Cat- I (11KV)	289	291
10	Industrial Segregated - Cat- I (33KV)	503	506
11	Indusl. Segregated - Cat-I (220/132KV)	365	367
12	Indusl. Non-Segregated - Cat- II (11KV)	81	114
13	Indusl. Non-Segregated - Cat- II (33KV)	18	25
14	Indusl. Non-Segre - Cat-II (220/132KV)	5	6
15	Irrigation and Agriculture - Cat-IV (11KV)	14	15
16	Irrigation and Agriculture - Cat-IV (33KV)	17	18
17	Irrigation and Agriculture - Cat-IV (132KV)		49
18	Railway Traction - Cat V (132KV)	63	75
19	Colony Consumption (11KV)	6	6
20	Colony Consumption (33KV)	0	0
21	Temporary	-	-
22	RESCOS Cat VI	47	47
	Total High Tension Supply	**1,407**	**1,518**
	Total Demand	**4,298**	**5,118**

Table 35: Allocation of Expenditure of APEPDCL for FY 2017-18

Cost Description	Demand Related Expenditure (₹ Cr)	Energy Related Expenditure (₹ Cr)	Consumer Related Expenditure (₹ Cr)	Total Expenditure (₹Cr)
Power Purchase Cost	2209.56	5057.42	-	7266.98
Transmission + PGCIL + ULDC + SLDC Costs	601.49	-	-	601.49
Distribution Cost	1218.35	-	304.59	1522.94
Supply Margin	5.72	-	-	5.72
Interest on Consumption Deposit	-	102.90	-	102.90
Others	57.58	-	-	57.58
Expense for Elec. accidents Compensation			9.50	9.50
Total	**4092.71**	**5160.32**	**314.09**	**9567.13**

Table 36 : Allocation of Expenditure of APSPDCL for FY 2017-18

Cost Description	Demand Related Expenditure (₹ Cr)	Energy Related Expenditure (₹ Cr)	Consumer Related Expenditure (₹ Cr)	Total Expenditure (₹ Cr)
Power Purchase Cost	4232.97	9990.84	-	14223.81
Transmission + PGCIL + ULDC + SLDC Costs	1138.22	-	-	1138.22
Distribution Cost	2032.88	-	508.22	2541.10
Supply Margin	12.79	-	-	12.79
Interest on Consumption Deposit	-	184.33	-	184.33
Others	81.33	-	-	81.33
Expense for Elec. accidents Compensation	-	-	15.50	15.50
Total	**7498.20**	**10175.17**	**523.72**	**18197.10**

Table 37: APEPDCL Cost of Service (CoS) for FY2017-18

S.No.	Category	Sales (MU)	ARR / Cost Allocation (₹ Cr)				CoS (₹/Unit)
			Demand Related	Energy Related	Consumer Related	Total ARR / Cost	
1	Domestic - Category I	5,381.03	1,429.47	1,646.17	269.29	3,344.93	6.22
2	Non-domestic Supply - Category II	1,029.55	298.89	316.69	25.34	640.92	6.23
3	Industrial Supply - Category III	937.78	223.08	290.53	1.92	515.53	5.50
4	Cottage Industries - Category IV	2.11	0.50	0.65	0.09	1.25	5.91
5	Irrigation and Agriculture - Category V	2,090.27	359.08	630.52	12.20	1,001.80	4.79
6	Public Lighting - Category VI	211.97	64.01	74.73	2.54	141.27	6.66
7	General Purpose - Category VII	68.33	20.63	24.09	2.51	47.24	6.91
8	Temporary - Category VIII	0.90	0.27	0.32	0.00	0.59	6.58
	Total Low Tension Supply	**9,721.95**	**2,395.93**	**2,983.70**	**313.90**	**5,693.54**	**5.86**
9	Industrial Segregated - Cat- I (11KV)	1,386.08	345.54	405.14	0.09	750.76	5.42
10	Industrial Segregated - Cat- I (33KV)	1,475.38	337.74	416.98	0.01	754.73	5.12
11	Indusl. Segregated - Cat-I (220/132KV)	2,840.73	525.75	780.25	0.00	1,306.01	4.60
12	Indusl. Non-Segregated - Cat- II (11KV)	442.25	137.33	129.27	0.07	266.66	6.03
13	Indusl. Non-Segregated - Cat- II (33KV)	166.57	37.55	47.08	0.00	84.63	5.08
14	Indusl. Non-Segre - Cat-II (220/132KV)	169.98	38.25	46.69	0.00	84.94	5.00
15	Irrigation and Agriculture - Cat-IV (11KV)	23.42	8.05	6.85	0.01	14.90	6.36
16	Irrigation and Agriculture - Cat-IV (33KV)	41.91	18.62	11.84	0.00	30.47	7.27
17	Irrigation and Agriculture - Cat-IV (132KV)	188.88	44.62	51.88	0.00	96.50	5.11
18	Railway Traction - Cat V (132KV)	638.30	149.58	175.32	0.00	324.90	5.09
19	Colony Consumption (11KV)	23.56	5.90	6.88	0.00	12.78	5.43
20	Colony Consumption (33KV)	12.23	2.46	3.57	0.00	6.03	4.93
21	Temporary	0.52	0.62	0.15	0.00	0.77	14.93
22	RESCOS Cat VI	324.46	44.79	94.72	0.00	139.51	4.30
	Total High Tension Supply	**7,734.27**	**1,696.78**	**2,176.62**	**0.19**	**3,873.59**	**5.01**
	Total (LT+HT)	**17,456.21**	**4,092.72**	**5,160.32**	**314.09**	**9,567.13**	**5.48**

Table 38: APSPDCL Cost of Service (CoS) for FY2017-18

S.No.	Category	Sales (MU)	ARR / Cost Allocation (₹ Cr)				CoS (₹/Unit)
			Demand Related	Energy Related	Consumer Related	Total ARR / Cost	
1	Domestic - Category I	8,460.14	2,077.41	2,719.18	405.09	5,201.68	6.15
2	Non-domestic Supply - Category II	1,862.52	489.04	600.83	39.16	1,129.04	6.06
3	Industrial Supply - Category III	1,640.75	463.79	533.56	3.66	1,001.01	6.10
4	Cottage Industries - Category IV	40.37	11.41	13.13	0.59	25.13	6.23
5	Irrigation and Agriculture - Category V	8,741.73	1,500.14	2,760.84	67.68	4,328.66	4.95
6	Public Lighting - Category VI	645.21	180.84	229.18	4.71	414.73	6.43
7	General Purpose - Category VII	100.45	28.15	35.68	2.52	66.36	6.61
8	Temporary - Category VIII	1.25	0.35	0.44	0.00	0.79	6.35
	Total Low Tension Supply	**21,492.41**	**4,751.14**	**6,892.84**	**523.42**	**12,167.41**	**5.66**
9	Industrial Segregated - Cat- I (11KV)	2,106.72	592.48	643.57	0.16	1,236.22	5.87
10	Industrial Segregated - Cat- I (33KV)	3,793.74	881.39	1,120.09	0.02	2,001.50	5.28
11	Indusl. Segregated - Cat-I (220/132KV)	2,844.88	639.38	812.09	0.00	1,451.48	5.10
12	Indusl. Non-Segregated - Cat- II (11KV)	709.65	186.24	216.79	0.08	403.11	5.68
13	Indusl. Non-Segregated - Cat- II (33KV)	161.08	39.48	47.56	0.00	87.05	5.40
14	Indusl. Non-Segre - Cat-II (220/132KV)	43.03	8.39	12.28	0.00	20.68	4.80
15	Irrigation and Agriculture - Cat-IV (11KV)	84.39	33.78	25.78	0.02	59.58	7.06
16	Irrigation and Agriculture - Cat-IV (33KV)	104.13	39.30	30.74	0.00	70.05	6.73
17	Irrigation and Agriculture - Cat-IV (132KV)	301.46	87.04	86.05	0.00	173.09	5.74
18	Railway Traction - Cat V (132KV)	591.46	168.65	168.84	0.00	337.49	5.71
19	Colony Consumption (11KV)	41.81	9.65	12.77	0.00	22.42	5.36
20	Colony Consumption (33KV)	2.80	0.84	0.86	0.00	1.69	6.04
21	Temporary	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
22	RESCOS Cat VI	343.52	60.41	104.91	0.00	165.33	4.81
	Total High Tension Supply	**11,128.62**	**2,747.05**	**3,282.33**	**0.30**	**6,029.67**	**5.42**
	Total (LT+HT)	**32,621.04**	**7,498.19**	**10,175.17**	**523.72**	**18,197.08**	**5.58**

Table 39: ALL DISCOMS – Cost of Service (CoS) for FY 2017-18

S.No.	Category	Sales (MU)	ARR / Cost Allocation (₹ Cr)				CoS (₹/Unit)
			Demand Related	Energy Related	Consumer Related	Total ARR / Cost	
1	Domestic - Category I	13,841.17	3,506.89	4,365.34	674.39	8,546.62	6.17
2	Non-domestic Supply - Category II	2,892.07	787.94	917.53	64.50	1,769.96	6.12
3	Industrial Supply - Category III	2,578.53	686.86	824.09	5.58	1,516.54	5.88
4	Cottage Industries - Category IV	42.48	11.91	13.78	0.69	26.38	6.21
5	Irrigation and Agriculture - Category V	10,832.00	1,859.22	3,391.35	79.88	5,330.46	4.92
6	Public Lighting - Category VI	857.18	244.84	303.91	7.25	556.01	6.49
7	General Purpose - Category VII	168.79	48.79	59.77	5.03	113.59	6.73
8	Temporary - Category VIII	2.15	0.62	0.76	0.00	1.39	6.45
	Total Low Tension Supply	**31,214.36**	**7,147.07**	**9,876.54**	**837.33**	**17,860.94**	**5.72**
9	Industrial Segregated - Cat- I (11KV)	3,492.80	938.02	1,048.71	0.25	1,986.98	5.69
10	Industrial Segregated - Cat- I (33KV)	5,269.12	1,219.13	1,537.07	0.03	2,756.23	5.23
11	Indusl. Segregated - Cat-I (220/132KV)	5,685.61	1,165.13	1,592.34	0.01	2,757.48	4.85
12	Indusl. Non-Segregated - Cat- II (11KV)	1,151.90	323.57	346.05	0.14	669.77	5.81
13	Indusl. Non-Segregated - Cat- II (33KV)	327.65	77.03	94.63	0.01	171.67	5.24
14	Indusl. Non-Segre - Cat-II (220/132KV)	213.02	46.64	58.97	0.00	105.61	4.96
15	Irrigation and Agriculture - Cat-IV (11KV)	107.81	41.83	32.63	0.03	74.49	6.91
16	Irrigation and Agriculture - Cat-IV (33KV)	146.04	57.93	42.59	0.00	100.52	6.88
17	Irrigation and Agriculture - Cat-IV (132KV)	490.34	131.66	137.93	0.00	269.60	5.50
18	Railway Traction - Cat V (132KV)	1,229.76	318.23	344.16	0.00	662.39	5.39
19	Colony Consumption (11KV)	65.37	15.55	19.65	0.00	35.20	5.39
20	Colony Consumption (33KV)	15.04	3.29	4.43	0.00	7.72	5.13
21	Temporary	0.52	0.62	0.15	0.00	0.77	14.93
22	RESCOS Cat VI	667.98	105.20	199.64	0.00	304.84	4.56
	Total High Tension Supply	**18,862.94**	**4,443.83**	**5,458.95**	**0.48**	**9,903.26**	**5.25**
	Total (LT+HT)	**50,077.25**	**11,590.91**	**15,335.49**	**837.81**	**27,764.22**	**5.54**

CHAPTER – VIII
REVENUE AND REVENUE GAP AT LICENSEES' PROPOSED TARIFF

Introduction

246 The Commission in this chapter has recomputed the revenue gap for FY2017-18 based on revised sales, ARR and total revenue from all sources, while taking the tariff as proposed by licensees for FY2017-18 as the basis. The tariff determination is an exercise to recover the approved revenue requirement though receipts/revenue from various streams with other non-tariff objectives such as energy conservation, cost reflection in tariffs, reduction of cross subsidies etc., so that the licensees are able to meet the expenditure. In short, the primary objective of tariff setting, as far as licensees are concerned, is to fix the tariff in such a manner that the approved revenue requirement will be recovered from the consumers for the tariff year/period.

Revenue from Tariffs and Other Sources

247 The licensees get the revenue from tariff in two ways namely consumption charges (such as energy, fixed, customer and minimum) and other sources (such as recoveries from power theft, interest income and other miscellaneous receipts) which are incidental to the main business and such non-tariff receipts would not be substantial.

248 The licensees have filed non-tariff income for FY2017-18 at ₹265.05 Cr (SPDCL: ₹130.79 Cr and EPDCL: ₹134.26 Cr). In addition the Commission has reckoned a part of delayed payment surcharge (from the licensees' annual accounts for FY2015-16) as non-tariff income as substantial amounts are consistently earned by DISCOMs under that head over the years. The details of non-tariff income approved by the Commission for FY2017-18 are as follows:

Table 40: Non-tariff Income for FY2017-18

Item	Non-tariff Income (₹ Cr)		
	SPDCL	EPDCL	TOTAL
1. Filed by Licensees	130.79	134.26	**265.05**
2. Approved by the Commission	362.13	226.26	**588.39**

249 The licensees have computed/estimated the revenue from current tariff (consumption charges and non-tariff income) on sales forecast/estimate of 50,588 MU made by them and arrived at the revenue gap at ₹8,064.95 Cr for FY2017-18. The licensees have proposed tariffs to reduce the revenue gap by ₹1,127.63 Cr, resulting in net revenue gap of ₹6,937.32 Cr and these details are given in the table below:

Table 41: Revenue Requirement and Revenue Gap for FY2017-18 as per Licensees' Filings (₹ Cr)

Item	Licensee		
	SPDCL	EPDCL	TOTAL
1. Aggregate Revenue Requirement	20177.25	10779.24	30956.49
2. Revenue from Proposed Tariff	14570.71	9448.47	24019.18
3. Revenue Gap (1-2)	5606.54	1330.78	6937.32

250 Based on 50,077 MU sales volume approved by the Commission, the revenue at the tariff proposed by licensees has been recomputed at ₹24918.74 Cr for FY2017-18 and these details are given in the table below:

Table 42: Revised Sales and Revenue for FY2017-18 (at the tariff proposed by Licensees)

Category		Sales in MU			Revenue, ₹ Crs.		
		SPDCL	EPDCL	Total	SPDCL	EPDCL	Total
LT-I	Domestic	8460.14	5381.03	13841.17	3425.93	2097.60	5523.53
LT-II	Others	1862.52	1029.55	2892.07	1977.76	1111.18	3088.94
LT-III	Industry	1640.75	937.78	2578.53	1096.90	587.01	1683.91
LT-IV	Cottage Industries & Agro Based Activities	40.37	2.11	42.48	19.28	1.49	20.78
LT-V	Agriculture	8741.73	2090.27	10832.00	112.60	33.76	146.35
LT-VI	Street Lighting, PWS & NTR Sujala Padhakam	645.21	211.97	857.18	398.26	133.86	532.11
LT-VII	General Purpose	100.45	68.33	168.79	81.44	54.17	135.61
LT-VIII	Temporary Supply	1.25	0.90	2.15	1.05	0.82	1.87
HT-I	Industry	8745.33	5702.19	14447.52	6423.26	4306.99	10730.25
HT-II	Others	860.58	726.59	1587.17	820.58	769.67	1590.25
HT-III	Public Infrastructure and Tourism	53.20	52.21	105.40	49.42	44.16	93.57
HT-IV	Lift Irrigation	489.98	254.21	744.19	342.86	172.59	515.45
HT-V	Railway Traction	591.46	638.30	1229.76	383.14	358.58	741.72
HT-VI	Townships and Residential Colonies	44.61	35.79	80.41	28.17	27.33	55.51
HT-VII	Green Power	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
HT-VIII	Temporary Supply	0.00	0.52	0.52	0.00	19.24	19.24
HT-IX	RESCOs	343.52	324.46	667.98	13.06	26.59	39.64
Total		**32621.09**	**17456.22**	**50077.30**	**15173.69**	**9745.04**	**24918.74**

251 Based on the ARR approved by the Commission and revenue recomputed for FY2017-18[11], the revenue gap has been worked out at ₹2,845.49 Cr for both licensees. It is to be noted that while SPDCL has the revenue deficit at ₹3,023.40 Cr whereas EPDCL has the revenue surplus at ₹177.92 Cr for FY2017-18 at the tariff proposed by licensees and these details are given in the table below:

Table 43: Revenue Requirement and Revenue Gap for FY2017-18 (Rs. Cr)

Item	**Licensee**		
	SPDCL	**EPDCL**	**TOTAL**
1. Aggregate Revenue Requirement (Approved)	18197.10	9567.13	27764.22
2. Revenue from Tariff *	15173.69	9745.04	24918.74
3. Revenue Gap (1-2)	**3023.40**	**-177.92**	**2845.49**
*on sales approved by the Commission for FY2017-18 at the tariff proposed by licensees for FY2017-18.			

252 To sum up, the revenue gap has been reduced by ₹4,091.83 Cr as a result of determination of ARR based on revised sales and computation of revenue based on revised sales at the tariff proposed by licensees for FY2017-18 and these details are given in the table below:

Table 44: Revenue Gap for FY2017-18 (₹ Cr)

Revenue Gap	**Licensee**		
	SPDCL	**EPDCL**	**TOTAL**
1. At proposed tariffs as per Licensees' Filings	5606.54	1330.78	6937.32
2. At Licensees' proposed tariffs as per APERC Computations*	3023.40	-177.92	2845.49
3. Difference (1-2)	**2583.13**	**1508.70**	**4091.83**
*on sales approved by the Commission for FY2017-18 at the tariff proposed by licensees for FY2017-18.			

[11] *See Chapter-VI*

CHAPTER- IX
REFERENCE TARIFF SCHEDULE

Introduction

253 The Commission in this Chapter, after examination of the tariff proposed by the licensees for FY2017-18, stakeholders' views/objections/suggestions thereon and other aspects such as the revenue gap, cross subsidies and external subsidy availability, has prepared a Reference Tariff Schedule (RTS) as a prelude to determination of full cost recovery tariff in Chapter-XI. In this RTS, the Commission has incorporated the rates/charges as deemed fit considering all relevant aspects and recomputed the revenue gap for FY2017-18.

Rate Proposals for FY2017-18

254 **Simplification of Tariff Structure:** The licensees claimed to have made an attempt for simplification of tariff structure adhering to the suggestions made by the committee constituted by the Ministry of Power, Govt. of India for simplification of tariff structure / reduction of tariff categories of the consumers. The licensees have proposed to simplify the existing tariff structure by reducing the existing 17 categories, 51 subcategories and 21 slabs to 16 categories, 35 subcategories and 18 slabs. The committee in fact has yet to submit its report.

255 **Annual consumption limits in the domestic groups:** The licensees have also proposed to modify the annual consumption limits in the domestic consumer groups.

256 **Tariff rationalization:** The licensees have proposed for rationalization of tariff to recover the fixed cost obligation to the generating stations through fixed / demand charge from the consumers and proposed reduction in energy charges.

257 **Demand charge for domestic category:** The licensees newly proposed fixed charge for domestic consumers with connected load above 1 KW.

258 **Customer Charges:** The licensees have proposed to increase / modify the customer charges for all consumer categories.

259 **Delayed Payment Surcharge:** The licensees have proposed to increase / modify the delayed payment surcharge for all consumer categories.

260 **Other charges:** The licensees have proposed to revise other miscellaneous charges.

261 The licensees in their filings have assessed that due to increase in demand charge with reduction in energy charge it is expected to get a nominal tariff increase of around 3.5% to 4% on average for each category. These tariff proposals by the licensees are expected to result in additional revenue to the extent of Rs. 1127.64 Cr.

262 The Commission having examined the stakeholders' views/objections/suggestions and the licensees' responses and the revenue gap of ₹2845.49 cr for FY2017-18 computed in Chapter-VIII, has decided to:

Retain the existing tariff structure as against the licensees' proposed "simplification" of tariff categories as the time tested existing structure is one with which consumers are comfortably acquainted and the proposals do not result in any real simplification.

Retain the current limits in the annual consumption of domestic consumer groups to enable a reasonable degree of certainity in the minds of the consumers about their possible liability for electricity charges and as the reasons for grouping made last year continue to be relevant even now.

Exempt certain socially and economically deserving consumer categories from the tariff hike proposed by the licensees, either in full or in part;

Reasonably restrict the hike in energy charges to an affordable 3% to 4% for the remaining consumer categories, as the licensees themselves have projected their own proposals to be affecting a hike of 3.79% only (which when illustratively calculated for different categories appears to be much much higher).

Not to increase the fixed / demand charge as filed by the licensees for purported recovery of fixed charge liabilities to the generators, which may result in abnormal tariff shock to many consumer categories. However, the Commission has reckoned the need to increase fixed / demand charges to reasonable levels appropriately to reduce the licensees' liabilities in power procurement to a bearable level. Accordingly, the Commission has approved the fixed / demand charge for the consumer categories at a balanced level.

Retain the existing delayed payment charges while reasonably revising the other miscellaneous charges.

LT Category - I: Domestic

263 The Commission has not accepted the licensees' proposal to reduce annual consumption limits of the domestic groups and decided to continue the existing annual consumption limits of the groups which was so classified only last year on the premise that the minimum electricity consumption of even the poor and low income groups has increased significantly over the years which is not a luxury but a necessity. The Commission has not approved any fixed charge for domestic consumers which will be a heavy burden on them. Also, the Commission has not accepted to increase energy charges for Group-B consumers who are most likely to be average middle class consumers with limited incomes. The Commission has approved to increase energy charges by 3% for Group-C consumers only with no increase in the energy charges for Group-A and Group-B consumers.

LT Category - II: Others (Previously Non-Domestic / Commercial)

264 The Commission, with a view to protect the interests of small and petty traders, rural artisans, traditional professions like village barbers, washermen etc. and other such small and tiny shops or enterprises, has decided to exempt all the Non-Domestic/Commercial consumers with the consumption up to 50 units/month from the increase in energy charge and fixed charge for FY2017-18. The increase in energy charge has been approved at 4% and reasonable increase in fixed charge for the consumers with consumption above

50 units/month. The licensees have proposed to rename this category to LT Cat-II: Others and the same was approved by the Commission as the consumers in this category embrace people in many walks of life and not merely people in commercial activity.

LT Category - III: Industry

265 The Commission has approved 3% increase in energy charge for all the sub-categories in the industrial category with reasonable increase in demand charge for FY2017-18, thus taking care not to cripple the industry and limiting the hike to acceptable levels.

LT Category - IV: Cottage Industries and Agro Based Industries

266 The Commission, with a view to protect the interest of rural artisans and traditional professionals such as goldsmiths, carpenters, blacksmiths, dhobighats etc. has not accepted the proposed tariff hike for cottage industries and kept the current rates unchanged for FY2017-18.

LT Category - V: Agriculture

267 Licensees have not proposed any increase in the tariff applicable to this category of consumers for FY2017-18. The Commission while reckoning the statement of Government of Andhra Pradesh with regard to subsidies payable by it for this consumer category, has included rates proposed by licensees in the reference tariff schedule for FY2017-18.

LT Category - VI: Street Lighting, PWS and NTR Sujala Padhakam

268 The licensees have proposed uniform energy charge and demand charge for both street lights and PWS irrespective of type of local bodies. The Commission has not accepted the proposals of the licensees and kept the tariff structure unchanged with 4% increase in energy charge and reasonable increase in fixed charge for FY2017-18. The Commission accepted the licensees' proposal of no change in tariff for NTR sujala Padhakam for FY2017-18.

LT Category - VII: General Purpose

269 The Commission has not accepted tariff as proposed by the licensees for this category. The Commission has decided to increase energy charge by 4% for LT-VII(A): General purpose consumers and at 3% for LTVII(B): Religious Places for FY2017-18 with reasonable increase in the fixed charge, as any logical reasoning for claiming the various changes in tariff proposed by the licensees to be answering the description of rationalization is absent.

HT Consumer Categories: Energy and Demand Charges

270 The licensees have proposed tariff with considerable increase in demand charge and reduction in energy charge for HT-I: Industry, HT-II: Others, HT-III: Public Infrastructure and Tourism and HT-VI: Townships and Residential Colonies. The Commission, after having examined the views / objections of all the stakeholders has approved increase in the energy charge by 3% to 4% with reasonable increase in the fixed charge for FY2017-18 as any rationale is not furnished for the abnormal increases proposed in the name of rationalisation.

HT Railway Traction

271 The licensees have proposed tariff with reduction in energy charge and to introduce demand charge for FY2017-18. The Commission has been addressed subsequent to the ARR and FPT filings informing that the Railways which were accorded deemed licensee status by the National Tariff Policy, 2016 may opt for open access without paying any cross subsidy surcharge which will make the DISCOMS incur huge revenue loss. The Railways were not agreeing even for the reduced tariff proposed by the licensees and proposed to have the tariff fixed at ₹4.70/kVAh. The minutes of the earlier meeting held by the JMD/AP Transco with Railways on 23.02.2017 were enclosed to the letter dated 22.03.2017. The minutes referred to the Railways getting power at a cost of ₹4.70/kWh in Maharashtra and Gujarat and ₹4.32/unit in Chattisgarh. Though the APPCC put a rider that the Commission should make suitable arrangements to adjust the revenue loss loading it on other categories of consumers, it clearly stated that the APDISCOMs do not have any objections to consider the request of the Railways if the Cost of Service is fully recovered otherwise. The Commission decided to accept the same in public interest and the interest of the State with a slight modification in the energy charges to be fixed at ₹3.55/kVAh to make the relationship more viable in economic terms which avoids huge revenue loss to the power surplus DISCOMs due to loss of a 200 MW consumer. Full cost recovery as a whole was however ensured by the Tariff Order.

HT Lift Irrigation, Agriculture and CPWS Schemes

272 The licensees have proposed for tariff with reduction in the energy charge and to introduce demand charge for FY2017-18. While not accepting the licensees' proposal, the Commission has decided to increase energy charge by 4% for FY2017-18.

Other Proposals: Hike in Consumption Deposit

273 The licensees have repeated proposal to increase the consumption deposit from the current level of two months to 75 days equivalent consumption for FY2017-18 as proposed in the previous ARR filings. In the Tariff Order for FY2016-17, the Commission while not accepting the similar proposal made by the licensees, advised the licensees to initiate appropriate regulatory steps if they desire so. The Commission's decision in the Tariff Order for FY2016-17 is unchanged.

Other Proposals: Cross Subsidy Surcharge & Additional Surcharge

274 Licensees have proposed to levy cross subsidy surcharge and additional surcharge for FY2017-18. The Commission has determined the cross subsidy surcharge based on the revised ARR and Tariffs, while deferring the consideration of grant of any additional surcharge to an appropriate application adequately supported by data and material, if the licensees choose to file such an application.

Others: Charges for Rural Electric Cooperatives (RESCOs)

275 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 FY2017-18. Pending finalization of the bulk supply rate by the Commission, the Commission has adopted the bulk supply rate applicable for FY2016-17 on provisional basis for FY2017-18. Appropriate adjustments will be carried out on determination of bulk supply rate for RESCOs for FY2017-18.

Other Charges: Customer Charges

276 The licensees have proposed to increase the customer charges for major consumer categories and proposed for simplification of the customer charges structure. The Commission has revised the customer charges reasonably while retaining the current structure.

Reference Tariff Schedule (RTS)

277 The Commission, with the rates fixed above in this Chapter, has accordingly prepared a Reference Tariff Schedule (RTS) for FY 2017-18. This tariff schedule reflects the well-considered view of the Commission with regard to charges/rates for all consumer categories after considering views/objections/suggestions of stakeholders, licensees' proposed tariff and GoAP's willingness to provide subsidies under section 65 of the Electricity Act, 2003. The complete RTS for FY2017-18 is given below:

Reference Tariff Schedule(RTS) for FY2017-18 (Rates / Charges as fixed by APERC for FY 2017-18)				
Consumer Categories	**Fixed / Demand Charges per month**		**Energy Charge**	
	₹/ kVA	**₹/HP/kW**	**Billing Unit**	**₹/Unit**
(1)	**(2)**	**(3)**	**(4)**	(5)
LT Category-I : Domestic (All)				
Group A: Consumption < = 900 Units				
0-50			kWh	**1.45**
51-100			kWh	**2.60**
101-200			kWh	**3.60**
Above 200			kWh	**6.90**
Group B: Consumption (< =2700 and > 900 units)				
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**

Reference Tariff Schedule(RTS) for FY2017-18 (Rates / Charges as fixed by APERC for FY 2017-18)				
Consumer Categories	**Fixed / Demand Charges per month**		**Energy Charge**	
	₹/ kVA	**₹/HP/kW**	**Billing Unit**	**₹/Unit**
(1)	**(2)**	**(3)**	**(4)**	(5)
Group C: Consumption >2700 units				
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**
LT Category-II: Others				
LT-II(A): 0-50 units	55.00	55/kW	kWh/kVAh	**5.40**
LT II (B): Above 50 Units/Month				
0-50	75.00	75/kW	kWh/kVAh	**6.90**
51-100	75.00	75/kW	kWh/kVAh	**7.69**
101-300	75.00	75/kW	kWh/kVAh	**9.06**
301-500	75.00	75/kW	kWh/kVAh	**9.61**
Above 500	75.00	75/kW	kWh/kVAh	**10.19**
LT II (C): Advertising Hoardings	75.00	75/kW	kWh/kVAh	**12.28**
LT II (D): Function Halls/Auditoriums			kWh/kVAh	**11.77**
LT Category-II: Industry				
(i) Industry(General)	75.00	75/kW	kWh/kVAh	**6.71**
Seasonal Industries	75.00	75/kW	kWh/kVAh	**7.45**
(ii) Aquaculture and Animal Husbandry	30.00	30/kW	kWh/kVAh	**3.86**
(iv) Poultry Hatcheries and Poultry Feed Mixing Plants	75.00	75/kW	kWh/kVAh	**4.89**
(iii) Sugarcane crushing	30.00	30/kW	kWh/kVAh	**3.86**
(v) Mushroom & Rabbit Farms	75.00	75/kW	kWh/kVAh	**5.91**
(vi) Floriculture in Green House	75.00	75/kW	kWh/kVAh	**5.91**
LT Category-IV: Cottage Industries & Agro Based Activities				
Cottage Industries		20/kW	kWh	**3.75**
Agro Based Activities		20/kW	kWh	**3.75**
LT Category-V: Agriculture				
Cat-V(A): Agriculture with DSM measures				
Corporate Farmers & IT Assesses			kWh	**2.50**
Wet Land Farmers (Holdings >2.5 acre)		525/HP/Year*	kWh	**0.50**
Dry Land Farmers (Connections > 3 nos.)		525/HP/Year*	kWh	**0.50**
Wet Land Farmers (Holdings <= 2.5 acre)		0.00	kWh	**0.00**
Dry Land Farmers (Connections <= 3 nos.)		0.00	kWh	**0.00**

Reference Tariff Schedule(RTS) for FY2017-18 (Rates / Charges as fixed by APERC for FY 2017-18)				
Consumer Categories	**Fixed / Demand Charges per month**		**Energy Charge**	
	₹/ kVA	**₹/HP/kW**	**Billing Unit**	**₹/Unit**
(1)	**(2)**	**(3)**	**(4)**	(5)
Cat-V(B): Agriculture with Non-DSM measures				
Corporate Farmers & IT Assesses			kWh	**3.50**
Wet Land Farmers (Holdings >2.5 acre)		1050/HP/Year*	kWh	**1.00**
Dry Land Farmers (Connections > 3 nos.)		1050/HP/Year*	kWh	**1.00**
Wet Land Farmers (Holdings <= 2.5 acre)		525/HP/ Year*	kWh	**0.50**
Dry Land Farmers (Connections <= 3 nos.)		525/HP/Year*	kWh	**0.50**
Cat-V(C): Others				
Salt farming units with Connected Load upto 15HP		20/HP	kWh	**3.70**
Rural Horticulture Nurseries upto 25 HP		20/HP	kWh	**3.70**
LT Category-VI: Street Lighting, PWS Schemes & NTR Sujala Pathakam				
Cat-VI (A): Street Lighting				
Panchayats		75/kW	kWh	**5.98**
Municipalities		75/kW	kWh	**6.53**
Muncipal Corporations		75/kW	kWh	**7.09**
Cat-VI (B): PWS Schemes				
Panchayats		75/HP	kWh/kVAh	**4.87**
Muncipalities		75/HP	kWh/kVAh	**5.98**
Corporations		75/HP	kWh/kVAh	**6.53**
Cat-VI (C): NTR Sujala Pathakam		10/HP	kWh	**4.00**
LT Category-VII: General Purpose				
Cat-VII (A): General Purpose	30.00	30/kW	kWh/kVAh	**7.28**
Cat-VII (B): Religious Places				
With CL <= 2 Kw		30/kW	kWh/kVAh	**4.84**
With CL >2 Kw	30.00	30/kW	kWh	**5.04**
LT Category-VIII : Temporary Supply	30.00	30/kW	kWh/kVAh	**10.50**
HT Category- I (A) : Industry				
132 kV & Above	475/kVA		kVAh	**5.44**
33 Kv	475/kVA		kVAh	**5.87**
11 Kv	475/kVA		kVAh	**6.33**
Lights & Fans				
132 kV & Above			kVAh	**5.44**
33 Kv			kVAh	**5.87**
11 Kv			kVAh	**6.33**
Colony consumption				
132 kV & Above			kVAh	**6.32**
33 Kv			kVAh	**6.32**
11 Kv			kVAh	**6.32**
Seasonal Industries				
132 kV & Above	475/kVA		kVAh	**6.72**
33 Kv	475/kVA		kVAh	**6.98**
11 Kv	475/kVA		kVAh	**7.66**

Reference Tariff Schedule(RTS) for FY2017-18 (Rates / Charges as fixed by APERC for FY 2017-18)				
Consumer Categories	**Fixed / Demand Charges per month**		**Energy Charge**	
	₹/ kVA	**₹/HP/kW**	**Billing Unit**	**₹/Unit**
(1)	**(2)**	**(3)**	**(4)**	(5)
Industry, ToD				
132 kV & Above			kVAh	**6.49**
33 Kv			kVAh	**6.92**
11 Kv			kVAh	**7.38**
HT Category- I (B): Energy Intensive Industries				
132 kV & Above			kVAh	**4.95**
33 Kv			kVAh	**5.37**
11 Kv			kVAh	**5.82**
HT Category- I (C) : Aquaculture and Animal Husbandry				
132 kV & Above	30/kVA		kVAh	**3.86**
33 Kv	30/kVA		kVAh	**3.86**
11 Kv	30/kVA		kVAh	**3.86**
HT Category- I (D): Poultry Hatcheries and Poultry Feed Mixing Plants				
132 kV & Above	475/kVA		kVAh	**4.89**
33 Kv	475/kVA		kVAh	**4.89**
11 Kv	475/kVA		kVAh	**4.89**
HT Category- II (A): Others				
132 kV & Above	475/kVA		kVAh	**6.72**
33 Kv	475/kVA		kVAh	**6.98**
11 Kv	475/kVA		kVAh	**7.66**
Others, ToD				
132 kV & Above			kVAh	**7.77**
33 Kv			kVAh	**8.03**
11 Kv			kVAh	**8.71**
HT Category- II (B): Religious Places				
132 kV & Above	30/kVA		kVAh	**5.03**
33 Kv	30/kVA		kVAh	**5.03**
11 Kv	30/kVA		kVAh	**5.03**
HT Category- II (C): Function Halls/Auditoriums				
132 kV & Above			kVAh	**11.77**
33 Kv			kVAh	**11.77**
11 Kv			kVAh	**11.77**
HT Category- III: Public Infrastructure and Tourism				
132 kV & Above	475/kVA		kVAh	**6.38**
33 Kv	475/kVA		kVAh	**6.69**
11 Kv	475/kVA		kVAh	**7.30**
Public Infrastructure and Tourism, ToD				
132 kV & Above			kVAh	**7.43**
33 Kv			kVAh	**7.74**
11 Kv			kVAh	**8.35**

Reference Tariff Schedule(RTS) for FY2017-18 (Rates / Charges as fixed by APERC for FY 2017-18)				
Consumer Categories	**Fixed / Demand Charges per month**		**Energy Charge**	
	₹/ kVA	**₹/HP/kW**	**Billing Unit**	**₹/Unit**
(1)	**(2)**	**(3)**	**(4)**	(5)
HT Category- IV (A): Govt. Lift Irrigation				
132 kV & Above			kVAh	**5.82**
33 Kv			kVAh	**5.82**
11 Kv			kVAh	**5.82**
HT Category- IV (A): Private Lift Irrigation and Agriculture				
132 kV & Above			kVAh	**5.82**
33 Kv			kVAh	**5.82**
11 Kv			kVAh	**5.82**
HT Category- IV (B): Composite Protected Water Supply Schemes				
132 kV & Above			kVAh	**4.89**
33 kV			kVAh	**4.89**
11 kV			kVAh	**4.89**
HT Category- V: Railway Traction	300/kVA		kVAh	**3.55**
HT Category- VI: Town Ships and Residential Colonies				
132 kV & Above	75/kVA		kVAh	**6.32**
33 kV	75/kVA		kVAh	**6.32**
11 kV	75/kVA		kVAh	**6.32**
HT Category- VII: Green Power				
132 kV & Above	**Deleted**			
33 kV				
11 kV				
HT Category- VIII: Temporary Supply				
132 kV & Above	1.5 times tariff of corresponding HT consumer Category			
33 kV				
11 kV				
HT Category- IX: RESCOs **				
Anakapalli			kVAh	**1.38**
Cheepurupalli			kVAh	**0.22**
Kuppam			kVAh	**0.24**
*** Equivalent flat tariff** **** 2016-17 tariff and this tariff will be marginally revised for FY2017-18 later**				

Revenue and Revenue Gap at Reference Tariff Schedule (RTS)

278 The Commission has recomputed the revenue from tariffs in accordance with the RTS at ₹24064.23 Cr. (which is less by ₹854.51 Cr) compared to ₹24918.74 Cr revenue at tariffs proposed by the licensees during FY2017-18. The revenue gap at the RTS will be ₹3700.00 Cr. during FY2017-18 and if this revenue gap is not met either through increase in rates in RTS or from external subsidies, the licensees would incur financial loss to the tune of ₹3700.00 Cr. The details of revenue, ARR and revenue gap at RTS are given in the table below:

Table 45: Revenue and Revenue Gap at Reference Tariff Schedule for FY2017-18 (₹ Cr)

Category		Revenue		
		SPDCL	EPDCL	Total
1. Revenue		**14794.21**	**9270.02**	**24064.23**
LT-I	Domestic	3281.19	2016.88	5298.07
LT-II	Others	1918.46	1060.64	2979.10
LT-III	Industry	1036.97	545.89	1582.85
LT-IV	Cottage Industries & Agro Based Activities	16.84	0.97	17.80
LT-V	Agriculture	100.28	26.86	127.15
LT-VI	Street Lighting, PWS & NTR Sujala Padhakam	389.62	129.75	519.37
LT-VII	General Purpose	78.33	52.83	131.16
LT-VIII	Temporary Supply	1.33	0.97	2.30
HT-I	Industry	6431.77	4121.36	10553.13
HT-II	Others	836.89	734.20	1571.09
HT-III	Public Infrastructure and Tourism	50.87	47.34	98.21
HT-IV	Lift Irrigation	292.90	152.27	445.17
HT-V	Railway Traction	318.59	310.88	629.47
HT-VI	Townships and Residential Colonies	29.63	24.14	53.77
HT-VII	Green Power	0.00	0.00	0.00
HT-VIII	Temporary Supply	0.00	6.49	6.49
HT-IX	RESCOs	10.31	38.43	48.74
2. ARR / Cost		**18197.10**	**9567.13**	**27764.22**
3. Revenue Gap (2-1)		**3402.89**	**297.10**	**3700.00**

CHAPTER – X
FULL COST RECOVERY TARIFF DETERMINATION

Introduction

279 At the Reference Tariff Schedule (RTS) (as determined in Chapter – IX of this Order), the licensees will not be able to recover ₹3700.00 Cr of the total approved ARR of ₹27764.22 Cr during FY2017-18. 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 FY2017-18 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 ₹3700.00 Cr.

Classification of Consumer Categories

280 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 FY2017-18.

Subsidized: Consumer categories for whom the revenues at RTS are less than allocated costs during FY2017-18.

Allocation of Available Surplus

281 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 LT-V: Agricultural Consumers.

282 In Stage-II, the remaining surplus has been allocated in full to LT-V: Agricultural Consumers. Even after allocation of the available surplus toLT-V: Agriculture, this consumer category has the total deficit of ₹3700.00 Cr comprising of ₹3402.89 Cr in SPDCL and ₹297.10 Cr in EPDCL during FY2017-18.

Revision of Charges/Rates for LT-V: Agriculture

283 To recover the remaining deficit of ₹3700.00 Cr the energy charges/rates for LT-V: Agriculture have been revised uniformly for all sub categories at ₹3.99/unit in SPDCL and ₹1.52/unit in EPDCL with which the licensees will be able to recover the revenue requirement in full during FY2017-18.

284 These revised rates for LT-V: Agriculture 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 FY2017-18. The revenue at FCRTS, approved ARR and revenue gap for FY2017-18 are given in the table below:

Table 46: Revenue and Revenue Gap at FCRTS for FY2017-18 (₹ Cr)

Category		Revenue		
		SPDCL	EPDCL	Total
1. Revenue		**18197.10**	**9567.13**	**27764.22**
LT-I	Domestic	3281.19	2016.88	5298.07
LT-II	Others	1918.46	1060.64	2979.10
LT-III	Industry	1036.97	545.89	1582.85
LT-IV	Cottage Industries & Agro Based Activities	16.84	0.97	17.80
LT-V	Agriculture	3503.17	323.97	3827.14
LT-VI	Street Lighting, PWS & NTR Sujala Padhakam	389.62	129.75	519.37
LT-VII	General Purpose	78.33	52.83	131.16
LT-VIII	Temporary Supply	1.33	0.97	2.30
HT-I	Industry	6431.77	4121.36	10553.13
HT-II	Others	836.89	734.20	1571.09
HT-III	Public Infrastructure and Tourism	50.87	47.34	98.21
HT-IV	Lift Irrigation	292.90	152.27	445.17
HT-V	Railway Traction	318.59	310.88	629.47
HT-VI	Townships and Residential Colonies	29.63	24.14	53.77
HT-VII	Green Power	0.00	0.00	0.00
HT-VIII	Temporary Supply	0.00	6.49	6.49
HT-IX	RESCOs	10.31	38.43	48.74
2. ARR / Cost		**18197.10**	**9567.13**	**27764.22**
3. Revenue Gap (2-1)		**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**

285 The FCRTS determined by the Commission for FY2017-18 is given in the table below:

Table 47: Full Cost Recovery Tariff Schedule (FCRTS) for FY2017-18

Full Cost Recovery Tariff Schedule (FCRTS) for FY2017-18 (Rates / Charges as determined by APERC for FY 2017-18)				
Consumer Categories	**Fixed / Demand Charges per month**		**Energy Charge**	
	₹/ kVA	**₹/HP/kW**	Billing Unit	**₹/Unit** SPDCL & EPDCL
(1)	**(2)**	**(3)**	**(4)**	(5)
LT Category-I : Domestic (All)				
Group A: Consumption < = 900 Units				
0-50			kWh	**1.45**
51-100			kWh	**2.60**
101-200			kWh	**3.60**
Above 200			kWh	**6.90**
Group B: Consumption (< =2700 and > 900 units)				
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: Consumption >2700 units				
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**
LT Category-II : Others				
LT-II(A): 0-50 units	55.00	55/kW	kWh/kVAh	**5.40**
LT II (B): Above 50 Units/Month				
0-50	75.00	75/kW	kWh/kVAh	**6.90**
51-100	75.00	75/kW	kWh/kVAh	**7.69**
101-300	75.00	75/kW	kWh/kVAh	**9.06**
301-500	75.00	75/kW	kWh/kVAh	**9.61**
Above 500	75.00	75/kW	kWh/kVAh	**10.19**
LT II (C): Advertising Hoardings	75.00	75/kW	kWh/kVAh	**12.28**
LT II (D): Function Halls/Auditoriums			kWh/kVAh	**11.77**

Full Cost Recovery Tariff Schedule (FCRTS) for FY2017-18
(Rates / Charges as determined by APERC for FY 2017-18)

Consumer Categories	Fixed / Demand Charges per month		Energy Charge		
	₹/ kVA	₹/HP/kW	Billing Unit	₹/Unit SPDCL & EPDCL	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
LT Category-III : Industry					
(i) Industry(General)	75.00	75/kW	kWh/kVAh	**6.71**	
Seasonal Industries	75.00	75/kW	kWh/kVAh	**7.45**	
(ii) Aquaculture and Animal Husbandry	30.00	30/kW	kWh/kVAh	**3.86**	
(iv)Poultrry Hatcheries and Poultry Feed Mixing Plants	75.00	75/kW	kWh/kVAh	**4.89**	
(iii) Sugarcane crushing	30.00	30/kW	kWh/kVAh	**3.86**	
(v) Mushroom & Rabbit Farms	75.00	75/kW	kWh/kVAh	**5.91**	
(vi) Floriculture in Green House	75.00	75/kW	kWh/kVAh	**5.91**	
LT Category-IV: Cottage Industries & Agro Based Activities					
Cottage Industries		20/kW	kWh	**3.75**	
Agro Based Activities		20/kW	kWh	**3.75**	
LT Category-V : Agriculture				**SPDCL**	**EPDCL**
Cat-V(A) : Agriculture with DSM measures					
Corporate Farmers & IT Assesses			kWh	**3.99**	**1.52**
Wet Land Farmers (Holdings >2.5 acre)		525/HP/Year*	kWh	**3.99**	**1.52**
Dry Land Farmers (Connections > 3 nos.)		525/HP/Year*	kWh	**3.99**	**1.52**
Wet Land Farmers (Holdings <= 2.5 acre)		0.00	kWh	**3.99**	**1.52**
Dry Land Farmers (Connections <= 3 nos.)		0.00	kWh	**3.99**	**1.52**
Cat-V(B) : Agriculture with Non-DSM measures					
Corporate Farmers & IT Assesses			kWh	**3.99**	**1.52**
Wet Land Farmers (Holdings >2.5 acre)		1050/HP/Year*	kWh	**3.99**	**1.52**
Dry Land Farmers (Connections > 3 nos.)		1050/HP/Year*	kWh	**3.99**	**1.52**
Wet Land Farmers (Holdings <= 2.5 acre)		525/HP/Year*	kWh	**3.99**	**1.52**
Dry Land Farmers (Connections <= 3 nos.)		525/HP/Year*	kWh	**3.99**	**1.52**
Cat-V(C) : Others					
Salt farming units with Connected Load upto 15HP		20/HP	kWh	**3.99**	**1.52**
Rural Horticulture Nurseries		20/HP	kWh	**3.99**	**1.52**
LT Category-VI : Street Lighting, PWS Schemes & NTR Sujala Pathakam					
Cat-VI (A) : Street Lighting					
Panchayats		75/kW	kWh	**5.98**	
Municipalities		75/kW	kWh	**6.53**	
Muncipal Corporations		75/kW	kWh	**7.09**	
Cat-VI (B) : PWS Schemes					
Panchayats		75/HP	kWh/kVAh	**4.87**	
Muncipalities		75/HP	kWh/kVAh	**5.98**	
Corporations		75/HP	kWh/kVAh	**6.53**	
Cat-VI (C) : NTR Sujala Pathakam		10/HP	kWh	**4.00**	

Full Cost Recovery Tariff Schedule (FCRTS) for FY2017-18 (Rates / Charges as determined by APERC for FY 2017-18)				
Consumer Categories	**Fixed / Demand Charges per month**		**Energy Charge**	
	₹/ kVA	**₹/HP/kW**	Billing Unit	**₹/Unit** SPDCL & EPDCL
(1)	**(2)**	**(3)**	**(4)**	(5)
LT Category-VII : General Purpose				
Cat-VII (A) : General Purpose	30.00	30/kW	kWh/kVAh	**7.28**
Cat-VII (B) : Religious Places				
With CL <= 2 kW		30/kW	kWh/kVAh	**4.84**
With CL >2 kW	30.00	30/kW	kWh	**5.04**
LT Category-VIII : Temporary Supply	30.00	30/kW	kWh/kVAh	**10.50**
HT Category- I (A) : Industry				
132 kV & Above	475/kVA		kVAh	**5.44**
33 kV	475/kVA		kVAh	**5.87**
11 kV	475/kVA		kVAh	**6.33**
Lights & Fans				
132 kV & Above			kVAh	**5.44**
33 kV			kVAh	**5.87**
11 kV			kVAh	**6.33**
Colony consumption				
132 kV & Above			kVAh	**6.32**
33 kV			kVAh	**6.32**
11 kV			kVAh	**6.32**
Seasonal Industries				
132 kV & Above	475/kVA		kVAh	**6.72**
33 kV	475/kVA		kVAh	**6.98**
11 kV	475/kVA		kVAh	**7.66**
Industry, ToD				
132 kV & Above			kVAh	**6.49**
33 kV			kVAh	**6.92**
11 kV			kVAh	**7.38**
HT Category- I (B) : Energy Intensive Industries				
132 kV & Above			kVAh	**4.95**
33 kV			kVAh	**5.37**
11 kV			kVAh	**5.82**
HT Category- I (C) : Aquaculture and Animal Husbandry				
132 kV & Above	30/kVA		kVAh	**3.86**
33 kV	30/kVA		kVAh	**3.86**
11 kV	30/kVA		kVAh	**3.86**
HT Category- I (D) : Poultry Hatcheries and Poultry Feed Mixing Plants				
132 kV & Above	475/kVA		kVAh	**4.89**
33 kV	475/kVA		kVAh	**4.89**
11 kV	475/kVA		kVAh	**4.89**

Full Cost Recovery Tariff Schedule (FCRTS) for FY2017-18 (Rates / Charges as determined by APERC for FY 2017-18)				
Consumer Categories	**Fixed / Demand Charges per month**		**Energy Charge**	
	₹/ kVA	**₹/HP/kW**	Billing Unit	**₹/Unit** SPDCL & EPDCL
(1)	**(2)**	**(3)**	**(4)**	(5)
HT Category- II (A) : Others				
132 kV & Above	475/kVA		kVAh	**6.72**
33 kV	475/kVA		kVAh	**6.98**
11 kV	475/kVA		kVAh	**7.66**
Others, ToD				
132 kV & Above			kVAh	**7.77**
33 kV			kVAh	**8.03**
11 kV			kVAh	**8.71**
HT Category- II (B) : Religious Places				
132 kV & Above	30/kVA		kVAh	**5.03**
33 kV	30/kVA		kVAh	**5.03**
11 kV	30/kVA		kVAh	**5.03**
HT Category- II (C) : Function Halls/Auditoriums				
132 kV & Above			kVAh	**11.77**
33 kV			kVAh	**11.77**
11 kV			kVAh	**11.77**
HT Category- III : Public Infrastructure and Tourism				
132 kV & Above	475/kVA		kVAh	**6.38**
33 kV	475/kVA		kVAh	**6.69**
11 kV	475/kVA		kVAh	**7.30**
Public Infrastructure and Tourism, ToD				
132 kV & Above			kVAh	**7.43**
33 kV			kVAh	**7.74**
11 kV			kVAh	**8.35**
HT Category- IV (A) : Govt. Lift Irrigation				
132 kV & Above			kVAh	**5.82**
33 kV			kVAh	**5.82**
11 kV			kVAh	**5.82**
HT Category- IV (A) : Private Lift Irrigation and Agriculture				
132 kV & Above			kVAh	**5.82**
33 kV			kVAh	**5.82**
11 kV			kVAh	**5.82**
HT Category- IV (B) : Composite Protected Water Supply Schemes				
132 kV & Above			kVAh	**4.89**
33 kV			kVAh	**4.89**
11 kV			kVAh	**4.89**

Full Cost Recovery Tariff Schedule (FCRTS) for FY2017-18 (Rates / Charges as determined by APERC for FY 2017-18)				
Consumer Categories	**Fixed / Demand Charges per month**		**Energy Charge**	
	₹/ kVA	**₹/HP/kW**	Billing Unit	**₹/Unit** SPDCL & EPDCL
(1)	**(2)**	**(3)**	**(4)**	(5)
HT Category- V : Railway Traction	300/kVA		kVAh	**3.55**
HT Category- VI : Town Ships and Residential Colonies				
132 kV & Above	75/kVA		kVAh	**6.32**
33 kV	75/kVA		kVAh	**6.32**
11 kV	75/kVA		kVAh	**6.32**
HT Category- VII : Green Power				
132 kV & Above	**Deleted**			
33 kV				
11 kV				
HT Category- VIII : Temporary Supply				
132 kV & Above	1.5 times tariff of corresponding HT consumer Category			
33 kV				
11 kV				
HT Category- IX : RESCOs **				
Anakapalle			kVAh	**1.38**
Chipuruapalle			kVAh	**0.22**
Kuppam			kVAh	**0.24**
*** Equivalent flat tariff** **** 2016-17 tariff and this tariff will be marginally revised for FY 2017-18 later**				

286 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 FY2017-18 for retail sale of electricity to generate the revenue to meet the approved ARR for FY2017-18.

CHAPTER – XI
RETAIL SUPPLY TARIFF SCHEDULE

Communication to Government of Andhra Pradesh

287 The Commission has informed the Government of Andhra Pradesh (GoAP) on 18.03.2017 with regard to requirement of external subsidy of ₹3700.00 Cr for FY2017-18 towards subsidy to LT-V: Agricultural consumer category to maintain the rates as mentioned in Reference Tariff Schedule with all relevant calculations including the details of Full Cost Recovery Tariff Schedule for FY2017-18.

Provision of Subsidy by Government of Andhra Pradesh

288 The GoAP, in response to the letter from the Commission on 18-03-2017, has communicated its approval on 27-03-2017 for providing a sum of ₹3700.00 Cr towards subsidy for LT-V: Agricultural consumer category. Out of the subsidy amount of ₹3700 Cr agreed to be provided by the State Government, the APSPDCL shall get ₹3402.90 Cr and the APEPDCL shall get ₹297.10 Cr.

Determination of Tariff for Retail Sale of Electricity for FY2017-18

289 The Commission, in accordance with the decisions enumerated in earlier chapters and in accordance with and approval of GoAP for providing subsidy, hereby determines the Tariff for Retail Sale of Electricity (with charges/rates mentioned in Reference Tariff Schedule with minor modifications) with terms and conditions applicable with effect from 01-04-2017 to 31-03-2018 in respect of two distribution licensees (SPDCL and EPDCL) in the State of Andhra Pradesh and three Rural Electricity Co-operative Societies in the State, as hereunder:

TARIFF FOR RETAIL SALE OF ELECTRICITY DURING FY2017-18
(Applicable with effect from 01-04-2017 to 31-03-2018 in respect of two Distribution Licensees (SPDCL and EPDCL) and Three RESCOs in the State of Andhra Pradesh).

Consumer Category	Energy Unit	Fixed Charge	Energy Charge
		(₹/Month)	(₹/Unit)
LT Category-I: DOMESTIC (Telescopic)			
Group A: Annual Consumption <=900 Units during FY2016-17			
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 FY2016-17			
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 FY2016-17			
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**
LT Category-II: OTHERS			
LT Category -II (A): Upto 50 Units/Month	kWh/kVAh	55/kW	**5.40**
LT Categor-II(B): Above 50 Units/Month			
0-50	kWh/kVAh	75/kW	**6.90**
51-100	kWh/kVAh		**7.69**
101-300	kWh/kVAh		**9.06**
301-500	kWh/kVAh		**9.61**
Above 500	kWh/kVAh		**10.19**
LT Category-II(C): ADVERTISEMENT HOARDINGS	kWh/kVAh	75/kW	**12.28**
LT Category-II(D): Function Halls/ Auditoriums	kWh/kVAh	Nil	**11.77**
LT Category-III: INDUSTRY			
Industry (General)	kWh/kVAh	75/kW	**6.71**
Seasonal Industries (off season)	kWh/kVAh	75/kW	**7.45**
Aquaculture and Animal Husbandry	kWh/kVAh	30/kW	**3.86**
Sugarcane crushing	kWh/kVAh	30/kW	**3.86**
Mushroom & Rabbit Farms	kWh/kVAh	75/kW	**5.91**
Floriculture in Green House	kWh/kVAh	75/kW	**5.91**
Poultry Hatcheries & Poultry Feed mixing plants	kWh/kVAh	75/kW	**4.89**

Consumer Category	Energy Unit	Fixed Charge	Energy Charge
		(₹/Month)	(₹/Unit)
LT Category-IV: COTTAGE INDUSTRIES & OTHERS			
a) Cottage Industries Upto 10 HP	kWh	20/kW	**3.75**
b) Agro Based Activity upto 10 HP	kWh	20/kW	**3.75**
LT Category-V: AGRICULTURE			
LT Category-V(A): AGRICULTURE WITH DSM MESURES			
Corporate Farmers & IT Assesses	kWh		**2.50**
Wet Land Farmers (Holdings >2.5acre)	kWh	525/HP/Year*	**0.50**
Dry Land Farmers (Connections > 3 nos.)	kWh	525/HP/Year*	**0.50**
Wet land Farmers (Holdings ≤ 2.5 Acre)	kWh		0.00
Dry Land Farmers (Connections ≤ 3 nos.)	kWh		0.00
LT Category-V (B): AGRICULTURE WITHOUT DSM MEASURES			
Corporate Farmers & IT Assesses	kWh		**3.50**
Wet Land Farmers (Holdings >2.5acre)	kWh	1050/HP/Year*	**1.00**
Dry Land Farmers (Connections > 3 nos.)	kWh	1050/HP/Year*	**1.00**
Wet land Farmers (Holdings ≤ 2.5 Acre)	kWh	525/HP/Year*	**0.50**
Dry Land Farmers (Connections ≤ 3 nos.)	kWh	525/HP/Year*	**0.50**
LT Category-V (C): OTHERS			
Salt Farming units upto 15 HP	kWh	20/HP	**3.70**
Rural Horticulture Nurseries upto 25 HP	kWh	20/HP	**3.70**
LT Category-VI: STREET LIGHTING AND PWS			
LT Category-VI(A): STREET LIGHTING			
Panchayats	kWh	75/kW	**5.98**
Municipalities	kWh	75/kW	**6.53**
Municipal Corporations	kWh	75/kW	**7.09**
LT Category-VI(B): PWS SCHEMES			
Panchayats	kWh/kVAh	75/HP	**4.87**
Municipalities	kWh/kVAh	75/HP	**5.98**
Municipal Corporations	kWh/kVAh	75/HP	**6.53**
LT Category-VI(C): NTR Sujala Padhakam	kWh/kVAh	10/HP	**4.00**
LT Category-VII: GENERAL			
LT Category-VII(A): GENERAL PURPOSE	kWh/kVAh	30/kW	**7.28**
LT Category-VII(B): RELIGIOUS PLACES			
(i) RELIGIOUS PLACES (CL ≤ 2 kW)	kWh	30/kW	**4.84**
(ii) RELIGIOUS PLACES (CL > 2 kW)	kWh	30/kW	**5.04**
LT Category-VIII: TEMPORARY SUPPLY	kWh/kVAh	30/kW	**10.50**

Consumer Category	Energy Unit	Fixed Charge	Energy Charge
		(₹/Month)	(₹/Unit)
HT Category-I: INDUSTRY			
HT Category-I(A): INDUSTRY GENERAL			
11 Kv	kVAh	475/kVA	**6.33**
33 Kv	kVAh	475/kVA	**5.87**
132 kV & Above	kVAh	475/kVA	**5.44**
INDUSTRIAL COLONIES			
11 Kv	kVAh		**6.32**
33 Kv	kVAh		**6.32**
132 kV & Above	kVAh		**6.32**
TIME OF DAY TARIFFS (6 PM to 10 PM)			
11 Kv	kVAh		**7.38**
33 Kv	kVAh		**6.92**
132 kV & Above	kVAh		**6.49**
SEASONAL INDUSTRIES (off season Tariff)			
11 Kv	kVAh	475/kVA	**7.66**
33 Kv	kVAh	475/kVA	**6.98**
132 kV & Above	kVAh	475/kVA	**6.72**
HT Category-I(B): ENERGY INTENSIVE INDUSTRIES			
11 Kv	kVAh		**5.82**
33 Kv	kVAh		**5.37**
132 kV & Above	kVAh		**4.95**
HT Category-I(C): AQUA CULTURE AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY	kVAh	30/kVA	**3.86**
HT Category-I(D): POULTRY HATCHERIES AND POULTRY FEED MIXING PLANTS	kVAh	475/kVA	**4.89**
HT Category-II			
HT Category-II (A): Others			
11 Kv	kVAh	475/kVA	**7.66**
33 Kv	kVAh	475/kVA	**6.98**
132 kV & Above	kVAh	475/kVA	**6.72**
TIME OF DAY TARIFFS (6 PM to 10 PM)			
11 Kv	kVAh		**8.71**
33 Kv	kVAh		**8.03**
132 kV & Above	kVAh		**7.77**
HT II (B) Religious Places	kVAh	30/kVA	**5.03**
HT II (C) Function Halls/Auditoriums	kVAh	Nil	**11.77**
HT Category-III: PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND TOURISM			
11 Kv	kVAh	475/kVA	**7.30**
33 Kv	kVAh	475/kVA	**6.69**
132 kV & Above	kVAh	475/kVA	**6.38**

Consumer Category	Energy Unit	Fixed Charge (₹/Month)	Energy Charge (₹/Unit)
TIME OF DAY TARIFFS (6 PM to 10 PM)			
11 Kv	kVAh		**8.35**
33 Kv	kVAh		**7.74**
132 kV & Above	kVAh		**7.43**
HT Category-IV: Govt., LIFT IRRIGATION, AGRICULTURE AND CPWS			
Govt. and Private Lift Irrigation & Agriculture	kVAh	0	**5.82**
Composite Water Supply Schemes (CPWS)	kVAh	0	**4.89**
HT Category-V: RAILWAY TRACTION	kVAh	300/kVA	**3.55**
HT Category-VI: TOWNSHIPS AND RESIDENTIAL COLONIES	kVAh	75/kVA	**6.32**
HT Category-VIII: TEMPORARY SUPPLY		1.5 times of corresponding HT Category	
RURAL ELECTIRC CO-OPERATIVES			
Anakapalli	kWh	Separate order will be issued	
Cheepurupalli	kWh		
Kuppam	kWh		

* Equivalent flat rate tariff per year

** The above determined rates for LT Cat-V agriculture are contingent on payment of subsidy as agreed by the Govt., of A.P., failing which, the rates contained in the full cost recovery tariff schedule will become operative.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Applicable with effect from 01-04-2017 to 31-3-2018 in respect of the two Distribution Licensees and three RESCOs in the State of A.P.)

The L.T. Tariffs determined in PART 'A' and H.T. Tariffs determined in 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'

1. LT TARIFFS

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 75 kW/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.

1.1 LT CATEGORY-I: DOMESTIC

Applicability

This tariff is applicable for supply of electricity for lights and fans and other 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.

The LT Domestic consumers are divided into three groups, viz., LT-I(A), LT-I(B), and LT-I(C). The sub category LT-I (A) shall be applicable to the consumers having consumption of 900 units and below during the previous tariff year. The sub category LT-I (B) shall be applicable to the consumers having consumption of above 900 units and up to 2700 units during the previous tariff year. The sub category LT-I (C) shall be applicable to the consumers having consumption of above 2700 units during the previous tariff year.

LT Category-I: Domestic	
Consumption during the previous Tariff Year	**Energy Charge (₹/kWh)**
Category-I Domestic	
Group A: Consumption < =900 Units	
0-50	1.45
51-100	2.60
101-200	3.60
Above 200	6.90
Group B: Consumption (> 900 and < =2700 units)	
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	
0-50	2.68
51-100	3.35
101-200	5.42
201-300	7.11
301-400	7.98
401-500	8.52
Above 500 units	9.06
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

1.2 LT CATEGORY–II: OTHERS

The LT Category-II Other consumers are divided into four groups viz., LT-II(A), LT-II(B), LT-II(C) and LT-II(D).

1.2.1 LT CATEGORIES: II(A) and II(B)

Applicability

a) Consumers who undertake Non-Domestic activity.

b) Consumers who undertake Commercial activity.

c) Consumers who do not fall in any other LT category i.e. LT-I, LT-II(C), LT-II(D), LT-III to LT-VII categories.

d) Consumers who avail supply of energy for lighting, fans, heating, air conditioning and power appliances in 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.

e) Educational Institutions run by individuals, Non-Government Organisations or Private Trusts and their student hostels are also classified under this category.

LT II (A) shall be applicable to the consumers having consumption of 50 units and below per month.
LT II (B) shall be applicable to the consumers having consumption of above 50 units per month.

LT Category-II (A) & II(B): Others		
Consumer Category	**Fixed charges (₹/kW/Month)**	**Energy Charge (₹/Unit) (kVAh/kWh)**
LT-II: Others		
LT II(A) : Up to 50 Units/Month	55.00	5.40
LT II(B): Above 50 Units / Month		
First 50	75.00	6.90
51-100		7.69
101-300		9.06
301-500		9.61
Above 500		10.19
Monthly minimum charges:		
Single Phase Supply		₹ 65/month
Three Phase Supply		₹ 200/month

1.2.2 LT CATEGORY–II(C): ADVERTISING HOARDINGS

Applicability

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.

LT Category II(C): Advertising Hoardings		
Consumption	**Fixed charges (₹/kW/Month)**	**Energy Charge (₹/kVAh/kWh)**
For all kWh or kVAh units	75.00	12.28
Monthly minimum energy charges: ₹ 300 / month		

1.2.3 LT CATEGORY–II(D): FUNCTION HALLS / AUDITORIUMS

Applicability

This tariff is applicable to Function Halls/Auditoriums/Marriage Halls.

LT Category II (D): Function Halls/Auditoriums/Marriage Halls		
Consumption	**Fixed charges (₹/kW/Month)**	**Energy Charge (₹/kVAh/kWh)**
For all kWh or kVAh units	Nil	11.77

1.3 LT CATEGORY-III: INDUSTRY

Applicability

The tariffs are 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 for 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, theaters, cinemas, bus stations, railway stations and other similar premises, notwithstanding any manufacturing, processing or preserving goods for sale.

This tariff will also apply to:

i. 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.
ii. 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.
iii. The Information Technology (IT) units identified and approved by the Consultative Committee on IT Industry (CCITI) constituted by GoAP.
iv. News paper printing units.
v. Poultry Hatcheries and Poultry Feed Mixing Plants.
vi. Mushroom production units, Rabbit Farms other than those coming under LT Category-IV.
vii. Floriculture in Green Houses.
viii. Sugar cane crushing.
ix. Aqua culture and Animal husbandry, such as Poultry Farms, Pisiculture, Prawn Culture and Dairy Farms etc.

1.3.1 LT CATEGORY-III : INDUSTRY

Description	Fixed charges (₹/kW/Month)	Energy Charge (₹/Unit) (kVAh/kWh)
i) Industry(General)	75.00	6.71
ii) Aqua Culture and Animal Husbandry	30.00	3.86
iii) Sugarcane crushing	30.00	3.86
iv) Poultry Hatcheries and Poultry Feed Mixing Plants	75.00	4.89
v) Mushroom & Rabbit Farms	75.00	5.91
vi) Floriculture in Green House	75.00	5.91
Notes: a) 1 HP = 0.75 kW b) For the purpose of billing, 1 kVA shall be treated as being equal to 1kW c) If the metering is on HT side, 1% of total energy consumed shall be deducted from recorded energy for the purpose of billing. d) No manufacturing / production certification shall be required, if the poultry farm has no in-house manufacturing activity such as feed mills. Poultry farms are exempted from general condition of 5 kW minimum loads for releasing the three phase supply.		
No monthly minimum energy charges		

1.3.2 LT CATEGOR-III: SEASONAL INDUSTRIES

Where a consumer avails supply of energy under LT Category – III for manufacture of sugar or ice or salt, decorticating, seed processing, fruit processing, ginning and pressing, cotton seed oil mills, tobacco processing and re-drying 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 in a year, 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:

LT CATEGORY-III: Seasonal Industries	
Fixed charges on 30% of Contracted Load or Recorded Demand, whichever is higher (₹/kW/Month)	**Energy Charge For all kWh or kVAh units (₹/kVAh/kWh)**
75.00	7.45
No monthly minimum energy charges	

During seasonal period, the consumer shall be billed under LT-III Industry (General) category. If the metering is on HT side, 1% of total energy consumed shall be deducted from recorded energy for the purpose of billing.

1.4 LT CATEGORY-IV

1.4.1 LT CATEGORY – IV (A): COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

Applicability

Applicable for supply of energy to Dhobighats & bonafide (as certified by D.E(Operations)) Small Cottage Industries specifically power looms, Carpentry, Blacksimthy, 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 having connected load not exceeding 10 HP including incidental lighting in the premises.

LT Category – IV (A): Cottage Industries	
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
Note: i) Units which exceed 10 HP connected load shall be billed at tariff specified for LT- III Industrial Category. ii) **No monthly minimum Energy charges.**	

1.4.2 LT CATEGORY – IV (B): AGRO BASED ACTIVITIES

Applicability

This tariff is applicable to bonafide (as certified by DE/Operations) small agro based industrial units covering Sisal fiber extraction co-operative units, Vermiculture, Sericulture, Mushroom growing, 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).

LT Category – IV (B): Agro Based Activities	
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
Note: i) Units which exceed 10 HP connected load shall be billed at tariff specified for LT – III Industrial Category. ii) **No monthly minimum energy charges.**	

1.5. LT CATEGORY-V: AGRICULTURAL

1.5.1 LT CATEGORY-V (A): AGRICULTURAL WITH DSM MEASURES

Category	Purpose	Fixed charges	Energy Charge ₹/kWh
With DSM Measures	Corporate Farmers & IT Assessee	0.00	2.50
	Wet Land Farmers (Holdings>2.5 acre)	*₹ 525/HP/Year	0.50
	Dry Land Farmers (Connections>3 nos.)	* ₹ 525/HP/Year	0.50
	Wet Land Farmers (Holdings<=2.5 acre)	0	0
	Dry Land Farmers (Connections<=3nos.)	0	0
• **No monthly minimum energy charges.**			
* Equivalent flat rate tariff			

1.5.2 LT CATEGORY-V(B) : AGRICULTURAL WITHOUT DSM MEASURES

Category	Purpose	Fixed charges	Energy Charge ₹/kWh
Without DSM measures	Corporate Farmers & IT Assessee	0	3.50
	Wet Land Farmers (Holdings >2.5 acre)	*₹1050/HP/Year	1.00
	Dry Land Farmers (Connections>3 nos.)	*₹ 1050/HP/Year	1.00
	Wet Land Farmers (Holdings<=2.5 acre)	*₹ 525/HP/Year	0.50
	Dry Land Farmers (Connections<=3 nos.)	*₹ 525/HP/Year	0.50
• **No monthly minimum energy charges.**			
* Equivalent flat rate tariff			

Note:

1.5.2 (a) In case of LT Lift Irrigation schemes which are under paying category, the DISCOMs shall extend free power supply upto 1200 units per HP per annum on annual basis and shall issue bills for payment of additional units consumed over and above 1200 units per HP per annum at the rate of Rs. 4.92/unit.

(Reference order: Letter no. E-229/DD(Dist)/2015, Dated: 24-10-2016)

1.5.2 (b) 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 meter and supply free power upto 1200 units per HP per annum on annual basis and issue bills for the consumption above 1200 units per HP per annum and charge at the rate of Rs. 4.92/unit.

(Reference order: Letter No. E-229/DD-Dist/2015, Dated 05-02-2016)

1.5.3 LT CATEGORY–V(C) : OTHERS

Description	Fixed charges (₹/Month)	Energy Charge (₹/kWh)
Salt farming units with Connected Load upto 15 HP $	20/HP	3.70
Rural Horticulture Nurseries with Connected Load upto 25 HP #	20/HP	3.70
$ -Units with connected load more than 15 HP shall be billed under LT Category III – Industrial General tariff. # -Units with connected load more than 25 HP shall be billed under LT Category III – Industrial General tariff.		
• **No monthly minimum energy charges.**		

1.6 LT CATEGORY-VI: STREET LIGHTING, PWS SCHEMES & NTR SUJALA PADHAKAM

Applicability

Applicable for supply of energy for lighting on public roads, streets, through fare including parks, markets, cart-stands, taxi stands, bridges, PWS schemes in the Local Bodies viz., Panchayats/ Municipalities / Municipal Corporations and NTR Sujala Padhakam (Drinking water schemes notified by the Government of AP and/or concerned statutory authority). Metering is compulsory irrespective of tariff structure. The Composite Water Supply Schemes (CWSS) operated and/or maintained by local bodies (Panchayats, Municipalities and Corporations) shall be billed at LT-VI(B): PWS scheme tariff.

1.6.1 LT CATEGORY-VI (A): STREET LIGHTING

Category	Fixed Charges ₹/month	Energy Charges ₹/kWh
Panchayats	75/kW	5.98
Municipalities		6.53
Municipal Corporations		7.09

1.6.2 LT CATEGORY – VI (B): PWS SCHEMES

Category	Fixed Charge (₹ /Month)	Energy Charge (₹/kVAh or kWh)
Panchayats	₹ 75/HP	4.87
Municipalities	₹ 75/HP	5.98
Municipal Corporations	₹ 75/HP	6.53
• **No minimum energy charges.**		

1.6.3 LT CATEGORY – VI (C): NTR SUJALA PADHAKAM

Energy Unit	Fixed Charge (₹/Month)	Energy Charge (₹/kVAh or kWh)
kWh/kVAh	10/HP	4.00
• **No minimum energy charges.**		

1.7 LT CATEGORY-VII

1.7.1 LT CATEGORY–VII (A): GENERAL PURPOSE

Applicability

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 on a no profit basis, recognized service institutions and registered old age homes.

Fixed Charges ₹/kW/month	**Energy Charges** ₹/kVAh or kWh
30.00	7.28
Monthly Minimum Energy charges	
Single Phase Supply	₹ 50 per month
Three Phase Supply	₹ 150 per month
Note: Tri vector 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.	

1.7.2 LT CATEGORY-VII (B) : RELIGIOUS PLACES

Applicability

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 (₹/Unit) (kVAh/kWh)**
i) Upto 2 kW contracted load	30.00	4.84
ii) Above 2 kW contracted load	30.00	5.04
• **No monthly minimum energy charges.**		

1.8 L.T. CATEGORY-VIII: TEMPORARY SUPPLY

Fixed Charges ₹/kW/month	**Energy Charges** ₹/kVAh or kWh
30.00	10.50
Minimum energy charges	₹125 per kW or part thereof of contracted load for first 30 days or part thereof and ₹ 75 per kW or part thereof of contracted load for every subsequent period of 15 days or part thereof.
Note: 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.	

2. LT SUPPLY - GENERAL CONDITIONS

2.1 General Conditions of LT Tariff

1. UP to 5 kW of Contracted Load, supply will be extended on single phase only.
2. The Licensee shall have the right to classify or re-classify the category of supply of energy to any premises under an appropriate category of LT Tariff.

2.2 Additional Charges for delayed payment

a) 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.

b) In case of LT-I (all sub-groups), LT-II(A) and LT-IV, if payment is made after due date, the consumers are liable to pay, Delayed Payment Surcharge (DPS) per month at the rates given in table below.

LT-I(A)	₹ 10/month
LT-I(B), LT I(C), LT-II(A) & LT-IV	₹ 25/month

c) In case of LT-II(B), LT-II(C), LT-II (D), LT-III, LT-VI and LT-VII, the Licensee shall levy Delayed Payment Surcharge (DPS) on monthly consumption charges only at the rate of 5 paise/ ₹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 installments, 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.

d) If the C.C. bills amount is not paid within 15 days from the due date, the power supply is liable for disconnection.

e) 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 CATEGORYWISE SPECIFIC CONDITIONS OF LT TARIFF

3.1 LT CATEGORY – I: DOMESTIC

a) If electricity supplied in domestic premises is required to be used for non-domestic or commercial purposes, a separate connection should be taken for such loads under LT Category-II, failing which the entire supply shall be charged under LT Category-II tariff, apart from liability for penal charges as per the General Terms and Conditions of the Supply.

b) For common services like Water supply, common lights in corridors and supply for lifts in multistoried buildings, consumes shall be billed electricity charges as follows:

i. At L.T. Category- LT-I(B) / LT-I(C), if the plinth area occupied by the domestic consumers is 50% or more of the total plinth area.

ii. At L.T. Category- II(B), if the plinth area occupied by the domestic consumers is less than 50% of the total plinth area.

c) Single Point LT services released to residential complexes of State Government/Central Government Departments under specific orders of Licensee with Contracted Load/Connected Load in excess of 56kW/75HP shall be billed under LT-I 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:

i) Orders are applicable to Police Quarters and other State/Central Government residential complexes specifically sanctioned by the Licensee.

ii) Provided that, it is at the request of the designated officer, who shall give an unconditional undertaking that he will pay up the bill for C.C. charges to the Licensee irrespective of collection from the individual occupants.

iii) The consumers shall be billed at the appropriate slab rate in tariff based on the average monthly consumption per dwelling unit in the complex.

iv) Meter reading shall be taken monthly in all such cases.

v) Customer charges calculated at corresponding rate applicable slab-wise per month for each dwelling unit shall be billed.

d) 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.

i. The metering shall be provided by the DISCOMs on HT side of the distribution transformer.

ii. Meter reading shall be done monthly and the energy recorded in the HT metering shall be billed at tariff rates under LT I (C) Domestic.

3.2 LT CATEGORY–II: OTHERS

(1) For loads 10 kW and above, a LT tri-vector meter shall be provided and energy charges shall be billed on kVAh.

(2) 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.

(3) The fixed charges shall be computed based on contracted load or actual Recorded Demand whichever is higher.

(4) For the purpose of billing, 1 kVA shall be treated as being equal to 1 kW.

(5) In respect of the complexes having connected load of more than 56kW/75HP released under specific orders of Licensee 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 LT-II(B). The energy shall be measured on the High Tension side of the transformer. In case, where energy 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.

3.3 LT CATEGORY-III: INDUSTRY

(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. For the purpose of billing, 1kVA shall be treated as being equal to 1 kW.

(2) **Sugar Cane Crushing**

Sugar cane crushing operations will be allowed under existing agricultural connections with the specific permission from concerned DE (Operation).

(3) **Metering and Load Conditions**

i. LT Tri-vector meter shall be provided for the consumers with contracted load of 15 kW/20 HP to 37.5 kW/50 HP.

ii. 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.

iii. Energy charges shall be billed on kVAh basis, for all consumers with contracted load of 15 kW/20HP and above. For loads below 15 kW/20 HP, billing shall be done based on kWh.

iv. If the recorded demand of any service connection under this category exceeds the 75 kVA (1 kVA = 1 kW), such excess demand shall be billed at the demand charges prescribed under HT Category-I (11 kV supply).

v. In cases where metering is provided on LT side of transformer (due to space constraints), 3% of he recorded energy during the month shall be added to arrive at the consumption on High Tension side of the transformer.

3.4 LT CATEGORY-III: 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, 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 Licensee.

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 paid the development charges already 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.

3.5 LT CATEGORY-V: AGRICULTURE

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 Licensee from time to time.

iii. The Farmers eligible for free supply under Dry Land as well as Wet Lands have to comply with the following Demand Side Management Measures (DSM) as applicable for his pumping system viz., submersible and surface pump sets, failing which they shall not be eligible for free supply.

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. Farmers in dry land areas shall not be eligible for free supply if they grow Paddy in second crop.

vi. All new connections shall be given only with DSM measures implemented and with meters.

3.6 LT CATEGORY-VI: STREET LIGHTING & PWS

LT CATEGORY-VI(A): Street Lighting

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 Licensee, the first supply of filament lamps, fluorescent tubes, mercury vapour lamps including special type lamps along with their fittings will be made by the Licensee at its 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 Licensee, 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 Licensee 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 Licensee 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.

3.7 LT CATEGORY-VIII: TEMPORARY SUPPLY

(1) Requests 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 4.5 (h) is also to be paid.

(2) 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 Licensee, 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.

(3) (a) Estimated cost of the works as mentioned in para (2) 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.

(4) (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 3(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 3(b) above. The consumers have to pay month CC charges regularly during the period of availing temporary supply and the estimated energy consumption deposit shall be adjusted with the last month consumption 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 him in advance shall be adjusted with the last month consumption 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 Licensee failing which the Licensee may discontinue the supply of electricity.

(5) 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.

(6) 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.

4 LT SUPPLY - OTHER CHARGES

I. Service Connection Charges

The service connection charges shall be collected as per the Regulations issued by the Commission from time to time.

II. Reconnections

(a) Low Tension Services.	
LT-1 (A) (Overhead)	₹50
Other LT Services (Overhead)	₹100
Services with Under Ground cable	₹300

III. 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
LT Tri Vector meter	₹2500

IV. Service calls

(a) Charges for attendance of Fuse man for Low Tension Consumers	
i) Replacing of Licensee's 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

V. Miscellaneous Charges

(a) Application Registration Fees	
(i) For LT Agricultural & Domestic	₹ 50
(ii) For all other LT 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) LT whole current meter	₹ 25
(ii) CT operated meters and other apparatus in the consumer's premises for all other LT 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
(g) Customer Charges	
Consumer Category	₹ / month
LT-I Domestic (Units / month)	
LT-I Group (A): Consumption ≤ 900 units	
0 – 50	25
51 – 100	30
101 – 200	35
Above 200	40
LT-I Group (B): Consumption ≤ 2700 and > 900 units	
0 – 50	35
51 – 100	40
101 – 200	45
201-300	50
Above 300	55
LT-I Group (C): Consumption > 2700 units	
0 – 50	35
51 – 100	40
101 – 200	45
201-300	50
Above 300	55

LT-II Others	
LT-II (A) 0-50 units	30
LT-II (B): Above 50 units per month	
Upto 100 units	40
Above 100 units	45
LT-II (C) Advertising Hoardings	50
LT-II (D) Function Halls / Auditoriums	50
LT-III Industry upto 20 HP	63
LT-III Industry 21 – 50 HP	250
LT-III Industry 51 – 100 HP	938
LT-VI (A) & (B) Street Lights & PWS	35
LT-VI (C) NTR Sujala Pathakam	30
LT-VII General Purpose	45
LT-VIII Temporary Supply	50
All other LT Categories	30
(h) Urgency charges for temporary supply at short notice	₹ 200
(i) 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.	
(j) Supervision/Inspection & checking Charges for all LT categories.	₹100

VI. Miscellaneous works in LT

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.

VII. Power factor apparatus and capacitor surcharge for LT

(1) Every LT consumers not provided with tri vector meters, except LT-I 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 Licensee 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 LT consumers (except LT Domestic, LT-IV, LT-V, LT-VI (A), LT-VII (B)) 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 Licensee.

(4) LT consumers, except LT-I Domestic and LT-V Agriculture, 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 on leading side less than 0.95. If any consumer maintain 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 Licensee or any other right of the Licensee the supply to the consumer may be discontinued. However, for the purpose of billing leading kVArh shall be blocked.

PART 'B'

5 HT TARIFFS

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.

5.1. HT CATEGORY – I: INDUSTRY

Applicability

This tariff is applicable for supply to all H.T. 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:

i. 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.
ii. Workshops, flour mills, oil mills, saw mills, ice candy, ice manufacturing units with or without sale outlets.
iii. The Information Technology (IT) units identified and approved by the Consultative Committee on IT industry (CCITI) constituted by GoAP.
iv. Newspaper printing units.
v. Poultry Hatcheries and Poultry Feed Mixing plants.
vi. Aqua Culture and Animal Husbandry, such as Poultry Farms, Pisi Culture and Prawn Culture.

5.1.1 HT CATEGORY-I (A): INDUSTRY GENERAL

Demand Charges & Energy Charges		
Voltage of Supply	**Demand Charges ₹/ kVA/month of Billing Demand**	**Energy Charges ₹/kVAh ***
132 kV and above	475	5.44
33 Kv	475	5.87
11 Kv	475	6.33
* ₹ 1.05 kVAh Time of Day Tariff is leviable on energy consumption during the period from 06:00 PM to 10:00 PM, in addition to the normal energy charges at respective voltages.		

5.1.2 HT CATEGORY-I (B) : ENERGY INTENSIVE INDUSTRIES

Applicability

This tariff is applicable to Ferro Alloy Industries, PV ingots and cell manufacturing units, Poly Silicon Industry and Aluminum Industry.

Demand charges & Energy charges		
Voltage of Supply	**Demand Charges ₹/ kVA/month**	**Energy Charges ₹/kVAh**
132 kV and above	Nil	4.95
33 Kv	Nil	5.37
11 Kv	Nil	5.82

5.1.3 HT CATEGORY- I(C): AQUA CULTURE AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

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	3.86

5.1.4 HT CATEGORY- I (D): POULTRY HATCHERIES AND POULTRY FEED MIXING PLANTS

Applicability

This tariff is applicable to Poultry Hatcheries and Poultry Feed Mixing Plants

Voltage of Supply	Demand Charges ₹ /kVA/month	Energy Charges ₹ /kVAh
All Voltages	475	4.89

5.1.5 HT CATEGORY- I (A): COLONY CONSUMPTION

(a) 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 ₹ 6.32/kVAh.

(b) In case segregation of colony consumption has not been done, 15% of the total energy consumption shall be billed at ₹6.32/kVAh and the balance kVAh shall be charged at the corresponding energy tariff under HT Category-I.

(c) Wherever possible, colonies of industry shall be given a separate HT service under HT Category-VI: Townships and Residential Colonies.

5.1.6 HT CATEGORY- I (A): SEASONAL INDUSTRIES

Where a consumer avails supply of energy for manufacture of sugar or ice or salt, decorticating, ginning and pressing, cotton seed oil mills, seed processing, fruit processing, tobacco processing and re-drying 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.

Demand Charges and Energy Charges		
Voltage of Supply	**Demand Charges ₹ / kVA/month of Billing Demand #**	**Energy Charges ₹/kVAh**
132 kV and above	475	6.72
33 kV	475	6.98
11 kV	475	7.66
# Based on the Recorded Maximum Demand or 30% of the Contracted Demand whichever is higher.		
• **No minimum energy charges**		

During season period, billing shall be done as per HT-I (A) Industry - General tariffs.

5.2 HT CATEGORY - II

5.2.1 HT CATEGORY-II (A): OTHERS

Applicability

This tariff is applicable to all HT consumers other than those covered under HT Categories I, II (B) and III to VII:

Demand Charges & Energy Charges		
Voltage of Supply	**Demand Charges ₹/ kVA/month of Billing Demand**	**Energy Charges ₹/kVAh ***
132 kV and above	475	6.72
33 kV	475	6.98
11 kV	475	7.66
* ₹1.05/ kVAh Time of Day Tariff is leviable on energy consumption during the period from 06:00 PM to 10:00 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 L.T. Category-VII (A) General purpose, in specific cases as decided by the Licensee.

5.2.2 HT CATEGORY-II (B): RELIGIOUS PLACES

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	5.03

5.2.3 HT CATEGORY-II (C): FUNCTION HALLS / AUDITORIUMS

Applicability

This tariff is applicable to Function Halls/Auditoriums/Marriage Halls.

Voltage of Supply	Demand Charges ₹ /kVA/month	Energy Charges ₹ / kVAh
All Voltages	NIL	11.77

5.3 HT CATEGORY-III: PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND TOURISM

Applicability

This tariff is applicable to Airports, Railway Stations, Bus Stations, Hotels (3 stars 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.

Demand Charges & Energy Charges		
Voltage of Supply	**Demand Charges ₹ / kVA/month of Billing Demand**	**Energy Charges ₹/kVAh ***
132 kV and above	475	6.38
33 Kv	475	6.69
11 Kv	475	7.30
* ₹1.05/ kVAh Time of Day (ToD) Tariff is leviable on energy consumption during the period from 06:00 PM to 10:00 PM, in addition to the normal energy charges at respective voltages.		

5.4 HT CATEGORY-IV: IRRIGATION & CPWS

5.4.1 HT CATEGORY-IV (A): LIFT IRRIGATION (Govt. & Private) AND AGRICULTURE

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	5.82
No minimum Voltage of Supply energy charges		

5.4.2 HT CATEGORY-IV (B) : COMPOSITE PROTECTED WATER SUPPLY SCHEMES

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	4.89
Minimum energy charges: ₹300/kVA/Year		

5.5 HT CATEGORY-V: RAILWAY TRACTION

Applicability

This tariff is applicable to all H.T. Railway Traction Loads.

Demand Charges ₹ /kVA/month	Energy Charges ₹ /kVAh
300	3.55

5.6 HT CATEGORY-VI: TOWNSHIPS AND RESIDENTIAL COLONIES

Applicability

This tariff is applicable exclusively for

(i) 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.

(ii) 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

Demand Charges & Energy Charges		
Voltage of Supply	**Demand Charges ₹ / kVA/month**	**Energy Charges ₹/kVAh**
All voltages	75.00	6.32

5.7 HT CATEGORY- VIII: TEMPORARY

Demand Charges & Energy Charges		
Voltage of Supply	**Demand Charges ₹ / kVA/month**	**Energy Charges ₹/kVAh**
132 kV and above	1.5 Times of the corresponding HT consumer category	1.5 Times of the corresponding HT consumer category
33 Kv		
11 Kv		

5.8 RURAL ELECTRIC CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Demand Charges & Energy Charges		
Voltage of Supply	**Demand Charges ₹ / kVA/month**	**Energy Charges ₹/kWh**
Anakapalli	Tariff order for Rural Electric Co-Operative Societies will be issued separately.	
Cheepurupalli		
Kuppam		
i) Rescos, being a Licensee, shall, as far as possible maintain a power factor of ± 0.95 at their drawal points. ii) No penal charges shall be made applicable. iii) Customer charge is not applicable.		

6. HT SUPPLY – GENERAL CONDITIONS

6.1 Voltage of Supply

The voltage at which supply has to be availed by:

(i) 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	11 kV or 33 kV
1501 kVA to 5000 kVA	33 kV
Above 5000 kVA	132 kV or 220 kV as may be decided by by Company

(ii) 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	132 kV 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 HT-I, HT-II and HT-III consumer categories, for whom the voltage wise tariff is applicable, the Licensee shall levy the tariff as per the actual supply voltage.	

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:

Sl.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) For HT consumers availing supply through common feeders					
1.	1501 to 5000	33	11	12%	10%
2.	Above 5000	132 or 220	33 or below	12%	10%

(B) For HT Consumers availing supply through independent feeders					
1	3001 to 10000 kVA	33	11	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 DISCOMs shall not release new services with Voltage Surcharge.					

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 HT-VI category i.e.,
Townships & Residential Colonies. For HT-VI category 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 in this part 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 demand with Licensee, the consumer will pay the following charges on excess demand and energy.

RMD over CMD	Demand Charges on Excess Demand	Energy Charges on full Energy
100 to 120%	2 times of normal charge	Normal
Above 120% and up to 200%	2 times of normal charge	1.15 times of normal charge
More than 200%	2 times of normal charge	1.20 times of normal charge

In case of Category-HT-V (Railway 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 Licensee 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 maintain 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 licensee or any other right of the Licensee the supply to the consumer maybe discontinued. However, for the purpose of billing, leading kVArh shall be blocked.

7. HT SUPPLY - SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

7.1 HT Category-I (A): Industry General

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.

7.2 HT Category-I (B): Energy Intensive Industries

i. Energy charges will be billed on the basis of actual energy consumption or 50 kVAh/kVA/month of contracted demand, whichever is higher.

7.3 HT Category-I (C): Aqua Culture & Animal Husbandry

Energy charges will be billed on the basis of actual energy consumption or 40 kVAh/ kVA per Month of Contracted Demand, whichever is higher.

7.4 HT Category-I (A): Seasonal Industry

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 month. 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 for 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.

7.5 HT Category-II(A) & HT II(B)

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.

7.6 HT Category-III: Public Infrastructure and Tourism

1) The billing demand shall be the maximum demand recorded during the month or 80% of the contracted demand whichever is higher.

2) Energy charges will be billed on the basis of actual energy consumption or 50 kVAh per kVA of billing demand whichever is higher.

7.7 HT Category-IV: Lift Irrigation, Agriculture and CPWS

The metering is mandatory for categories HT-IV (A) & HT-IV (B)

7.8 HT Category-V: Railway Traction

1) The billing demand shall be the maximum demand recorded during the month or 80% of the contracted demand whichever is higher.

2) 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.

7.9 HT Category-VI: Townships and Residential Colonies

1) The billing demand shall be the recorded maximum demand during the month.

2) Energy Charges will be billed on the basis of actual consumption or 25 kVAh per kVA of Contracted Demand, whichever is higher.

3) 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.

7.10 HT Category-VIII: Temporary Supply

(a) Requests for temporary supply of energy cannot normally be considered unless there is a clear notice of three months.

(b) 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 Licensee, 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.

(c) (i) Estimated cost of the works as mentioned in para (b) 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.

(ii) 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. Therese charges will be claimed along with the consumption bills.

(d) (i) 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 (c) (i) 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.

(ii) The bill for electricity consumed in any month shall be prepared at the tariff applicable plus hire charges as mentioned in para (c)(ii) 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 and the balance if any shall be refunded.

(iii) 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 and the balance amount shall be refunded.

(iv) 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 Licensee failing which the Licensee may discontinue the supply of electricity.

(e) <u>For new connections:</u> Temporary supply at High Tension may be made available by the Licensee 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. The electricity supplied to such consumers shall be charged at the rates of HT Temporary Category.

(f) <u>Existing consumers requiring temporary supply or temporary increase in supply:</u> 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 and charged at the rates of HT Temporary Category, subject to the following conditions.

i) 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.

ii) 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.

8 HT SUPPLY - OTHER CHARGES

8.1 Service Connection Charges

The service connection charges shall be collected as per the Regulations issued by the Commission from time to time.

8.2 Reconnection

High Tension Services	Charges
11 kV	₹2000
33 kV	₹4000
132/220 kV	₹6000

8.3 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) HT Meters	₹5000
(c) Transformer Oils:	
First sample of oil	₹200
Additional sample of oil of the same equipment received at the same time	₹300

8.4 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:	
HT Consumer categories -11 kV	₹1406/month
HT Consumer 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

8.5 Miscellaneous works in 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.

291 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.

292 The above determined rates for LT-V: Agriculture category 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.

293 The rates indicated in the Retail Supply Tariff Schedule for FY2017-18, 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), Southern Power Distribution Company of A.P. Limited (APSPDCL) and three RESCOs w.e.f. 01-04-2017 to 31-03-2018.

CHAPTER – XII

CROSS SUBSIDY SURCHARGE AND ADDITIONAL SURCHARGE

Introduction

294 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 also 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 maintain current level of cross subsidy.

295 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.

296 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) and Additional Surcharge for open access transactions along with ARR/FPT filings for determination of tariff for retail sale of electricity for FY2017-18 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-10&11.

297 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 & Additional Surcharge for FY2017-18 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/Additional Surcharge applicable for different categories of consumers availing open access for the FY2017-18, as described hereinafter in this Chapter.

Determination of CSS

298 For determination of CSS for FY2017-18, the Commission has decided to follow the same methodology that was followed for FY2016-17 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 Surcharge is to be computed as per the following formula;

S= T – [C/ (1-L/100) + D+ R]

Where, **'S'** in ₹/unit is the Cross Subsidy Surcharge , **'T'** is the tariff payable by the relevant category of consumers in ₹/unit, including reflecting the Renewable Purchase Obligation, **'C'** is the per unit weighted average cost of power purchase by the Licensee, including meeting the Renewable Purchase Obligation in ₹/unit , **'D'** is the aggregate of transmission, distribution and wheeling charge applicable to the relevant voltage level in ₹/unit and **'L'** in percentage is the aggregate of transmission, distribution and commercial losses, applicable to the relevant voltage level and **'R'** is the cost of carrying regulatory assets in ₹/unit. Provided that the surcharge shall not exceed 20% of the tariff applicable to the category of the consumers seeking open access

299 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 FY2017-18) and the value of **'D'** has been computed from MYT Orders for Transmission and Distribution businesses for the control period FY2014-19 which includes PGCIL losses also. The value of **'R'** is taken as zero as there are no Regulatory assets created by the Commission.

300 The CSS computations done by the Commission for FY2017-18 as per the above para are indicated below:

Table 48: APSPDCL - Cross Subsidy Surcharges for FY 2017-18

Categories	Average Realization (Excluding Customer Charges, Minimum 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 approved by APERC (Rs/unit)
	T	C	D	L	R	S=T-(C/(1-L/100)+D+R)	A=0.2*T	CSS=Lesser of S and A
HIGH TENSION								
HT Category at 11 kV								
HT-IA: Industrial General	8.25	3.84	0.54	10.36%	0.00	3.43	1.65	1.65
HT-1B: Energy Intensive Industries	5.82	3.84	0.54	10.36%	0.00	1.00	1.16	1.00
HT-IC: Aqua culture and Animal Husbandary	4.12	3.84	0.54	10.36%	0.00	0.00	0.82	0.00
HT-1D: Poultry Hatcheries and Poultry feed mixing plants	6.90	3.84	0.54	10.36%	0.00	2.08	1.38	1.38
HT-IIA: Others	9.80	3.84	0.54	10.36%	0.00	4.97	1.96	1.96
HT-IIB: Religious Places	5.07	3.84	0.54	10.36%	0.00	0.24	1.01	0.24
HT-IIC: Function Halls and Auditoriums	11.77	3.84	0.54	10.36%	0.00	6.95	2.35	2.35
HT-III: Public Infrastucture and Tourism	9.36	3.84	0.54	10.36%	0.00	4.54	1.87	1.87
HT-IVA: Govt Lift Irrigation	5.82	3.84	0.54	10.36%	0.00	0.99	1.16	0.99
HT-IVA: Private Lift Irrigation & Agriculture	5.82	3.84	0.54	10.36%	0.00	1.00	1.16	1.00
HT-IVB: CP Water Supply Schemes	4.90	3.84	0.54	10.36%	0.00	0.07	0.98	0.07
HT-VI: Townships and Residential Colonies	6.47	3.84	0.54	10.36%	0.00	1.64	1.29	1.29
HT Category at 33 kV								
HT-IA: Industrial General	7.15	3.84	0.23	7.14%	0.00	2.78	1.43	1.43
HT-1B: Energy Intensive Industries	5.37	3.84	0.23	7.14%	0.00	1.00	1.07	1.00
HT-IC: Aqua culture and Animal Husbandary	3.88	3.84	0.23	7.14%	0.00	0.00	0.78	0.00
HT-1D: Poultry Hatcheries and Poultry feed mixing plants	7.45	3.84	0.23	7.14%	0.00	3.08	1.49	1.49
HT-IIA: Others	8.77	3.84	0.23	7.14%	0.00	4.40	1.75	1.75
HT-IIB: Religious Places	-	3.84	0.23	7.14%	0.00	-	-	-
HT-IIC: Function Halls and Auditoriums	-	3.84	0.23	7.14%	0.00	-	-	-
HT-III: Public Infrastucture and Tourism	6.88	3.84	0.23	7.14%	0.00	2.51	1.38	1.38
HT-IVA: Govt Lift Irrigation	5.82	3.84	0.23	7.14%	0.00	1.45	1.16	1.16
HT-IVA: Private Lift Irrigation & Agriculture	5.82	3.84	0.23	7.14%	0.00	1.45	1.16	1.16
HT-IVB: CP Water Supply Schemes	-	3.84	0.23	7.14%	0.00	-	-	-
HT-VI: Townships and Residential Colonies	6.67	3.84	0.23	7.14%	0.00	2.30	1.33	1.33
HT Category at 132 kV								
HT-IA: Industrial General	6.75	3.84	0.21	3.83%	0.00	2.54	1.35	1.35
HT-1B: Energy Intensive Industries	4.95	3.84	0.21	3.83%	0.00	0.74	0.99	0.74
HT-IC: Aqua culture and Animal Husbandary	-	3.84	0.21	3.83%	0.00	-	-	-
HT-1D: Poultry Hatcheries and Poultry feed mixing plants	-	3.84	0.21	3.83%	0.00	-	-	-
HT-IIA: Others	7.95	3.84	0.21	3.83%	0.00	3.74	1.59	1.59
HT-IIB: Religious Places	-	3.84	0.21	3.83%	0.00	-	-	-
HT-IIC: Function Halls and Auditoriums	-	3.84	0.21	3.83%	0.00	-	-	-
HT-III: Public Infrastucture and Tourism	-	3.84	0.21	3.83%	0.00	-	-	-
HT-IVA: Govt Lift Irrigation	5.82	3.84	0.21	3.83%	0.00	1.61	1.16	1.16
HT-IVA: Private Lift Irrigation & Agriculture	-	3.84	0.21	3.83%	0.00	-	-	-
HT-IVB: CP Water Supply Schemes	-	3.84	0.21	3.83%	0.00	-	-	-
HT-V: RailwayTraction	5.26	3.84	0.21	3.83%	0.00	1.06	1.05	1.05
HT-VI: Townships and Residential Colonies	-	3.84	0.21	3.83%	0.00	-	-	-

Table 49: APEPDCL - Cross Subsidy Surcharges for FY2017-18

Categories	Average Realization (Excluding Customer Charges, Minimum 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 approved by APERC (Rs/unit)
	T	C	D	L	R	S=T-(C/(1-L/100)+D+R)	A=0.2*T	CSS=Lesser of S and A
HIGH TENSION								
HT Category at 11 kV								
HT-IA: Industrial General	8.58	3.73	0.59	9.81%	0.00	3.86	1.72	1.72
HT-1B: Energy Intensive Industries	-	3.73	0.59	9.81%	0.00	-	-	-
HT-IC: Aqua culture and Animal Husbandary	3.98	3.73	0.59	9.81%	0.00	0.00	0.80	0.00
HT-1D: Poultry Hatcheries and Poultry feed mixing plants	6.44	3.73	0.59	9.81%	0.00	1.71	1.29	1.29
HT-IIA: Others	10.85	3.73	0.59	9.81%	0.00	6.12	2.17	2.17
HT-IIB: Religious Places	5.19	3.73	0.59	9.81%	0.00	0.47	1.04	0.47
HT-IIC: Function Halls and Auditoriums	11.78	3.73	0.59	9.81%	0.00	7.05	2.36	2.36
HT-III: Public Infrastucture and Tourism	9.21	3.73	0.59	9.81%	0.00	4.49	1.84	1.84
HT-IVA: Govt Lift Irrigation	5.82	3.73	0.59	9.81%	0.00	1.10	1.16	1.10
HT-IVA: Private Lift Irrigation & Agriculture	5.82	3.73	0.59	9.81%	0.00	1.10	1.16	1.10
HT-IVB: CP Water Supply Schemes	4.89	3.73	0.59	9.81%	0.00	0.17	0.98	0.17
HT-VI: Townships and Residential Colonies	6.62	3.73	0.59	9.81%	0.00	1.90	1.32	1.32
HT Category at 33 kV								
HT-IA: Industrial General	7.84	3.73	0.23	6.61%	0.00	3.61	1.57	1.57
HT-1B: Energy Intensive Industries	5.37	3.73	0.23	6.61%	0.00	1.14	1.07	1.07
HT-IC: Aqua culture and Animal Husbandary	3.86	3.73	0.23	6.61%	0.00	0.00	0.77	0.00
HT-1D: Poultry Hatcheries and Poultry feed mixing plants	-	3.73	0.23	6.61%	0.00	-	-	-
HT-IIA: Others	8.81	3.73	0.23	6.61%	0.00	4.59	1.76	1.76
HT-IIB: Religious Places	-	3.73	0.23	6.61%	0.00	-	-	-
HT-IIC: Function Halls and Auditoriums	-	3.73	0.23	6.61%	0.00	-	-	-
HT-III: Public Infrastucture and Tourism	7.94	3.73	0.23	6.61%	0.00	3.72	1.59	1.59
HT-IVA: Govt Lift Irrigation	5.82	3.73	0.23	6.61%	0.00	1.59	1.16	1.16
HT-IVA: Private Lift Irrigation & Agriculture	-	3.73	0.23	6.61%	0.00	-	-	-
HT-IVB: CP Water Supply Schemes	-	3.73	0.23	6.61%	0.00	-	-	-
HT-VI: Townships and Residential Colonies	6.50	3.73	0.23	6.61%	0.00	2.27	1.30	1.30
HT Category at 132 kV								
HT-IA: Industrial General	6.88	3.73	0.22	3.82%	0.00	2.79	1.38	1.38
HT-1B: Energy Intensive Industries	4.95	3.73	0.22	3.82%	0.00	0.86	0.99	0.86
HT-IC: Aqua culture and Animal Husbandary	-	3.73	0.22	3.82%	0.00	-	-	-
HT-1D: Poultry Hatcheries and Poultry feed mixing plants	-	3.73	0.22	3.82%	0.00	-	-	-
HT-IIA: Others	8.71	3.73	0.22	3.82%	0.00	4.62	1.74	1.74
HT-IIB: Religious Places	-	3.73	0.22	3.82%	0.00	-	-	-
HT-IIC: Function Halls and Auditoriums	-	3.73	0.22	3.82%	0.00	-	-	-
HT-III: Public Infrastucture and Tourism	-	3.73	0.22	3.82%	0.00	-	-	-
HT-IVA: Govt Lift Irrigation	5.82	3.73	0.22	3.82%	0.00	1.73	1.16	1.16
HT-IVA: Private Lift Irrigation & Agriculture	-	3.73	0.22	3.82%	0.00	-	-	-
HT-IVB: CP Water Supply Schemes	-	3.73	0.22	3.82%	0.00	-	-	-
HT-V: RailwayTraction	4.75	3.73	0.22	3.82%	0.00	0.65	0.95	0.65
HT-VI: Townships and Residential Colonies	-	3.73	0.22	3.82%	0.00	-	-	-

Determination of Additional Surcharge

301 The Licensees proposed an Additional Surcharge of ₹779/kVA/Month (₹25.97/kVA/Day) which was arrived at by dividing the estimated fixed costs of all generators by the projected average demand and subtracting from this value, the demand charge of ₹1000/kVA/Month. Clause 8.5.4 of the National Tariff Policy-2016 states *"The additional surcharge for obligation to supply as per section 42(4) of the Act should become applicable* only *if it is conclusively demonstrated that the obligation of a licensee, in terms of existing* *power purchase commitments, has been and continues to be stranded, or there is an unavoidable obligation and incidence to bear fixed costs consequent to such a contract."*

But, the Licensees have not been able to demonstrate the above conclusively, as the parameters for grant of additional surcharge prescribed by section 42(4) read with clause 8.5.4 of the National Tariff Policy, 2016 are not satisfactorily established to exist to sustain such a claim. Therefore, the Commission is not rendering any decision on the eligibility or otherwise of the licensees to collect such additional surcharge from a consumer or any class of consumers for FY2017-18 in the present consideration. However, the licensees are at liberty to move an appropriate application for the purpose in accordance with law sufficiently supported by the relevant data and material which may be considered on merits.

CHAPTER – XIII

TRUE-UP OF POWER PURCHASE COSTS FOR FY2015-16

302 The distribution licensees made a claim for true-up of ₹887 crores for the FY2015-16 under the First Amendment Regulation of 2014 for the Andhra Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff for Wheeling and Retail Sale of Electricity) Regulation, 2004. The filings are devoid of verifiable information to satisfactorily determine the permissibility or impermissibility of the various amounts and purchases claimed. The bald information, without support of any details of the purchases and costs being inconformity with the detailed Tariff Order issued by this Commission for FY2015-16 cannot provide any satisfactory basis for any comprehensive adjudication of the claim and even stakeholders are disabled from expressing any concrete views/objections on such inadequate material. While the Commission is examining the issue of developing appropriate formats for enabling the Commission to have full information, it is also looking into the manner in which such information should be placed in the public domain not only for ensuring transparency and accountability but also for enabling persons with expertise and/or experience to place their informed views before this Commission. Hence, the Commission has decided not to take any final decision on the admissibility or otherwise of this true-up claim for ₹887 crores for the FY2015-16, while the licensees are at liberty to approach the Commission with an appropriate application for true-up in accordance with law as provided by the relevant Regulation. The true-up claim made by the distribution licensees is hence provisionally not accepted for the present.

*****

EPILOGUE

While the Commission made every effort to avoid a tariff shock to the extent possible to all categories of consumers, it received a great shock from providence due to the sad and sudden demise of Dr. P. Rama Rao, In-charge Director/Tariff on 24.03.2017 when the drafting of this Order almost reached its final stages. Dr. P. Rama Rao's contribution to the tariff exercise is thorough, extensive and pragmatic like in all earlier years since the birth of the erstwhile Andhra Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission. His untimely departure is a personal loss to everybody in the Commission and an institutional loss to the Commission and the power sector in the State. The Commission places on record its deep sense of appreciation and gratitude for the invaluable services rendered by Dr. P. Rama Rao.

As in the earlier two years, every functionary of the licensees and individual and representative participants from all categories of consumers and stakeholders were instrumental in providing extensive data and making valuable suggestions but for which inputs the conclusions of the Commission would not have deserved acceptance. The State Government and its Energy department were of active assistance and help and the brethren from the media are a source of positive support. The positive vibrations from every quarter alone enabled the Commission to confidently perform its role.

While the pivotal role was undoubtedly that of Dr. P. Rama Rao to whom we pay our tribute, every other member of the Commission family did their best in physical and intellectual terms to appropriately appreciate which we do not have adequate words. All the members of the Commission family rededicate ourselves to the cause of protecting the interests of the consumers and promoting the wellbeing of the power sector in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

This order is signed on 31st day of March, 2017.

Sd/-	Sd/-	Sd/-
P. RAMA MOHAN	**Dr. P. RAGHU**	**Justice G. BHAVANI PRASAD**
MEMBER	**MEMBER**	**CHAIRMAN**

ANNEXURE – 01

Public Notice of ARRs

BEFORE THE HONOURABLE

ANDHRA PRADESH ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION (APERC)

D.No.11-4-660, 4th Floor, Singareni Bhavan, Red Hills, HYDERABAD 500 004

SOUTHERN POWER DISTRIBUTION COMPANY OF ANDHRA PRADESH LIMITED (APSPDCL)

PUBLIC NOTICE

1. Notice is hereby given to all that the Southern Power Distribution Company of A.P. Ltd. (APSPDCL) holding Distribution and Retail Supply License No.15/2000, has on 30-11-2016, filed before the Andhra Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission (APERC) the Aggregate Revenue Requirement (ARR) for its Retail Supply Business for the FY 2017-18. These filings have been taken on record by the Hon'ble Commission in O.PNo.28 of 2016.
2. Copies of the filings are available in the Office of the Chief General Manager (Operation) of the Southern Power Distribution Company's headquarters at 19-13-65/A, Vidyut Nilayam, Srinivasapuram, Tirupathi-517503 and all Superintending Engineers, in-charge of Operation Circles of the Distribution Company at Vijayawada, Guntur, Ongole, Nellore, Tirupathi, Kadapa, Ananthapur and Kurnool. Interested persons may inspect/ peruse the said ARR and take note thereof during office hours at any of the said offices at free of charge. These proposals are also available on www.apspdcl.in and the same may also be accessed at www.aperc.gov.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.D. drawn in favour of the Accounts Officer/ CPR / APSPDCL/ Tirupathi). Also a summary of ARR in English or Telugu can be separately obtained on payment of Rs. 10/- (by way of cash in person/ D.D. drawn in favour of the Accounts Officer / CPR / APSPDCL/ Tirupathi).
3. Views/Objections/suggestions if any, on the ARR filings proposed by the Distribution Company, together with supporting material may be sent to the Chief General Manager (Operation) of the Southern Power Distribution Company's headquarters at at 19-13-65/A, Vidyut Nilayam, Srinivasapuram, Tirupathi-517503 in person or through Registered Post so as to reach on or before 31-12-2016 by 5 PM. A copy the same must 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/suggestions should accompany the following statement as an overleaf-

Name & full address of the Objector	Brief details of view(s) / Objection (s) / Suggestion (s)	Objections against Proposals of APSPDCL	Whether copy of objection & proof of delivery at Licensee's office enclosed (Yes/No)	Whether Objector wants to be heard in person (Yes/No)

The ARR schedule for Retail Supply Business proposed by the Licensee for FY: 2017-18 is given below:

Sl. No.	Particulars	2017-18 (Projections) (Rs. Crs)
1	Transmission Cost	846.14
2	SLDC Cost	24.90
3	Distribution Cost	2,541.10
4	PGCIL Expenses	255.43
5	ULDC Charges	11.75
6	**Network and SLDC Cost (1+2+3+4+5)**	**3679.32**
7	Power Purchase / Procurement Cost	15,596.33
8	Interest on Consumer Security Deposits	218.47
9	Supply Margin in Retail Supply Business	12.79
10	Other Costs	81.33
11	**Supply Cost (7+8+9+10)**	**15908.93**
12	**Aggregate Revenue Requirement (6+11)**	**19,588.25**
13	**Total Revenue (14+15)**	**13,997.99**
14	Revenue from Current Tariffs (Net of incentives)	13,897.20
15	Non - Tariff Income	100.79
16	**Revenue Deficit (-) at Current Tariff (13-12)**	**- 5,590.26**

5. After perusing the views/objections/suggestions received in response to this notice, the Hon'ble Commission may invite such persons, as it considers appropriate and conduct hearings on dates to be notified by the Commission.

Date : 06th Dec, 2016
Place :Tirupathi

CHAIRMAN & MANAGING DIRECTOR
SOUTHERN POWER DISTRIBUTION COMPANY OF A.P. LTD

EASTERN POWER DISTRIBUTION COMPANY OF ANDHRA PRADESH LIMITED (APEPDCL)

PUBLIC NOTICE

1. Notice is hereby given to all that the Eastern Power Distribution Company of A.P. Ltd. (APEPDCL) holding Distribution and Retail Supply License No.12/2000, has on 30-11-2016, filed before the Andhra Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission (APERC) the Aggregate Revenue Requirement (ARR) for its Retail supply business for the FY 2017-18. These filings have been taken on record by the Hon'ble Commission in O.PNo. 29 of 2016.
2. Copies of the filings are available in the Office of the Chief General Manager (Planning, PPA & RA) of the Eastern Power Distribution Company's headquarters at P&T Colony, Seethammadhara, Vishakhapatnam - 530013 and all Superintending Engineers, in-charge of Operation Circles of the Distribution Company at Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, Rajamahendravaram and Eluru. Interested persons may inspect/ peruse the said ARR and take note thereof during office hours at any of the said offices free of charge. These proposals are also available on www.apeasternpower.com and the same may also be accessed at www.aperc.gov.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.D. drawn in favour of the Pay Officer/ APEPDCL/ Visakhapatnam). Also a summary of ARR in English or Telugu can be separately obtained on payment of Rs. 10/- (by way of cash in person/ D.D. drawn in favour of the Pay Officer/ APEPDCL/ Visakhapatnam).
3. Views/Objections/suggestions if any, on the ARR filings proposed by the Distribution Company, together with supporting material may be sent to the Chief General Manager (Planning, PPA & RA) of the Eastern Power Distribution Company's headquarters at P&T Colony, Seethammadhara, Vishakhapatnam-530013 in person or through Registered Post so as to reach on or before 31-12-2016 by 5 PM. A copy the same must 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/ suggestions should accompany the following statement as an overleaf-

Name & full address of the Objector	Brief details of View(s) / Objection (s) / Suggestion(s)	Objections against Proposals of APEPDCL	Whether copy of objection & proof of delivery at Licensee's office enclosed (Yes/No)	Whether Objector wants to be heard in person (Yes/No)

The ARR schedule for Retail Supply Business proposed by the Licensee for FY: 2017-18 is given below:

Sl. No.	Particulars	2017-18 (Projections) (Rs. Crs)
1	Transmission Cost	441.12
2	SLDC Cost	12.98
3	Distribution Cost	1,522.94
4	PGCIL Expenses	144.31
5	ULDC Charges	3.09
6	**Network and SLDC Cost (1+2+3+4+5)**	**2124.44**
7	Power Purchase / Procurement Cost	8,194.15
8	Interest on Consumer Security Deposits	99.09
9	Supply Margin in Retail Supply Business	5.72
10	Other Costs	57.58
11	**Supply Cost (7+8+9+10)**	**8356.54**
12	**Aggregate Revenue Requirement (6+11)**	**10,480.98**
13	**Total Revenue (14+15)**	**8,893.57**
14	Revenue from Current Tariffs (Net of incentives)	8,779.31
15	Non - Tariff Income	114.26
16	**Revenue Deficit (-) at Current Tariff (13-12)**	**- 1,587.41**

5. After perusing the views/objections/suggestions received in response to this notice, the Hon'ble Commission may invite such persons, as it considers appropriate and conduct hearings on dates to be notified by the Commission.

Date : 06th Dec, 2016
Place : Visakhapatnam

CHAIRMAN & MANAGING DIRECTOR
EASTERN POWER DISTRIBUTION COMPANY OF A.P. LTD.

గౌరవనీయ ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ ఎలక్ట్రిసిటి రెగ్యులేటరీ కమీషన్ (APERC) వారి సమక్షములో

డోర్ నెం.11-4-660, 4వ అంతస్థు, సింగరేణి భవన్, రెడ్‌హిల్స్, హైదరాబాద్-500004.

సదరన్ పవర్ డిస్ట్రిబ్యూషన్ కంపెనీ ఆఫ్ ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ లిమిటెడ్ (ఎపియస్‌పిడిసిఎల్)

బహిరంగ ప్రకటన

1. ఇందుమూలంగా ఎపియస్‌పిడిసిఎల్ పరిధిలోని యావన్మందికి తెలియజేయునది ఏమనగా ప్రభుత్వ యాజమాన్యంలోని డిస్ట్రిబ్యూషన్ మరియు రిటైల్ సప్లయి లైసెన్స్ నెం. 15/2000 కలిగి ఉన్న పంపిణీ సంస్థ **"సదరన్ పవర్ డిస్ట్రిబ్యూషన్ కంపెనీ ఆఫ్ ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ లిమిటెడ్ (ఎపియస్‌పిడిసిఎల్)"**, 2017-18 ఆ॥సం॥రానికి రిటైల్ సప్లయి వ్యాపారమునకు గాను సమగ్ర ఆదాయ అవశ్యకత ప్రతిపాదనలను (ఎ.ఆర్.ఆర్) తేది.30.11.2016న ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ ఎలక్ట్రిసిటి రెగ్యులేటరీ కమీషన్ (ఎపిఈఆర్‌సి)వారికి సమర్పించడమైనది. ఈ ప్రతిపాదనలను గౌరవనీయులైన కమీషను వారిచే ఓ.పి.నెం. 28/2016గా నమోదు చేయబడినది.
2. పైన 1వ పేరాలో పేర్కొన్న ప్రతిపాదనల ప్రతులు **చీఫ్ జనరల్ మేనేజర్ (ఆపరేషన్) "సదరన్ పవర్ డిస్ట్రిబ్యూషన్ కంపెనీ ఆఫ్ ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ లిమిటెడ్ (ఎపియస్‌పిడిసిఎల్)" ప్రధాన కార్యాలయం, డోర్ నెం.19-13-65/ఎ, శ్రీనివాసపురం, తిరుచానూర్ రోడ్డు, తిరుపతి- 517503 మరియు విజయవాడ, గుంటూరు, ఒంగోలు, నెల్లూరు, తిరుపతి, కడప, అనంతపురం మరియు కర్నూలు సర్కిల్‌లలో ఉన్న సూపరింటెండింగ్ ఇంజనీర్ వారి కార్యాలయం** వద్ద లభ్యమవుతాయి. ఆసక్తి గల వారు ఈ ఎ.ఆర్.ఆర్ ప్రతిపాదనలను కార్యాలయ పనివేళలలో ఉచితంగా పరిశీలించవచ్చు. ఈ ప్రతిపాదనలు డిస్ట్రిబ్యూషన్ కంపెనీ వారి వెబ్‌సైట్ **www.apspdcl.in** లో లభించును మరియు వీటిని **www.aperc.gov.in** వెబ్‌సైట్‌లో పరిశీలించవచ్చును. ప్రచురించబడిన తేదీ నుండి ప్రతి కాపీ ఒక్కింటికి రూ.100/- (వ్యక్తిగతంగా నగదు రూపేనా లేదా అకౌంట్స్ ఆఫీసర్ / సిపిఆర్ / ఎపియస్‌పిడిసిఎల్, తిరుపతి వారి పేరున డిడి రూపేనా) చెల్లించిన మీదట ఈ ప్రతిపాదనలను పైన తెలిపిన కార్యాలయాల నుండి పొందవచ్చును. ఈ ఎ.ఆర్.ఆర్ ప్రతిపాదనల యొక్క సంక్షిప్త సమాచారం ప్రతులను ఇంగ్లీష్‌లో లేదా తెలుగులో ప్రతి ఒక్కింటికి రూ. 10/- (వ్యక్తిగతంగా నగదు రూపేనా లేదా అకౌంట్స్ ఆఫీసర్ / సిపిఆర్ / ఎపియస్‌పిడీసిఎల్, తిరుపతి వారిపేరున డిడి రూపేనా) చొప్పున చెల్లించి పై వివరించిన కార్యాలయంలో పొందవచ్చును.
3. డిస్ట్రిబ్యూషన్ కంపెనీ ప్రతిపాదించిన సమగ్ర ఆదాయ అవశ్యకత ప్రతిపాదనల (ఎ.ఆర్.ఆర్)పై అభిప్రాయాలు/సూచనలు/అభ్యంతరాలు ఏవైనా ఉన్నయెడల వాటిని సంబంధిత ఆధారములతో జతపరచి డిసెంబర్ 31వ తేదీ.2016 సా॥5.00 గం॥ల లోపుగా అందే విధంగా రిజిష్టర్ పోస్ట్ ద్వారా లేదా వ్యక్తిగతంగా గాని సదరు అభ్యంతరాల ప్రతులను ఎపియస్‌పిడిసిఎల్ కార్పొరేట్ కార్యాలయంలోని **చీఫ్ జనరల్ మేనేజర్ (ఆపరేషన్) "సదరన్ పవర్ డిస్ట్రిబ్యూషన్ కంపెనీ ఆఫ్ ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ లిమిటెడ్ (ఎపియస్‌పిడిసిఎల్)" ప్రధాన కార్యాలయం, డోర్ నెం.19-13-65/ఎ, శ్రీనివాసపురం, తిరుచానూర్ రోడ్డు, తిరుపతి- 517503** గారికి పంపుతూ, అట్లు పంపిన వాటి నకలును మరియు ప్రతిని పంపిన ఋజువును కమీషన్ సెక్రటరీ, ఎపిఈఆర్‌సికి పైన తెలిపిన చిరునామాకు పంపగలరు. సదరు అభిప్రాయాలు/అభ్యంతరాలు/సలహాలు నివేదికలు నివేదించు వారి సంతకం (లు) పూర్తి పేరు (లు) మరియు పోస్టల్ చిరునామా (లు) పొందుపరచవలెను. ఏదైనా సంస్థ లేదా ఏదైనా వినియోగదారుల కేటగిరి తరుపున అభిప్రాయాలు /అభ్యంతరాలు లేదా సూచనలు ఇవ్వదలచినచో ఆ విషయం కూడా నివేదికలో స్పష్టీకరించవలెను. తమ వాదనలను గాని/అభిప్రాయాలు గాని / అభ్యంతరాలను గాని వ్యక్తి గతంగా విన్నవించుకోదలచుకుంటే ప్రత్యేకంగా పేర్కొనవలెను. అభిప్రాయాలు / అభ్యంతరాలు/ సలహాల వివరాలను ఈ క్రింద తెలుపబడిన పట్టికలో పొందుపరచి జతపరచవలెను.

అభ్యంతర దారుని పేరు & పూర్తి చిరునామా	అభిప్రాయాలు/ అభ్యంతరాలు/ సలహాల సంక్షిప్త వివరాలు	ఎపియస్‌పిడిసిఎల్ ప్రతిపాదనల మీద అభ్యంతరాలు	ఎపియస్‌పిడిసిఎల్ కార్పొరేట్ కార్యాలయంనకు అభ్యంతర ప్రతిని పంపిన ఋజువును జతపరచడ మైనది (అవును/కాదు)	అభ్యంతరదారు వ్యక్తిగతంగా విన్నవించదల్చు కున్నారా (అవును/కాదు)

4. **2017-18 ఆర్థిక సంవత్సరమునకు వినియోగదారులకు రిటైల్ పంపిణీ కోసం** ప్రతిపాదించిన ఎఆర్ఆర్ ఈ క్రింది షెడ్యూల్‌లో పొందుపరచడమైనది.

క్రమ సంఖ్య	వివరాలు	2017 -18 (అంచనాలు) (రూ॥కోట్లు)
1	ట్రాన్స్ మిషన్ ఖర్చు	846.14
2	ఎస్.ఎల్.డి.సి.ఖర్చు	24.90
3	పంపిణీ ఖర్చు	2,541.10
4	పి.జి.సి.ఐ.ఎల్.ఖర్చు	255.43
5	యు.ఎల్.డి.సి.ఛార్జీలు	11.75
6	**నెట్‌వర్క్ మరియు ఎస్.ఎల్.డి.సి.వ్యయం (1+2+3+4+5)**	**3679.32**
7	విద్యుత్ కొనుగోలు ఖర్చు	15,596.33
8	వినియోగదారుల ధరావత్తు మీద వడ్డీ	218.47
9	రిటైలు సరఫరా వ్యాపారంలో సరఫరా మార్జిన్	12.79
10	ఇతర ఖర్చులు	81.33
11	**సరఫరా వ్యయం (7+8+9+10)**	**15908.93**
12	**సమగ్ర ఆదాయ ఆవశ్యకత (6+11)**	**19,588.25**
13	**మొత్తం రాబడి (14+15)**	**13,997.99**
14	ప్రస్తుత ధరల వద్ద రాబడి (ప్రోత్సాహకాలను తీసివేయగా)	13,897.20
15	ఇతరత్రా రాబడి	100.79
16	**ప్రస్తుత ధరల వద్ద రాబడి లోటు (-) (13-12)**	**- 5,590.26**

5. ఈ ప్రకటనకు ప్రతిస్పందనగా వచ్చిన అభిప్రాయాలు / అభ్యంతరాలు /సలహాలు పరిశీలించిన పిమ్మట వాటిలో యోగ్యంగా పరిగణించినట్టి అభ్యంతరదారులను కమీషన్ వారు బహిరంగ విచారణ నిమిత్తమై ప్రకటించబోయే తేదీలలో ఆహ్వానించబడతారు.

తేది : 06-12-2016 **చైర్మన్ & మేనేజింగ్ డైరెక్టర్**

స్థలం : తిరుపతి **సదరన్ పవర్ డిస్ట్రిబ్యూషన్ కంపెనీ ఆఫ్ ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ లిమిటెడ్**

ఈస్టర్న్ పవర్ డిస్ట్రిబ్యూషన్ కంపెనీ ఆఫ్ ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ లిమిటెడ్ (ఎపిఈపిడిసిఎల్)

బహిరంగ ప్రకటన

1. ఇందుమూలంగా ఎపిఈపిడిసిఎల్ పరిధిలోని యావన్మందికి తెలియజేయునది ఏమనగా ప్రభుత్వ యాజమాన్యంలోని డిస్ట్రిబ్యూషన్ మరియు రిటైల్ సప్లయి లైసెన్స్ నెం.12/2000 కలిగి ఉన్న పంపిణీ సంస్థ **"ఈస్టర్న్ పవర్ డిస్ట్రిబ్యూషన్ కంపెనీ ఆఫ్ ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ లిమిటెడ్ (ఎపిఈపిడిసిఎల్)"**, 2017-18 ఆ॥సం॥రానికి రిటైల్ సప్లయి వ్యాపారమునకు గాను సమగ్ర ఆదాయ ఆవశ్యకత ప్రతిపాదనలను (ఎ.ఆర్.ఆర్)ను తేది.30.11.2016న ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ ఎలక్ట్రిసిటి రెగ్యులేటరీ కమీషన్ (ఎపిఈఆర్‌సి)వారికి సమర్పించడమైనది. ఈ ప్రతిపాదనలను గౌరవనీయులైన కమీషను వారిచే ఓ.పి.నెం. 29/2016గా నమోదు చేయబడినది.
2. పైన 1వ పేరాలో పేర్కొన్న ప్రతిపాదనల ప్రతులు **చీఫ్ జనరల్ మేనేజర్ (ప్లానింగ్, పిపిఏ&ఆర్.ఎ) "ఈస్టర్న్ పవర్ డిస్ట్రిబ్యూషన్ కంపెనీ ఆఫ్ ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ లిమిటెడ్ (ఎపిఈపిడిసిఎల్)", ప్రధాన కార్యాలయం, పి&టి కాలనీ, సీతమ్మధార, విశాఖపట్నం - 530013 మరియు శ్రీకాకుళం, విజయనగరం, విశాఖపట్నం, రాజమహేంద్రవరం మరియు ఏలూరు సర్కిల్‌లో ఉన్న సూపరింటెండింగ్ ఇంజనీర్ వారి కార్యాలయం** వద్ద లభ్యమవుతాయి. ఆసక్తి గల వారు ఈ ఎ.ఆర్.ఆర్ ప్రతిపాదనలను కార్యాలయ పనివేళలలో ఉచితంగా పరిశీలించవచ్చు. ఈ ప్రతిపాదనలు డిస్ట్రిబ్యూషన్ కంపెనీ వారి వెబ్‌సైట్ **www.apeasternpower.com** లో లభించును మరియు వీటిని **www.aperc.gov.in** వెబ్‌సైట్‌లో పరిశీలించవచ్చును. ప్రచురించబడిన తేదీ నుండి ప్రతి కాపీ ఒక్కింటికి రూ. 100/- (వ్యక్తిగతంగా నగదు రూపేనా లేదా పే ఆఫీసర్, ఎపిఈపిడిసిఎల్, విశాఖపట్నం వారి పేరున డిడి రూపేనా) చెల్లించిన మీదట ఈ ప్రతిపాదనలను పైన తెలిపిన కార్యాలయాల నుండి పొందవచ్చును. ఈ ఎ.ఆర్.ఆర్ ప్రతిపాదనల యొక్క సంక్షిప్త సమాచారం ప్రతులను ఇంగ్లీష్‌లో లేదా తెలుగులో ప్రతి ఒక్కింటికి రూ. 10/- (వ్యక్తిగతంగా నగదు రూపేనా లేదా పే ఆఫీసర్, ఎపిఈపిడిసిఎల్, విశాఖపట్నం వారి పేరున డిడి రూపేనా) చొప్పున చెల్లించి పై వివరించిన కార్యాలయంలో పొందవచ్చును.
3. డిస్ట్రిబ్యూషన్ కంపెనీ ప్రతిపాదించిన సమగ్ర ఆదాయ అవశ్యకత ప్రతిపాదనల (ఎ.ఆర్.ఆర్)పై అభిప్రాయాలు/సూచనలు/అభ్యంతరాలు ఏవైనా ఉన్నయెడల వాటిని సంబంధిత ఆధారములతో జతపరచి డిసెంబర్ 31వ తేదీ.2016 సా॥5.00 గం॥ల లోపుగా అందే విధంగా రిజిష్టర్ పోస్ట్ ద్వారా లేదా వ్యక్తిగతంగా గాని సదరు అభ్యంతరాల ప్రతులను ఎపిఈపిడిసిఎల్ కార్పొరేట్ కార్యాలయంలోని **చీఫ్ జనరల్ మేనేజర్ (ప్లానింగ్, పిపిఏ & ఆర్.ఎ) "ఈస్టర్న్ పవర్ డిస్ట్రిబ్యూషన్ కంపెనీ ఆఫ్ ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ లిమిటెడ్ (ఎపిఈపిడిసిఎల్)", ప్రధాన కార్యాలయం, పి&టి కాలనీ, సీతమ్మధార, విశాఖపట్నం - 530013** గారికి పంపుతూ, అట్లు పంపిన వాటి నకలును మరియు ప్రతిని పంపిన ఋజువును కమీషన్ సెక్రటరీ, ఎపిఈఆర్‌సికి పైన తెలిపిన చిరునామాకు పంపగలరు. సదరు అభిప్రాయాలు/అభ్యంతరాలు/ సలహాలు నివేదికలు నివేదించు వారి సంతకం (లు) పూర్తి పేరు (లు) మరియు పోస్టల్ చిరునామా (లు) పొందుపరచవలెను. ఏదైనా సంస్థ లేదా ఏదైనా వినియోగదారుల కేటగిరి తరుపున అభిప్రాయాలు లేదా అభ్యంతరాలు లేదా సూచనలు ఇవ్వదలచినచో ఆ విషయం కూడా నివేదికలో స్పష్టీకరించవలెను. తమ వాదనలను గాని/ అభిప్రాయాలు గాని / అభ్యంతరాలను గాని వ్యక్తి గతంగా విన్నవించుకోదలచుకుంటే ప్రత్యేకంగా పేర్కొనవలెను. అభిప్రాయాలు / అభ్యంతరాలు/ సలహాల వివరాలను ఈ క్రింద తెలుపబడిన పట్టికలో పొందుపరచి జతపరచవలెను.

అభ్యంతర దారుని పేరు & పూర్తి చిరునామా	అభిప్రాయాలు/ అభ్యంతరాలు/ సలహాల సంక్షిప్త వివరాలు	ఎపిఈపిడిసిఎల్ ప్రతిపాదనల మీద అభ్యంతరాలు	ఎపిఈపిడిసిఎల్ కార్పొరేట్ కార్యాలయంనకు అభ్యంతర ప్రతిని పంపిన ఋజువును జతపరచడ మైనది (అవును/కాదు)	అభ్యంతరదారు వ్యక్తిగతంగా విన్నవించదల్చు కున్నారా (అవును/కాదు)

4. **2017-18 ఆర్థిక సంవత్సరమునకు వినియోగదారులకు రిటైల్ పంపిణీ కోసం** ప్రతిపాదించిన ఎఆర్ఆర్ ఈ క్రింది షెడ్యూల్‌లో పొందుపరచడమైనది.

క్రమ సంఖ్య	వివరాలు	2017 -18 (అంచనాలు) (రూ॥కోట్లు)
1	ట్రాన్స్ మిషన్ ఖర్చు	441.12
2	ఎస్.ఎల్.డి.సి.ఖర్చు	12.98
3	పంపిణీ ఖర్చు	1,522.94
4	పి.జి.సి.ఐ.ఎల్.ఖర్చు	144.31
5	యు.ఎల్.డి.సి.ఛార్జీలు	3.09
6	**నెట్‌వర్క్ మరియు ఎస్.ఎల్.డి.సి.వ్యయం (1+2+3+4+5)**	**2124.44**
7	విద్యుత్ కొనుగోలు ఖర్చు	8,194.15
8	వినియోగదారుల ధరావత్తు మీద వడ్డీ	99.09
9	రిటైలు సరఫరా వ్యాపారంలో సరఫరా మార్జిన్	5.72
10	ఇతర ఖర్చులు	57.58
11	**సరఫరా వ్యయం (7+8+9+10)**	**8356.54**
12	**సమగ్ర ఆదాయ ఆవశ్యకత (6+11)**	**10,480.98**
13	**మొత్తం రాబడి (14+15)**	**8,893.57**
14	ప్రస్తుత ధరల వద్ద రాబడి (ప్రోత్సాహకాలను తీసివేయగా)	8,779.31
15	ఇతరత్రా రాబడి	114.26
16	**ప్రస్తుత ధరల వద్ద రాబడి లోటు (-) (13-12)**	**- 1,587.41**

5. ఈ ప్రకటనకు ప్రతిస్పందనగా వచ్చిన అభిప్రాయాలు / అభ్యంతరాలు /సలహాలు పరిశీలించిన పిమ్మట వాటిలో యోగ్యంగా పరిగణించినట్టి అభ్యంతరదారులను కమీషన్ వారు బహిరంగ విచారణ నిమిత్తమై ప్రకటించబోయే తేదీలలో ఆహ్వానించబడతారు.

తేది : 06-12-2016 **చైర్మన్ & మేనేజింగ్ డైరెక్టర్**

స్థలం : విశాఖపట్నం **ఈస్టర్న్ పవర్ డిస్ట్రిబ్యూషన్ కంపెనీ ఆఫ్ ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ లిమిటెడ్**

ANNEXURE – 02

Public Notice of FPTs

BEFORE THE HONOURABLE ANDHRA PRADESH ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION (APERC)

D.No. 11-4-660, 4th Floor, Singareni Bhavan, Red Hills, HYDERABAD - 500 004.

EASTERN POWER DISTRIBUTION COMPANY OF ANDHRA PRADESH LIMITED (APEPDCL)

PUBLIC NOTICE

1. Notice is hereby given to all that the **Eastern Power Distribution Company of A.P. Ltd. (APEPDCL)** holding Distribution and Retail Supply License No.12/2000 has on 18-01-2017, filed before the **Andhra Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission (APERC)** the Filings for Proposed Tariff (FPT) including the proposals for Cross Subsidy Surcharge and Additional Surcharge for its Retail Supply Business for the FY 2017-18, which are recieved and on which necessary orders are issued to meet ends of justice in exercise of power conferred by the APERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff for Wheeling and Retail Sale of Electricity) Regulation 2005, in general and Regulation 24 therein, in particular.
2. Copies of the filings are available in **the Office of the Chief General Manager (Planning, PPA & RA) of the Eastern Power Distribution Company's headquarters at P&T Colony, Seethammadhara, Vishakhapatnam - 530013 and the Superintending Engineers of Operation Circles of the Distribution Company at Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, Rajahmahendravaram and Eluru.** Interested persons may inspect/peruse the said FPT and take note thereof during office hours at any of the said offices at free of charge. These proposals are also available on **www.apeasternpower.com** and the same may also be accessed at **www.aperc.gov.in.** A copy of these filings, can be obtained from the above offices from 24-01-2017 onwards on payment of Rs.100/- (by way of cash in person / D.D. drawn in favour of the Pay Officer / APEPDCL / Visakhapatnam). Also a summary of FPT in English or Telugu can be separately obtained on payment of Rs.10/- (by way of cash in person / D.D. drawn in favour of the Pay Officer / APEPDCL / Visakhapatnam).
   Note : APEPDCL has filed the ARR relating to its Retail Supply Business for the FY 2017-18 with the Commission on 30-11-2016 vide O.P.No.29 of 2016 and the Public notice was issued on 06-12-2016 indicating that the objections / suggestions, if any on the ARR filings may be submitted on or before 31-12-2016.
3. Objections/suggestions if any, on the ARR & FPT filings proposed by the Distribution Company, together with supporting material may be sent to **the Chief General Manager (Planning, PPA & RA) of the Eastern Power Distribution Company's headquarters at P&T Colony, Seethammadhara, Vishakhapatnam-530013** in person or through Registered Post so as to reach on or before 18-02-2017 by 5.00 PM. A copy of the same must also be filed with the Commission Secretary, APERC at the address mentioned above. The objections /suggestions should be duly signed and should carry full name and postal address of the person(s) sending the objections /suggestions. If the 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 objections/suggestions should accompany the following statement as an overleaf.

Name & full address of the Objector	Brief details of Objection (s) / Suggestion(s)	Objections against Proposals of APEPDCL	Whether copy of objection & proof of delivery at Licensee's office enclosed (Yes/No)	Whether Objector wants to be heard in person (Yes/No)

The FPT schedule including the cross subsidy surcharge and additional surcharge schedules for Retail Supply Business proposed by the Licensees for the FY 2017-18 are given below :

Date : 24.01.2017
Place : Visakhapatnam

CHAIRMAN & MANAGING DIRECTOR
EASTERN POWER DISTRIBUTION COMPANY OF A.P. LTD

SOUTHERN POWER DISTRIBUTION COMPANY OF ANDHRA PRADESH LIMITED (APSPDCL)

PUBLIC NOTICE

1. Notice is hereby given to all that the **Southern Power Distribution Company of A.P. Ltd. (APSPDCL)** holding Distribution and Retail Supply License No. 15/2000, has on 18-01-2017, filed before the **Andhra Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission (APERC)** the Filings for Proposed Tariff (FPT) including the proposals for Cross Subsidy Surcharge and Additional Surcharge for its Retail Supply Business for the FY 2017-18, which are recieved and on which necessary orders are issued to meet ends of justice in exercise of power conferred by the APERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff for Wheeling and Retail Sale of Electricity) Regulation 2005, in general and Regulation 24 therein, in particular.
2. Copies of the filings are available in the **Office of the Chief General Manager (Operation) Southern Power Distribution Company's headquarters at 19-13-65/A, Srinivasapuram, Tiruchanoor Road, Tirupati - 517503** and the **Superintending Engineers of Operation Circles of the Distribution Company at Vijayawada, Guntur, Ongole, Nellore,Tirupati, Kadapa, Anantapur & Kurnool.** Interested persons may inspect/peruse the said FPT and take note thereof during office hours at any of the said offices at free of charge. These proposals are also available on **www.apspdcl.in** and the same may also be accessed at **www.aperc.gov.in.** A copy of these filings, can be obtained from the above offices from 24-01-2017 onwards on payment of Rs.100/- (by way of cash in person / D.D. drawn in favour of the Accounts Officer / CPR / APSPDCL / Tirupati). Also a summary of FPT in English or Telugu can be separately obtained on payment of Rs.10/- (by way of cash in person/ D.D. drawn in favour of the Accounts Officer / CPR / APSPDCL / Tirupati).
   Note : APSPDCL has filed the ARR relating to its Retail Supply Business for the FY 2017-18 with the Commission on 30-11-2016 vide O.P.No.28 of 2016 and the Public notice was issued on 06-12-2016 indicating that the objections/suggestions, if any on the ARR filings may be submitted on or before 31-12-2016.
3. Objections / suggestions if any, on the ARR & FPT filings proposed by the Distribution Company, together with supporting material may be sent to the **Chief General Manager (Operation) Southern Power Distribution Company's headquarters at 19-13-65/A, Srinivasapuram, Tiruchanoor Road, Tirupati - 517503** in person or through Registered Post so as to reach on or before 18-02-2017 by 5.00 PM. A copy of the same must also be filed with the Commission Secretary, APERC at the address mentioned above. The objections/suggestions should be duly signed and should carry full name and postal address of the person(s) sending the objections/suggestions. If the 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 objections/suggestions should accompany the following statement as an overleaf.

Name & full address of the Objector	Brief details of Objection (s) / Suggestion(s)	Objections against Proposals of APSPDCL	Whether copy of objection & proof of delivery at Licensee's office enclosed (Yes/No)	Whether Objector wants to be heard in person (Yes/No)

The FPT schedule including the cross subsidy surcharge and additional surcharge schedules for Retail Supply Business proposed by the Licensees for the FY 2017-18 are given below :

Date : 24.01.2017
Place : Tirupathi

CHAIRMAN & MANAGING DIRECTOR
SOUTHERN POWER DISTRIBUTION COMPANY OF A.P. LTD

The proposed tariffs for all consumer categories are as shown below :

Consumer Category	Energy Unit	Rates for the FY 2017-18 Fixed / Demand Charge (Rs./Month)	Energy Charge (Rs./Unit)
LT- I : DOMESTIC(Telescopic)			
Group A: Annual Consumption<=600Units during FY2016-17			
0-50	kWh	Nil up to 1 kW; Rs. 50/kW above 1 kW;	1.45
51-100	kWh		2.60
101-200	kWh		3.64
Above200	kWh		6.97
Group B : Annual Consumption>600and<=2400units during FY2016-17			
0-50	kWh		2.60
51-100	kWh		
101-200	kWh		3.64
201-300	kWh		6.97
Above300	kWh		7.83
GroupC: Annual Consumption>2400units during FY2016-17			
0-50	kWh		2.95
51-100	kWh		
101-200	kWh		5.31
201-300	kWh		6.97
301-400	kWh		7.83
401-500	kWh		8.35
Above 500 units	kWh		8.89
LT-II Others			
LT-II (A): Upto 50Units/Month	kWh/kVAh	200/kW	4.05
LTII (B): Above 50Units/Month			
First100	kWh/kVAh	200/kW	6.95
101-500	kWh/kVAh		7.75
Above500	kWh/kVAh		9.10
LTII(C): Advertisement Hoardings	kWh/kVAh	200/kW	9.10
LTII(D): Function Halls/Auditoriums	kWh/kVAh	200/kW	9.10
LT-III:INDUSTRY			
Industry General (including Mushroom, Rabbit Farms, Flori Culture in green house & Seasonal Industries)	kWh/kVAh	200/kW	5.65
Aquaculture and Animal Husbandry, Sugarcane crushing	kWh/kVAh	200/kW	3.15
Poultry Hatcheries & Poultry Feed mixing plants	kWh/kVAh	200/kW	3.45
LT-IV:COTTAGE INDUSTRIES & OTHERS			
a) Cottage Industries Upto 10 HP @	kWh	200/kW	2.45
b) Agro Based Activity upto 10 HP @	kWh		
LT-V : AGRICULTURE			
LT-V (A): AGRICULTURE WITH DSM MEASURES			
Corporate Farmers & ITAssesses	kWh		2.50
Wet Land Farmers (Holdings > 2.5 acre)	kWh	525/HP/Year*	0.50
Dry Land Farmers (Connections > 3 nos.)	kWh	525/HP/Year*	0.50
Wet land Farmers (Holdings <= 2.5 Acre)	kWh		0.00
Dry Land Farmers (Connections <= 3 nos.)	kWh		0.00
LT-V (B): AGRICULTURE WITHOUT DSM MEASURES			
Corporate Farmers & IT Assesses	kWh		3.50
Wet Land Farmers (Holdings > 2.5 acre)	kWh	1050/HP/Year*	1.00
Dry Land Farmers (Connections > 3 nos.)	kWh	1050/HP/Year*	1.00
Wet land Farmers (Holdings <= 2.5 Acre)	kWh	525/HP/Year*	0.50
Dry Land Farmers (Connections <= 3nos.)	kWh	525/HP/Year*	0.50
LT-V (C) : OTHERS			
Salt Farming units upto15 HP $	kWh	20/HP	3.70
Rural Horticulture Nurseries upto15 HP $	kWh	20/HP	3.70

Consumer Category	Energy Unit	Rates for the FY 2017-18 Fixed / Demand Charge (Rs./Month)	Energy Charge (Rs./Unit)
LT-VI: STREET LIGHTING AND PWS			
LT-VI (A) & (B) : STREET LIGHTING and PWS (Panchayats / Muncipalities / Muncipal Corporations)	kWh/kVAh	200/kW	4.95
LT-VI (C) : NTR Sujala Padhakam	kWh/kVAh	10/HP	4.00
LT-VII : GENERAL			
LT-VII (A) : GENERAL PURPOSE	kWh/kVAh	200/kW	5.95
LT-VII (B) : RELIGIOUS PLACES	kWh	200/kW	3.65
LT-VIII : TEMPORARY SUPPLY	kWh/kVAh	300/kW	8.25
HT-I : INDUSTRY			
HT-I (A) : INDUSTRY GENERAL (including Seasonal Industries)			
11kV	kVAh	1000/kVA	4.60
33kV	kVAh	1000/kVA	4.45
132kV & Above	kVAh	1000/kVA	4.20
TIME OF DAY TARIFFS (6 PM to10 PM)			
11kV	kVAh		5.60
33kV	kVAh		5.45
132kV&Above	kVAh		5.20
HT-I (B): ENERGY INTENSIVE INDUSTRIES			
11kV	kVAh	1000/kVA	3.85
33kV	kVAh	1000/kVA	3.75
132kV & Above	kVAh	1000/kVA	3.50
HT-I(C) : Aquaculture and Animal Husbandry	kVAh	200/kVA	3.15
HT-I (D): Poultry Hatcheries and Feed Mixing Plants	kVAh	200/kVA	3.45
HT-II Category			
HT-II (A): Others			
11kV	kVAh	1000/kVA	5.30
33kV	kVAh	1000/kVA	5.10
132kV & Above	kVAh	1000/kVA	4.68
TIME OF DAY TARIFFS (6 PM to 10 PM)			
11kV	kVAh		6.30
33kV	kVAh		6.10
132kV & Above	kVAh		5.68
HT-II (B) Religious Places	kVAh	200/kVA	3.65
HT-II (C) Function Halls/Auditoriums	kVAh	200/kVA	9.10
HT-III : PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND TOURISM			
11kV	kVAh	1000/kVA	4.95
33kV	kVAh	1000/kVA	4.78
132kV & Above	kVAh	1000/kVA	4.48
TIME OF DAY TARIFFS (6 PM to10 PM)			
11 kV	kVAh		5.95
33 kV	kVAh		5.78
132 kV & Above	kVAh		5.48
HT-IV : LIFTIRRIGATION, AGRICULTURE AND CPWS	kVAh	200/kVA	4.25
HT-V : RAILWAY TRACTION	kVAh	500/kVA	3.50
HT-VI : TOWNSHIPS AND RESIDENTIAL COLONIES	kVAh	1000/kVA	4.00
HT-VIII : TEMPORARY SUPPLY		1.5 times of corresponding HT Category	
RURAL ELECTIRC CO-OPERATIVES			
Anakapally	kWh	As per Applicable Tariff Orders	
Chipurupally	kWh		
Kuppam	kWh		

The Cross Subsidy Surcharge computed for various categories is shown as follows : (APEPDCL)

Categories	Average Realization (Rs./unit)	Average PP (Rs./ unit)	Wheeling Charges (Rs./unit)	Applicable Loss (%)	Cross Subsidy Surcharge (Rs./unit)	20% of Average Realization (Rs/unit)	Cross Subsidy Surcharge (Rs./unit)
	T	C	D	L	S	20%*T	Minimum (S,T)
HT Category at 11 kV							
HT I (A) : General	8.69	4.16	0.95	9.59%	3.14	1.74	1.74
HT I (B): Energy Intensive Industries	-------	4.16	0.95	9.59%	0.00	0.00	0.00
HT I (C): Aquaculture and Animal Husbandry	3.88	4.16	0.95	9.59%	0.00	0.78	0.00
HT I (D): Poultry Hatcheries and Poultry Feed Mixing Plants	4.04	4.16	0.95	9.59%	0.00	0.81	0.00
HT II: Others	11.12	4.16	0.95	9.59%	5.57	2.22	2.22
HT II (B): Religious Places	4.52	4.16	0.95	9.59%	0.00	0.90	0.00
HT II (C): Function Halls/Auditoriums	12.26	4.16	0.95	9.59%	6.71	2.45	2.45
HT III: Public Infrastructure and Tourism	8.30	4.16	0.95	9.59%	2.75	1.66	1.66
HT IV Government LIS, Agriculture, CPWS	6.09	4.16	0.95	9.59%	0.54	1.22	0.54
HT VI: Townships & Residential Colonies	7.64	4.16	0.95	9.59%	2.09	1.53	1.53
HT Category at 33 kV							
HT I (A): General	7.96	4.16	0.61	6.39%	2.91	1.59	1.59
HT I (B): Energy Intensive Industries	5.60	4.16	0.61	6.39%	0.56	1.12	0.56
HT I (C) : Aquaculture and Animal Husbandry	3.15	4.16	0.61	6.39%	0.00	0.63	0.00
HT I (D) : Poultry Hatcheries and Poultry Feed Mixing Plants	-------	4.16	0.61	6.39%	0.00	0.00	0.00
HT II: Others	8.40	4.16	0.61	6.39%	3.36	1.68	1.68
HT II (B): Religious Places	-------	4.16	0.61	6.39%	0.00	0.00	0.00
HT II (C) : Function Halls / Auditoriums	-------	4.16	0.61	6.39%	0.00	0.00	0.00
HT III: Public Infrastructure and Tourism	6.95	4.16	0.61	6.39%	1.90	1.39	1.39
HT IV Government LIS, Agriculture, CPWS	6.40	4.16	0.61	6.39%	1.35	1.28	1.28
HT VI: Townships & ResidentialColonies	6.11	4.16	0.61	6.39%	1.06	1.22	1.06
HT Category at 132 kV							
HT I (A): General	6.75	4.16	0.59	3.60%	1.85	1.35	1.35
HT I (B): Energy Intensive Industries	4.92	4.16	0.59	3.60%	0.02	0.98	0.02
HT I (C): Aquaculture and Animal Husbandry	-------	4.16	0.59	3.60%	0.00	0.00	0.00
HT I (D): Poultry and Hatcheries and Poultry Feed Mixing Plants	-------	4.16	0.59	3.60%	0.00	0.00	0.00
HT II: Others	8.31	4.16	0.59	3.60%	3.41	1.66	1.66
HT II (B): Religious Places	-------	4.16	0.59	3.60%	0.00	0.00	0.00
HT II (C) : Function Halls / Auditoriums	-------	4.16	0.59	3.60%	0.00	0.00	0.00
HT III: Public Infrastructure and Tourism	-------	4.16	0.59	3.60%	0.00	0.00	0.00
HT IV Government LIS, Agriculture, CPWS	5.05	4.16	0.59	3.60%	0.15	1.01	0.15
HT V: Railway Traction	5.29	4.16	0.59	3.60%	0.39	1.06	0.39
HT VI: Townships & Residential Colonies	-------	4.16	0.59	3.60%	0.00	0.00	0.00

Additional Surcharge

S.No.	Particulars	Value (Rs/kva/Day)
1	Average fixed cost for full fixed charge recovery	59.30
2	Demand charge paid to the licensee (For HT Cat -I, Rs.1000/kva/Month)	33.30
3	Applicable additional surcharge	25.97

Open Access customers
Applicable additional surcharge Rs.59.30 / kva / Day (For HT-I (A) 11kv)

The APERC will conduct public hearings to enable the stake holders to submit their views / objections / suggestions on ARR / FPT (Tarrif) filings made by APEPDCL with the commission for determinition of retail supply tarrif for the FY 2017-18.

Public Hearings Schedule

S.No.	Place	Date
1	Vizianagaram	27-02-2017
2	Eluru	28-02-2017
3	Hyderabad	06-03-2017

The venues and timings of public hearings at the above places wil be published separately through public notices.

The Cross Subsidy Surcharge computed for various categories is shown as follows : (APSPDCL)

Categories	Average Realization (Rs./unit)	Average PP (Rs./ unit)	Wheeling Charges (Rs./unit)	Applicable Loss (%)	Cross Subsidy Surcharge (Rs./unit)	20% of Average Realization (Rs/unit)	Cross Subsidy Surcharge (Rs./unit)
	T	C	D	L	S	20%*T	Minimum (S,T)
HT Category at 11 kV							
HT I (A): General	8.09	4.18	0.89	10.15%	2.55	1.62	1.62
HT I (B): Energy Intensive Industries	12.73	4.18	0.89	10.15%	7.19	2.55	2.55
HT II: Others	9.19	4.18	0.89	10.15%	3.64	1.84	1.84
HT II (B): Religious Places	3.87	4.18	0.89	10.15%	0.00	0.77	0.00
HT II (C): Function Halls/Auditoriums	10.96	4.18	0.89	10.15%	5.42	2.19	2.19
HT III: Public Infrastructure and Tourism	8.70	4.18	0.89	10.15%	3.16	1.74	1.74
HT IV Government LIS, Agriculture, CPWS	6.24	4.18	0.89	10.15%	0.70	1.25	0.70
HT VI: Townships & Residential Colonies	5.79	4.18	0.89	10.15%	0.25	1.16	0.25
HT Category at 33 kV							
HT I (A): General	6.70	4.18	0.59	6.92%	1.63	1.34	1.34
HT I (B): Energy Intensive Industries	5.82	4.18	0.59	6.92%	0.74	1.16	0.74
HT I (C) : Aquaculture and Animal Husbandry	3.27	4.18	0.59	6.92%	0.00	0.65	0.00
HT I (D) : Poultry Hatcheries and Poultry Feed Mixing Plants	4.42	4.18	0.59	6.92%	0.00	0.88	0.00
HT II: Others	8.32	4.18	0.59	6.92%	3.24	1.66	1.66
HT II (B): Religious Places	-------	4.18	0.59	6.92%	0.00	0.00	0.00
HT II (C) : Function Halls / Auditoriums	-------	4.18	0.59	6.92%	0.00	0.00	0.00
HT III: Public Infrastructure and Tourism	4.97	4.18	0.59	6.92%	0.00	0.99	0.00
HT IV Government LIS, Agriculture, CPWS	5.41	4.18	0.59	6.92%	0.33	1.08	0.33
HT VI: Townships & Residential Colonies	8.12	4.18	0.59	6.92%	3.04	1.62	1.62
HT Category at 132 kV							
HT I (A): General	6.51	4.18	0.56	3.60%	1.60	1.30	1.30
HT I (B): Energy Intensive Industries	4.82	4.18	0.56	3.60%	0.00	0.96	0.00
HT I (C): Aquaculture and Animal Husbandry	-------	4.18	0.56	3.60%	0.00	0.00	0.00
HT I (D): Poultry and Hatcheries and Poultry Feed Mixing Plants	-------	4.18	0.56	3.60%	0.00	0.00	0.00
HT II: Others	6.86	4.18	0.56	3.60%	1.96	1.37	1.37
HT II (B): Religious Places	-------	4.18	0.56	3.60%	0.00	0.00	0.00
HT II (C) : Function Halls / Auditoriums	-------	4.18	0.56	3.60%	0.00	0.00	0.00
HT III: Public Infrastructure and Tourism	-------	4.18	0.56	3.60%	0.00	0.00	0.00
HT IV Government LIS, Agriculture, CPWS	6.24	4.18	0.56	3.60%	1.34	1.25	1.25
HT V: Railway Traction	6.07	4.18	0.56	3.60%	1.16	1.21	1.16
HT VI: Townships & Residential Colonies	-------	4.18	0.56	3.60%	0.00	0.00	0.00

Additional Surcharge

S.No.	Particulars	Value (Rs/kva/Day)
1	Average fixed cost for full fixed charge recovery	59.30
2	Demand charge paid to the licensee (For HT Cat -I, Rs.1000/kva/Month)	33.30
3	Applicable additional surcharge	25.97

Open Access customers
Applicable additional surcharge Rs.59.30 / kva / Day (For HT-I (A) 11kv)

The APERC will conduct public hearings to enable the stake holders to submit their views / objections / suggestions on ARR / FPT (Tarrif) filings made by APSPDCL with the commission for determinition of retail supply tarrif for the FY 2017-18.

Public Hearings Schedule

Sl.No.	Place	Date
1	Guntur	01-03-2017
2	Kurnool	02-03-2017
3	Tirupati	03-03-2017
4	Hyderabad	06-03-2017

The venues and timings of public hearings at the above places will be published separately through public notices.

@ - Units which exceed 10 HP connected load shall be billed at tariff specified for LT-III Industrial category * - Equivalent flat rate of tariff. $ - Units with connected load more than 15 HP shall be billed under LT -III Industrial Normal tariff.
Note: All other conditions are as per in the Chapter -XII of the Retail supply Tariff Schedule for the FY 2017-18. The total revenue increase from the tariff proposals for both licensees is Rs. 859.00 Crs. **For all other proposals please visit our website.**

గౌరవనీయ ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ ఎలక్ట్రిసిటీ రెగ్యులేటరీ కమీషన్ (APERC) వారి సమక్షములో

డోర్ నెం.11-4-660, 4వ అంతస్థు, సింగరేణి భవన్, రెడ్‌హిల్స్, హైదరాబాద్ - 500004.

ఈస్టర్న్ పవర్ డిస్ట్రిబ్యూషన్ కంపెనీ ఆఫ్ ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ లిమిటెడ్

బహిరంగ ప్రకటన

1. ఇందుమూలంగా ఏపీఈపీడీసీఎల్ పరిధిలోని యావన్మందికి తెలియజేయునది ఏమనగా ప్రభుత్వ యాజమాన్యంలోని డిస్ట్రిబ్యూషన్ మరియు రిటైల్ సప్లయి లైసెన్స్ నెం.12/2000 కలిగి ఉన్న కంపెనీ సంస్థ **"ఈస్టర్న్ పవర్ డిస్ట్రిబ్యూషన్ కంపెనీ ఆఫ్ ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ లిమిటెడ్ (ఏపీఈపీడీసీఎల్)"**, 2017-18 ఆర్థిక సంవత్సరానికి రిటైల్ సప్లయి వ్యాపారమునకు గాను ఛార్జీల ప్రతిపాదనలు (ఎఫ్.పి.టి) వివిధ వినియోగదారులకు సంబంధించిన క్రాస్ సబ్సిడీ సర్‌చార్జీలు మరియు అదనపు సర్‌చార్జీల నిమిత్తం అనుమతి కోసం తేది.18.01.2017న ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ ఎలక్ట్రిసిటీ రెగ్యులేటరీ కమీషన్ (ఏపిఈఆర్‌సి) వారికి ప్రతిపాదనలు సమర్పించడమైనది. ఈ ప్రతిపాదనలను విద్యుత్ వీలింగ్ మరియు రిటైల్ సరఫరా కొరకు టారిఫ్‌ను నిర్ణయించుటకైన నిబంధనలు, షరతులు రెగ్యులేషన్ 2005లోని సాధారణ మరియు రెగ్యులేషన్ 24లోని నిబంధనల ప్రకారం గౌరవనీయ ఏపీఈఆర్‌సి వారిచే స్వీకరించబడినవి.
2. పైన 1వ పేరాలో పేర్కొన్న ప్రతిపాదనల ప్రతులు చీఫ్ జనరల్ మేనేజర్ (ప్లానింగ్, ఐ.పి.ఎ. & ఆర్.ఎ) **"ఈస్టర్న్ పవర్ డిస్ట్రిబ్యూషన్ కంపెనీ ఆఫ్ ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ లిమిటెడ్ (ఏపీఈపీడీసీఎల్)"**, ప్రధాన కార్యాలయం, పి & టి కాలనీ, సీతమ్మధార, విశాఖపట్నం-530013 మరియు శ్రీకాకుళం, విజయనగరం, విశాఖపట్నం, రాజమహేంద్రవరం మరియు ఏలూరు సర్కిల్‌లలో ఉన్న సూపరింటెండెంట్ ఇంజనీర్ వారి కార్యాలయం వద్ద లభ్యమగును. [illegible] **www.apeasternpower.com** [illegible] **www.aperc.gov.in** [illegible] తేది 24.01.2017 [illegible] రూ. 100/- [illegible] రూ.10/- [illegible]
గమనిక: ఏపీఈపీడీసీఎల్ ఆ.సం.2017-18 [illegible] తేది.30-11-2016న [illegible] ఓ.పి.నెం.29/2016 [illegible] తేది.06.12.2016న [illegible] తేది.31.12.2016 [illegible]
3. డిస్ట్రిబ్యూషన్ కంపెనీ [illegible] తేది **18వ ఫిబ్రవరి 2017 సా: 5.00 గంటల లోపుగా** [illegible] చీఫ్ జనరల్ మేనేజర్ (ప్లానింగ్, ఐ.పి.ఎ. & ఆర్.ఎ) **"ఈస్టర్న్ పవర్ డిస్ట్రిబ్యూషన్ కంపెనీ ఆఫ్ ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ లిమిటెడ్ (ఏపీఈపీడీసీఎల్)", పి & టి కాలనీ, సీతమ్మధార, విశాఖపట్నం – 530013** [illegible]

అభ్యంతరదారుని పేరు & పూర్తి చిరునామా	అభ్యంతరాలు / సూచనల సంక్షిప్త వివరాలు	ఏపీఈపీడీసీఎల్ ప్రతిపాదనల మీద అభ్యంతరాలు	ఏపీఈపీడీసీఎల్ కార్పొరేట్ కార్యాలయమునకు అభ్యంతర ప్రతిని & పంపిన రుజువును జతపరచడమైనది (అవును/కాదు)	అభ్యంతరదారు వ్యక్తిగతంగా విన్నవించదల్చుకున్నారా (అవును/కాదు)

ఆర్థిక సంవత్సరం 2017-18 కొరకు లైసెన్సీ ఉద్దేశించిన రిటైల్ వ్యాపారం కొరకు తెలిపిన ఎఫ్.పి.టి. షెడ్యూలు, క్రాస్ సబ్సిడీ సర్ చార్జీ & అదనపు సర్‌చార్జీ షెడ్యూలు దిగువ తెలుపబడినవి.

తేది: 24-01-2017
స్థలం: విశాఖపట్నం

చైర్మన్ & మేనేజింగ్ డైరెక్టర్
ఈస్టర్న్ పవర్ డిస్ట్రిబ్యూషన్ కంపెనీ ఆఫ్ ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ లిమిటెడ్

సదరన్ పవర్ డిస్ట్రిబ్యూషన్ కంపెనీ ఆఫ్ ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ లిమిటెడ్

బహిరంగ ప్రకటన

1. ఇందుమూలంగా ఏపియస్‌పిడిసిఎల్ పరిధిలోని యావన్మందికి తెలియజేయునది ఏమనగా ప్రభుత్వ యాజమాన్యంలోని డిస్ట్రిబ్యూషన్ మరియు రిటైల్ సప్లయి లైసెన్స్ నెం.15/2000 కలిగి ఉన్న కంపెనీ సంస్థ **"సదరన్ పవర్ డిస్ట్రిబ్యూషన్ కంపెనీ ఆఫ్ ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ లిమిటెడ్ (ఏపియస్‌పిడిసిఎల్)"**, 2017-18 ఆర్థిక సంవత్సరానికి రిటైల్ సప్లయి వ్యాపారమునకు గాను ఛార్జీల ప్రతిపాదనలు (ఎఫ్.పి.టి) వివిధ వినియోగదారులకు సంబంధించిన క్రాస్ సబ్సిడీ సర్‌చార్జీలు మరియు అదనపు సర్‌చార్జీల నిమిత్తం అనుమతి కోసం తేది.18-01-2017న **ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ ఎలక్ట్రిసిటీ రెగ్యులేటరీ కమీషన్ (ఏపిఈఆర్‌సి)** వారికి ప్రతిపాదనలు సమర్పించడమైనది. ఈ ప్రతిపాదనలను విద్యుత్ వీలింగ్ మరియు రిటైల్ సరఫరా కొరకు టారిఫ్‌ను నిర్ణయించుటకైన నిబంధనలు, షరతులు రెగ్యులేషన్ 2005లోని సాధారణ మరియు రెగ్యులేషన్ 24లోని నిబంధనల ప్రకారం గౌరవనీయ ఏపిఈఆర్‌సి వారిచే స్వీకరించబడినవి.
2. పైన 1వ పేరాలో పేర్కొన్న ప్రతిపాదనల ప్రతులు చీఫ్ జనరల్ మేనేజర్ (ఆపరేషన్) **"సదరన్ పవర్ డిస్ట్రిబ్యూషన్ కంపెనీ ఆఫ్ ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ లిమిటెడ్ (ఏపియస్‌పిడిసిఎల్)"** ప్రధాన కార్యాలయం, డోర్ నెం. 19-13-65/ఎ, శ్రీనివాసపురం, తిరుచానూర్ రోడ్డు, తిరుపతి – 517503 మరియు విజయవాడ, గుంటూరు, ఒంగోలు, నెల్లూరు, తిరుపతి, కడప, అనంతపురం మరియు కర్నూలు సర్కిల్‌లలో ఉన్న సూపరింటెండింగ్ ఇంజనీర్ వారి కార్యాలయం వద్ద లభ్యమగును. [illegible] **www.apspdcl.in** [illegible] **www.aperc.gov.in** [illegible] తేది 24-01-2017 [illegible] రూ. 100/- [illegible] రూ. 10/- [illegible]
గమనిక: ఏపియస్‌పిడిసిఎల్ ఆ. సం. 2017-18 [illegible] తేది. 30-11-2016న [illegible] ఓ.పి. నెం. 28/2016 [illegible] తేది. 06-12-2016న [illegible] తేది. 31-12-2016 [illegible]
3. డిస్ట్రిబ్యూషన్ కంపెనీ [illegible] తేది **18వ ఫిబ్రవరి 2017 సా: 5.00 గంటల లోపుగా** [illegible] **ముఖ్య జనరల్ మేనేజర్ (ఆపరేషన్) "సదరన్ పవర్ డిస్ట్రిబ్యూషన్ కంపెనీ ఆఫ్ ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ లిమిటెడ్ (ఏపియస్‌పిడిసిఎల్)", డోర్ నెం.19-13-65/ఎ, శ్రీనివాసపురం, తిరుచానూర్ రోడ్డు, తిరుపతి – 517503** [illegible]

అభ్యంతరదారుని పేరు & పూర్తి చిరునామా	అభ్యంతరాలు / సూచనల సంక్షిప్త వివరాలు	ఏపియస్‌పిడిసిఎల్ ప్రతిపాదనల మీద అభ్యంతరాలు	ఏపియస్‌పిడిసిఎల్ కార్పొరేట్ కార్యాలయమునకు అభ్యంతర ప్రతిని & పంపిన రుజువును జతపరచడమైనది (అవును/కాదు)	అభ్యంతరదారు వ్యక్తిగతంగా విన్నవించదల్చుకున్నారా (అవును/కాదు)

ఆర్థిక సంవత్సరం 2017-18 కొరకు లైసెన్సీ ఉద్దేశించిన రిటైల్ వ్యాపారం కొరకు తెలిపిన ఎఫ్.పి.టి. షెడ్యూలు, క్రాస్ సబ్సిడీ సర్ చార్జీ & అదనపు సర్‌చార్జీ షెడ్యూలు దిగువ తెలుపబడినవి.

తేది: 24-01-2017
స్థలం: తిరుపతి

చైర్మన్ & మేనేజింగ్ డైరెక్టర్
సదరన్ పవర్ డిస్ట్రిబ్యూషన్ కంపెనీ ఆఫ్ ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ లిమిటెడ్

లైసెన్సీలు ప్రతిపాదించిన ధరల పట్టిక

వినియోగదారుని కేటగిరి	ఎనర్జీ యూనిట్	2017-18 ఆ.సం.నకు రేట్లు: ఫిక్స్‌డ్/డిమాండ్ చార్జీలు రూ./నెలకు	ఎనర్జీ చార్జీ రూ./యూనిట్
లో టెన్షన్ కేటగిరి 1 గృహ వినియోగం (టెలిస్కోపిక్)			
గ్రూప్ ఎ: 2016-17 ఆర్థిక సంవత్సరపు వినియోగం 600 యూనిట్ల వరకు గల వినియోగదారులు			
మొదటి 50 యూనిట్లు	kWh	1 kW లోడు వరకు చార్జీలు లేవు	1.45
51 - 100 యూనిట్లు	kWh		2.60
101 - 200 యూనిట్లు	kWh		3.64
200 యూనిట్ల పైబడి	kWh		6.97
గ్రూప్ బి 2016-17 ఆర్థిక సంవత్సరపు వినియోగం 600 యూనిట్ల పైబడి 2400 యూనిట్ల వరకు గల వినియోగదారులు			
మొదటి 50 యూనిట్లు	kWh	1 kW పైబడి లోడు ఉన్న వినియోగదారులకు రూ.50/kW	2.60
51 - 100 యూనిట్లు	kWh		
101 - 200 యూనిట్లు	kWh		3.64
201 - 300 యూనిట్లు	kWh		6.97
300 యూనిట్ల పైబడి	kWh		7.83
గ్రూప్ సి : 2016-17 ఆర్థిక సంవత్సరపు వినియోగం 2400 యూనిట్ల పైబడిన వినియోగదారులు			
మొదటి 50 యూనిట్లు	kWh		2.95
51 - 100 యూనిట్లు	kWh		
101 - 200 యూనిట్లు	kWh		5.31
201 - 300 యూనిట్లు	kWh		6.97
301 - 400 యూనిట్లు	kWh		7.83
401 - 500 యూనిట్లు	kWh		8.35
500 యూనిట్ల పైబడి	kWh		8.89
ఎల్ టి II – ఇతరములు			
ఎల్ టి II (ఎ) – 50 యూనిట్ల వరకు / నెలకు	kWh/kVAh	200/kW	4.05
ఎల్ టి II (బి) – 50 యూనిట్ల పైబడి / నెలకు			
మొదటి 100 యూనిట్లు	kWh/kVAh	200/kW	6.95
101 - 500 యూనిట్లు	kWh/kVAh		7.75
500 యూనిట్ల పైబడి	kWh/kVAh		9.10
ఎల్ టి II (సి) – ప్రకటన హోర్డింగులు	kWh/kVAh	200/kW	9.10
ఎల్ టి II (డి) – ఫంక్షన్ హాల్స్ / ఆడిటోరియంలు	kWh/kVAh	200/kW	9.10
ఎల్ టి III పరిశ్రమలు			
పరిశ్రమలు (సాధారణ, సీజనల్, పుట్టగొడుగుల పెంపకం, కుందేలు పెంపకం & పూల పెంపకం)	kWh/kVAh	200/kW	5.65
ఆక్వాకల్చర్ మరియు పశు సంవర్ధన, చెరకు క్రషింగ్	kWh/kVAh	200/kW	3.15
పౌల్ట్రీ హేచరీలు & పౌల్ట్రీ ఫీడ్ మిక్సింగ్ ప్లాంట్లు	kWh/kVAh	200/KW	3.45
ఎల్ టి IV – కుటీర పరిశ్రమలు & ఇతరములు			
ఎ) 10 హెచ్‌పి వరకు కుటీర పరిశ్రమలు @	kWh	200/KW	2.45
బి) 10 హెచ్‌పి వరకు వ్యవసాయ ఆధారిత కార్యకలాపాలకు @	kWh		
ఎల్ టి V – వ్యవసాయం			
ఎల్ టి V (ఎ) – డిఎస్ఎం పద్ధతులతో వ్యవసాయం			
కార్పొరేట్ రైతులు & పన్ను చెల్లింపుదారులు	kWh		2.50
మాగాణి రైతులు (2.5 ఎకరాలకు మించి ఉన్నవారు)	kWh	525/HP/Year *	0.50
మెట్ట రైతులు (3 కంటే ఎక్కువ కనెక్షన్లు ఉన్నవారు)	kWh	525/HP/Year *	0.50
మాగాణి రైతులు (2.5 ఎకరాలు అంతకంటే తక్కువ ఉన్నవారు)	kWh		0.00
మెట్ట రైతులు (3 లేక అంత కంటే తక్కువ కనెక్షన్లు ఉన్నవారు)	kWh		0.00
ఎల్ టి V (బి) – డిఎస్ఎం యేతర వ్యవసాయం			
కార్పొరేట్ రైతులు & పన్ను చెల్లింపుదారులు	kWh		3.50
మాగాణి రైతులు (2.5 ఎకరాలకు మించి ఉన్నవారు)	kWh	1050/HP/Year *	1.00
మెట్ట రైతులు (3 కంటే ఎక్కువ కనెక్షన్లు ఉన్నవారు)	kWh	1050/HP/Year *	1.00
మాగాణి రైతులు (2.5 ఎకరాలు అంతకంటే తక్కువ ఉన్నవారు)	kWh	525/HP/Year *	0.50
మెట్ట రైతులు (3 లేక అంత కంటే తక్కువ కనెక్షన్లు ఉన్నవారు)	kWh	525/HP/Year *	0.50
ఎల్ టి V (సి) – ఇతరములు			
ఉప్పు తయారీ కేంద్రాలు 15 హెచ్‌పి వరకు $	kWh	20/HP	3.70
గ్రామీణ ఉద్యాన మొక్కల పెంపకం 15 హెచ్‌పి వరకు $	kWh	20/HP	3.70
ఎల్ టి VI – వీధి దీపాలు మరియు పిడబ్ల్యుఎస్			
ఎల్ టి VI (ఎ & బి) వీధి దీపాలు మరియు పిడబ్ల్యుఎస్ (పంచాయతీలు, మున్సిపాలిటీలు & కార్పొరేషన్లు)	kWh/kVAh	200/kW	4.95
ఎల్ టి VI (సి) – ఎన్‌టిఆర్ సుజల పథకం	kWh/kVAh	10/HP	4.00
ఎల్ టి VII – సాధారణ			
ఎల్ టి VII (ఎ) – సాధారణ వినియోగం	kWh/kVAh	200/kW	5.95
ఎల్ టి VII (బి) – మత సంబంధమైన ప్రదేశాలు	kWh	200/kW	3.65
ఎల్ టి VIII – తాత్కాలిక సరఫరా	kWh/kVAh	300/kW	8.25
హెచ్ టి I – పరిశ్రమలు			
హెచ్ టి I (ఎ) – పరిశ్రమలు (సాధారణ & సీజనల్)			
11 కెవి	kVAh	1000/kVA	4.60
33 కెవి	kVAh	1000/kVA	4.45
132 కెవి & పైబడిన	kVAh	1000/kVA	4.20
టైమ్ ఆఫ్ డే ఛార్జీలు (సాయంత్రం 6 గం.ల నుండి రాత్రి 10 గం.ల వరకు)			
11 కెవి	kVAh		5.60
33 కెవి	kVAh		5.45
132 కెవి & పైబడిన	kVAh		5.20
హెచ్ టి I (బి) – ఎనర్జీ ఇంటెన్సివ్ పరిశ్రమలు			
11 కెవి	kVAh	1000/kVA	3.85
33 కెవి	kVAh	1000/kVA	3.75
132 కెవి & పైబడిన	kVAh	1000/kVA	3.50
హెచ్ టి I (సి) – ఆక్వాకల్చర్ & పశు సంవర్ధన	kVAh	200/kVA	3.15
హెచ్ టి I (డి) – పౌల్ట్రీ హేచరీస్ మరియు ఫీడ్ మిక్సింగ్ ప్లాంట్స్	kVAh	200/kVA	3.45
హెచ్ టి II – కేటగిరి			
హెచ్ టి II (ఎ) – ఇతరములు			
11 కెవి	kVAh	1000/kVA	5.30
33 కెవి	kVAh	1000/kVA	5.10
132 కెవి & పైబడిన	kVAh	1000/kVA	4.68
టైమ్ ఆఫ్ డే ఛార్జీలు (సాయంత్రం 6 గం.ల నుండి రాత్రి 10 గం.ల వరకు)			
11 కెవి	kVAh		6.30
33 కెవి	kVAh		6.10
132 కెవి & పైబడిన	kVAh		5.68
హెచ్ టి II (బి) – మత సంబంధమైన ప్రదేశములు	kVAh	200/kVA	3.65
హెచ్ టి II (సి) – ఫంక్షన్ హాల్స్ / ఆడిటోరియంలు	kVAh	200/kVA	9.10
హెచ్ టి III – ప్రజా మౌలిక సదుపాయాలు & పర్యాటకం			
11 కెవి	kVAh	1000/kVA	4.95
33 కెవి	kVAh	1000/kVA	4.78
132 కెవి & పైబడిన	kVAh	1000/kVA	4.48
టైమ్ ఆఫ్ డే ఛార్జీలు (సాయంత్రం 6 గం.ల నుండి రాత్రి 10 గం.ల వరకు)			
11 కెవి	kVAh		5.95
33 కెవి	kVAh		5.78
132 కెవి & పైబడిన	kVAh		5.48
హెచ్ టి IV – ప్రభుత్వ/ప్రైవేటు ఎత్తిపోతలు, వ్యవసాయం మరియు సిపిడబ్ల్యుఎస్	kVAh	200/kVA	4.25
హెచ్ టి V – రైల్వే ట్రాక్షన్	kVAh	500/kVA	3.50
హెచ్ టి VI – టౌన్ షిప్‌లు మరియు నివాస కాలనీలు	kVAh	1000/kVA	4.00
హెచ్ టి VIII – తాత్కాలిక సరఫరా		సంబంధిత హెచ్‌టి కేటగిరి ధరలకు 1.5 రెట్లు	
గ్రామీణ విద్యుత్ సహకార సంస్థలు			
అనకాపల్లి	kWh	టారిఫ్ ఆర్డర్ ప్రకారం వర్తింపచేయును	
చీపురుపల్లి	kWh		
కుప్పం	kWh		

వివిధ రకాల కేటగిరీల కొరకు లెక్కించిన క్రాస్ సబ్సిడీ సర్‌చార్జి ఈ విధంగా తెలుపబడినది (ఏపీఈపీడీసీఎల్)

కేటగిరీలు	ఏపీఈపీడీసీఎల్ రియలైజేషన్ (రూ./యూనిట్) టి	ఏపీఈపీడీసీఎల్ సి.ఎస్. (రూ./యూనిట్) సి	వీలింగ్ చార్జీలు (రూ./యూనిట్) డి	వర్తించు నష్టశాతం (%) ఎల్	క్రాస్ సబ్సిడీ సర్‌చార్జి (రూ./యూనిట్) ఎస్	ఏపీఈపీడీసీఎల్ రియలైజేషన్‌లో 20% (రూ./యూనిట్) 20%*టి	క్రాస్ సబ్సిడీ సర్‌చార్జి (రూ./యూనిట్)
హెచ్.టి. కేటగిరి 11 కె.వి. వద్ద							
హెచ్.టి. I (ఎ) సాధారణ	8.69	4.16	0.95	9.59%	3.14	1.74	1.74
హెచ్.టి. I (బి) ఎనర్జీ ఇంటెన్సివ్ పరిశ్రమలు	---	4.16	0.95	9.59%	0.00	0.00	0.00
హెచ్.టి. I (సి) ఆక్వాకల్చర్ & పశు సంవర్ధన	3.88	4.16	0.95	9.59%	0.00	0.78	0.00
హెచ్.టి. I (డి) పౌల్ట్రీ హేచరీలు మరియు పౌల్ట్రీ ఫీడ్ మిక్సింగ్ ప్లాంట్లు	4.04	4.16	0.95	9.59%	0.00	0.81	0.00
హెచ్.టి. II ఇతరములు	11.12	4.16	0.95	9.59%	5.57	2.22	2.22
హెచ్.టి. II (బి) మత సంబంధమైన ప్రదేశాలు	4.52	4.16	0.95	9.59%	0.00	0.90	0.00
హెచ్.టి. II (సి) ఫంక్షన్ హాల్స్ / ఆడిటోరియంలు	12.26	4.16	0.95	9.59%	6.71	2.45	2.45
హెచ్.టి. III : ప్రజామౌలిక సదుపాయాలు & పర్యాటకం	8.30	4.16	0.95	9.59%	2.75	1.66	1.66
హెచ్.టి. IV : ప్రభుత్వ/ ప్రైవేట్ ఎత్తిపోతలు, వ్యవసాయం & సిపిడబ్ల్యుఎస్	6.09	4.16	0.95	9.59%	0.54	1.22	0.54
హెచ్.టి. VI : టౌన్‌షిప్‌లు & నివాస కాలనీలు	7.64	4.16	0.95	9.59%	2.09	1.53	1.53
హెచ్. టి. కేటగిరి 33 కె.వి. వద్ద							
హెచ్.టి. I (ఎ) సాధారణ	7.96	4.16	0.61	6.39%	2.91	1.59	1.59
హెచ్.టి. I (బి) ఎనర్జీ ఇంటెన్సివ్ పరిశ్రమలు	5.60	4.16	0.61	6.39%	0.56	1.12	0.56
హెచ్.టి. I (సి) ఆక్వాకల్చర్ & పశు సంవర్ధన	3.15	4.16	0.61	6.39%	0.00	0.63	0.00
హెచ్.టి. I (డి) పౌల్ట్రీ హేచరీలు మరియు పౌల్ట్రీ ఫీడ్ మిక్సింగ్ ప్లాంట్లు	---	4.16	0.61	6.39%	0.00	0.00	0.00
హెచ్.టి. II : ఇతరములు	8.40	4.16	0.61	6.39%	3.36	1.68	1.68
హెచ్.టి. II (బి) : మత సంబంధమైన ప్రదేశాలు	---	4.16	0.61	6.39%	0.00	0.00	0.00
హెచ్.టి. II (సి) : ఫంక్షన్ హాల్స్ / ఆడిటోరియంలు	---	4.16	0.61	6.39%	0.00	0.00	0.00
హెచ్.టి. III : ప్రజామౌలిక సదుపాయాలు & పర్యాటకం	6.95	4.16	0.61	6.39%	1.90	1.39	1.39
హెచ్.టి. IV : ప్రభుత్వ/ప్రైవేట్ ఎత్తిపోతలు, వ్యవసాయం & సిపిడబ్ల్యుఎస్	6.40	4.16	0.61	6.39%	1.35	1.28	1.28
హెచ్.టి. VI : టౌన్‌షిప్‌లు & నివాస కాలనీలు	6.11	4.16	0.61	6.39%	1.06	1.22	1.06
హెచ్.టి. కేటగిరి 132 కె.వి. వద్ద							
హెచ్.టి. I (ఎ) సాధారణ	6.75	4.16	0.59	3.60%	1.85	1.35	1.35
హెచ్.టి. I (బి) ఎనర్జీ ఇంటెన్సివ్ పరిశ్రమలు	4.92	4.16	0.59	3.60%	0.02	0.98	0.02
హెచ్.టి. I (సి): ఆక్వాకల్చర్ & పశు సంవర్ధన	---	4.16	0.59	3.60%	0.00	0.00	0.00
హెచ్.టి. I (డి): పౌల్ట్రీ హేచరీలు మరియు పౌల్ట్రీ ఫీడ్ మిక్సింగ్ ప్లాంట్లు	---	4.16	0.59	3.60%	0.00	0.00	0.00
హెచ్.టి. II : ఇతరములు	8.31	4.16	0.59	3.60%	3.41	1.66	1.66
హెచ్.టి. II (బి) : మత సంబంధమైన ప్రదేశాలు	---	4.16	0.59	3.60%	0.00	0.00	0.00
హెచ్.టి. II (సి) : ఫంక్షన్ హాల్స్ / ఆడిటోరియంలు	---	4.16	0.59	3.60%	0.00	0.00	0.00
హెచ్.టి. III : ప్రజామౌలిక సదుపాయాలు & పర్యాటకం	---	4.16	0.59	3.60%	0.00	0.00	0.00
హెచ్.టి. IV : ప్రభుత్వ/ప్రైవేట్ ఎత్తిపోతలు, వ్యవసాయం & సిపిడబ్ల్యుఎస్	5.05	4.16	0.59	3.60%	0.15	1.01	0.15
హెచ్.టి. V : రైల్వే ట్రాక్షన్	5.29	4.16	0.59	3.60%	0.39	1.06	0.39
హెచ్.టి. VI : టౌన్‌షిప్‌లు & నివాస కాలనీలు	---	4.16	0.59	3.60%	0.00	0.00	0.00

అదనపు సర్‌చార్జీలు

క్ర.సం.	వివరాలు	విలువ (రూ.కెవిఎ/నెలకు)
1.	సరాసరి స్థిరచార్జీలు (సంపూర్ణ స్థిరచార్జీల వసూళ్ళ కొరకు)	59.30
2.	లైసెన్సీకు చెల్లించవలసిన స్థిరచార్జీలు (హెచ్‌టి1వినియోగదారులకు సంబంధించి)	33.30
3.	వర్తించు అదనపు సర్‌చార్జి	25.97

ఓపెన్ యాక్సెస్ వినియోగదారులకు
ఓపెన్ యాక్సెస్ వినియోగదారులకు వర్తించు అదనపు సర్‌చార్జి రూ. 59.30/కెవిఎ/నెలకు

4. ఆర్థిక సం॥ 2017-18లో రిటైల్ సరఫరా ధరల నిర్ణయము ఏపీఈపీడీసీఎల్ సమర్పించిన సమగ్ర ఆదాయ ఆవశ్యకత ప్రతిపాదనలు (ఏ.ఆర్.ఆర్.)/ప్రతిపాదిత ధరల నివేదిక (ఎఫ్.పి.టి.) పై ఆసక్తి గల వారు తమ అభ్యంతరాలు / సూచనలు సమర్పించేందుకు వీలుగా ఏపీఈఆర్‌సి వారు బహిరంగ విచారణ క్రింద తెలిపిన తేదీలలో నిర్వహించెదరు.

క్రమ సంఖ్య	ప్రదేశం	తేది
1.	విజయనగరం	27-02-2017
2.	ఏలూరు	28-02-2017
3.	హైదరాబాద్	06-03-2017

బహిరంగ విచారణ సమయం మరియు వేదికలు ప్రత్యేక తెలిపిన పట్టికలో గల ప్రదేశాలలో త్వరలో పత్రికాముఖంగా ప్రకటించబడును.

వివిధ రకాల కేటగిరీల కొరకు లెక్కించిన క్రాస్ సబ్సిడీ సర్‌చార్జి ఈ విధంగా తెలుపబడినది (ఏపియస్‌పిడిసిఎల్)

కేటగిరీలు	ఏపిఎస్‌పిడిసిఎల్ రియలైజేషన్ (రూ./యూనిట్) టి	ఏపిఎస్‌పిడిసిఎల్ సి.ఎస్. (రూ./యూనిట్) సి	వీలింగ్ చార్జీలు (రూ./యూనిట్) డి	వర్తించు నష్టశాతం (%) ఎల్	క్రాస్ సబ్సిడీ సర్‌చార్జి (రూ./యూనిట్) ఎస్	ఏపిఎస్‌పిడిసిఎల్ రియలైజేషన్‌లో 20% (రూ./యూనిట్) 20%*టి	క్రాస్ సబ్సిడీ సర్‌చార్జి (రూ./యూనిట్)
హెచ్.టి. కేటగిరి 11 కె.వి. వద్ద							
హె.టి. I (ఎ) : సాధారణ	8.09	4.18	0.89	10.15%	2.55	1.62	1.62
హె.టి. I (బి) : ఎనర్జీ ఇంటెన్సివ్ పరిశ్రమలు	12.73	4.18	0.89	10.15%	7.19	2.55	2.55
హె.టి. II: ఇతరములు	9.19	4.18	0.89	10.15%	3.64	1.84	1.84
హె.టి. II (బి) : మత సంబంధమైన ప్రదేశాలు	3.87	4.18	0.89	10.15%	0.00	0.77	0.00
హె.టి. II (సి) : ఫంక్షన్ హాల్స్ / ఆడిటోరియంలు	10.96	4.18	0.89	10.15%	5.42	2.19	2.19
హె.టి. III : ప్రజామౌలిక సదుపాయాలు & పర్యాటకం	8.70	4.18	0.89	10.15%	3.16	1.74	1.74
హె.టి. IV : ప్రభుత్వ/ ప్రైవేట్ ఎత్తిపోతలు, వ్యవసాయం & సిపిడబ్ల్యుఎస్	6.24	4.18	0.89	10.15%	0.70	1.25	0.70
హె.టి. VI : టౌన్‌షిప్‌లు & నివాస కాలనీలు	5.79	4.18	0.89	10.15%	0.25	1.16	0.25
హెచ్.టి. కేటగిరి 33 కె.వి. వద్ద							
హె.టి.I (ఎ) : సాధారణ	6.70	4.18	0.59	6.92%	1.63	1.34	1.34
హె.టి. I (బి) : ఎనర్జీ ఇంటెన్సివ్ పరిశ్రమలు	5.82	4.18	0.59	6.92%	0.74	1.16	0.74
హె.టి. I (సి) : ఆక్వాకల్చర్ & పశు సంవర్ధన	3.27	4.18	0.59	6.92%	0.00	0.65	0.00
హె.టి. I (డి) : పౌల్ట్రీ హేచరీలు మరియు పౌల్ట్రీ ఫీడ్ మిక్సింగ్ ప్లాంట్లు	4.42	4.18	0.59	6.92%	0.00	0.88	0.00
హె.టి. II : ఇతరములు	8.32	4.18	0.59	6.92%	3.24	1.66	1.66
హె.టి. II (బి) : మత సంబంధమైన ప్రదేశాలు	---	4.18	0.59	6.92%	0.00	0.00	0.00
హె.టి. II (సి) : ఫంక్షన్ హాల్స్ / ఆడిటోరియంలు	---	4.18	0.59	6.92%	0.00	0.00	0.00
హె.టి. III : ప్రజామౌలిక సదుపాయాలు & పర్యాటకం	4.97	4.18	0.59	6.92%	0.00	0.99	0.00
హె.టి. IV : ప్రభుత్వ/ ప్రైవేట్ ఎత్తిపోతలు, వ్యవసాయం & సిపిడబ్ల్యుఎస్	5.41	4.18	0.59	6.92%	0.33	1.08	0.33
హె.టి. VI : టౌన్‌షిప్‌లు & నివాస కాలనీలు	8.12	4.18	0.59	6.92%	3.04	1.62	1.62
హెచ్.టి. కేటగిరి 132 కె.వి. వద్ద							
హె.టి. I (ఎ) : సాధారణ	6.51	4.18	0.56	3.60%	1.60	1.30	1.30
హె.టి. I (బి) : ఎనర్జీ ఇంటెన్సివ్ పరిశ్రమలు	4.82	4.18	0.56	3.60%	0.00	0.96	0.00
హె.టి. I (సి) : ఆక్వాకల్చర్ & పశు సంవర్ధన	---	4.18	0.56	3.60%	0.00	0.00	0.00
హె.టి. I (డి) : పౌల్ట్రీ హేచరీలు మరియు పౌల్ట్రీ ఫీడ్ మిక్సింగ్ ప్లాంట్లు	---	4.18	0.56	3.60%	0.00	0.00	0.00
హె.టి. II : ఇతరములు	6.86	4.18	0.56	3.60%	1.96	1.37	1.37
హె.టి. II (బి) : మత సంబంధమైన ప్రదేశాలు	---	4.18	0.56	3.60%	0.00	0.00	0.00
హె.టి. II (సి) : ఫంక్షన్ హాల్స్ / ఆడిటోరియంలు	---	4.18	0.56	3.60%	0.00	0.00	0.00
హె.టి. III : ప్రజామౌలిక సదుపాయాలు & పర్యాటకం	---	4.18	0.56	3.60%	0.00	0.00	0.00
హె.టి. IV : ప్రభుత్వ/ ప్రైవేట్ ఎత్తిపోతలు, వ్యవసాయం & సిపిడబ్ల్యుఎస్	6.24	4.18	0.56	3.60%	1.34	1.25	1.25
హె.టి. V : రైల్వే ట్రాక్షన్	6.07	4.18	0.56	3.60%	1.16	1.21	1.16
హె.టి. VI : టౌన్‌షిప్‌లు & నివాస కాలనీలు	0.00	4.18	0.56	3.60%	0.00	0.00	0.00

అదనపు సర్‌చార్జీలు

క్ర.సం.	వివరాలు	విలువ (రూ.కెవిఎ/నెలకు)
1.	సరాసరి స్థిరచార్జీలు (సంపూర్ణ స్థిరచార్జీల వసూళ్ళ కొరకు)	59.30
2.	లైసెన్సీకు చెల్లించవలసిన స్థిరచార్జీలు (హెచ్‌టి1వినియోగదారులకు సంబంధించి)	33.30
3.	వర్తించు అదనపు సర్‌చార్జి	25.97

ఓపెన్ యాక్సెస్ వినియోగదారులకు
ఓపెన్ యాక్సెస్ వినియోగదారులకు వర్తించు అదనపు సర్‌చార్జి రూ. 59.30/కెవిఎ/నెలకు

4. ఆర్థిక సం॥ 2017-18లో రిటైల్ సరఫరా ధరల నిర్ణయము ఏపియస్‌పిడిసిఎల్ సమర్పించిన సమగ్ర ఆదాయ ఆవశ్యకత ప్రతిపాదనలు (ఏ.ఆర్.ఆర్.)/ప్రతిపాదిత ధరల నివేదిక (ఎఫ్.పి.టి.) పై ఆసక్తి గల వారు తమ అభ్యంతరాలు / సూచనలు సమర్పించేందుకు వీలుగా ఏపీఈఆర్‌సి వారు బహిరంగ విచారణ క్రింద తెలిపిన తేదీలలో నిర్వహించెదరు.

క్రమ సంఖ్య	ప్రదేశం	తేది
1.	గుంటూరు	01-03-2017
2.	కర్నూలు	02-03-2017
3.	తిరుపతి	03-03-2017
4.	హైదరాబాద్	06-03-2017

బహిరంగ విచారణ సమయం మరియు వేదికలు ప్రత్యేక తెలిపిన పట్టికలో గల ప్రదేశాలలో త్వరలో పత్రికాముఖంగా ప్రకటించబడును.

@ 10 హెచ్‌పి కనెక్టెడ్ లోడు దాటినచో ఎల్.టి.3 పరిశ్రమల కేటగిరిలో బిల్లు చేయబడును   * సంవత్సరమునకు సమాన ఫ్లాట్ రేటు $ 15 హెచ్‌పి కనెక్టెడ్ లోడు దాటినచో ఎల్.టి పరిశ్రమల కేటగిరిలో బిల్లు చేయబడును.

గమనిక: ఎనర్జీ చార్జీలు మరియు డిమాండ్ /ఫిక్స్‌డ్ చార్జీలు కాకుండా అన్ని ఇతర షరతులు మరియు నిబంధనలు ఆ.సం. 2016-17 రిటైల్ సరఫరా ధరల ఉత్తర్వులో చాప్టర్ - 12లో నిర్దేశించిన విధంగా వర్తింప చేయబడతాయి. రెండు లైసెన్సీలకు గాను టారిఫ్ ప్రతిపాదనల ద్వారా నష్ట ఆదాయం పెరుగుదల రూ.859 కోట్లు.   # ఇతర ప్రతిపాదనల కొరకు వెబ్‌సైట్‌ను సందర్శించండి

ANNEXURE – 03

List of persons who submitted views/objections/suggestions

Sl. No.	Name & address of the Objector Sri/Smt.	Objection related to
1	A. Bhaskar Reddy, S/o AC Bontha Reddy, Karina Palli, P. Kottha Kota Post, Pakala, Chottoor Dist.	SPDCL
2	A. Hari Sarvothama Reddy, S/o Bhakta Vatsala Reddy, Damaramadugu post, Buchchireddy Palem Mandalam, SPSR Nellore Dist	SPDCL
3	A. Pulla Reddy, S/o Venku Reddy, Griddaluru post, Sydapuram Mandal, SPSR Nellore dist	SPDCL
4	A. Ramanaidu, Mail ID (aramanaidu1966@gmail.com)	SPDCL
5	A. Venkata Swami, S/o Penchalayya, D7-269 Kasipalem, Buchchi Reddy Palem, SPSR Nellure Dist	SPDCL
6	A.K. Balaji, President, Visakha Autonagar Small Scale Industrialists Welfare Association, Autonagar, Visakhapatnam – 530 012	DISCOMS
7	Abhinandan Das, Law Officer, Open Access user Association, D21, Corporate Park, 2nd Floor, Dwaraka Sector-21, New Delhi - 110 075	SPDCL
8	Addagada Satish Kumar, S/o Venkata rao, Bharatiya Kisan Sangh, Nagula Palem Post, Parbooru Mandalam, Prakasam Dist 523169	EPDCL
9	Addala Gopala Krishna, Rytu mithra Rural Technology Park, Yerra vanthena vadda, Housing board colony, Amalapuram	SPDCL
10	Amanullah, Managing Director, M/s. Vamsha Bharana Lakshman Solar Power Pvt. Ltd. , H.No.2-4-328, Plot No.65, Snehapuri Colony, Road No.2, Saroor Nagar, Nagole, Hyderabad- 35.	SPDCL
11	B. Murugaiah, S/o Rathnamaiah, Gudyanampalle H/w, Penumur Mandal, Chittoor (Dist).	DISCOMS
12	B. Shankaraiah, General Manager, Silicon Carbide, Grindwell Norton Ltd, Karakambadi (Vil. & Po), Kadapa Road, Renigunta, Tirupati, AP- 517 520	SPDCL
13	B. Tulasidas, S4-Devi Towers, Sambamurty Road, Vijayawada	EPDCL
14	A. Balasundaram, 2-77, Beni Street, Nagari – 517 590	SPDCL
15	Boyapati Poorna Chendra Rao, S/o Prabhakar Rao, Appanaveedu Village, Padapadu Mandal, West Godavari Dist.	EPDCL
16	C.V. Mohan Rao, Secretary, Repalle Pattanabhavrudhi Sangham, Repalli - 522 265, Guntur Dist., AP	DISCOMS
17	C.V. Nageswara Rao, Sr. Manager (Coordination), M/s. Sarda Metals & Alloys Ltd., D. No.50-96/1, Floor II&III Srigowri Nilayam Seethammadhara NE, Visakhapatnam	DISCOMS
18	CH. Joga Rao, President (operations), Sree Satyanarayana Spinning Mills Limited, Venkatarayapuram, Tanuku – 534 215	SPDCL
19	Ch. Narasingarao, Secretariat Member, Communist Party of India(MARXIST) AP Committee, H.No.28-6-8, N.P.R.Pawan, Jagadamba Junction, Visakhapatnam - 500020	SPDCL
20	Ch. Narayana Reddy, S/o Ramana Reddy, Punnapuvaripalem, Oduru (Post), Chillakuru (Mandal), Nellure Dist.	EPDCL
21	Ch. Srinivasula Reddy, S/o Gopal Reddy, Gridhaluru Post, sydapuram Mandal, SPSR Nellore dist	SPDCL
22	Ch. V.V.S. Bapi Raju, Secretary , Greater Visakha Municipal Corporation, Tenneti Bhavan, Asilmetta Junction, Visakhapatnam (PO).	SPDCL
23	Chittbabu, Jetti Pale, Mathirevula(P), Puthalapat(M), Choor Dist, AP	SPDCL
24	D. Giridhar Reddy, S/o Dasaradha Rami Reddy, Siddavaram (Post), Kota (Mandal),SPSR Nellure Dist.	EPDCL
25	D. Kumaraswami Reddy, S/o Subramanyam Reddy, Punnapuvaripalem, Oduru (Post), Chillakuru (Mandal), Nellure Dist.	SPDCL
26	D. Nageswara Rao, S/o Sri Ramulu, GangalaKurru Malupu, Permiyapalem, Ambajipeta Mandal, East Godavari Dist - 533 221	DISCOMS
27	D. Ramaswami Reddy, 21/72, Trunk Road, Opp. Collector's Office, Cuddapah – 516001.	EPDCL
28	Dharma Teja Paruchuri, Chairman, AP Spinning Mills Association, Sai Plaza, 1st Floor , Above Bank of India, 1st Line Chandramouli Nagar, Guntur - 522 007, AP	SPDCL

Sl. No.	Name & address of the Objector Sri/Smt.	Objection related to
29	Divi's Laboratories Limited, Unit-2, Chippada Village, Annavaram Post, Bheemunipatnam Mandal, Visakhapatnam Dist., AP 531 162	DISCOMS
30	Doppala Ramana, Sarpanch, Gram panchayat office, Guntupalli village, Ibrahimpatnam Mandal, Krishna Dist	SPDCL
31	Dr. B. Ganga Rao, H.No.9-33-4, Pitapuram Colony, Near Kalabharati Road, Visakhapatnam – 530003	DISCOMS
32	Dr. Divakar Babu Chennupati, Consumers Guidance Society, D.No.57-14-16, 2nd Lane, New Postal Colony, Patamata, Vijayawada -500008	SPDCL
33	Dr. M. Santhiramudu, President, AP Private Engineering Colleges Management Association, 1st Floor, Vishal Residency, Opp to VR Siddartha Engineering Main Gate, NTR Road, Padmaja Nagar, Tadigadapa, Vijayawada - 521 134	EPDCL
34	Dr. V. Sundar Naidu, President, Andhra Pradesh Poultry Federation, #8-103A, Enikepadu - 521106, Vijayawada Rural, Krishna Dist	DISCOMS
35	DVL Narayana, Journalist, 4/14, Bradi peta, Guntur - 522 002.	SPDCL
36	E. Dayanand, Jt. General manager, Essar Steel India Limited, Near Flyover, Scindia Road, Visakhapatnam - 530 004	SPDCL
37	E.K.Chari, Executive Director, M/s. Sri Gangadhara Steels Ltd., Plot No.73, Phase-II, IDA, Paravada, Visakhapatnam – 530 021	EPDCL
38	Er. A. Punna Rao, Convenor, Praja Energy Audit Cell, 59-2-1, 1st Lane , Ashok Nagar, Vijayawada - 520 010	SPDCL
39	Er. K. Vidyasagar Reddy, FIE , Chairman, The Institution of Engineers(India) Tirupati Local Centre, SVU College of Engineering Campus, Tirupati - 517 502	SPDCL
40	EV Sujatha Sarma, President, Betamcherla Factory Owener's Wellfare Association, D.No.6-180, Station Road, Betamcherla - 518 599 Kurnool Dist, AP.	SPDCL
41	Executive Engineer/Electrical, Visakhapatnam Urban Development Authority, Visakhapatnam	SPDCL
42	Federation of Farmers Associations, H.No.1-191, Railway Wagon Work Shop Road, guntupalli - 521 241, Ibrahimpatnam Mandal, Krishna Dist.	SPDCL
43	G. Muni Ratnam, Sri Ajanthy Foods, 2-1-122/79, TR Kandriga, M. Kothur post, Nagari, Chittoor Dist (517 590)	SPDCL
44	G. Rajeswara Reddy, S/o Venkata Narayana Reddy, Chennuru Village, Guduru Mandalam, SPSR Nellore Dist.	DISCOMS
45	G. Rambabu, S/o Kotayya, Bharatiya Kisan Sangh, Poluru Post, Yaddana Pudi Mandalam, Prakasam Dist	SPDCL
46	G. Venkateswara Rao, M. Tech(Chem.), MBA, Quarter No.A1, Officers Colony, KCP Sugar & Ind. Corp Ltd, Vuyyuru, Krishna District, AP	SPDCL
47	G.V. Jaya Chendra Chowdari, G. Gollapalle post, Chitoor Dist AP	SPDCL
48	Gaurav Maheshwari, Manager- Regulatory Affairs, Indian Energy Exchange Limited, Unit No.3,4,5&6, Fourth Floor, TDI Centre, Plot No.7, Jasola District Centre New Delhi 110025	DISCOMS
49	GJ Bhatia, Head Commercial Mgmt. & Strategic Outlook, Tata Renewable Energy Limited, Corporate Centre, A Block, 34, Sant Tukaram Road, Carnac Bunder, Mumbai - 400 009 .	SPDCL
50	I. Seethapathi, Chittecherla Village and Post, Chinnagottigallu Mandal, Chittoor District.	SPDCL
51	I. Udaya Kumar, D.No.14/115, Konetimitta, Gudur Town, Nellore Dist.	SPDCL
52	India Electron Exchange Ltd., 6th Floor, Le Meridien Commercial Tower, Raisina Road, Connaught Place, New Delhi-110001	DISCOMS
53	Indira Power Private Limited, New No.25, Sir Madhavan Nair Road, Mahalingapuram, Nungambakkam, Chennai - 600 034	SPDCL
54	J. Lakshmi Narayana Sastry, Chairman, Sri Prasanna Anjaneya Swamy Temple, Bhartipudi, Bapatla Mandal, Guntur Dist.	SPDCL
55	Jalagam Kumaraswami, Bharatiya Kisan Sangh, D.No.26-16-1, Vuyyuru Zamindar street, Besides Raj Theater, Gandhi Nagar, Vijayawada - 520 003	SPDCL
56	John Fernandes, Director(Technical), GVK Gautami Power Ltd, Paigah House, 156-159, Sardar	SPDCL

Sl. No.	Name & address of the Objector Sri/Smt.	Objection related to
	Patel Road, Secunderabad - 500 003 Telangana	
57	K. Balakrishna chari, Chennagaripalli, Pakala post, Chitoor Dist, AP	SPDCL
58	K. Karunakar Rao, Executive Director (Fin&Comml), Sree Rayalaseema Alkalies and Allied Chemicals Ltd,40-304, 2nd Floor, Krishna Jyothsna Complex, Bhagyanagar, Kurnool – 518004	DISCOMS
59	K. Kesavulu chetty, D.No.18-1-61,Middi pina Kapilateerdam Road, Tirupathi, Tirupathi Urban Mandalam, Chittoor Dist	SPDCL
60	K. Krishnamurthy, Door No.26-9-213, BV Nagar, Nellore - 524 004	SPDCL
61	K. Lokanadham, Dist Secretary, NPR Bhavan, H.No.28-6-8, Yellamthota, Jagadamba Jn., Visakhapatnam – 530 020	SPDCL
62	K. Munaswami Naidu, S/o Kunku Venkatappa Naidu,16-33, Kundetivaripalli, Pakala Post, Chittoor dist – 517112	SPDCL
63	K. Rajendra Reddy , S/o Ranga Reddy, P. Kothakota BPO, Pakala SO, Chittoor Dist.	SPDCL
64	K. Ravi Kumar Reddy, President, IWPA, AP State Counsel, 2nd Floor, Plot No.3, House No. 6-3-680/8/3, PMR Plaza, Thakur Mansion Lane, Somajiguda, Hyderabad 500 082.	SPDCL
65	K. Vikraman, S/o C. Kannan, H.No.6-14-57/1/A, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar memorial society colony, Near Chenna Reddy Colony, Tirupathi - 517 501.	SPDCL
66	K. Viswa Prakash Naidu, 5-14, Kamma(post), Penumuru , Chittoor Dist – 517126.	EPDCL
67	K. Viswanathan, Assistant works Manager, Amman-Try Sponge & Power (P) Ltd, S.F.No. 268-271, Sirasanambedu Village, Pellakur Mandal, Naidupet, Nellore Dist, AP	EPDCL
68	K.A.Senthil Kumar, General Manager, Emjay Steel Udyyog Private Limited, Vengamabapuram Village , Naydupet Mandal, Nellore District, AP.	SPDCL
69	K.B. Shreenath, S/o K.V.Bhagawan Iyengar, M/s. Vedik Ispat Private Ltd, 503, Pride Hulkul, Lalbagh Road, Bangalore and unit at plot No.30, APIIC, Gollapuram Mandal, Hindupur Mandal, Anantapur Dist.	SPDCL
70	K.C.Srinivasa Rao, General Manager, The KCP Limited, Cement Production Unit- II, Ramakrishnapuram, Mutyala(V), Jaggayyapet (M), Krishna District, AP.	SPDCL
71	K.Pati Raju, S/o Satyanarayana, Kethavaram village, Jangareddigudem Mandal, West Godavari District – 534312.	EPDCL
72	K.V.Rao, Senior General Manager(Projects & P&I), Coromandel International Limited, Post Box. No.1116, Sriharipuram, Malkapuram Post, Visakhapatnam - 530 011	DISCOMS
73	K.V.Subba Rao, The Piduguralla Pulverisers Association, Regd. No.148, Guntur Road, Piduguralla - 522 413	DISCOMS
74	Kakarla Guruswami Naidu, S/o K. Ramayya Naidu, Surineni vari palle, Pakala Mandal, Chittoor Dist.	EPDCL
75	Kambam Mohan, Griddaluru (Village & Post), Sydapuram (Mandalam), SPSR Nellore Dist.	SPDCL
76	Kancharla Satya Kumari, 8-49, Big Street, Ambajipet - 533 214	DISCOMS
77	Kandharapu Murali State Committee Member, CPI(M), MB Bhavan, Yasodanagar, Tirupati	SPDCL
78	Katuru Hari Kishor Reddy, S/o Ramakrishna Reddy, Paturu Post, Kovvuru Mandalam, Sri Potti Sriramulu, Nelluru Dist.	EPDCL
79	Kiran Bussari, General manager, M/s. The Gateway Hotel, Beach Road, Visakhapatnam – 530 002	EPDCL
80	Kothapalli Ramakrishnam Rau (Ex Electrical Safety Officer of Gujarat Army Stations), President, Srinivas Nagar(West)Resident Welfare Association, D.No.65-1-126/4, Srinivasa Nagar (West), Near Coromandel Gate, 46th Ward, Visakhapatnam	DISCOMS
81	L. Venugopal Reddy, S/o Jayarami Reddy, Aravapalem, Chittamuru Mandal, SPSR Nellure Dist.	SPDCL
82	LL Meena , Chief Electrical Distribution Engineer, South Central Railway, Secunderabad	SPDCL
83	M. Devendranath Reddy, AP State Executive Committee Member, Electrical Division , The Institution of Engineers (India), Tirupati local centre, SVU College of Engineering Campus, Tirupati - 517 502	DISCOMS
84	M. Gnana Sundaram (Unit-Head), Coramandel Internation Ltd., Beach Road, Kakinada	DISCOMS

Sl. No.	Name & address of the Objector Sri/Smt.	Objection related to
85	M. Krishna Murthy, Chief Engineer (Retd.), Secretary, APSEB Retd. Officials Assn., Vizianagaram Branch, D.No.23-20-6, Plot – 72, Padmavatinagar, Vizianagaram- 535002	DISCOMS
86	M. Prabhakar Rao, Chairman, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, 8-2-601/P-13, 4th Floor, NNR Arcade, Road No.10, Banjara Hills, Hyderabad 500 034	SPDCL
87	M. Pratap Reddy, S/o Janakirama Reddy, Ilukurupadu(Village), Siddavaram(Post), Kota(Mandal), Nellore Dist.	SPDCL
88	M. Sudhakar Reddy, S/o Papi Reddy, Vanjivaka Post, Kota (mandal), SPSR Nellure Dist.	SPDCL
89	M. Thimma Reddy, Convenor, People's Monitoring Group on Electricity Regulation, 139, Kakatiya Nagar, Hyderabad - 500 008	EPDCL
90	M. Vedavyasa Rao, Secretary General, APSEB Engineers' Association, H.No. 6-3-663, Somajiguda, Hyderabad	EPDCL
91	M. Venugopala Rao, Senior Journilist & Convenor, Centre for Power Studies, H.No.7-1-408 to 413, F203, Sri Sai Darsan Residency, Balkampet Road, Ameerpet, Hyderabad	SPDCL
92	M. Vijaya Baskar,S/o M. Jaganmohan Rao,Bharatiya Kishan Sangh, Tadigadapa, Penumalooru Mandalam, Krishna Dist.	SPDCL
93	M. Vijaya Kumar Reddy, S/o M. Narasa Reddy, Thippavarappadu, Gudurupost, SPSR Nellore Dist	EPDCL
94	M.N.Rao, G.M(O), Sudha Agro Oil & Chemical Industries Limited, Post Box No.9, Samalkot-533 440	EPDCL
95	M.R.Samantaray, General Manager (DNW), Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited, Visakhapatnam Steel Plant, Visakhapatnam	EPDCL
96	M.R.Samantaray, GM (DNW), RINL, Visakhapatnam Steel Plant, Visakhapatnam – 530 032	SPDCL
97	M/s. A one Steels India Pvt. Ltd., No.852, 1st Floor, D-Block , Near SBM, Sahakar Nagar, Bangalore - 560 092	EPDCL
98	M/s. AS Agarwal Induction Furnace Pvt Ltd., S.No.137/1, Gollapuram Mandal, Hindupur Village and Mandal, Anantapur Dist	SPDCL
99	Kothapalli Venkateswara Rao, (Regd. Consumer), S.C.No:152641128000264, Poultry Farmer, Katakoteswaram, Nidadavole Mandal, West Godavary District, AP.	
100	M/s. Dasapalla Hotels Pvt Ltd., #28-2-48, Suryabagh, Visakhapatnam	EPDCL
101	M/s. Dasapalla Resorts Pvt Ltd., Hotel Jaya, D.No.20-6-5, Seethapathirao street, Kakinada	SPDCL
102	M/s. Daspalla Resorts Pvt Ltd., (Dasapalla Executive Court) Ramnagar, Waltair Main Road, Visakhapatnam - 530 002	SPDCL
103	M/s. Hindupur Steel and Alloys Pvt Ltd, Plot No.29, Industrial Park Gollapuram, Hindupur – 515211	EPDCL
104	M/s. Krnathi Hospitalities Pvt Ltd., #28-2-48, Dasapalla Complex, Suryabagh, Visakhapatnam - 530 020	
105	M/s. Maa Mahamaya Industries Ltd., Office & Works, R.G.Peta(Vill), L.Kota(M), Vizianagaram Dist – 535 161	SPDCL
106	M/s. Maharshi Alloy Private Ltd., Having its office at 3, 3rd Cross, Mysore Road, Bangalore, Moda Village, Madhugiri Road, Hindupur - 515 212	DISCOMS
107	M/s. NCS Sugars Limited, Latchayyapeta, Seethanagaram Mandal, Vizianagaram dist.	SPDCL
108	M/s. RD TMT Steels India Pvt, Ltd, Plot No.37, APIIC Industrial Area, Gollapuram Village, Hindupur Mandal, Anantapuram Dist	SPDCL
109	M/s. Shri Girija Alloy & Power (India) Pvt. Ltd, Peddapuram (Villa & Mandal), East Godavari Dist.	SPDCL
110	M/s. Shyam Ferrous Ltd, Sy. No. 67/2, Deverapalli (V), Hindupur(M), Anantapur dist., AP	EPDCL
111	M/s. Venkataraya Power Pvt Ltd., Ground Floor, Sarvera Apartments, Prakash nagar, Rajahmundry – 533 104	SPDCL
112	Mallina Narasimha Rao, H.No.B7, 19-1-330, SBI Colony, Peddapuram.	SPDCL
113	Mandapati Vidyadara Reddy, Bharatiya Kisan Sangh, Eluru	SPDCL

Sl. No.	Name & address of the Objector Sri/Smt.	Objection related to
114	Maneesh K Sing, Secretary, Indian Wind Energy Association, 2nd Floor, All India Federation for the Deaf (AIFD) Building, 12-13, Special Institutional Area, Shaheed Jeet Singh Marg, New Delhi - 110 067	DISCOMS
115	Mangati Gopal Reddy, Federation of Farmers Associations, Flat No.209, Vijaya towers, Shanthi Nagar, Hyderabad - 500 028.	SPDCL
116	Meesala Basava Punnaiah, President, Rice Millers Association, Panchalavarapuvari Street, 9th Ward, Repalle – 522265, Guntur Dist, AP	SPDCL
117	Meesala Basava Punnaiah, Repalle Consumers' Council, 10-13-11/10, Uppudi Road, Repalle, Guntur Dist-522265	SPDCL
118	Mutyala Sree Rama Nagendra Prasad, Pothai lanka, BKS STATE General Secretries, Ambajipeta, East Godavari Dist	SPDCL
119	N. Muniratnam Reddy, S/o Anna Reddy, Ganuga Penta, Peddaramapuram post, Pakala Mandal, Chitoor dist	SPDCL
120	N. Ravindranadha Reddy, 7-75-1, R.K. Mandhir (Street), Pakala, Pakala (M), Chittoor Dist, AP	DISCOMS
121	N. Sandeep Reddy, General manager, M/s Bajaj Hotels Pvt. Ltd., Palm Beach, Visakhapatnam	SPDCL
122	N. Subrahmanyam Naidu, S/o Krishnama Naidu, Kambala Mitta, Pakala Mandal, K. Vaddi Palli, Chittoor Dist	SPDCL
123	O.L.Kantha Rao, Secretary, Sai Plaza, 1st Floor, above Bank of India, 1st Line Chandramouli Nagar, Guntur – 5222007	SPDCL
124	P. Ananda Reddy, S/o Veera Reddy, Karlapudi Village, Siddavaram (Post), Kota (Mandal), SPSR Nellure Dist.	EPDCL
125	P. Bharathi, Eghuva Palakur(Village), Puthala Pattu Mandal, Chittor Dist	EPDCL
126	P. Dhanjayulu Naidu, G.N.Kandriga Village,Iruguvoi Post, Nindra Mandal, Chittoor District.	SPDCL
127	P. Gopal Naidu, S/o Sankar Naidu, Vavil Thota Po, Puthalapat Mandal, Chittoor.	SPDCL
128	P. Koteswar Reddy, S/o Venkatachelam Reddy, Kalluru (Village), Vakadu (Mandal), SPSR Nellure Dist.	SPDCL
129	P. Koti Rao, Secretary, All India Cotton seek Crushers' Association, Khetan Bhavan, 6th Floor, 198, J. Tata Road, Churchgate, Mumbai - 400 020	SPDCL
130	P. Madhu Reddy, S/o Sesha Reddy, Mittatmakuru Post, Guduru Mandal, Nellore Dist	SPDCL
131	P. Madhusana Rao, 6-1-164, Varadaraja Nagar, Tirupathi.	SPDCL
132	P. Narasimhamurthy, D.No.26-9-325, BV Nagar, Nellore - 524 004	EPDCL
133	P. Narendranath Chowdary, Managing Director, The Andhra Sugars Limited, Chemicals & Fertilisers Division, Kovvur - 534 350, AP	EPDCL
134	P. Rama Subrahmanyam, Subrahmanyeswara Agro Product Pvt Ltd., D.No.8-126, Peddaveedi, Ambajipeta - 533 214	SPDCL
135	P. Sasidhar reddy, S/o P. Sundar Rami Reddy, Goodali Village & Post, Kota(Mandal), SPSR Nellore Dist.	DISCOMS
136	P. Siva Krishna Reddy, S/o P. Varada Reddy, Karlapudi, Siddavaram (Post),Kota (Mandalam), Nellure Dist.	EPDCL
137	P. Srinivasulu Reddy, S/o Ramana Reddy, Damaramadugu post, Buchchi Reddy palem, SPSR Nellure Dist.	DISCOMS
138	P. Subrahmanyam, S/o P. Changayya, 4-8-23, Surinenivaipalli village, Pakala, Chittoor Dist.	SPDCL
139	P. Venkata Krishna Reddy, S/o Ramana Reddy, Vindurru Palli Post, Guduru Mandal, Nellore dist	DISCOMS
140	P. Vydehi , W/o P. Bhaskarnarayana, Secretary , The Federation of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh Chambers of Commerce and Industry, #11-6-841, Federation House, Red Hills, Hyderabad-.	SPDCL
141	P.V.Raghavulu, S/o Subba Rao, Narayanapuram post, Unguturu Mandal, West Godavari Dist, AP.	SPDCL
142	P.V.S.R Gupata, Sri Sai Universal Stones, Plot No.122 & 123, APHC Growth Center, Gundlapple (V), Maddipadu(M), Prakasam(Dt)	SPDCL
143	Padala Subba Reddy, Andhra Pradesh Poultry Federation, Regd. No.853/ 1993, Near Railway Station, Anaparthi - 533 342, East Godavari Dist.	EPDCL
144	Pankaj Sharma, Head Business Development, Ostro Energy Private Limited, Unit No. G-0, Ground Floor, Mira Corporate Sites 1 &2 Ishwar Industrial Estate, Mathura Road, New Delhi - 110 065	SPDCL

Sl. No.	Name & address of the Objector Sri/Smt.	Objection related to
145	Parag Sharma, COO, ReNew Power Ventures Pvt. Ltd., 10th Floor, DLF Square, M Block Jacaranda Marg, DLF City, Phase-II, Gurgon-122002, Haryana	SPDCL
146	Parag Sharma, Vice President, Wind Independent Power Producers Association(WIPPA), 6th Floor, Tower 4A, M.G.Road, DLF Corporate Park, Gurgon – 122002	DISCOMS
147	Penumalli Madhu, State Secretary,Communist Party of India(Marxist) Andhra Pradesh Committee, H.No.27-30-3, Akulavari Street, Governorpet, Vijayawada - 520 002	EPDCL
148	Pilli Venkata Satti Raju, BA., B.L., Ex Member, Govt of India Vigilance and Monitoring Committee for Rural Development Programmes in Andhra Pradesh, Penugonda - 534 320.	EPDCL
149	Prabhakar B N , SWAPNAM, H.No.6-3-865/1/1,Flat No. 201, Imperial Manor, Greenlands, Hyderabad 500 016	EPDCL
150	Praveen Goyal, GM, M/s. Meenakshi Bright Steel Bars Pvt Ltd, Add:54, IDA, Thumkuntha ind. Centre, Hindupur. Distt. Anantapur Dist (AP)	SPDCL
151	PSR Raju, Vice Chairman,AP Ferro Alloys Producers' Association,Flat No.101, Sai Brundavan Apartments, Dwarakapuri Colony, Punjagutta, Hyderabad- 82	SPDCL
152	R. Kishore, Deputy Manager - Electrical, Amara Raja Batteries Ltd, Karakambadi - 517 520	SPDCL
153	R. Madavan, Factory Manager, Chida Spinning Mills Private Limited, Post Box No.14, Puttur - 517 583, Chittoor Dist, AP	DISCOMS
154	R. Nagaratnam, S/o Rangayya,Vavil Thota Po, Puthalapat Mandal, Chittoor.	EPDCL
155	R. Rajababu, S/o Krishna, Bharatiya Kisan Sangh, Prathi Padu post, Prathi Padu Mandalam, East Godavari Dist.	SPDCL
156	R. Reddappa Reddy, S/o S. Narayana Reddy, T.S. Agraharam Village, Palamaneru Mandal, Chittoor	EPDCL
157	Rahul Shah, CEO & Executive Director, Tata Renewable Energy Limited, C/o The Tata Power Company Limited, Corporate Centre, A Block, 34, Sant Tukaram Road, Carnac Bunder, Mumbai - 400 009	DISCOMS
158	Rajesh K Mediratta, Director (Business Development), Indian Energy Exchange	DISCOMS
159	Ravoori Ramarao, Bharatiya Kishan Sangh, Madhava Sadhan, Kaleswararao Road, Governorpet, Vijayawada – 520003	DISCOMS
160	Ravuri Raja Rao, S/o. Surya Rao, Narayanapuram post, Unguturu Mandal, West Godavari Dist, AP.	EPDCL
161	S De Sarkar, Abhijeet Ferrotech Limited, Plot No.50 &51, APSEZ, Atchuthapuram, Visakhapatnam - 531 011	SPDCL
162	S. Chengalraya Reddy, Cherlapalli, Kotha kota village, Poothala Pattu Mandalam, Chittoor Dist 517112	EPDCL
163	S. Jayalakshmi, w/o S. Krishna Reddy, Muthirevula, Murukambuttu, Chittoordist – 517127	SPDCL
164	S. Jayaraya, S/o S. Guravaiah Naidu, Surineni Varipalli village, Pakala, Chittoor Dist	EPDCL
165	S. Surya Prakasa Rao, Former Director(Commercial), APCPDCL, Flat No.105, Ashok Chandra Enclave, Red Hills, Hyderabad - 500 004	DISCOMS
166	S. Trinadha Rao, President, The AP State Coir Manufacturers Assocation, Plot No.B1 & B2, Industrial Estate, Bhaggeswaram, Palakol, W.G.Dt, AP - 534 251	SPDCL
167	S. Venugopala Reddy, Bharatiya Kisan Sangh, Eluru	DISCOMS
168	S.Prasanth, President, HRAAP, Hotel & Restaurant Association of Andhra Pradesh, Hotel Daspalla, 28-2-48, Suryabagh, Visakhapatnam-530 020	SPDCL
169	Secretary, Small Hydro Power Developers Association, 6-3-347/17/5, Dwarakapuri Colony, Punjagutta, Hyderabad	SPDCL
170	Sidhartha Das, Vice President- Commercial, Hinduja national Power Corporation Limited, Gulf Oil Corporation Limited Post Bog No.1, Kukatpally, Sanathnagar IE, Hyderabad- 500 018	EPDCL
171	Sidhartha Mohapatra, Orange Renewable Power Private Limited, F-9, First Floor Manish Plaza 1, MLU, Sector-10, Dwarka, New Delhi – 110075	SPDCL
172	Siva Girish Arepalli, AGM - Commercial & Regulatory, Mytrah Inspiring Solution, 8001, 8th Floor, Q-city, Nanakramguda, Gachibowli, Hyderabad 500 032	DISCOMS
173	Siva Girish Arepalli, AGM - Commercial & Regulatory, Mytrah Energy (India) Private Limited, 8001, 8th Floor, Q-city, Nanakramguda, Gachibowli, Hyderabad 500 032.	SPDCL

Sl. No.	Name & address of the Objector Sri/Smt.	Objection related to
174	Steel Exchange India Ltd, Sreerampuram Village -535161, L.Kota Mandal, Vizianagaram Dist.	EPDCL
175	Sunil Jain, CEO &ED, Hero Future Energies Private Ltd 202, 3rd Floor, Okhla Industrial Estate Ph-III, New Delhi.	SPDCL
176	Sunkara Satish, S/o jnaneswara rao, Appanaveedu village, Padapadu Mandal, West Godavari Dist	SPDCL
177	T. Pardha Saradhi, President, The Andhra Pradesh Small Industries Association, Industrial Estate, Vijayawada - 520 007	EPDCL
178	T. Purushotham Naidu, M.Reddy Palli village, Pakala, Chittoor, AP	EPDCL
179	T.G.Venkatesh, Member of Parliament(Rajya Sabha), 6-2-1012, 2nd Floor, T.G.V.Mansion, Opp Institution of Engineers, Khairatabad, Hyderabad-500 004	EPDCL
180	Teamec Chlorates Ltd, APIIC Growth Centre in Gundlapalli (V), Maddipadu(M), Prakasam (Dt), Ongole - 523 211	EPDCL
181	TV Unni Krishnan Nair, M/s. Shri Tirupati Steel Cast Ltd., Plot No.58, Gollapuram IDA, Gollapuram (V), Hindupur (M), Anantapur Dist., AP	EPDCL
182	Uppuganti Bhaskara Rao, S/o Buchchi Raju, 7-173, Bandarlanki, Amalapuram Mandal, East Godavari Dist	EPDCL
183	V. Poyyamozhi, Chief Operating Officer, Srikalahasthi Pipes Limited, Rachagunneri - 517 641, Srikalahasthi Mandal, Chittoor District, AP	EPDCL
184	V. Regurajan, Dy. Secretary General, The Southern India Mills' Association, PB No.3783. 41 Race course, Combatore-641018	EPDCL
185	V. Surendra Nadh Reddy, Chennuru Village, Gudur Mandal, SPSR Nellore Dist.	EPDCL
186	Vemulapalli Narendra, S/o Kotayya, Appanaveedu village, Padapadu Mandal, West Godavari dist.	SPDCL
187	W. Raja Naidu, S/o Late rama Naidu, Diguvamagam (V&P), Thavanampalli(M), Chittoor(Dt).	SPDCL
188	Y. Siddhayya Naidu, S/o Varadayya Naidu, Diguvamagham, Thavanampalli Mandalam, Chittoor Dist 517129.	SPDCL
189	Y.V.Subba Reddy, Member of Parliament, D.No.01-003-226, Lawyerpet, Ongole - 523001, Prakasam Dist. AP.	SPDCL
190	Yellapu Suryanarayana, S/o Veera Swami, Bharatiya Kisan Sangh, Chinimpet village, Siripuram Mandalam, Prathi Padu - 533 432. East Godavari Dist	SPDCL

ANNEXURE – 04

Station wise, Monthwise availability of energy (MU) for FY2017-18 as per Filing

	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	March	Total
APGENCO													
Thermal													
VTPS I	111.24	114.94	55.62	55.62	114.94	111.24	114.94	111.24	114.94	114.94	103.82	114.94	1238.43
VTPS II	106.15	109.69	106.15	109.69	83.15	106.15	83.15	106.15	109.69	109.69	99.07	109.69	1238.43
VTPS III	106.15	109.69	106.15	109.69	109.69	79.61	109.69	79.61	109.69	109.69	99.07	109.69	1238.43
VTPS IV	128.47	132.75	128.47	132.75	132.75	128.47	132.75	64.23	128.47	132.75	119.90	132.75	1494.52
RTPP I	105.86	109.39	105.86	82.92	109.39	79.40	109.39	105.86	109.39	109.39	98.80	109.39	1235.04
RTPP Stage-II	110.60	114.29	110.60	86.63	114.29	82.95	58.99	110.60	114.29	114.29	103.23	114.29	1235.04
RTPP Stage-III	52.93	54.69	52.93	54.69	28.23	52.93	54.69	52.93	54.69	54.69	49.40	54.69	617.52
KTPS A	57.56	59.48	57.56	59.48	59.48	57.56	59.48	57.56	59.48	59.48	53.72	59.48	700.31
KTPS B	57.56	59.48	57.56	59.48	59.48	57.56	59.48	57.56	59.48	59.48	53.72	59.48	700.31
KTPS C	57.56	59.48	57.56	59.48	59.48	57.56	59.48	57.56	59.48	59.48	53.72	59.48	700.31
KTPS Stage V	122.84	126.93	122.84	126.93	126.93	122.84	126.93	122.84	126.93	126.93	114.65	126.93	1494.52
KTPS Stage VI	122.84	126.93	122.84	126.93	126.93	122.84	126.93	122.84	126.93	126.93	114.65	126.93	1494.52
RTS B	15.11	15.61	15.11	15.61	15.61	15.11	15.61	15.11	15.61	15.61	14.10	15.61	183.79
RTPP Stage-IV	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	333.91	323.14	333.91	333.91	301.59	333.91	1960.36
Kakatiya Thermal Power Plant Stage I	122.84	126.93	122.84	126.93	126.93	122.84	126.93	122.84	126.93	126.93	114.65	126.93	1494.52
Damodaram Sanjeevaiah Thermal power plant	445.52	460.37	445.52	460.37	460.37	237.26	460.37	445.52	460.37	460.37	445.52	460.37	5241.98
Damodaram Sanjeevaiah Thermal power plant	445.52	460.37	445.52	460.37	460.37	460.37	237.26	445.52	460.37	460.37	445.52	460.37	5241.98
TOTAL THERMAL	**2168.74**	**2241.03**	**2113.12**	**2127.58**	**2188.03**	**1894.67**	**2269.99**	**2401.11**	**2570.66**	**2574.94**	**2385.16**	**2574.94**	**27509.97**
MACHKUND PH AP Share	13.00	25.45	20.58	23.63	24.15	24.37	12.21	12.21	12.21	12.21	12.21	12.21	204.45
TUNGBHADRA PH AP Share	2.99	0.17	-0.22	2.17	17.31	9.61	2.42	2.42	2.42	2.42	2.42	2.42	46.54
USL	53.93	9.08	9.29	20.63	27.75	17.95	53.93	53.93	53.93	53.93	53.93	53.93	462.19
LSR	112.17	19.82	16.34	46.55	72.96	55.86	112.17	112.17	112.17	112.17	112.17	112.17	996.70
DONKARAYI	1.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.69	5.44	13.34	13.34	13.34	13.34	13.34	13.34	92.40
SSLM	37.06	-0.46	-0.55	-0.66	196.48	93.43	42.20	42.20	42.20	42.20	42.20	42.20	578.53
NSRCPH	5.31	-0.05	-0.04	-0.04	-0.04	0.00	5.31	5.31	5.31	5.31	5.31	5.31	36.99
PABM	-0.02	-0.02	-0.03	-0.04	2.25	2.28	0.51	0.51	0.51	0.51	0.51	0.51	7.50
MINI HYDRO&OTHERS	0.03	0.00	0.08	0.28	0.26	0.11	0.29	0.10	0.27	0.26	0.06	0.30	2.03
Nagarjunasagar Tail Pond Dam Power House	4.34	4.34	4.34	9.54	15.61	15.61	15.61	21.68	21.68	21.68	13.01	4.34	151.77
TOTAL HYDRO	**230.06**	**58.32**	**49.79**	**102.07**	**362.42**	**224.67**	**257.98**	**263.86**	**264.03**	**264.02**	**255.15**	**246.72**	**2579.09**

TOTAL APGENCO	**2398.80**	**2299.35**	**2162.91**	**2229.65**	**2550.45**	**2119.35**	**2527.97**	**2664.97**	**2834.69**	**2838.96**	**2640.31**	**2821.66**	**30089.06**

	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	March	Total
Central Generating Stations													
NTPC													
NTPC (SR)													
NTPC (SR)	181.63	185.71	161.82	155.87	154.94	171.97	187.48	184.01	189.15	190.44	172.37	191.43	2126.82
NTPC (SR) Stage III	45.25	46.26	44.72	45.71	46.21	44.72	46.46	45.76	47.29	47.29	42.73	47.31	549.70
Total NTPC(SR)	**226.88**	**231.96**	**206.54**	**201.58**	**201.15**	**216.68**	**233.95**	**229.77**	**236.44**	**237.73**	**215.10**	**238.74**	**2676.52**
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	116.36	120.24	116.36	97.78	106.96	116.36	109.13	91.96	120.37	120.37	108.73	120.37	1345.01
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)	**116.36**	**120.24**	**116.36**	**97.78**	**106.96**	**116.36**	**109.13**	**91.96**	**120.37**	**120.37**	**108.73**	**120.37**	**1345.01**
Total NTPC	**343.24**	**352.20**	**322.90**	**299.36**	**308.11**	**333.05**	**343.08**	**321.73**	**356.81**	**358.10**	**323.83**	**359.12**	**4021.53**
NLC TS-II													
Stage-I	23.83	24.74	23.46	15.91	19.38	16.22	21.95	21.19	15.54	24.66	22.17	24.51	253.56
Stage-II	44.12	45.66	32.73	42.79	33.86	41.86	31.40	29.96	38.79	45.56	40.94	45.35	473.03
Total NLC	**67.96**	**70.40**	**56.19**	**58.70**	**53.24**	**58.08**	**53.35**	**51.16**	**54.32**	**70.22**	**63.11**	**69.87**	**726.59**
NPC													
NPC-MAPS	10.37	10.69	10.37	10.69	10.69	10.37	10.69	7.07	6.79	11.43	9.96	10.69	119.84
NPC-Kaiga unit I	39.53	40.68	39.53	40.68	40.68	39.53	40.68	39.53	26.84	40.68	38.39	40.68	467.41
NPC-Kaiga unit II	39.54	40.75	26.77	40.75	40.75	39.54	40.75	39.54	40.75	40.75	37.43	40.75	468.10
Total NPC	**89.45**	**92.12**	**76.68**	**92.12**	**92.12**	**89.45**	**92.12**	**86.15**	**74.38**	**92.86**	**85.78**	**92.12**	**1055.36**
NTPC – Simhadri													
NTPC Simhadri Stage I	293.18	302.78	293.18	302.78	302.78	293.18	271.37	195.89	302.78	302.78	273.55	302.78	3437.02
NTPC Simhadri Stage II	130.15	134.42	130.15	134.42	79.41	130.15	134.42	130.15	134.42	134.42	121.44	134.42	1527.95
Total NTPC- Simhadri	**423.33**	**437.19**	**423.33**	**437.19**	**382.19**	**423.33**	**405.78**	**326.04**	**437.19**	**437.19**	**394.99**	**437.19**	**4964.98**
CGS – New													
Bundled power under JVNSM	28.87	29.57	27.85	26.29	25.11	28.36	28.80	27.10	29.80	29.87	27.39	29.92	338.94
Vallur Thermal Power Plant	49.16	50.62	48.30	44.64	35.56	48.55	43.91	47.63	49.22	49.46	44.64	49.46	561.15
Kudigi	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
Tuticorin	70.38	73.36	70.38	73.36	73.36	70.38	71.37	51.55	54.52	73.36	66.42	73.36	821.80
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
TOTAL CGS	**1072.39**	**153.55**	**146.54**	**144.29**	**134.02**	**147.29**	**144.09**	**126.28**	**133.54**	**152.69**	**138.45**	**152.74**	**1721.89**
APGPCL													
APGPCL I - Allocated capacity	2.37	2.45	2.37	2.45	2.45	2.37	2.41	2.37	2.45	2.45	2.22	2.45	28.81

	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	March	Total
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	8.49	8.77	8.49	8.77	8.77	8.49	8.66	8.49	8.77	8.77	7.92	8.77	103.16
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	**10.86**	**11.22**	**10.86**	**11.22**	**11.22**	**10.86**	**11.07**	**10.86**	**11.22**	**11.22**	**10.14**	**11.22**	**131.97**
IPPS													
GVK	70.48	72.82	70.48	72.82	72.82	70.48	72.82	43.82	45.28	0.00	65.73	72.82	730.37
Spectrum	57.21	59.12	57.21	59.12	59.12	57.21	59.12	57.21	59.12	59.12	53.40	59.12	696.05
Kondapalli (Gas)	76.04	78.57	76.04	78.57	78.57	76.04	78.57	76.04	78.57	78.57	70.97	76.04	922.60
BSES	28.48	29.43	28.48	29.43	29.43	28.48	29.43	28.48	29.43	29.43	26.59	29.43	346.57
TOTAL IPPS	**232.21**	**239.95**	**232.21**	**239.95**	**239.95**	**232.21**	**239.95**	**205.55**	**212.41**	**167.12**	**216.68**	**237.41**	**2695.59**
NCE													
NCE - Bio-Mass	29.75	28.86	26.23	26.86	25.21	33.11	28.26	28.01	27.87	26.22	28.85	29.75	338.98
NCE – Bagasse	9.32	1.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.28	5.65	16.49	22.47	22.58	18.59	100.37
NCE - Municipal Waste to 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
NCE - Industrial Waste based power project	0.86	1.98	2.73	3.89	3.79	3.17	3.07	3.55	2.66	2.56	2.33	1.76	33.97
NCE - Wind Power	259.20	669.60	1792.80	1718.64	1406.16	259.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	40.32	44.64	6190.56
NCE - Mini Hydel	4.55	3.66	4.23	4.90	4.98	4.94	12.49	12.98	12.24	11.28	10.96	10.81	98.02
NCE - NCL Energy Ltd	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.35	2.89	3.54	2.79	1.04	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.87
NCE-Others	287.00	256.62	164.82	129.04	132.56	156.01	182.09	226.85	270.95	300.20	289.57	312.46	2708.18
NCE - Solar Projects (SPD)	5.67												
NCE- Solar Parks	82.87												
TOTAL NCE	**679.22**	**962.71**	**1990.81**	**1883.68**	**1575.59**	**459.97**	**231.98**	**278.08**	**330.47**	**362.73**	**394.61**	**418.01**	**9480.95**
OTHERS													
Srivathsa	4.82	4.82	4.82	4.82	4.82	4.82	4.82	4.82	4.82	4.82	4.82	4.82	57.86
KSK Mahanadi (MT)	213.12	220.22	213.12	220.22	220.22	213.12	220.22	213.12	220.22	220.22	198.91	220.22	2592.96
Hinduja	278.56	287.86	278.56	287.86	287.86	278.56	287.86	278.56	287.86	287.86	259.96	287.86	3389.25
Thermal Power Tech	141.10	145.80	141.10	145.80	145.80	141.10	145.80	141.10	145.80	145.80	131.69	145.80	1716.69
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	367.20	379.44	367.20	379.44	379.44	367.20	379.44	367.20	379.44	379.44	342.72	379.44	4467.60
TOTAL OTHERS	**1004.80**	**1038.15**	**1004.80**	**1038.15**	**1038.15**	**1004.80**	**1038.15**	**1004.80**	**1038.15**	**1038.15**	**938.10**	**1038.15**	12224.37
TOTAL (From All Sources)	**5398.28**	**5656.85**	**6427.23**	**6434.32**	**6385.05**	**4878.39**	**5087.53**	**5075.63**	**5483.19**	**5529.25**	**5206.01**	**5637.49**	**67112.30**

ANNEXURE – 05

Station wise, Month wise availability of energy (MU) for FY2017-18 as per APERC

Station	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17	Oct-17	Nov-17	Dec-17	Jan-18	Feb-18	Mar-18	Total
	APGENCO												
Thermal													
Dr. NTTPS Stage-I,II&III	343.54	355.00	286.28	295.83	326.37	314.91	326.37	314.91	355.00	355.00	320.64	355.00	3948.84
Dr.NTTPS Stage-IV	138.19	142.80	138.19	142.80	142.80	138.19	142.80	69.10	138.19	142.80	128.98	142.80	1607.63
RTPP Stage-I	114.20	118.01	114.20	89.45	118.01	85.65	118.01	114.20	118.01	118.01	106.59	118.01	1332.33
RTPP Stage-II	114.20	118.01	114.20	89.45	118.01	85.65	60.91	114.20	118.01	118.01	106.59	118.01	1275.23
RTPP Stage-III	57.10	59.00	57.10	59.00	30.45	57.10	59.00	57.10	59.00	59.00	53.29	59.00	666.16
RTPP-IV	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	330.34	319.68	330.34	330.34	298.37	330.34	1939.39
KTPS-ABC	183.47	189.58	183.47	189.58	174.29	152.89	151.36	175.83	166.65	181.94	171.23	189.58	2109.88
KTPS-V	135.95	140.48	101.96	140.48	140.48	135.95	140.48	135.95	140.48	140.48	126.89	140.48	1620.08
KTPS-VI	138.19	142.80	82.92	128.98	142.80	138.19	142.80	138.19	142.80	142.80	128.98	142.80	1612.24
KTPP-I	138.19	142.80	138.19	50.67	142.80	138.19	142.80	138.19	142.80	142.80	128.98	142.80	1589.20
RTS-B	16.05	16.59	16.05	16.59	16.59	16.05	16.59	8.03	16.59	16.59	14.98	16.59	187.26
Damodaram Sanjeevaiah Thermal Power Plant - I	426.24	440.45	426.24	440.45	227.00	440.45	440.45	426.24	440.45	440.45	426.24	440.45	5015.09
Damodaram Sanjeevaiah Thermal Power Plant - II	426.24	440.45	426.24	440.45	440.45	227.00	440.45	426.24	440.45	440.45	426.24	440.45	5015.09
Total Thermal	2231.56	2305.96	2085.04	2083.72	2020.04	1930.22	2512.35	2437.85	2608.76	2628.65	2437.99	2636.30	27918.44
Machkund HES AP Share	12.00	12.31	9.98	11.55	13.05	12.86	13.10	11.44	11.33	12.58	11.83	12.02	144.05
Tungabadra HES AP Share	1.20	0.21	0.01	2.86	10.02	10.15	9.27	8.31	6.58	6.44	4.50	4.30	63.84
USL HES	38.83	30.35	28.21	36.32	32.89	26.23	32.19	28.77	35.75	46.83	50.23	64.18	450.78
LSR HES	102.43	82.61	68.31	83.75	88.30	88.91	93.86	76.36	79.90	101.25	106.34	121.34	1093.36
Donkarayi Canal PH	9.24	7.88	5.23	6.94	7.28	7.47	9.20	7.65	8.81	10.64	11.40	13.13	104.87
SRBHES	57.92	20.15	11.05	21.46	239.40	230.88	113.36	63.40	30.93	44.76	56.42	83.97	973.68
NSRCPH	2.13	0.00	0.00	0.38	12.40	24.92	29.54	23.75	16.67	11.09	5.70	3.54	130.13
Penna Ahobilam	0.03	0.08	0.07	0.07	1.42	1.18	1.21	0.97	0.59	0.20	0.33	0.26	6.40
Chettipeta Mini Hydel Station	0.13	0.00	0.07	0.37	0.29	0.32	0.07	0.05	0.27	0.38	0.27	0.36	2.59
N'sagar Tail Pond Dam PH	4.95	4.95	4.95	10.89	17.82	17.82	17.82	24.75	24.75	24.75	14.85	4.95	173.25
Total Hydro	228.83	158.53	127.86	174.60	422.87	420.75	319.61	245.45	215.59	258.91	261.88	308.06	3142.94
Total APGENCO/TSGENCO	2460.39	2464.49	2212.90	2258.32	2442.91	2350.96	2831.96	2683.30	2824.35	2887.56	2699.87	2944.36	31061.38
	NTPC												
NTPC (SR)	192.41	196.73	171.43	165.13	164.13	182.17	198.61	194.93	200.38	201.75	182.60	202.79	2253.07
NTPC (SR) Stage III	47.64	48.70	47.08	48.12	48.65	47.08	48.92	48.18	49.79	49.79	44.99	49.81	578.77

Station	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17	Oct-17	Nov-17	Dec-17	Jan-18	Feb-18	Mar-18	Total
Talcher Stage 2	125.71	129.87	125.71	105.64	115.56	125.71	117.90	99.35	130.04	130.04	117.46	130.04	1453.02
NTPC Simhadri Stage I	292.51	302.09	292.51	302.09	302.09	292.51	270.74	195.44	302.09	302.09	272.92	302.09	3429.14
NTPC Simhadri Stage II	134.49	138.89	134.49	138.89	82.05	134.49	138.89	134.49	138.89	138.89	125.48	138.89	1578.82
Total NTPC	792.76	816.28	771.21	759.86	712.48	781.96	775.06	672.39	821.19	822.55	743.46	823.63	9292.83
	NLC TS-II												
Stage-I	25.09	26.04	24.69	16.75	20.41	17.07	23.11	22.31	16.36	25.96	23.34	25.81	266.94
Stage-II	46.10	47.70	34.20	44.70	35.38	43.74	32.80	31.30	40.52	47.60	42.77	47.38	494.19
Total NLC	71.19	73.75	58.89	61.46	55.78	60.81	55.91	53.61	56.88	73.56	66.12	73.19	761.13
	NPC												
NPC-MAPS	9.76	10.07	9.76	10.07	10.07	9.76	10.07	9.42	4.75	6.83	9.37	10.07	109.99
NPC-Kaiga unit I &II	33.46	34.42	33.46	34.42	34.42	33.46	34.42	33.46	22.71	34.42	32.49	34.42	395.59
NPC-Kaiga unit III & IV	33.54	34.57	22.71	34.57	34.57	33.54	34.57	33.54	34.57	34.57	31.75	34.57	397.04
Total NPC	76.76	79.06	65.93	79.06	79.06	76.76	79.06	76.42	62.03	75.82	73.61	79.06	902.62
	CGS- New												
Vallur Thermal Power Plant	46.30	47.68	45.49	42.05	33.49	45.72	41.36	44.86	46.36	46.59	42.05	46.59	528.53
Tuticorin Thermal Plant	68.66	71.10	68.66	70.84	70.84	68.53	69.43	50.22	52.52	71.10	64.05	71.10	797.04
Total CGS	1055.67	1087.85	1010.19	1013.26	951.65	1033.79	1020.82	897.50	1038.97	1089.61	989.29	1093.55	12282.15
	APGPCL												
APGPCL I	2.29	2.36	2.29	2.36	2.36	2.29	2.32	2.29	2.36	2.36	2.14	2.36	27.79
APGPCL II	8.19	8.46	8.19	8.46	8.46	8.19	8.36	8.19	8.46	8.46	7.64	8.46	99.55
Total APGPCL	10.48	10.83	10.48	10.83	10.83	10.48	10.68	10.48	10.83	10.83	9.78	10.83	127.34
	IPPs												
GVK	70.46	72.81	70.46	72.81	72.81	70.46	72.81	43.81	45.27	0.00	65.72	72.81	730.22
Spectrum	57.20	59.10	57.20	59.10	59.10	57.20	59.10	57.20	59.10	59.10	53.38	59.10	695.90
Lanco	76.02	78.56	76.02	78.56	78.56	76.02	78.56	76.02	78.56	78.56	70.95	76.02	922.40
Reliance	28.48	29.43	28.48	29.43	29.43	28.48	29.43	28.48	29.43	29.43	26.58	29.43	346.49
Total IPPS	232.16	239.89	232.16	239.89	239.89	232.16	239.89	205.51	212.36	167.09	216.63	237.36	2695.01
	NCE												
NCE - Bio-Mass	29.75	28.86	26.23	26.86	25.21	33.11	28.26	28.01	27.87	26.22	28.85	29.75	338.98
NCE – Bagasse	9.32	1.99	0	0	0	0	3.28	5.65	16.49	22.47	22.58	18.59	100.37
NCE - Industrial & Muncipal Waste based power	2.48	1.98	2.73	3.89	3.79	3.17	3.07	3.55	2.66	2.56	2.33	1.76	33.97
NCE - Wind Power	259.2	669.60	1792.80	1718.64	1406.16	259.20	0.00	0	0	0	40.32	44.64	6190.56
NCE - Mini Hydel	4.55	3.66	4.23	4.9	4.98	4.94	12.49	12.98	12.24	11.28	10.96	10.81	98.02
NCE-NCL Energy	0	0	0	0.35	2.89	3.54	2.79	1.04	0.26	0	0	0	10.87
NCE-Solar	375.54	335.80	215.67	168.85	173.46	204.14	238.27	296.83	354.54	392.82	378.91	408.86	3543.69
Total NCE	680.84	1041.89	2041.66	1923.49	1616.49	508.10	288.16	348.06	414.06	455.35	483.95	514.41	10316.46
	Others												
Srivathsa	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	40.20
KSK Mahanadi	213.07	220.18	213.07	220.18	220.18	213.07	220.18	213.07	220.18	220.18	198.87	220.18	2592.40

Station	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17	Oct-17	Nov-17	Dec-17	Jan-18	Feb-18	Mar-18	Total
Hinduja Thermal Plant	278.54	287.84	278.54	287.84	287.84	278.54	287.84	278.54	287.84	287.84	259.94	287.84	3388.92
Thermal Powertech Plant	141.07	145.77	141.07	145.77	145.77	141.07	145.77	141.07	145.77	145.77	131.66	145.77	1716.32
DBFOO	359.78	371.77	359.78	371.77	371.77	359.78	371.77	359.78	371.77	371.77	335.79	371.77	4377.30
Total others	995.81	1028.90	995.81	1028.90	1028.90	995.81	1028.90	995.81	1028.90	1028.90	929.61	1028.90	12115.13
Total (From All Sources)	**5435.35**	**5873.85**	**6503.20**	**6474.69**	**6290.67**	**5131.30**	**5420.41**	**5140.65**	**5529.47**	**5639.34**	**5329.13**	**5829.41**	**68597.46**

ANNEXURE – 06

Energy Despatch for FY2017-18 (MU) as per filings

Station	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Total
APGENCO													
Thermal													
VTPS I	111.24	114.94	0.00	0.00	35.98	111.24	114.94	111.24	114.94	114.94	103.82	114.94	1048.23
VTPS II	106.15	109.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	106.15	83.15	106.15	109.69	109.69	99.07	109.69	939.43
VTPS III	106.15	109.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	79.61	109.69	79.61	109.69	109.69	99.07	109.69	912.90
VTPS IV	128.47	132.75	121.04	123.56	132.75	128.47	132.75	64.23	128.47	132.75	119.90	132.75	1477.90
RTPP I	105.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.26	109.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	98.80	8.06	334.37
RTPP Stage-II	110.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	82.95	58.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	103.23	114.29	470.05
RTPP Stage-III	52.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	54.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	49.40	0.00	157.03
KTPS A	57.56	59.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	57.56	59.48	53.32	0.00	0.00	53.72	59.48	400.59
KTPS B	57.56	59.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	57.56	59.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	53.72	59.48	347.28
KTPS C	57.56	13.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	57.56	59.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	53.72	59.48	300.88
KTPS Stage V (TS)	122.84	126.93	122.84	126.93	126.93	122.84	126.93	122.84	126.93	126.93	114.65	126.93	1494.52
RTS B (TS)	15.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.11
Kakatiya Thermal Power Plant Stage I (TS)	122.84	126.93	122.84	126.93	126.93	122.84	126.93	122.84	126.93	126.93	114.65	126.93	1494.52
KTPS Stage VI (TS)	122.84	126.93	122.84	126.93	126.93	122.84	126.93	122.84	126.93	126.93	114.65	126.93	1494.52
Damodaram Sanjeevaiah Thermal power plant - I	445.52	460.37	445.52	460.37	460.37	237.26	460.37	445.52	460.37	460.37	445.52	460.37	5241.98
Damodaram Sanjeevaiah Thermal power plant - II	445.52	460.37	445.52	460.37	460.37	460.37	237.26	445.52	460.37	460.37	445.52	460.37	5241.98
RTPP Stage-IV	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	326.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	45.50	0.00	371.71
TOTAL THERMAL	**2168.74**	**1900.66**	**1380.60**	**1425.10**	**1470.28**	**1759.50**	**2246.68**	**1674.11**	**1764.34**	**1768.62**	**2114.96**	**2069.40**	**21742.99**
MACHKUND PH AP Share	13.00	25.45	20.58	23.63	24.15	24.37	12.21	12.21	12.21	12.21	12.21	12.21	204.45
TUNGBHADRA PH AP Share	2.99	0.17	-0.22	2.17	17.31	9.61	2.42	2.42	2.42	2.42	2.42	2.42	46.54
Upper Sileru Power House (AP)	53.93	9.08	9.29	20.63	27.75	17.95	53.93	53.93	53.93	53.93	53.93	53.93	462.19
Lower Sileru Power House (AP)	112.17	19.82	16.34	46.55	72.96	55.86	112.17	112.17	112.17	112.17	112.17	112.17	996.70
DONKARAYI (AP)	1.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.69	5.44	13.34	13.34	13.34	13.34	13.34	13.34	92.40
Srisailam Right Bank Power House (AP)	37.06	-0.46	-0.55	-0.66	196.48	93.43	42.20	42.20	42.20	42.20	42.20	42.20	578.53
Nagarjunasagar Right Bank Power House (AP)	5.31	-0.05	-0.04	-0.04	-0.04	0.00	5.31	5.31	5.31	5.31	5.31	5.31	36.99
Penna Ahobilam (AP)	-0.02	-0.02	-0.03	-0.04	2.25	2.28	0.51	0.51	0.51	0.51	0.51	0.51	7.50
MINI HYDEL(Chettipeta)-AP	0.03	0.00	0.08	0.28	0.26	0.11	0.29	0.10	0.27	0.26	0.06	0.30	2.03
Nagarjunasagar Tail Pond Dam Power House	4.34	4.34	4.34	9.54	15.61	15.61	15.61	21.68	21.68	21.68	13.01	4.34	151.77
TOTAL HYDRO	**230.06**	**58.32**	**49.79**	**102.07**	**362.42**	**224.67**	**257.98**	**263.86**	**264.03**	**264.02**	**255.15**	**246.72**	**2579.09**
TOTAL APGENCO	**2398.80**	**1958.98**	**1430.39**	**1527.18**	**1832.70**	**1984.17**	**2504.66**	**1937.97**	**2028.37**	**2032.64**	**2370.11**	**2316.11**	**24322.08**

Station	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Total
Central Generating Stations													
NTPC													
NTPC (SR)													
NTPC (SR)-Ramagundam Stage1&2	181.63	185.71	161.82	155.87	154.94	171.97	187.48	184.01	189.15	190.44	172.37	191.43	2126.82
NTPC (SR)-Ramagundam Stage 3	45.25	46.26	44.72	45.71	46.21	44.72	46.46	45.76	47.29	47.29	42.73	47.31	549.70
Total NTPC(SR)	**226.88**	**231.96**	**206.54**	**201.58**	**201.15**	**216.68**	**233.95**	**229.77**	**236.44**	**237.73**	**215.10**	**238.74**	2676.52
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	116.36	120.24	116.36	97.78	106.96	116.36	109.13	91.96	120.37	120.37	108.73	120.37	1345.01
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)	**116.36**	**120.24**	**116.36**	**97.78**	**106.96**	**116.36**	**109.13**	**91.96**	**120.37**	**120.37**	**108.73**	**120.37**	1345.01
Total NTPC	**343.24**	**352.20**	**322.90**	**299.36**	**308.11**	**333.05**	**343.08**	**321.73**	**356.81**	**358.10**	**323.83**	**359.12**	**4021.53**
NLC TS-II													
Stage-I	23.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	23.00
Stage-II	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 NLC	**23.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**23.00**
NPC													
NPC-MAPS	10.37	10.69	10.37	10.69	10.69	10.37	10.69	7.07	6.79	11.43	9.96	10.69	119.84
NPC-Kaiga unit I&ii	39.53	40.68	39.53	40.68	40.68	39.53	40.68	39.53	26.84	40.68	38.39	40.68	467.41
NPC-Kaiga unit III&IV	39.54	40.75	26.77	40.75	40.75	39.54	40.75	39.54	40.75	40.75	37.43	40.75	468.10
Total NPC	**89.45**	**92.12**	**76.68**	**92.12**	**92.12**	**89.45**	**92.12**	**86.15**	**74.38**	**92.86**	**85.78**	**92.12**	**1055.36**
NTPC – Simhadri													
NTPC Simhadri Stage I	293.18	302.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	293.18	271.37	195.89	140.08	234.82	273.55	302.78	2307.63
NTPC Simhadri Stage II	130.15	134.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	130.15	134.42	130.15	0.00	0.00	121.44	134.42	915.14
Total NTPC- Simhadri	**423.33**	**437.19**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**423.33**	**405.78**	**326.04**	**140.08**	**234.82**	**394.99**	**437.19**	3222.78
CGS – New													
Bundled power under JVNSM	28.87	29.57	27.85	26.29	25.11	28.36	28.80	27.10	29.80	29.87	27.39	29.92	338.94
Vallur Thermal Power Plant	49.16	50.62	48.30	44.64	35.56	48.55	43.91	47.63	49.22	49.46	44.64	49.46	561.15
Kudigi	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
Tuticorin	70.38	73.36	70.38	73.36	73.36	70.38	71.37	51.55	54.52	73.36	66.42	73.36	821.80
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
TOTAL CGS	**148.41**	**153.55**	**146.54**	**144.29**	**134.02**	**147.29**	**144.09**	**126.28**	**133.54**	**152.69**	**138.45**	**152.74**	**1721.89**
APGPCL													
APGPCL I - Allocated capacity	2.37	2.45	0.00	0.00	2.45	2.37	2.41	2.37	2.45	2.45	2.22	2.45	23.99
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	8.49	8.77	8.49	8.77	8.77	8.49	8.66	8.49	8.77	8.77	7.92	8.77	103.16
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	**10.86**	**11.22**	**8.49**	**8.77**	**11.22**	**10.86**	**11.07**	**10.86**	**11.22**	**11.22**	**10.14**	**11.22**	127.15
IPPS													

Station	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Total
GVK	70.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	70.48	72.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	65.73	72.82	352.33
Spectrum	57.21	59.12	0.00	0.00	59.12	57.21	59.12	57.21	59.12	59.12	53.40	59.12	579.73
Kondapalli (Gas)	76.04	78.57	76.04	78.57	78.57	76.04	78.57	76.04	78.57	78.57	70.97	76.04	922.60
BSES	28.48	29.43	28.48	29.43	29.43	28.48	29.43	28.48	29.43	29.43	26.59	29.43	346.57
TOTAL IPPS	**232.21**	**167.12**	**104.52**	**108.01**	**167.12**	**232.21**	**239.95**	**161.73**	**167.12**	**167.12**	**216.68**	**237.41**	2201.22
NCE													
NCE - Bio-Mass	29.75	28.86	26.23	26.86	25.21	33.11	28.26	28.01	27.87	26.22	28.85	29.75	338.98
NCE – Bagasse	9.32	1.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.28	5.65	16.49	22.47	22.58	18.59	100.37
NCE - Municipal Waste to 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
NCE - Industrial Waste based power project	2.48	1.98	2.73	3.89	3.79	3.17	3.07	3.55	2.66	2.56	2.33	1.76	33.97
NCE - Wind Power	259.20	669.60	1792.80	1718.64	1406.16	259.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	40.32	44.64	6190.56
NCE - Mini Hydel	4.55	3.66	4.23	4.90	4.98	4.94	12.49	12.98	12.24	11.28	10.96	10.81	98.02
NCE - NCL Energy Ltd	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.35	2.89	3.54	2.79	1.04	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.87
NCE - Solar Projects (SPD)	5.67	5.07	3.25	2.55	2.62	3.08	3.60	4.48	5.35	5.93	5.72	6.17	53.48
NCE- Solar Parks	82.87	74.10	47.59	37.26	38.28	45.05	52.58	65.51	78.24	86.69	83.62	90.23	782.03
NCE-Others	287.00	256.62	164.82	129.04	132.56	156.01	182.09	226.85	270.95	300.20	289.57	312.46	2708.18
NVVNL Bundled Power -SOLAR	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 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	**680.84**	**1041.89**	**2041.66**	**1923.49**	**1616.49**	**508.10**	**288.16**	**348.06**	**414.06**	**455.35**	**483.95**	**514.41**	**10316.46**
OTHERS													
Srivathsa (Exclusive EPDCL)	4.82	4.82	0.00	0.00	4.82	4.82	4.82	4.82	4.82	4.82	4.82	4.82	48.22
KSK Mahanadi (MT)	213.12	220.22	213.12	220.22	220.22	213.12	220.22	213.12	220.22	220.22	198.91	220.22	2592.96
Hinduja	278.56	287.86	278.56	287.86	287.86	278.56	287.86	278.56	287.86	287.86	259.96	287.86	3389.25
Thermal Power Tech	141.10	145.80	141.10	145.80	145.80	141.10	145.80	141.10	145.80	145.80	131.69	145.80	1716.69
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	367.20	379.44	367.20	379.44	379.44	367.20	379.44	367.20	379.44	379.44	342.72	379.44	4467.60
TOTAL OTHERS	**1004.80**	**1038.15**	**999.98**	**1033.33**	**1038.15**	**1004.80**	**1038.15**	**1004.80**	**1038.15**	**1038.15**	**938.10**	**1038.15**	**12214.73**
MARKET													
Bi-lateral Sales(PTC etc.)	-415.56	-474.27	-800.05	-518.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-2208.34
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	**-415.56**	**-474.27**	**-800.05**	**-518.47**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**-2208.34**
TOTAL (From All Sources)	**4939.39**	**4778.16**	**4331.11**	**4618.08**	**5199.94**	**4733.27**	**5067.05**	**4323.64**	**4363.74**	**4542.96**	**4962.04**	**5158.48**	**57017.85**

ANNEXURE – 07

Energy Despatch as per approval of APERC for FY2017-18(MU)

Generating Station	Variable Rate (Rs/KWh)	Energy Despatch (MU)												
		Apr/17	May/17	Jun/17	Jul/17	Aug/17	Sep/17	Oct/17	Nov/17	Dec/17	Jan/18	Feb/18	Mar/18	Total
NCE - Bio-Mass	6.60	29.75	28.86	26.23	26.86	25.21	33.11	28.26	28.01	27.87	26.22	28.85	29.75	338.98
NCE - Bagasse	4.60	9.32	1.99	0	0	0	0	3.28	5.65	16.49	22.47	22.58	18.59	100.37
NCE-Industrial waste	6.39	2.48	1.98	2.73	3.89	3.79	3.17	3.07	3.55	2.66	2.56	2.33	1.76	33.97
NCE - Wind Power	4.36	259.2	669.6	1792.8	1718.64	1406.16	259.2	0	0	0	0	40.32	44.64	6190.56
NCE - Mini Hydel	3.18	4.55	3.66	4.23	4.9	4.98	4.94	12.49	12.98	12.24	11.28	10.96	10.81	98.02
NCE-NCL Energy	1.81	0	0	0	0.35	2.89	3.54	2.79	1.04	0.26	0	0	0	10.87
NCE-Solar	5.31	375.538	335.796	215.669	168.851	173.4576	204.14	238.266	296.833	354.54	392.821	378.91	408.864	3543.69
NPC-MAPS	2.16	9.76	10.07	9.76	10.07	10.07	9.76	10.07	9.42	4.75	6.83	9.37	10.07	109.99
NPC-Kaiga unit I &II	3.13	33.46	34.42	33.46	34.42	34.42	33.46	34.42	33.46	22.71	34.42	32.49	34.42	395.59
NPC-Kaiga unit III & IV	3.13	33.54	34.57	22.71	34.57	34.57	33.54	34.57	33.54	34.57	34.57	31.75	34.57	397.04
MACHKUND HES AP Share	0.00	12.00	12.31	9.98	11.55	13.05	12.86	13.10	11.44	11.33	12.58	11.83	12.02	144.05
TUNGBHADRA HES AP Share	0.00	1.20	0.21	0.01	2.86	10.02	10.15	9.27	8.31	6.58	6.44	4.50	4.30	63.84
USL HES	0.00	38.83	30.35	28.21	36.32	32.89	26.23	32.19	28.77	35.75	46.83	50.23	64.18	450.78
LSR HES	0.00	102.43	82.61	68.31	83.75	88.30	88.91	93.86	76.36	79.90	101.25	106.34	121.34	1093.36
DONKARAYI Canal PH	0.00	9.24	7.88	5.23	6.94	7.28	7.47	9.20	7.65	8.81	10.64	11.40	13.13	104.87
SRBHES	0.00	57.92	20.15	11.05	21.46	239.40	230.88	113.36	63.40	30.93	44.76	56.42	83.97	973.68
NSRCPH	0.00	2.13	0.00	0.00	0.38	12.40	24.92	29.54	23.75	16.67	11.09	5.70	3.54	130.13
PABH HES	0.00	0.03	0.08	0.07	0.07	1.42	1.18	1.21	0.97	0.59	0.20	0.33	0.26	6.40
Chettipeta Mini Hydel station	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.07	0.37	0.29	0.32	0.07	0.05	0.27	0.38	0.27	0.36	2.59
N'sagar Tail pond	0.00	4.95	4.95	4.95	10.89	17.82	17.82	17.82	24.75	24.75	24.75	14.85	4.95	173.25
Talcher Stage 2	1.63	125.71	129.87	125.71	105.64	115.56	125.71	117.90	99.35	130.04	130.04	117.46	130.04	1453.02
Thermal Powertech	1.90	141.07	145.77	141.07	145.77	145.77	141.07	145.77	141.07	145.77	145.77	131.66	145.77	1716.32
KTPS-V	2.02	135.95	140.48	101.96	140.48	140.48	135.95	140.48	135.95	140.48	140.48	126.89	140.48	1620.08
KTPS-VI	2.02	138.19	142.80	82.92	128.98	142.80	138.19	142.80	138.19	142.80	142.80	128.98	142.80	1612.24
NTPC (SR) Stage III	2.09	47.64	48.70	47.08	48.12	48.65	47.08	48.92	48.18	49.79	49.79	44.99	49.81	578.77
APGPCL II	2.09	8.19	8.46	8.19	8.46	8.46	8.19	8.36	8.19	8.46	8.46	7.64	8.46	99.55
Reliance	2.10	28.48	29.43	28.48	29.43	29.43	28.48	29.43	28.48	29.43	29.43	26.58	29.43	346.49
KTPP-I	2.12	138.19	142.80	138.19	50.67	142.80	138.19	142.80	138.19	142.80	142.80	128.98	142.80	1589.20
NTPC (SR)	2.12	192.41	196.73	171.43	165.13	164.13	182.17	198.61	194.93	200.38	201.75	182.60	202.79	2253.07
Vallur Thermal Power Plant	2.14	46.30	47.68	45.49	42.05	33.49	45.72	41.36	44.86	46.36	46.59	42.05	46.59	528.53

Generating Station	Variable Rate (Rs/KWh)	Energy Despatch (MU)												
		Apr/17	May/17	Jun/17	Jul/17	Aug/17	Sep/17	Oct/17	Nov/17	Dec/17	Jan/18	Feb/18	Mar/18	Total
KSK Mahanadi	2.30	213.07	220.18	213.07	220.18	220.18	213.07	220.18	213.07	220.18	220.18	198.87	220.18	2592.40
Tuticorin plant	2.32	68.66	71.10	68.66	70.84	70.84	68.53	69.43	50.22	52.52	71.10	64.05	71.10	797.04
Dr.NTTPS Stage-IV	2.34	138.19	142.80	138.19	142.80	142.80	138.19	142.80	69.10	138.19	142.80	128.98	142.80	1607.63
APGPCL I	2.34	2.29	2.36	2.29	2.36	2.36	2.29	2.32	2.29	2.36	2.36	2.14	2.36	27.79
Dr. NTTPS Stage-I,II&III	2.59	343.54	355.00	286.28	295.83	326.37	314.91	326.37	314.91	355.00	355.00	320.64	355.00	3948.84
NTPC Simhadri Stage II	2.60	134.49	138.89	134.49	138.89	82.05	134.49	138.89	134.49	138.89	138.89	125.48	138.89	1578.82
NTPC Simhadri Stage I	2.60	292.51	302.09	292.51	302.09	302.09	292.51	270.74	195.44	302.09	302.09	272.92	302.09	3429.14
KTPS-ABC	2.73	183.47	189.58	65.19	189.58	174.29	152.89	151.36	175.83	166.65	181.94	171.23	189.58	1991.60
Srivathsa	2.93	3.35	3.35	0.00	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	36.85
RTPP Stage-I	3.05	114.20	118.01	0.00	89.45	118.01	85.65	118.01	114.20	118.01	118.01	106.59	118.01	1218.14
RTPP Stage-II	3.05	114.20	118.01	0.00	74.28	118.01	85.65	60.91	114.20	118.01	118.01	106.59	118.01	1145.87
RTPP Stage-III	3.05	57.10	59.00	0.00	0.00	30.45	57.10	59.00	57.10	59.00	59.00	53.29	59.00	550.07
RTS-B	3.10	16.05	16.59	0.00	0.00	16.59	16.05	16.59	8.03	16.59	16.59	14.98	16.59	154.63
NLC Stage-I	3.47	25.09	26.04	0.00	0.00	20.41	17.07	23.11	22.31	16.36	25.96	23.34	25.81	225.50
NLC Stage-II	3.47	46.10	47.70	0.00	0.00	35.38	43.74	32.80	31.30	40.52	47.60	42.77	47.38	415.29
Hinduja Thermal Plant	* 4.01	278.54	287.84	0.00	0.00	287.84	278.54	287.84	278.54	287.84	287.84	259.94	287.84	2822.55
Damodaram Sanjeevaiah Thermal Power Plant - I	*4.04	426.24	180.77	0.00	0.00	82.00	440.45	440.45	426.24	288.59	303.06	426.24	440.45	3454.48
Damodaram Sanjeevaiah Thermal Power Plant - II	*4.04	426.24	180.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	227.00	440.45	409.41	288.59	303.06	426.24	440.45	3142.20
DBFOO	*4.08	58.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	103.59	371.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	335.79	219.79	1089.74
Power Exchange	4.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	101.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	93.79	0.00	195.67
Total (From All Sources)		4930.68	4772.26	4326.66	4571.52	5122.98	4671.43	4981.49	4267.33	4340.71	4524.79	4934.50	5139.16	56583.52

* per unit cost

ANNEXURE – 08

Approved Station/Source wise Power Purchase Costs for FY2017-18 – APSPDCL

<table>
<tr><th>Generating Station</th><th>Energy (MU)</th><th>Fixed cost (Rs Crs)</th><th>Variable cost (Rs Crs)</th><th>Incentive (Rs Crs)</th><th>Total cost (Rs Crs)</th><th>Per unit cost (Rs/kWh)</th></tr>
<tr><td>NCE - Bio-Mass</td><td>285.33</td><td>0.00</td><td>188.32</td><td>0.00</td><td>188.32</td><td>6.60</td></tr>
<tr><td>NCE - Bagasse</td><td>56.96</td><td>0.00</td><td>26.20</td><td>0.00</td><td>26.20</td><td>4.60</td></tr>
<tr><td>NCE-Industrial waste</td><td>11.76</td><td>0.00</td><td>7.52</td><td>0.00</td><td>7.52</td><td>6.39</td></tr>
<tr><td>NCE - Wind Power</td><td>6190.56</td><td>0.00</td><td>2699.08</td><td>0.00</td><td>2699.08</td><td>4.36</td></tr>
<tr><td>NCE - Mini Hydel</td><td>75.59</td><td>0.00</td><td>24.04</td><td>0.00</td><td>24.04</td><td>3.18</td></tr>
<tr><td>NCE-NCL Energy</td><td>5.44</td><td>0.00</td><td>0.98</td><td>0.00</td><td>0.98</td><td>1.81</td></tr>
<tr><td>NCE-Solar</td><td>2708.18</td><td>0.00</td><td>1463.80</td><td>0.00</td><td>1463.80</td><td>5.41</td></tr>
<tr><td>NPC-MAPS</td><td>72.30</td><td>0.00</td><td>15.62</td><td>0.00</td><td>15.62</td><td>2.16</td></tr>
<tr><td>NPC-Kaiga unit I &II</td><td>260.04</td><td>0.00</td><td>81.39</td><td>0.00</td><td>81.39</td><td>3.13</td></tr>
<tr><td>NPC-Kaiga unit III & IV</td><td>260.99</td><td>0.00</td><td>81.69</td><td>0.00</td><td>81.69</td><td>3.13</td></tr>
<tr><td>MACHKUND HES AP Share</td><td>94.69</td><td rowspan="2">15.67</td><td rowspan="2">0.00</td><td rowspan="2">0.00</td><td rowspan="2">15.67</td><td rowspan="2">1.15</td></tr>
<tr><td>TUNGBHADRA HES AP Share</td><td>41.96</td></tr>
<tr><td>USL HES</td><td>296.31</td><td rowspan="3">110.89</td><td rowspan="3">0.00</td><td rowspan="3">0.00</td><td rowspan="3">110.89</td><td rowspan="3">1.02</td></tr>
<tr><td>LSR HES</td><td>718.71</td></tr>
<tr><td>DONKARAYI Canal PH</td><td>68.94</td></tr>
<tr><td>SRBHES</td><td>640.04</td><td>111.02</td><td>0.00</td><td>0.00</td><td>111.02</td><td>1.73</td></tr>
<tr><td>NSRCPH</td><td>85.54</td><td>11.66</td><td>0.00</td><td>0.00</td><td>11.66</td><td>1.36</td></tr>
<tr><td>PABH HES</td><td>4.20</td><td>6.86</td><td>0.00</td><td>0.00</td><td>6.86</td><td>16.32</td></tr>
<tr><td>Chettipeta Mini Hydel station</td><td>1.71</td><td>0.51</td><td>0.00</td><td>0.00</td><td>0.51</td><td>2.97</td></tr>
<tr><td>N'sagar Tail pond</td><td>113.88</td><td>31.72</td><td>0.00</td><td>0.00</td><td>31.72</td><td>2.79</td></tr>
<tr><td>Talcher Stage 2</td><td>955.13</td><td>60.91</td><td>155.69</td><td>3.14</td><td>219.74</td><td>2.30</td></tr>
<tr><td>Thermal Powertech</td><td>1128.21</td><td>200.82</td><td>214.36</td><td>0.00</td><td>415.18</td><td>3.68</td></tr>
<tr><td>KTPS-V</td><td>1064.94</td><td>68.85</td><td>215.12</td><td>2.46</td><td>286.43</td><td>2.69</td></tr>
<tr><td>KTPS-VI</td><td>1059.79</td><td>165.65</td><td>214.08</td><td>0.00</td><td>379.73</td><td>3.58</td></tr>
<tr><td>NTPC (SR) Stage III</td><td>380.45</td><td>26.72</td><td>79.51</td><td>1.32</td><td>107.56</td><td>2.83</td></tr>
<tr><td>APGPCL II</td><td>65.44</td><td>2.79</td><td>13.68</td><td>0.00</td><td>16.47</td><td>2.52</td></tr>
<tr><td>Reliance</td><td>227.76</td><td>17.18</td><td>47.83</td><td>0.00</td><td>65.01</td><td>2.85</td></tr>
<tr><td>KTPP-I</td><td>1044.65</td><td>165.54</td><td>221.47</td><td>0.00</td><td>387.01</td><td>3.70</td></tr>
<tr><td>NTPC (SR)</td><td>1481.04</td><td>97.62</td><td>313.98</td><td>4.14</td><td>415.74</td><td>2.81</td></tr>
<tr><td>Vallur Thermal Power Plant</td><td>347.42</td><td>50.71</td><td>74.35</td><td>0.00</td><td>125.06</td><td>3.60</td></tr>
<tr><td>KSK Mahanadi</td><td>1704.09</td><td>233.46</td><td>391.94</td><td>0.00</td><td>625.40</td><td>3.67</td></tr>
<tr><td>Tuticorin plant</td><td>523.93</td><td>88.39</td><td>121.55</td><td>0.00</td><td>209.94</td><td>4.01</td></tr>
<tr><td>Dr.NTTPS Stage-IV</td><td>1056.76</td><td>138.41</td><td>247.28</td><td>1.86</td><td>387.55</td><td>3.67</td></tr>
<tr><td>APGPCL I</td><td>18.27</td><td>0.69</td><td>4.27</td><td>0.00</td><td>4.96</td><td>2.72</td></tr>
</table>

Generating Station	Energy (MU)	Fixed cost (Rs Crs)	Variable cost (Rs Crs)	Incentive (Rs Crs)	Total cost (Rs Crs)	Per unit cost (Rs/kWh)
Dr. NTTPS Stage-I,II&III	2595.74	204.13	672.30	3.84	880.27	3.39
NTPC Simhadri Stage II	1037.82	150.91	269.83	2.73	423.48	4.08
NTPC Simhadri Stage I	2254.12	195.80	586.07	0.00	781.87	3.47
KTPS-ABC	1309.16	140.27	357.40	0.00	497.67	3.80
Srivathsa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
RTPP Stage-I	800.73	82.27	244.22	0.00	326.49	4.08
RTPP Stage-II	753.22	125.59	229.73	0.00	355.32	4.72
RTPP Stage-III	361.58	83.93	110.28	0.00	194.21	5.37
RTS-B	101.64	15.40	31.51	0.00	46.91	4.62
NLC Stage-I	148.23	14.80	51.44	0.00	66.24	4.47
NLC Stage-II	272.99	25.49	94.73	0.00	120.21	4.40
Hinduja Thermal Plant	1855.38	743.20		0.00	743.20	4.01
Damodaram Sanjeevaiah Thermal Power Plant - I	2270.77	916.98		0.00	916.98	4.04
Damodaram Sanjeevaiah Thermal Power Plant - II	2065.50	834.09		0.00	834.09	4.04
DBFOO	716.33	292.26		0.00	292.26	4.08
Power Exchange	128.62	0.00	52.48	0.00	52.48	4.08
D to D Sales	-2903.53	0.00	-1184.64	0.00	-1184.64	4.08
D to D Purchases	258.36	0.00	105.41	0.00	105.41	4.08
Additional Interest on Pension Bonds(APGENCO)	-	248.62	0.00	0.00	248.62	-
Total(From All Sources)	37077.66	4213.48	9990.84	19.50	14223.81	3.84

ANNEXURE – 09

Approved Station/Source wise Power Purchase Costs for FY2017-18 – APEPDCL

Generating Station	Energy(MU)	Fixed cost (Rs Crs)	Variable cost (Rs Crs)	Incentive (Rs Crs)	Total cost (Rs Crs)	Per unit cost (Rs/kWh)
NCE - Bio-Mass	53.65	0.00	35.41	0.00	35.41	6.60
NCE – Bagasse	43.41	0.00	19.97	0.00	19.97	4.60
NCE-Industrial waste	22.21	0.00	14.19	0.00	14.19	6.39
NCE - Wind Power	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NCE - Mini Hydel	22.43	0.00	7.13	0.00	7.13	3.18
NCE-NCL Energy	5.44	0.00	0.98	0.00	0.98	1.81
NCE-Solar	835.51	0.00	417.90	0.00	417.90	5.00
NPC-MAPS	37.69	0.00	8.14	0.00	8.14	2.16
NPC-Kaiga unit I &II	135.55	0.00	42.43	0.00	42.43	3.13
NPC-Kaiga unit III & IV	136.05	0.00	42.58	0.00	42.58	3.13
MACHKUND HES AP Share	49.36	8.17	0.00	0.00	8.17	1.15
TUNGBHADRA HES AP Share	21.88					
USL HES	154.46	57.80	0.00	0.00	57.80	1.02
LSR HES	374.65					
DONKARAYI Canal PH	35.93					
SRBHES	333.64	57.87	0.00	0.00	57.87	1.73
NSRCPH	44.59	6.08	0.00	0.00	6.08	1.36
PABH HES	2.19	3.58	0.00	0.00	3.58	16.32
Chettipeta Mini Hydel station	0.89	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.26	2.97
N'sagar Tail pond	59.37	16.54	0.00	0.00	16.54	2.79
Talcher Stage 2	497.89	31.75	81.16	1.64	114.54	2.30
Thermal Powertech	588.11	104.68	111.74	0.00	216.43	3.68
KTPS-V	555.13	35.89	112.14	1.28	149.31	2.69
KTPS-VI	552.45	86.35	111.59	0.00	197.94	3.58
NTPC (SR) Stage III	198.32	13.93	41.45	0.69	56.07	2.83
APGPCL II	34.11	1.46	7.13	0.00	8.59	2.52
Reliance	118.73	8.96	24.93	0.00	33.89	2.85
KTPP-I	544.55	86.29	115.45	0.00	201.74	3.70

Generating Station	Energy(MU)	Fixed cost (Rs Crs)	Variable cost (Rs Crs)	Incentive (Rs Crs)	Total cost (Rs Crs)	Per unit cost (Rs/kWh)
NTPC (SR)	772.04	50.88	163.67	2.16	216.72	2.81
Vallur Thermal Power Plant	181.11	26.43	38.76	0.00	65.19	3.60
KSK Mahanadi	888.31	121.70	204.31	0.00	326.01	3.67
Tuticorin plant	273.11	46.07	63.36	0.00	109.44	4.01
Dr.NTTPS Stage-IV	550.87	72.15	128.90	0.97	202.02	3.67
APGPCL I	9.52	0.36	2.23	0.00	2.59	2.72
Dr. NTTPS Stage-I,II&III	1353.11	106.41	350.45	2.00	458.87	3.39
NTPC Simhadri Stage II	541.00	78.67	140.66	1.43	220.75	4.08
NTPC Simhadri Stage I	1175.03	102.07	305.51	0.00	407.57	3.47
KTPS-ABC	682.44	73.12	186.31	0.00	259.42	3.80
Srivathsa	36.85	3.00	10.81	0.00	13.81	3.75
RTPP Stage-I	417.40	42.88	127.31	0.00	170.19	4.08
RTPP Stage-II	392.64	65.47	119.76	0.00	185.22	4.72
RTPP Stage-III	188.49	43.75	57.49	0.00	101.24	5.37
RTS-B	52.98	8.03	16.43	0.00	24.45	4.62
NLC Stage-I	77.27	7.72	26.81	0.00	34.53	4.47
NLC Stage-II	142.30	13.28	49.38	0.00	62.66	4.40
Hinduja Thermal Plant	967.17	387.41		0.00	387.41	4.01
Damodaram Sanjeevaiah Thermal Power Plant - I	1183.71	478.00		0.00	478.00	4.04
Damodaram Sanjeevaiah Thermal Power Plant - II	1076.70	434.79		0.00	434.79	4.04
DBFOO	373.41	152.35		0.00	152.35	4.08
Power Exchange	67.05	0.00	27.36	0.00	27.36	4.08
D to D Sales	-258.36	0.00	-105.41	0.00	-105.41	4.08
D to D Purchases	2903.53	0.00	1184.64	0.00	1184.64	4.08
Additional Interest on Pension Bonds(APGENCO)	-	129.60	0.00	0.00	129.60	-
Total (From All Sources)	**19505.86**	**2199.40**	**5057.41**	**10.16**	**7266.98**	**3.73**

ANNEXURE – 10

Approved Station/Source wise Power Purchase Costs for FY2016-17 - All DISCOMs

Generating Station	Energy(MU)	Fixed cost (Rs Crs)	Variable cost (Rs Crs)	Incentive (Rs Crs)	Total cost (Rs Crs)	Per unit cost (Rs/kWh)
NCE - Bio-Mass	338.98	0.00	223.73	0.00	223.73	6.60
NCE - Bagasse	100.37	0.00	46.17	0.00	46.17	4.60
NCE-Industrial waste	33.97	0.00	21.71	0.00	21.71	6.39
NCE - Wind Power	6190.56	0.00	2699.08	0.00	2699.08	4.36
NCE - Mini Hydel	98.02	0.00	31.17	0.00	31.17	3.18
NCE-NCL Energy	10.87	0.00	1.97	0.00	1.97	1.81
NCE-Solar	3543.69	0.00	1881.70	0.00	1881.70	5.31
NPC-MAPS	109.99	0.00	23.76	0.00	23.76	2.16
NPC-Kaiga unit I &II	395.59	0.00	123.82	0.00	123.82	3.13
NPC-Kaiga unit III & IV	397.04	0.00	124.27	0.00	124.27	3.13
MACHKUND HES AP Share	144.05	23.83	0.00	0.00	23.83	1.15
TUNGBHADRA HES AP Share	63.84					
USL HES	450.78	168.69	0.00	0.00	168.69	1.02
LSR HES	1093.36					
DONKARAYI Canal PH	104.87					
SRBHES	973.68	168.89	0.00	0.00	168.89	1.73
NSRCPH	130.13	17.74	0.00	0.00	17.74	1.36
PABH HES	6.40	10.44	0.00	0.00	10.44	16.32
Chettipeta Mini Hydel station	2.59	0.77	0.00	0.00	0.77	2.97
N'sagar Tail pond	173.25	48.26	0.00	0.00	48.26	2.79
Talcher Stage 2	1453.02	92.66	236.84	4.78	334.28	2.30
Thermal Powertech	1716.32	305.50	326.10	0.00	631.60	3.68
KTPS-V	1620.08	104.75	327.26	3.74	435.74	2.69
KTPS-VI	1612.24	252.00	325.67	0.00	577.67	3.58
NTPC (SR) Stage III	578.77	40.65	120.96	2.01	163.62	2.83
APGPCL II	99.55	4.25	20.81	0.00	25.06	2.52
Reliance	346.49	26.14	72.76	0.00	98.90	2.85
KTPP-I	1589.20	251.84	336.91	0.00	588.75	3.70

Generating Station	Energy(MU)	Fixed cost (Rs Crs)	Variable cost (Rs Crs)	Incentive (Rs Crs)	Total cost (Rs Crs)	Per unit cost (Rs/kWh)
NTPC (SR)	2253.07	148.50	477.65	6.30	632.45	2.81
Vallur Thermal Power Plant	528.53	77.14	113.11	0.00	190.25	3.60
KSK Mahanadi	2592.40	355.16	596.25	0.00	951.41	3.67
Tuticorin plant	797.04	134.46	184.91	0.00	319.37	4.01
Dr.NTTPS Stage-IV	1607.63	210.56	376.19	2.83	589.58	3.67
APGPCL I	27.79	1.05	6.50	0.00	7.55	2.72
Dr. NTTPS Stage-I,II&III	3948.84	310.55	1022.75	5.84	1339.14	3.39
NTPC Simhadri Stage II	1578.82	229.58	410.49	4.16	644.23	4.08
NTPC Simhadri Stage I	3429.14	297.87	891.58	0.00	1189.45	3.47
KTPS-ABC	1991.60	213.39	543.71	0.00	757.09	3.80
Srivathsa	36.85	3.00	10.81	0.00	13.81	3.75
RTPP Stage-I	1218.14	125.15	371.53	0.00	496.68	4.08
RTPP Stage-II	1145.87	191.06	349.49	0.00	540.55	4.72
RTPP Stage-III	550.07	127.68	167.77	0.00	295.45	5.37
RTS-B	154.63	23.43	47.93	0.00	71.36	4.62
NLC Stage-I	225.50	22.52	78.25	0.00	100.77	4.47
NLC Stage-II	415.29	38.77	144.11	0.00	182.88	4.40
Hinduja Thermal Plant	2822.55	1130.61		0.00	1130.61	4.01
Damodaram Sanjeevaiah Thermal Power Plant - I	3454.48	1394.99		0.00	1394.99	4.04
Damodaram Sanjeevaiah Thermal Power Plant - II	3142.20	1268.89		0.00	1268.88	4.04
DBFOO	1089.74	444.62		0.00	444.61	4.08
Power Exchange	195.67	0.00	79.83	0.00	79.83	4.08
D to D Sales	-3161.89	0.00	-1290.05	0.00	-1290.05	4.08
D to D Purchases	3161.89	0.00	1290.05	0.00	1290.05	4.08
Additional Interest on Pension Bonds(APGENCO)	0.00	378.22	0.00	0.00	378.22	-
Total(From All Sources)	**56583.52**	**6412.88**	**15048.25**	**29.66**	**21490.79**	**3.80**

ANNEXURE – 11

CSS FILED BY APSPDCL

Categories	Average Realization (Rs./unit)	Average PP (Rs./unit)	Wheeling Charges (Rs./unit)	Applicable Loss%	Cross Subsidy Surcharge (Rs./unit)	20% of Average Realization (Rs/unit)	Cross Subsidy Surcharge (Rs./unit)
HT Category at 11 kV							
HT I (A): General	8.09	4.18	0.89	10.15%	2.55	1.62	1.62
HT I (B): Energy Intensive Industries	12.73	4.18	0.89	10.15%	7.19	2.55	2.55
HT II: Others	9.19	4.18	0.89	10.15%	3.64	1.84	1.84
HT II (B): Religious Places	3.87	4.18	0.89	10.15%	0.00	0.77	0.00
HT II (C): Function Halls/Auditoriums	10.96	4.18	0.89	10.15%	5.42	2.19	2.19
HT III: Public Infrastructure and Tourism	8.70	4.18	0.89	10.15%	3.16	1.74	1.74
HT IV Government LIS, Agriculture, CPWS	6.24	4.18	0.89	10.15%	0.70	1.25	0.70
HT VI: Townships & Residential Colonies	5.79	4.18	0.89	10.15%	0.25	1.16	0.25
HT Category at 33 kV							
HT I (A): General	6.70	4.18	0.59	6.92%	1.63	1.34	1.34
HT I (B): Energy Intensive Industries	5.82	4.18	0.59	6.92%	0.74	1.16	0.74
HT I (C): Aquaculture and Animal Husbandry	3.27	4.18	0.59	6.92%	0.00	0.65	0.00
HT I (D): Poultry Hatcheries and Poultry Feed Mixing Plants	4.42	4.18	0.59	6.92%	0.00	0.88	0.00
HT II: Others	8.32	4.18	0.59	6.92%	3.24	1.66	1.66
HT II (B): Religious Places	0.00	4.18	0.59	6.92%	0.00	0.00	0.00
HT II (C): Function Halls / Auditoriums	0.00	4.18	0.59	6.92%	0.00	0.00	0.00

Categories	Average Realization (Rs./unit)	Average PP (Rs./unit)	Wheeling Charges (Rs./unit)	Applicable Loss%	Cross Subsidy Surcharge (Rs./unit)	20% of Average Realization (Rs/unit)	Cross Subsidy Surcharge (Rs./unit)
HT III: Public Infrastructure and Tourism	4.97	4.18	0.59	6.92%	0.00	0.99	0.00
HT IV Government LIS, Agriculture, CPWS	5.41	4.18	0.59	6.92%	0.33	1.08	0.33
HT VI: Townships & Residential Colonies	8.12	4.18	0.59	6.92%	3.04	1.62	1.62
HT Category at 132 kV							
HT I (A): General	6.51	4.18	0.56	3.60%	1.60	1.30	1.30
HT I (B): Energy Intensive Industries	4.82	4.18	0.56	3.60%	0.00	0.96	0.00
HT I (C): Aquaculture and Animal Husbandry	0.00	4.18	0.56	3.60%	0.00	0.00	0.00
HT I (D): Poultry and Hatcheries and Poultry Feed Mixing Plants	0.00	4.18	0.56	3.60%	0.00	0.00	0.00
HT II: Others	6.86	4.18	0.56	3.60%	1.96	1.37	1.37
HT II (B): Religious Places	0.00	4.18	0.56	3.60%	0.00	0.00	0.00
HT II (C): Function Halls/Auditoriums	0.00	4.18	0.56	3.60%	0.00	0.00	0.00
HT III: Public Infrastructure and Tourism	0.00	4.18	0.56	3.60%	0.00	0.00	0.00
HT IV Government LIS, Agriculture, CPWS	6.24	4.18	0.56	3.60%	1.34	1.25	1.25
HT V: Railway Traction	6.07	4.18	0.56	3.60%	1.16	1.21	1.16
HT VI: Townships & Residential Colonies	0.00	4.18	0.56	3.60%	0.00	0.00	0.00

ANNEXURE – 12

CSS FILED BY APEPDCL

Categories	Average Realization (Rs./unit)	Average PP (Rs./ unit)	Wheeling Charges (Rs./unit)	Applicable Loss (%)	Cross Subsidy Surcharge (Rs./unit)	20% of Average Realization (Rs/unit)	Cross Subsidy Surcharge (Rs./unit)
	T	C	D	L	S	20%*T	Minimum (S,T)
HT Category at 11 kV							
HT I (A): General	8.69	4.16	0.95	9.59%	3.14	1.74	1.74
HTI(B): Energy Intensive Industries	0.00	4.16	0.95	9.59%	0.00	0.00	0.00
HT I (C): Aquaculture and Animal Husbandry	3.88	4.16	0.95	9.59%	0.00	0.78	0.00
HT I (D): Poultry Hatcheries and Poultry Feed Mixing Plants	4.04	4.16	0.95	9.59%	0.00	0.81	0.00
HT II: Others	11.12	4.16	0.95	9.59%	5.57	2.22	2.22
HT II (B): Religious Places	4.52	4.16	0.95	9.59%	0.00	0.90	0.00
HT II (C): Function Halls/Auditoriums	12.26	4.16	0.95	9.59%	6.71	2.45	2.45
HT III: Public Infrastructure and Tourism	8.30	4.16	0.95	9.59%	2.75	1.66	1.66
HT IV Government LIS, Agriculture, CPWS	6.09	4.16	0.95	9.59%	0.54	1.22	0.54
HT VI: Townships & Residential Colonies	7.64	4.16	0.95	9.59%	2.09	1.53	1.53
HT Category at 33 kV							
HT I (A): General	7.96	4.16	0.61	6.39%	2.91	1.59	1.59
HT I (B): Energy Intensive Industries	5.60	4.16	0.61	6.39%	0.56	1.12	0.56
HT I (C) : Aquaculture and Animal Husbandry	3.15	4.16	0.61	6.39%	0.00	0.63	0.00
HT I (D) : Poultry Hatcheries and Poultry Feed Mixing Plants	0.00	4.16	0.61	6.39%	0.00	0.00	0.00
HT II: Others	8.40	4.16	0.61	6.39%	3.36	1.68	1.68
HT II (B): Religious Places	0.00	4.16	0.61	6.39%	0.00	0.00	0.00
HT II (C): Function Halls / Auditoriums	0.00	4.16	0.61	6.39%	0.00	0.00	0.00
HT III: Public Infrastructure and Tourism	6.95	4.16	0.61	6.39%	1.90	1.39	1.39

Categories	Average Realization (Rs./unit)	Average PP (Rs./ unit)	Wheeling Charges (Rs./unit)	Applicable Loss (%)	Cross Subsidy Surcharge (Rs./unit)	20% of Average Realization (Rs/unit)	Cross Subsidy Surcharge (Rs./unit)
	T	C	D	L	S	20%*T	Minimum (S,T)
HT IV : Government LIS, Agriculture, CPWS	6.40	4.16	0.61	6.39%	1.35	1.28	1.28
HT VI: Townships & Residential Colonies	6.11	4.16	0.61	6.39%	1.06	1.22	1.06
HT Category at 132 kV							
HT I (A): General	6.75	4.16	0.59	3.60%	1.85	1.35	1.35
HT I (B): Energy Intensive Industries	4.92	4.16	0.59	3.60%	0.02	0.98	0.02
HT I (C): Aquaculture and Animal Husbandry	0.00	4.16	0.59	3.60%	0.00	0.00	0.00
HT I (D): Poultry and Hatcheries and Poultry Feed Mixing Plants	0.00	4.16	0.59	3.60%	0.00	0.00	0.00
HT II: Others	8.31	4.16	0.59	3.60%	3.41	1.66	1.66
HT II (B): Religious Places	0.00	4.16	0.59	3.60%	0.00	0.00	0.00
HT II (C) : Function Halls / Auditoriums	0.00	4.16	0.59	3.60%	0.00	0.00	0.00
HT III: Public Infrastructure and Tourism	0.00	4.16	0.59	3.60%	0.00	0.00	0.00
HT IV: Government LIS, Agriculture, CPWS	5.05	4.16	0.59	3.60%	0.15	1.01	0.15
HT V: Railway Traction	5.29	4.16	0.59	3.60%	0.39	1.06	0.39
HT VI: Townships & Residential Colonies	0.00	4.16	0.59	3.60%	0.00	0.00	0.00

ANNEXURE – 13

Minutes of Joint meeting of State Advisory Committee (9th) and State Co-ordination Forum (4th) held on 23.01.2017 in the TRANSCO Main meeting Hall, 6th Floor, Vidyuth Soudha, Hyderabad.

The Joint meeting of State Advisory Committee (9th) and State Co-ordination Forum (4th) was convened on 23.01.2017. The list of members who have attended to the meeting is enclosed as Annexure.

1. Justice G. Bhavani Prasad, Hon'ble Chairman, APERC, welcomed all participants on behalf of the Hon'ble Andhra Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission, gave an introductory message on the importance of State Advisory Committee and State Co-ordination Forum and requested CMD/APTRANSCO to commence the proceedings.
2. Sri. K. Vijayanand, Chairman and Managing Director (FAC), APTRANSCO and CMDs/APDISCOMs offered floral welcome to Honourable Chairman and Members of the Commission and welcomed all the participants to the meeting.
3. Sri. P. Dinesh, JMD/Fin., Comml., IPC, HRD & IT, APTRANSCO gave a brief presentation on Andhra Pradesh power sector on behalf of APGENCO, APTRANSCO, and APDISCOMs. The highlights of the presentation were
    - ARR summary and the revenue impact from proposed tariff proposals
    - Philosophy used by the licensees for the tariff proposals of FY 2017-18
        - The licensees have evaluated coincident demand method and average method for full fixed cost recovery which consists of fixed costs of thermal generators and power purchase cost from must run stations.
        - The licensees as per the guidelines of Ministry of Power have proposed to rationalize the Demand Charges and Energy Charges
    - Number of consumers impacted from the tariff proposals
        - 66% of consumers will not get impacted from the tariff proposals of 2017-18.
    - The tariff proposals at category level
        - The licensees have proposed an average tariff increase of 3.79% for FY2017-18.

Hon'ble Chairman, APERC and other Committee Members gave their views and suggestions regarding the tariff proposals. The main points discussed during the meeting are

- **Domestic Grouping** proposed as Group A (0-600 Units) , Group B (600– 2400) and Group C (>2400 Units) whereas in FY 2016-17 it was approved as Group A (0-900 Units) , Group B (900– 2700) and Group C (>2700 Units)
    - The licenses have relooked at the sales mix and have proposed to change the grouping to Group A (0-600 Units), Group B (600– 2400) and Group C (>2400 Units). The licensees would submit the impact on revenue between proposed grouping and current grouping, with detailed computation.
- **Energy intensive Industries:**
    - Report has not been submitted
        - The licensees have not received the information requested from the industries and as per the discussion the licensees will submit a suo-motu report.
- **Railways Tariff:**
    - The licensees have participated in tender to supply 200 MW to Indian Railways and a rate of Rs.5.01/unit that was discovered during the subsequent bilateral negotiations. However, the same has not yet been finalized due to technical reasons.
    - The licensees have proposed to rationalize the tariff for Railways
    - Sri L.L. Meena, CEDE, SC Railways has mentioned that they would come up with the revised computation of tariff at which Railways can stay as a consumer of APDISCOMs.
- **High Demand Charges for Industrial Consumers :**

    The following members have raised the issue

    1. Sri K. Subba Rao, President, FAPSIA 2. Sri R. Shivakumar, AP Spinning Mills Association 3. Sri P. Vijayagopala Reddy, FAPCCI 4. Sri Y. Venkateswara Rao, Raitunestam 5. Sri V.S.R. Naidu, Solar Power

- High demand charges which would become a deterrent for industries which are running at a very low load factor and insisted on continuing with the existing tariff structure.
    - As the state is in power deficit till now, the licensees have increased Energy Charge to efficiently manage the energy consumption and ensure power is supplied to all consumers. But now as the state has moved to surplus scenario, the licensees, to encourage higher energy consumption from the consumers and be competitive with the open access market, have rationalized the energy charge and demand charge.
    - The licensees are obligated to pay the fixed costs to the generators based on the PPA's signed with the generators.
    - The licensees envisage that decreasing the energy charge and increasing the demand charge will act as an incentive for high load factor consumers.
    - Even though the demand charge is increased by around 3 to 4 times, the impact on per unit energy consumption is compensated by reducing the energy charge.
    - The licensees based on the comments received during the subsequent public hearings will analyse the tariff structure and an acceptable level of demand charge to balance the industries and utilities shall be worked out.

➢ **Benefits from UDAY Scheme:**

- The members have asked whether the benefits from UDAY Scheme like interest cost savings have been incorporated in the ARR and passed on to the consumers.
    - The licensees have factored these savings in the ARR and would submit a report on the benefits received by the licensees from UDAY Scheme.

➢ **Apart from the above issues, the members have also raised the following issues :**

Sri R. Shivakumar, AP Spinning Mills Association:

- The proposed power purchase from M/s Simhapuri Ltd. is objectionable.

    - The approval of PPA and adoption of tariff is under process and the same is being assessed by Honourable Commission taking the views through public hearings.
- Methodology not given for cross subsidy calculations.
    - The licensees have provided detailed computation of Cross Subsidy Surcharge as part of ARR and FPT filings. Any additional information will be furnished if required.
- Incentive must be given for high load factor consumers.
    - The licensees have proposed to rationalize the demand charge and energy charge which inherently incentivizes high load factor consumers and hence, no separate incentive was proposed.

➢ Tariffs for each category should be within ±20% of CoS as per NTP. CSS should get reduced from year to year. Category wise and voltage wise Power Purchase costs need to be determined.

<u>Sri N. Sreekumar, PRAYAS Group.</u>

- Since the simplification of tariff structure is being dealt at National level and may take long time (3 to 5 years) for the concerned committee to give its report, DISCOMs may consider it after finalization of the report.
    - The present tariff structure is designed for power shortage scenario and has not been changed since many years. Since Andhra Pradesh, has now moved to surplus scenario, there is a need to change the existing framework. The draft report submitted by the Committee formed at National Level also recommended lower tariffs for heavy users to encourage consumption.
    - Hence the licensees opine that rationalizing demand charge and energy charge shall incentivize electricity consumption
- Since the State is encouraging industry, the proposed tariff hike may send a wrong message.

    - The licensees have proposed a very nominal increase in tariffs of around 3.5% to 4%. And in fact the effective tariff for industries with high load factors (beyond 50% for HT Industries) would decrease with the proposed tariff structure.
- Long term planning should be done.
    - The licensee have submitted the power procurement plan and load forecast plan as part of resource plan for next control period. However, investment plans are yet to be submitted by DISCOMs.
- Agricultural consumption estimate models as adopted in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh (having the metering system in place and conducting audit by 3rd party once in a while) may be followed.
    - The licensee shall evaluate the costs and benefits of various models adopted.
- Concrete measures must be taken to reduce accidents.
    - The licensees shall strive to reduce the accidents by creating awareness and with better operational practices.

➢ 3rd party audit of energy savings should be carried out at least once in 3 years.

Sri Kameswara Rao, AP Spinning Mills

- Industries are being disconnected and debarred of using lighting load even after payment of minimum charges in spite of directives from GoAP and High Court.
    - The licensees shall try to resolve the issue as quickly as possible.

Sri K. Rajendra Reddy, President, Raashtriya Raithu Seva Samithi

- ARR & FPT are to be filed in time.
    - The licensees have faced certain difficulties in filing the FPT proposals on time due to tariff rationalization exercise carried out as per the directions of Ministry of Power to have minimal impact to the consumers.

Sri Srinivasa Reddy, GVK

- GVK requested AP DISCOMs to off-take power in view of likely gas production supply from ONGC, as announced by them.
- GVK Phase-II has a long term PPA with DISCOMs and also a valid gas supply agreement with GAIL. As the domestic gas is cheaper than RLNG, the cost of power will be cheaper than that of renewable energy sources.
- There is no response from DISCOMs so far.
- DISCOMS' ARRs didn't project the generation from new GAS plants.
- Requested Hon'ble Commission to issue directions to DISCOMs to off-take power.
  - The licensees have decided not to permit the IPPs to generate power for DISCOMS with natural gas sourced from deep water, ultra deep water and high pressure and high temperature as the said gas price is much higher than the domestic gas price.

➢ Principal Secretary, Energy Department, GoAP mentioned that the State is committed to providing 7 hours free power to all Agricultural Consumers and 24X7 reliable and quality power to all other consumers. He has mentioned the following points

- The State is standing as a role model in Energy Efficiency Measures, Solar Pumpsets and loss reduction measures
- Andhra Pradesh is one of the very few States which has met RPPO targets and have sought for procurement based incentive of up to Rs.0.75/unit for wind power which shall be passed on to the consumers.
- GoI is also requested to purchase wind power to sell to other obligated States.
- The tariffs in Andhra Pradesh are one of the lowest when compared to other comparable States
- Power bills of the Government departments will be deducted from the budgets of the departments concerned and paid to the DISCOMs.
- Suggestions from consumers are invited on any cost reduction measures.

4. CMD, 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.

5. The Hon'ble Chairman, APERC enquired about the reduction in the energy consumption for each consumer due to usage of LED lamps.
6. CEO/SECM replied that approximately 73 units per year per LED lamp is the reduction.
7. Sri Dinesh Parchuri stated that carrying costs on additional power purchase costs not allowed as per Regulation. There is a need to look into the matter. Hon'ble Chairman/APERC replied that any changes in the Regulation to allow carrying costs will be prospective only.
8. Sri. Vijayagopala Reddy, FAPTCCI has requested on behalf of Ferro Alloy Industries that there should be no demand and deemed consumption charges as in the current year. He also stated that additional consumption deposits should be accepted in the form of Bank Guarantees also.
9. Sri. Y. Venkateswara Rao stated that agricultural based industries will suffer due to the proposed hike in demand charges.
10. Sri.K. Subba Rao, FAPSIA stated that new investments will not come to State if demand charges are hiked. The proposed demand charges will adversely affect industries particulary SME.
11. Hon'ble Chairman, APERC has requested that the Members to suggest alternatives keeping the constraints faced by the utilities, which shall be acceptable to both the consumers as well as the utilities.
12. Hon'ble Chairman, APERC mentioned that the Members can provide their views in writing or during the Public Hearings which shall be duly heard and addressed.
13. The meeting ended with the vote of thanks by Hon'ble Chairman/APERC.

Joint Meeting of SAC (9th) and State Co-ordination Forum (4th) Meeting on 23.01.2017

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 Sekhara Reddy, Member Secretary, State Energy Conservation Mission.
5. Sri P.Vijayagopala Reddy (Representing Sri Ravindra Modi, Vice- President, FTAPPCI)
6. Sri N. Sreekumar, Member, PRAYAS Group.
7. Sri K. Subba Rao, President, FAPSIA.
8. Sri L.L. Meena, Chief Electrical Distribution Engineer, SC Railway.
9. Sri D.R.S.Varaprasad, General Secretary, A.P. Electricity Employees union, Regd. No. 1104, Hyderabad.
10. Sri R. Sai Baba, AP State Electricity Employees Union (Regd. No. 327).
11. Sri Y. Venkateswara Rao, Editor, Rythunestam.
12. Sri S. Murali, Secretary, Indian Wind Power Association.
13. Sri M. Varatharajan (Representing Sri G.Venkatewara Rao, KCP Sugar and Industries)
14. Sri K. Rajendra Reddy, President, Rashtriya Raithu Seva Samithi.
15. Sri Sivakumar, (Representing Sri P. Dharmateja, Chairman, AP Spinning Mills Association).

Invitees:

1. Sri Ajay Jain IAS , Principal Secretary /Energy, I&I/ GoAP
2. Sri K. Ranganatham, Advisor to Energy Dept., GoAP.
3. Sri K. Vijayanand, IAS, Chairman & Managing Director (FAC), AP Transco.
4. Sri H.Y.Dora, Chairman & Managing Director /APSPDCL.
5. Sri M.M. Nayak, IAS, Chairman & Managing Director, APEPDCL.

APERC Staff:

1. Sri C. Ramakrishna, Director(Administration), Secretary (i/c)/APERC
2. Sri P. Ramarao, Director (Tariff(i/c))/APERC
3. Sri P. Solomon Herme, Joint Director (P&PP)/APERC
4. Sri P. Murali Krishna, Joint Director (Tariff Engg.)/APERC
5. Sri B. Ramesh Babu, Deputy Director (P&A)/APERC
6. Sri M.S. Vidyasagar, Deputy Director (P&PP)/APERC

Joint Meeting of SAC (9th) and State Co-ordination Forum (4th) Meeting on 23.01.2017

LIST OF MEMBERS ATTENDED

State Coordination Forum:

1.	Justice G. Bhavani Prasad, Chairman , APERC	Chairman
2.	Sri. Pendyala Rama Mohan, Member, APERC	Member
3.	Dr. Pervela Raghu, Member, APERC	Member
4.	Sri. K. Vijayanand, IAS, CMD/APTRANSCO (FAC)	Member Convener
5.	Sri. K. Vijayanand, IAS, MD/APGENCO	Member
6.	Sri. K. Ranganatham, Adviser, Energy Department	Member
7.	Sri. M.M.Naik, IAS, CMD/APEPDCL	Member
8.	Sri. H.Y.Dora, CMD/APSPDCL	Member
9.	Sri. T. Srinivas Reddy, DGM (Representing CMD/Jegurupadu Project, GVK Industries Ltd)	Member
10.	Sri. Mayank Meshram (Representing CMD/Kondapally Project, LANCO Industries Ltd)	Member
11.	Sri. D.Venkateswara Reddy, MD/APGPCL	Member
12.	Sri. Movva Srinivas, President (Representing Small Hydro Power Developers Association)	Member
13.	Sri. K. Ravi Kumar Reddy, President (Representing Indian Wind Power Association)	Member
14.	Sri. M. Veerachari, Special Category Deputy Registrar (Representing Cooperation and Registrar of Cooperative Societies)	Member

List of Special Invitees attended

1.	Sri. Ajay Jain, IAS, Principal Secretary to Government, Energy, I&I, CRDA department
2.	Sri. P. Umapathi, IPS, JMD/Vigilance & Security/APTRANSCO
3.	Sri. P. Dinesh, IRS JMD/Finance, Commercial, IPC, HRD & IT/APTRANSCO
4.	Sri. R. Nagaraja Swamy, Director/Grid, Transmission & Management/APTRANSCO
5.	Sri. S. Subrahmanyam, Director/Projects/APTRANSCO
6.	Sri. A. Chandra Sekhara Reddy, Member Secretary, Energy Coordination Cell, APTRANSCO
7.	Sri. V.S.R. Naidu, COO (Representing APSPCL)
8.	Sri K. Shanmugam M.D/ Kuppam RESCO
9.	Sri. R. Janaki Rao, AO (Representing Anakapalli RESCO)
10.	Sri. M.Trinadh, AO (Representing Cheepurapalli RESCO)

ANNEXURE – 14

Minutes of Joint meeting of State Advisory Committee (10^{th}) and State Co-ordination Forum (5^{th}) held on 08.03.2017 in the TRANSCO Main meeting Hall, 6^{th} Floor, Vidyuth Soudha, Hyderabad.

The Joint meeting of State Advisory Committee (10^{th}) and State Co-ordination Forum (5^{th}) was conducted on 08.03.2017. The list of members who have attended the meeting is enclosed as **Annexure.**

1. Justice G. Bhavani Prasad, Chairman, APERC welcomed all participants on behalf of the Hon'ble Andhra Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission, gave an introductory message on the importance of State Advisory Committee and State Co-ordination Forum and requested CMD/APEPDCL to commence the proceedings.

2. Sri. M. M. Nayak, Chairman and Managing Director, APEPDCL and Sri. P. Dinesh, JMD/Fin., Comml., IPC, HRD & IT/APTRANSCO gave a brief presentation on Andhra Pradesh power sector on behalf of APGENCO, APTRANSCO, and APDISCOMs. The highlights of the presentation were

- Brief snapshot of AP Power Sector is presented
- Views of the licensees on major objections received on retail tariff proposals of FY17-18

3. Sri. H.Y. Dora, Chairman and Managing director, APSPDCL briefed the SAC/SCF Members on the major objections received during public hearings conducted on ARR and Tariff proposals. The following points were mentioned

- Report of the Committee on Energy Intensive Industries was submitted to Honourable Commission. However, on the directions of Honourable Commission, the licensee would re-evaluate the criteria on Energy intensive industries and will submit a detailed report.
- Many objections were received to lower the proposed demand charges and the licensees have given their rationale for proposing the higher demand charges.
- Objections were received to increase the employee strength in rural areas, for which the licensees have taken up this issue to the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

- For SC/ST consumers, the licensees would extend free power beyond 51 units as announced in the Legislative Assembly, upon receipt of official Government Order.

4. Sri. M.M.Nayak, Chairman and Managing director, APEPDCL briefed the SAC/SCF Members on the major objections received during public hearings.

- 60% of domestic consumers will not be affected by the proposed fixed charges.
- Many objections were received to lower the proposed demand charges
- There were objections on category mismatch for few animal husbandry consumers for which the licensee would resolve it immediately for any such consumer.
- Suggestions were received for inclusion of Nurseries category beyond 15HP for which the licensee requested that Nurseries upto 25 HP load can be considered by the Honourable Commission
- In the matter of ex-gratia for electrical accidents, the licensees would evaluate the possibility of providing insurance coverage for electrical accidents up to 5 Lakhs for consumers who are not covered under *Chandranna Bima*

5. Sri Dinesh, JMD / APTRANSCO stated that Railways have agreed in principle for a tariff of Rs. 4.70/- and joint memo will be filed before the Commission. DISCOMs filed a petition for Amendment of Regulation 4 of 2005 for inclusion of certain costs under uncontrollable items.

6. Chairman, APERC has mentioned that till recently Electric lines were laid without any consent of Land owners as per the Telegraph Act. However, it has been observed that Government of India has issued an order in 2006 and subsequently by Government of Andhra Pradesh in 2007, that Land owners have the right to contest such laying of electrical lines and the land owner can approach the designated officer. However, the licensees were not aware of such orders. Recently, 4000 Copies of these rules were published and circulated upto the level of Assistant Engineers. Chairman has mentioned that with the efforts of Sri Ajay Jain, Principal Secretary, Energy Department and Sri. Ranganatham, Advisor, Energy Department, Government of AP, an order was issued by Government of AP on 6th March

2017, in which the District Collector was appointed as a designated officer to whom the Land Owner can approach in case the land owner is affected by such works. Chairman has mentioned that the detailed rules are available both as hard copies and in the form of the soft copy, in Commission's office as well as in the Commission's website.

7. Chairman, APERC raised some issues on the tariff proposals as follows.

- How does the energy efficiency measure help in the changing of grouping?
- Why regrouping of domestic consumers is proposed when necessity of enhancing the grouping limit felt and introduced last year only?
- Why fixed charges are introduced for domestic consumers?
- Why the people who cannot afford more are proposed to be taxed more?
- Basis for Energy Intensive Industry classification has to be studied in detail and a detailed report has to be submitted considering the long term impact.
- Railways being a large consumer, it is in the interest of licensee to retain them.
- As per the guidelines, the Generated Based Incentive is over and above the tariff determined by Commission. However, APERC would evaluate the licensees' petition.
- Regarding the Petitions on True-Up, APERC would have to evaluate the licensees' petitions and would issue appropriate orders.

8. Members who have attended the meeting have raised the following issues.

<u>Sri K. Hari Kishore Kumar Reddy:</u>

- As the State is in power surplus, power procurement from new plants viz., Hinduja, M/s Simhapuri and M/s Meenakshi plants is not required.
- The tariff increase is proposed by the licensee because of increase in these fixed costs. If the licensees do not pay high fixed costs for these plants then there would not be any need to increase the tariff.
- Drive has to be carried out to collect Development Charges from the domestic consumers for the additional loads by which the licensees' revenue would increase.

- In the proposed demand charges, there was no mention of industries under rural feeders who are supplied for only 7 Hours. These industries having low load factors would be hugely impacted with the proposed demand charges.
- Fixed charges would be a huge burden for aquaculture
- Internal efficiency of licensees has to be improved to reduce the costs.
- Incentive may be given to industries during off-peak hours.
- Feeder wise commercial losses have to be monitored

Sri R. Shivakumar, AP Spinning Mills Association:

- The licensees should focus on reducing the power purchase costs which are 80% of ARR.
- Even though the licensees are performing exceptionally well, they are focusing only on 20% of their ARR i.e. network and other costs
- High power purchase costs leads to high tariffs.
- Licensees should file Multi Year Tariff (MYT) as the licensees should be able to project the demand and supply for 5 years.
- Even after 10 years, there is no Roadmap to reduce cross subsidies to be within the range of + / - 20%
- Industries would get hugely impacted because of the proposed demand charge of Rs.1000/kVA/month.

Sri J.S.R.K Prasad, Convener, Energy and Environment Panel :

- Industries would get hugely impacted because of the proposed demand charge.
- Industry of average load factor of 10% to 15% (Ex: Prakash petro castings) would have a tariff increase of around 75% and load factors of 50% would have an impact of 10% with the proposed tariff structure
- Around 1 Lakh MSME's which run in only 1 shift will have an average load factor of not more than 25% to 30% which would have a huge impact with the proposed tariff

- To manage the surplus, discounts / incentives can be given for high load factors. For example consumers with Load Factor > 95% can be given power at marginal variable cost with a small margin.
- With the proposed tariffs, industries will become uncompetitive and will have to shift to other States or have to be closed down.

Sri P. Vijayagopala Reddy, FAPCCI:

- The power cost is increasing despite,
    - Surplus scenario in the country as well as State.
    - NTPC cost of generation coming down, APGENCO's variable costs coming down
    - Interest costs have coming down after UDAY
- Industries would get hugely impacted because of the proposed demand charge of Rs.1000/kVA/month
- Voltage wise tariffs as in other States may be adopted for industries.
- ToD incentive shall be given.

Sri R. Sai Baba, AP State Electricity Employees union (327):

- Retention of Railways as consumer with DISCOMs is welcome.
- Contract workers have to be regularized and employee strength has to be increased in rural areas
- Tariffs for Domestic Consumers shall not be increased
- Compensation for accidents has to be increased atleast to Rs.10 lakhs

Sri D.R.S.Vara Prasad, AP Electricity Employees Union (1104):

- HUD HUD expenditure incurred by the APEPDCL was not released by the GoAP till date.
- APDISCOMS are not collecting pending dues from the RESCOs with in time.
- Amalgamation of RESCOs may be examined.

Sri G. Sudharsana Rao, Department of Commerce and Management Studies:

- Though AP adopted reforms much early and DISCOMs are providing better services, tariffs are not at affordable level.
- Tariffs have been doubled in last 15 years for some categories.
- Tariffs have to be reduced using some technology.

Sri N. Sreekumar, PRAYAS Group:

- Efforts made for creating awareness on Works of Licensees Rules are appreciable
- Lack of planning of Load Forecast and Power demand requirement has led to increase in costs.
- Surplus of power is the result of bad estimate of demand & power purchase.
- Normally DISCOMs forecasts are based on the factors considered by CEA which are evaluated at country level, but not at DISCOM level.
- In order to meet the peak demand, the licensees should look at entering into Seasonal Contracts or time of day procurement.
- Feeder wise meters have to be used for better assessment of Agricultural Losses
- Since the simplification of tariff structure is being dealt at National level, the licensees could wait and take an informed decision on tariff rationalization
- Discussion paper on tariff rationalization has to be drafted and the Commission can take an informed view based on the views.
- There is an urgent need to materialize metering of Agricultural Consumption and 3rd party audit of energy efficiency.
- Accidents must be reduced.

Sri Kannababu, SISMA:

- Sugar Industries are on the verge of collapse, as there is no price parity between the Sugar price and the price of sugarcane.
- Sugar Industries have setup Co-Generation plants during 2001 to 2005, as per the requests of Government to manage the deficit situation and have supported the licensees.

- But currently with power procured from UMPP's and other IPPs, LOA's are not issued even after perusing with Government.
- Tariffs for Bagasse plants have to be on par with other renewables like Wind and Solar.
- MD charges are to be exempted for sugar industries or the hike should be curtailed.

9. Chairman, APERC has asked the licensees, if for domestic consumers less than 1kW of connected load is considered as weaker sections, then what would be the consumption levels of such consumers.

10. Chairman, APERC has once again emphasized about the latest rules issued by GoAP regarding works of licensee and directed the APTRANSCO/APDISCOMs to ensure wide publicity, so that the public in the State are aware of these rules.

11. The meeting ended with the vote of thanks by Hon'ble Chairman/APERC.

Joint Meeting of SAC (10th) and State Co-ordination Forum (5th) Meeting on 08.03.2017

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 Sekhara Reddy, Member Secretary, State Energy Conservation Mission.
5. Sri P.Vijayagopala Reddy (Representing Sri Ravindra Modi, Vice- President, FTAPPCI)
6. Sri N. Sreekumar, Member, PRAYAS Group.
7. Sri. J.S.R.K Prasad, Convenor, CII
8. Sri L.L. Meena, Chief Electrical Distribution Engineer, SC Railway.
9. Sri D.R.S.Varaprasad, General Secretary, A.P. Electricity Employees union, Regd. No. 1104, Hyderabad.
10. Sri R. Sai Baba, AP State Electricity Employees Union (Regd. No. 327).
11. Sri S. Murali, Secretary, Indian Wind Power Association.
12. Sri. G.Sudarsana Rao, Dept. of Commerce and Management Studies
13. Sri G.Venkatewara Rao, KCP Sugar and Industries
14. Sri K. Rajendra Reddy, President, Rashtriya Raithu Seva Samithi.
15. Sri Sivakumar, (Representing Sri P. Dharmateja, Chairman, AP Spinning Mills Association).
16. Sri. K. Hari Kishore Kumar Reddy, Vice President, Bharateeya Kisan Sangh

Invitees:

1. Sri K. Ranganatham, Advisor to Energy Dept., GoAP.
2. Sri H.Y.Dora, Chairman & Managing Director /APSPDCL.
3. Sri M.M. Nayak, IAS, Chairman & Managing Director, APEPDCL.

APERC Staff:

1. Sri. A. Srinivas, Secretary (i/c)/APERC
2. Sri C. Ramakrishna, Director(Administration),
3. Sri P. Ramarao, Director (Tariff(i/c))/APERC
4. Sri P. Solomon Herme, Joint Director (P&PP)/APERC
5. Sri P. Murali Krishna, Joint Director (Tariff Engg.)/APERC
6. Sri B. Ramesh Babu, Deputy Director (P&A)/APERC
7. Sri M.S.Vidyasagar, Deputy Director (P&PP)/APERC

Joint Meeting of SAC (10th) and State Co-ordination Forum (5th) Meeting on 08.03.2017

LIST OF MEMBERS ATTENDED

State Coordination Forum:

1.	Justice G.Bhavani Prasad, Chairman , APERC	Chairman
2.	Sri. Pendyala Rama Mohan , Member, APERC	Member
3.	Dr. Pervela Raghu, Member, APERC	Member
4.	Sri. K. Ranganatham, Adviser, Energy Department	Member
5.	Sri. M.M.Naik, IAS, CMD/APEPDCL	Member
6.	Sri. H.Y.Dora, CMD/APSPDCL	Member
7.	Sri. Bharat Saxena (Representing CMD/Kondapally Project, LANCO Industrie Ltd)	Member
8.	Sri. M.Ravikanth, President (Representing Biomass Energy Developers Association)	Member
9.	Sri. Kanna Babu, Representing South India Sugar Mills Association	Member
10.	Sri. K.P.S.Rama Rao, Representing Small Hydro Power Developers Association	Member
11.	Sri. K. Ravi Kumar Reddy, President (Representing Indian Wind Power Association)	Member
12.	Sri. N.R.Madhavi, JR/MD (Representing Cooperation and Registrar of Cooperative Societies)	Member

List of Special Invitees attended

1.	Sri. P. Umapathi, IPS, JMD/Vigilance & Security/APTRANSCO
2.	Sri. P. Dinesh, IRS JMD/Finance, Commercial, IPC, HRD & IT/APTRANSCO
3.	Sri. R. Nagaraja Swamy, Director/Grid, Transmission & Management/APTRANSCO
4.	Sri. S. Subrahmanyam, Director/Projects/APTRANSCO
5.	Sri. A. Chandra Sekhara Reddy, Member Secretary, Energy Coordination Cell, APTRANSCO
6.	Sri K. Shanmugam M.D/ Kuppam RESCO
7.	Sri. D.Srinivasa Raju (Representing Anakapalli RESCO)
8.	Sri. M.Trinadh, AO (Representing Cheepurapalli RESCO)

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	Rayalaseema 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.