

Jharkhand State Electricity Regulatory Commission



Order on
True-up for FY 2021-22,
Annual Performance Review for FY 2022-23, and Aggregate
Revenue Requirement & Tariff for FY 2023-24.

for
Tata Steel Utilities and Infrastructure Services Limited

Ranchi
September 29 , 2023



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List of Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Description
ABR	Average Billing Rate
ACS/ACoS	Average Cost of Supply
A&G	Administration and General
CAPEX	Capital Expenditure
CGRF	Consumer Grievance Redressal Forum
CWIP	Capital Works In Progress
DS	Domestic Service
DS HT	Domestic Service High Tension
DVC	Damodar Valley Corporation
FY	Financial Year
GFA	Gross Fixed Assets
HP	Horse Power
HT	High Tension
HTS	High Tension Service
HTSS	High Tension Special Service
IAS	Irrigation & Agriculture Service
JUSCO	Jamshedpur Utilities and Service Company Limited
KV	Kilo Volt
KVA	Kilo Volt Ampere
KW	Kilo Watt
KWh	Kilo Watt Hours
LF	Load Factor
LT	Low Tension
MD	Maximum Demand
MU	Million Units
MVA	Mega Volt Ampere
MW	Megawatt
MYT	Multi-Year Tariff
NDS	Non-Domestic Service
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
PPA	Power Purchase Agreement
PSD	Power Services Division
RBI	Reserve Bank of India
REC	Renewable energy Certificate
R&M	Repairs and Maintenance
RoE	Return on Equity
RPO	Renewable energy Certificate
SBI	State Bank of India
STU	State Transmission Utility
T&D	Transmission & Distribution
TSL	Tata Steel Limited
WPI	Wholesale Price Index



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BEFORE

**Jharkhand State Electricity Regulatory Commission,
Ranchi**

Case (Tariff) No.: 17 of 2022

In the matter of:

Petition for
True-up for FY 2021-22,
Annual Performance Review for FY 2022-23 and
Aggregate Revenue Requirement & Tariff for FY 2023-24

In the matter:

Tata Steel Utilities and Infrastructure
Services Limited Sakchi Boulevard
Road, Northern Town, Bistupur,
Jamshedpur- 831001.....**Petitioner**

PRESENT

Hon'ble Justice Amitav Kumar Gupta
Hon'ble Mahendra Prasad
Hon'ble Atul Kumar

Chairperson
Member (Legal)
Member Technical)

**Order dated
September 29, 2023**

Tata Steel Utilities and Infrastructure Services Limited (hereinafter referred to as 'TSUISL' or 'the Petitioner') has filed the Petition dated November 30, 2022 for approval of Truing-up for FY 2021-22, Annual Performance Review for FY 2022-23, and Aggregate Revenue Requirement & Tariff for FY 2023-24.



Chapter 1: INTRODUCTION

Jharkhand State Electricity Regulatory Commission

- 1.1 The Jharkhand State Electricity Regulatory Commission (hereinafter referred to as the 'JSERC' or 'the Commission') was established by the Government of Jharkhand under Section 17 of the Electricity Regulatory Commission Act, 1998 on August 22, 2002. The Commission became operational with effect from April 24, 2003.
- 1.2 The Government of Jharkhand vide its notification dated August 22, 2002 had defined the functions of JSERC as per Section 22 of the Electricity Regulatory Commission Act, 1998 to be the following, namely:
- (a) to determine the tariff for electricity, wholesale, bulk, grid or retail, as the case may be, in the manner provided in section 29;
 - (b) to determine the tariff payable for the use of the transmission facilities in the manner provided in section 29;
 - (c) to regulate power purchase and procurement process of the transmission utilities and distribution utilities including the price at which the power shall be procured from the generating companies, generating stations or from other sources for transmission, sale, distribution and supply in the State;
 - (d) to promote competition, efficiency and economy in the activities of the electricity industry to achieve the objects and purposes of this Act.
- 1.3 After the Electricity Act, 2003 (hereinafter referred to as the 'Act') came into force, the earlier Electricity Regulatory Commissions Act, 1998 stands repealed and the functions of SERCs are now defined under Section 86 of the Act.
- 1.4 In accordance with Section 86 (1) of the Act, the JSERC discharges the following functions:
- (a) determine the tariff for generation, supply, transmission and wheeling of electricity, wholesale, bulk or retail, as the case may be, within the State;
 - (b) Provided that where open access has been permitted to a category



of consumers under section 42, the State Commission shall determine only the wheeling charges and surcharge thereon, if any, for the said category of consumers;

- (c) regulate electricity purchase and procurement process of distribution licensees including the price at which electricity shall be procured from the generating companies or licensees or from other sources through agreements for purchase of power for distribution and supply within the State;
- (d) facilitate intra-State transmission and wheeling of electricity;
- (e) issue licenses to persons seeking to act as transmission licensees, distribution licensees and electricity traders with respect to their operations within the State;
- (f) promote cogeneration and generation of electricity from renewable sources of energy by providing suitable measures for connectivity with the grid and sale of electricity to any person, and also specify, for purchase of electricity from such sources, a percentage of the total consumption of electricity in the area of a distribution licensee;
- (g) adjudicate upon the disputes between the licensees and generating companies; and to refer any dispute for arbitration;
- (h) levy fee for the purposes of this Act;
- (i) specify State Grid Code consistent with the Grid Code specified under Clause (h) of sub-section (1) of Section 79;
- (j) specify or enforce standards with respect to quality, continuity and reliability of service by licensees;
- (k) fix the trading margin in the intra-state trading of electricity, if considered, necessary;
- (l) discharge such other functions as may be assigned to it under this Act.

1.5 The Commission has to also advise the State Government as per sub



section 2 of Section 86 of the Act, on all or any of the following matters, namely:

- (a) promotion of competition, efficiency and economy in activities of the electricity industry;
- (b) promotion of investment in electricity industry;
- (c) reorganization and restructuring of electricity industry in the State;
- (d) matters concerning generation, transmission, distribution and trading of electricity or any other matter referred to the State Commission by that Government.

1.6 The State Commission ensures transparency while exercising its powers and discharging its functions.

1.7 In discharge of its functions, the State Commission is also guided by the Tariff Policy notified by the Government of India under Section 3 of the Act. The objectives of the Tariff Policy are to:

- (a) ensure availability of electricity to consumers at reasonable and competitive rates;
- (b) ensure financial viability of the sector and attract investments;
- (c) promote transparency, consistency and predictability in regulatory approaches across jurisdictions and minimize perceptions of regulatory risks;
- (d) promote competition, efficiency in operations and improvement in quality of supply.

Tata Steel Utilities and Infrastructure Services Limited (TSUISL)

1.8 Tata Steel Utilities and Infrastructure Services Limited formerly Jamshedpur Utilities and Services Company Limited is a company incorporated in August 2003, under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. TSUISL was incorporated primarily to cater to the infrastructure and power distribution services in the city of Jamshedpur. In addition to Power services, the company's services encompass of water and waste



management, public health & horticulture services and planning, engineering & construction.

- 1.9 The Electricity Act, 2003 opened up power distribution to the private sector and permitted more than one power distributor in a revenue region, vide proviso 6 of Section 14 of the said Act which states:

“Provided also that the Appropriate Commission may grant a licence to two or more persons for distribution of electricity through their own distribution system within the same area, subject to the conditions that the applicant for grant of licence within the same area shall, without prejudice to the other conditions or requirements under this Act, comply with the additional requirements [relating to the capital adequacy, credit-worthiness, or code of conduct] as may be prescribed by the Central Government, and no such applicant, who complies with all the requirements for grant of licence, shall be refused grant of licence on the ground that there already exists a licensee in the same area for the same purpose.”

- 1.10 In accordance with the above provision and in reference to the Commission’s communication to the Petitioner with regard to filing a Petition for distribution license for one or more revenue districts (letter no. JSERC/06/2004-05/64), the Petitioner applied for a Second Distribution License vide application no.: PBD/176/69/06 dated May 05, 2006, for the revenue district of Saraikela-Kharsawan. The Saraikela-Kharsawan district is contiguous to the Petitioner’s service area of Jamshedpur.
- 1.11 The Commission granted the Power Distribution License (No.: 03 of FY 2006-07) to the Petitioner on December 01, 2006, for the aforementioned revenue district.
- 1.12 Consequently, the Petitioner began its power distribution services in revenue district of Saraikela-Kharsawan in September 2007 as a second Distribution Licensee.



The Petitioner's Prayers

1.13 The Petitioner in the instant Petition has made the following prayers before the Commission:

- (a) Admit the Petition and examine the proposal submitted by the Petitioner in the enclosed Petition for a favorable dispensation;
- (b) Pass suitable Orders concerning its claim based on Regulations and audited accounts for the True-up of ARR of Rs. 415.25 Crore for FY 2021-22 which is incurred by the Petitioner for serving its consumers;
- (c) Pass suitable orders with respect to its claim based on regulations and provisional actual for first six months and revised estimate for balance six months of FY 2022-23 for Annual Performance Review of Rs. 531.64 Cr.;
- (d) Pass suitable Order with respect to its claim based on Regulation and projected for the Aggregate Revenue Requirement of Rs 569.67 Crore for FY 2023-24;
- (e) Condone the delay, if any, in filing this petition;
- (f) Condone any inadvertent omissions/errors/shortcomings and permit the Petitioner to add/change/modify/alter this filing and make further submissions as may be required at a future date;
- (g) Pass such Order, as the Commission may deem fit and appropriate keeping in view the facts and circumstances of the case.



Chapter 2: PROCEDURAL HISTORY

Background

- 2.1 The Commission had passed Order on Truing-up for FY 2014-15, APR for FY 2015-16, Business Plan for FY 2016-17 to FY 2020-21 and ARR for the MYT Control Period for Tata Steel Utilities and Infrastructure Services Limited and Tariff for FY 2016-17 on February 28, 2017.
- 2.2 On June 07, 2018, the Commission had passed Order for Tata Steel Utilities and Infrastructure Services Limited on Truing-up for FY 2015-16, APR for FY 2016-17 and ARR & Tariff for FY 2017-18.
- 2.3 The Petitioner had filed review petition against the Commission's Order dated June 07, 2018 which was disposed by the Commission on September 25, 2018.
- 2.4 The Commission had passed order on trued-up ARR for FY 2016-17 and FY 2017-18 dated June 19, 2020.
- 2.5 The Commission had passed the trued-up for FY 2018-19, APR for FY 2019-20, ARR for FY 2020-21 vide Order dated September 29, 2020.
- 2.6 The Commission had passed order on the True-up for FY 2019-20 and APR for FY 2020-21 on Order dated November 24, 2022.
- 2.7 On November 24, 2022, the Commission had passed order on MYT for FY 2021-22 to FY 2025-26.
- 2.8 The Commission had passed the order on true-up for FY 2020-21, APR for FY 2021-22, and ARR for FY 2022-23 dated September 29, 2023.
- 2.9 In the instant petition, the Petitioner has sought Truing-up for FY 2021-22, APR for FY 2022-23, and ARR & Tariff for FY 2023-24.



Information Gaps in the Petition

- 2.10 On August 11, 2023 the Petitioner has submitted additional information to the Commission vide letter no.: PDB/PSK/1550-S/2023.
- 2.11 In exercise of Tariff determination process, several deficiencies/information gaps were found in the Petition submitted by the Petitioner and the same was communicated to the Petitioner vide letter no. JSERC/Case (Tariff) no.: 17 of 2022/302 dated January 24, 2023.
- 2.12 In response, the Petitioner furnished additional data/information to the Commission vide letter nos.: PSD/PSK/1168/2023 dated February 8, 2023.
- 2.13 The Commission has scrutinized the Petition and the additional data/information furnished by the Petitioner with respect to its discrepancies identified and has considered the same while passing this Order.
- 2.14 In order to provide adequate opportunities to all stakeholders and general public, as mandated under Section 64 (3) of the Electricity Act 2003 and in relevant provisions of Regulations framed by the Commission and in order to ensure transparency in the process of tariff determination, the Commission decided to hold Public Hearing on July 07, 2023.

Inviting Public Comments/Suggestions

- 2.15 On scrutiny of the Petitioner's petition, the Commission has directed the Petitioner to publish a Public Notice inviting comments/suggestions from public and to make available copies of the Petition to the members of general public on request.
- 2.16 Accordingly, Public Notice was published by the Petitioner in the newspapers and a period of twenty-one (21) days was given for submitting the comments/suggestions by the general public:



Table 1: List of newspapers and dates of publication of public notice by the Petitioner

Newspaper	Language	Date of Publication
Dainik Bhaskar	Hindi	21-02-2023
Hindustan Times	English	21-02-2023
Prabhat Khabar	Hindi	22-02-2023
Times of India	English	22-02-2023

2.17 The Commission published a Public Notice on its website www.jserc.org and various newspapers giving time till March 15, 2023 to various Stakeholders to submit their comments/suggestions. Further, the Commission also organized a Public Hearing on July 07, 2023 where an additional opportunity was provided to all the Stakeholders to submit their comments/suggestions on the above said Petition. The details of newspapers wherein the Notice was published by the Commission are as under:

Table 2: List of newspapers and dates of publication of Public Notice by the Commission

Newspaper	Language	Date of Publication
Prabhat Khabar	Hindi	06-07-2023
Danik Bhaskar	Hindi	06-07-2023
Dainik Jagran	Hindi	06-07-2023
Hinsustan Dainik	Hindi	06-07-2023
The Times of India	English	06-07-2023
Morning India	English	06-07-2023

Submission of Comments/Suggestions and Conduct of Public Hearing

2.18 Comments/Suggestions on the Petition were received from various Stakeholders. The Comments/Suggestions of the Public, Petitioner's Responses and Commission's views thereon are detailed in **Chapter 4** of this Order.



Chapter 3: BRIEF FACTS OF THE PETITION

3.1 The following chapter summarizes the Petition of truing-up for FY 2021-22, Annual Performance Review for FY 2022-23, and Aggregate Revenue Requirement & tariff for FY 2023-24 as filed by the Petitioner for the Commission's approval.

True-up for FY 2021-22:

Number of Consumers, Connected Load & Energy Sales

3.1 The actual number of Consumers, Connected Load and Energy Sales on for FY 2021-22 as submitted by the Petitioner is given below.

Table 3: Number of Consumers, Connected Load & Energy Sales as submitted by the Petitioner for FY 2021-22.

Particulars	No. of Consumers	Connected Load (kVA)	Consumption (MU)
Domestic	5,396	44,774	33.29
LT-Rural	655	1,684	1.00
LT-Urban	4,706	34,714	20.96
DS HT	35	8,376	11.33
Non-Domestic	1,081	10,541	8.71
Rural-Commercial	52	373	0.22
Urban-Commercial	1,029	10,168	8.49
Low Tension	293	15,127	15.93
High Tension Service	289	1,83,561	595.43
HTS 11 KV	253	80,991	205.10
HTS 33 KV	36	1,02,570	390.32
HT Special Service	17	40,640	175.31
HTSS 11 KV	3	3,015	10.16
HTSS 33 KV	14	37,625	165.14
Temporary	14	134	0.02
Total	7,090	2,94,777	828.68

Energy Balance

3.2 The Energy Balance as submitted by the Petitioner vis-a-vis as approved by the Commission in Order dated November 24, 2022 is tabulated hereunder:



Table 4: Energy Balance (in MUs) as submitted by the Petitioner for FY 2021-22.

Particulars	MYT	Petition
Energy Requirement		
Sales (MU)	698.70	828.68
Overall Distribution Losses %	2.35%	1.71%
Overall Distribution Losses (MU)	16.81	14.38
Energy Requirement	715.51	843.06
Energy Availability		
Tata Steel Ltd.	400.00	327.25
DVC at 33 kV	120.00	116.41
DVC at 132 kV	195.51	399.40
Energy Availability	715.51	843.06

Annual Revenue Requirement

3.3 The ARR for FY 2021-22 as submitted by the Petitioner vis-a-vis as approved by the Commission in MYT Order dated November 24, 2022 for FY 2021-22 is tabulated hereunder:

Table 5: ARR (Rs. Crore) as submitted by the Petitioner for FY 2021-22

Particulars	MYT	Petition
Power Purchase Cost	321.61	357.18
O&M Expenses	26.32	27.32
Depreciation	8.20	7.03
Interest on Loan	6.03	4.26
Interest on Consumer Security Deposit	5.90	5.80
Return on Equity	11.90	10.54
Non-Tariff Income	0.20	0.64
Add/ Less: Impact of Sharing of Gains/ Loss on Collection Efficiency	-	3.76
ARR	379.76	415.25
Revenue from Sales	372.51	417.65
Revenue Gap/(Surplus)	7.25	(2.40)

Annual Performance Review for FY 2022-23:

Number of Consumers, Connected Load & Energy Sales

3.4 The number of Consumers, Connected Load and Energy Sales estimated by the Petitioner for FY 2022-23 is given below.



Table 6: Number of Consumers, Connected Load & Energy Sales as submitted by the Petitioner for FY 2022-23

Particulars	No. of Consumers	Connected Load (kVA)	Consumption (MU)
Domestic	5,985	49,167	48.73
LT-Rural	734	2,061	1.57
LT-Urban	5,215	38,468	31.03
DS HT	36	8,638	16.13
Non-Domestic	1,225	11,893	13.10
Rural-Commercial	26	367	0.34
DSRU-CS5KW	49	171	0.42
Urban-Commercial	378	9,122	10.71
DSRU-CS5KW	772	2,234	1.62
Low Tension	298	15,489	18.72
High Tension Service	303	1,87,879	648.37
HTS 11 KV	265	86,809	232.82
HTS 33 KV	38	1,01,070	415.55
HT Special Service	19	46,140	216.01
HTSS 11 KV	3	3,015	13.32
HTSS 33 KV	16	43,125	202.70
Temporary	23	272	0.06
Total	7,853	3,10,841	945.00

Energy Balance

3.5 The Energy Balance as submitted by the Petitioner vis-a-vis as approved by the Commission in Order dated November 24, 2022, is tabulated hereunder:

Table 7: Energy Balance (in MU) as submitted by the Petitioner for FY 2022-23.

Particulars	MYT	Petition
Energy Requirement		
Sales (MU)	772.74	945.00
Overall Distribution Losses %	2.70%	2.70%
Overall Distribution Losses (MU)	21.44	26.20
Energy Requirement	794.18	971.20
Energy Availability		
Tata Steel Ltd.	400.00	400.00
DVC at 33 kV	120.00	140.45
DVC at 132 kV	274.18	430.65
Other/Traders	-	0.10
Energy Availability	794.18	971.20



Annual Revenue Requirement

3.6 The ARR for FY 2022-23 as submitted by the Petitioner vis-a-vis as approved by the Commission in MYT Order dated November 24, 2022 is given below:

Table 8: ARR (Rs. Crore) as submitted by the Petitioner for FY 2022-23.

Particulars	MYT	Petition
Power Purchase Cost	358.74	469.78
O&M Expenses	30.68	32.77
Depreciation	9.78	7.55
Interest and Finance Charges	7.58	4.28
Interest on Consumer Security Deposit	6.43	6.29
Return on Equity	14.09	11.16
Non-Tariff Income	0.20	0.20
ARR	427.11	531.64
Revenue from Sales		495.22
Revenue Gap/(Surplus)		36.42

Aggregate Revenue Requirement for FY 2023-24:

Number of Consumers, Connected Load & Energy Sales

3.7 The number of Consumers, Connected Load and Energy Sales estimated by the Petitioner for FY 2023-24 is given below:

Table 9: Number of Consumers, Connected Load & Energy Sales as submitted by the Petitioner for FY 2023-24

Particulars	No. of Consumers	Connected Load (kVA)	Consumption (MU)
Domestic	6,970	57,772	51.72
LT-Rural	884	2,447	1.71
LT-Urban	6,050	46,687	33.88
DS HT	36	8,638	16.13
Non-Domestic	1,352	13,329	14.10
Rural-Commercial	33	485	0.43
DSRU-CS5KW	59	194	0.48
Urban-Commercial	438	10,298	11.49
DSRU-CS5KW	822	2,352	1.71
Low Tension	303	15,749	19.04
High Tension Service	312	1,91,079	654.66
HTS 11 KV	274	88,009	235.89
HTS 33 KV	38	1,03,070	418.77
HT Special Service	18	48,140	225.41



Particulars	No. of Consumers	Connected Load (kVA)	Consumption (MU)
HTSS 11 KV	2	3,015	13.32
HTSS 33 KV	16	45,125	212.10
Temporary	9	272	0.06
Total	8,964	3,26,341	965.00

Energy Balance

3.8 The Energy Balance as submitted by the Petitioner vis-a-vis as approved by the Commission in Order dated November 24, 2022, is tabulated hereunder:

Table 10: Energy Balance (in MU) as submitted by the Petitioner for FY 2023-24.

Particulars	MYT	Petition
Energy Requirement		
Sales (MU)	817.54	965.00
Overall Distribution Losses %	3.06%	3.07%
Overall Distribution Losses (MU)	25.80	30.60
Energy Requirement	843.34	995.60
Energy Availability		
Tata Steel Ltd.	400.00	410.00
DVC at 33 kV	120.00	120.00
DVC at 132 kV	323.34	445.00
Other/Traders	0.00	20.60
Energy Availability	843.34	995.60

Annual Revenue Requirement

3.9 The ARR for FY 2023-24 as submitted by the Petitioner vis-a-vis as approved by the Commission in MYT Order dated November 24, 2022 for FY 2023-24 is mentioned below:

Table 11: ARR (Rs. Crore) as submitted by the Petitioner for FY 2023-24.

Particulars	MYT	Petition
Power Purchase Cost	382.44	501.04
O&M Expenses	33.32	35.84
Depreciation	10.90	8.87
Interest and Finance Charges	8.31	4.64
Interest on Consumer Security Deposit	6.89	6.70
Return on Equity	15.62	12.18
Non-Tariff Income	0.20	0.20



Particulars	MYT	Petition
ARR	457.27	569.67
Revenue from Sales	-	539.15
Revenue Gap/(Surplus)	-	30.52

Proposed Tariff for FY 2023-24

3.10 The Existing and proposed tariff for FY 2023-24 as submitted by the Petitioner is given below:

Table 12: Purposed Tariff as submitted by the Petitioner for FY 2023-24

Consumer Category	Existing Tariff				Proposed Tariff			
	Fixed Charges		Energy Charges		Fixed Charges		Energy Charges	
	Units	Rate	Units	Rate	Units	Rate	Units	Rate
DOMESTIC SERVICE								
DS LT								
LT Rural	Rs./Conn/month	20	Rs./kWh	2.70	Rs./Conn/month	50	Rs./kWh	3.25
LT Urban	Rs./Conn/month	75	Rs./kWh	3.25	Rs./Conn/month	200	Rs./kWh	4.65
DS HT	Rs./kVA/month	75	Rs./kVAh	3.00	Rs./kVA/month	100	Rs./kVAh	4.40
IRRIGATION & AGRICULTURE SERVICE (IAS)	Rs./HP/month	20	Rs./kWh	3.90	Rs./HP/month	25	Rs./kVAh	4.65
COMMERCIAL SERVICES (CS)								
CS Rural	Rs/kW/month	30	Rs./kWh	2.75	Rs/kW/month	100	Rs./kWh	4.00
CS Urban	Rs/kW/month	150	Rs./kWh	4.10	Rs/kW/month	150	Rs./kWh	4.90
INDUSTRIAL SERVICES								
Low Tension Industrial Service	Rs./kVA/month	150	Rs./kVAh	4.30	Rs./kVA/month	150	Rs./kVAh	5.60
High Tension Service	Rs./kVA/month	310	Rs./kVAh	4.70	Rs./kVA/month	350	Rs./kVAh	5.60
INSTITUTIONAL SERVICES								
Street Light	Rs./kW/month	50	Rs./kWh	5.25	Rs./kW/month	60	Rs./kWh	5.50
Railway Traction Services, Military Engineering Services and Other Distribution Licensees	Rs./kVA/month	160	Rs./kVAh	4.25	Rs./kVA/month	190	Rs./kVAh	4.80



Chapter 4: PUBLIC CONSULTATION PROCESS

- 4.1 On the Petitioner's petitions several Stakeholders have responded. A Public Hearing was held by the Commission in July 07, 2023 for giving additional opportunity to all the stakeholders to submit their comments/suggestions on the said petition for ensuring maximum public participation and transparency. Accordingly, stakeholders voice their comments and suggestions and the list of the attendees is attached as **Chapter-16** of this Order.
- 4.2 The comments and suggestions of the public along with the response of the Petitioner and the views of the Commission are summarized in this Chapter. The issues raised by the stakeholders, which do not have meaning to True-up, APR, ARR have not been discussed in this Chapter.

Power Purchase Cost

Public Comments/Suggestions

- 4.3 The Tata Steel UISL is purchasing power from different sources like TSL and DVC. After perusal of the figure provided by the licensee it may reveal that major portion of power being purchase from TSL at higher rate.
- 4.4 Now, the question arises why the Tata Steel UISL prefer to purchase power from TSL at higher rate when the DVC is providing power at a lower cost. Here we would like to refer to introductory paragraph of Electricity Act, 2003.

“An Act to consolidate the laws relating to generation, transmission, distribution, trading and use of electricity and generally for taking measures conducive to development of electricity industry, promoting competition therein, protecting interest of consumers and supply of electricity to all areas, rationalization of electricity tariff ensuring transparent policies regarding subsidies, promotion of efficient and



environmentally benign policies, constitution of Central Electricity Authority, Regulatory Commission and establishment of Appellate Tribunal and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.”

- 4.5 If the licensee is allowed to purchase power according to their own choice, then the actual essence of the Act will be meaningless. The Average Power Purchase cost of TSUIL is higher than other licensees (such as JBVNL, TPL, DVC, etc) in Jharkhand. TSUIL purchased its maximum power requirement from Tata Steel Limited instead of DVC however the cost per unit of DVC is lower than Tata Steel Limited. TSUIL may buy directly from Tata Power Company Limited, Jojobera because Tata Power provides power to Tata Steel Limited at cheapest rate of 3.72/- per unit in FY 2021-22 whereas TSUIL purchases it from TSL at 4.82/- per unit. It will reduce maximum Revenue Gap of TSUIL and there will be no need to increase the tariff because the purchase gap is almost Rs. 1.10 per unit. For this purpose, the licensee must develop infrastructure to receive power directly from TPCL. Tata Power company limited supplied power to Tata Steel Limited at the average cost of 3.72 per unit whether Tata Steel Limited is selling to Tata Steel UISL at the rate of Rs. 4.82 per unit.
- 4.6 Before deciding the tariff, power purchase rate from TPCL and TSL must be compared. The Petitioner has never expressed as to why they are not purchasing power from DVC at a lower cost. Whether the DVC has denied to supply power as per the requirement of Petitioner? The actual reason may be TSL, is the parent company and Tata Steel UISL is a sister concern, otherwise there is no reason to purchase power from TSL. Most importantly TSL is purchasing power from Tata Power Company Limited and then selling to Tata Steel UISL. They are co-related in their function.

Petitioner's Response

- 4.7 Tata Steel UISL purchases power from sources that are Regulated by the



Hon'ble Commission. The Power cost of all the sources of Tata Steel UISL is determined under the Regulatory process which undergo similar tariff setting process including public hearing. Power Purchase from Tata Steel Licensee by Tata Steel UISL is done at an average cost of power of all sources of Tata Steel Licensee. Tata Steel Purchases power from DVC, Tata Power, and other sources. Both these sources and its costs are also regulated by Hon'ble Commission.

4.8 Power purchase decisions are based on connectivity, reliability, source availability, connectivity capacity and cost. For the reasons of reliability, it is important to have sourcing from multiple sources. Capacity of the existing Grid connectivity and distribution of load puts the restrictions of how much power can be taken from a particular source. The power cost of all sources are different and different utilities buys power at different rates; because of the above considerations. Tata Steel UISL has connectivity with DVC, and Tata Steel's network. These connectivity feed power to different set of loads/consumers and therefore power drawl from these sources are dependent upon the loading pattern of the connected consumers. It is also worth mentioning that, both these sources are almost fully loaded and therefore, for the reasons stated above, it is not practically possible to take power only from DVC. Further, if a distribution licensee sources power from only one power source, it will not be able to provide power supply at all times (Like during outage of only available source). Though, power cost of various power source / Generating units is always different because of several factors (Capital cost, Fuel cost, Financing cost, O&M costs, Transmission charges, etc.); the comparison shown in various tables is also not correct comparison, because of the following specific reasons -

- The power cost of Tata Power does not include the element of RPO obligations, whereas the overall power purchase cost of Tata Steel source also includes the element of RPO Obligations, which a



licensee is supposed to incur in cases where RPO compliant power is not purchased by the licensee.

- Power purchase cost of DVC may also vary based on usage pattern (i.e., load factor of the connected units) and during low loading conditions this power cost may go up significantly.
- Power purchase cost of Tata Power does not include transmission charges, which is payable by Tata Steel for wheeling power from Durgapur and Mejia Thermal Power stations.

4.9 We would further like to communicate that to meet future load demand of the area Tata Steel UISL is in discussion with Central Transmission Utility for providing additional connectivity and will wheel power from other available sources.

Views of the Commission

4.10 The Commission has considered the submissions of the Stakeholder and the replies by the Petitioner.

Sale of Power

Public Comments/Suggestions

4.11 That average power purchase cost per unit was approved at Rs. 4.49 per kWh (Table-4 of ARR 2021-22) and sold at average rate of Rs. 5.04 per kWh (Table-25 of ARR 2021-22).

4.12 Further average cost of purchase is RS. 4.49 per kWh but the same has been sold to 33 KV consumers at Rs. 4.69 per kWh (Table-25: Revenue from sale of Power for FY 2021-22 of ARR) approx. 20 paise per kWh.

4.13 Table-25 of Petition: Revenue from sale of Power for FY 2021-22 of ARR reveal that there have been only 14 consumers at 33 KV supply but consumption pattern shows that they are being sold proportionately maximum energy (Table 2 of ARR 2021-22) in respect to others.



Petitioner's Response

4.14 It is a fact that, maximum energy is consumed by 33 kV consumers. Further, we would like to communicate that average realization from 33kV HT consumers having Induction furnace is Rs. 4.69/unit, which is approximately 4.4% lower than average realization from other 33kV HT consumers (i.e. Rs. 4.90/unit). This is primarily due to higher load factor of Induction Furnace Units. We request the Hon'ble Commission to kindly consider this submission while deciding the tariff.

Views of the Commission

4.15 The Commission has considered the submissions of the Stakeholder and the replies by the Petitioner.

Fixed Charge

Public Comments/Suggestions

4.16 The Petitioner has proposed hike in energy charge as well as in fixed charge. The Fixed Charge is realized to meet the deficit of subsidies. In other word it is better to address cross subsidies. We pray to Hon'ble commission to refer to section 61(d) and (9) of Electricity Act 2003. Actually at different point of time the "Fixed Charge" is defined separately. At one stage we have noticed that the charge is defined as miscellaneous charges which can compensate the expenses like O&M, Employee Cost, Repair and Maintenance and other expenses. Section 61(g) of the Electricity Act 2003 also state that tariff should progressively reflect the cost of supply of electricity and the Commission should take step to reduce and eliminatet the cross subsidy within a specified period. Section 61(d) of the Act provides safeguarding of the consumer's interest and at the same time recovery of the cost of electricity in a reasonable manner.

4.17 All the service providers have their own rates whereas at least fixed charge should have been uniform. The above disparity can be removed by the



Hon'ble Commission only. As per the Electricity Act, 2003 it is responsibility of the commission to eliminate the cross subsidies but the burden of cross subsidies is increasing year by year. Furthermore, the purpose of the Act for promoting computation for recovery of cost of electricity in a reasonable manner has completely been shuttled rather the service providers are competing among themselves to earn more and more by way of enhancing tariff rates and fixed charges. The principle of rationalization of tariff in a single area where two or more service providers are operating has been ignored.

4.18 The Tata Steel UISL is a service provider operating in Seraikella-Kharsawan area where Adityapur Industrial Development and other big industries are running. They are mostly providing power to industrial consumers, and the Petitioner has no intention or plan to provide more connection to rural areas as per the tariff proposal.

4.19 After perusal of Table 53 of the Petition it will transpire that during the financial year of operation in Seraikella-Kharsawan, the licensee has provided only 884 consumers in rural area which include total load of 1.71 MUs at a subsidy rate otherwise all consumers are charged without any subsidy. The licensees have been provided tariff to recover fixed charge to meet subsidies for this small amount of consumers. It may also be said that fixed charge is provided to meet the fixed expenditures, but principle for charging is fundamentally to meet the cross subsidies.

- We sincerely demand that the concept of fixed charge should be for cross subsidies and should not be changed at any cost.
- Total waiver of fixed charge
- If it is necessary, then it should be rational for every licensee.
- The fixed charge should be levied at a reasonable rate based on a specified formula not in a vague or arbitrary manner.



Petitioner's Response

4.20 The Fixed/Demand charge is not levied for any cross subsidy to any consumer (including rural consumer) as being said in the query/suggestion. Electricity charges are recovered through a basic two-part tariff which include Fixed/Demand charge and Energy charge along with other rebates and penalty clauses. Demand charge should ideally recover the Capacity charges and all other charges except energy charges of the power sourcing units. As different licensee's source power from different sources and has different cost structure, the Demand Charge of different Licensee will always be different. A power Distribution Licensee tariff should ideally be able to recover expenses on 'Capacity/ Demand charges from its power sources, O&M costs, Financing costs, etc.', which are not directly linked to energy consumption by the consumers; by way of Fixed/Demand Charge component of tariff. Ideally approximately 30% of the total Revenue should be recovered through Fixed/Demand Charge which is the level of fixed cost of power generation (in case of distribution it is even more); whereas in the current tariff structure Demand Charge only contribute 18% of Total Revenue. The current value of Demand Charges is already on lower side.

Views of the Commission

4.21 The Commission has considered the submissions of the Stakeholder and the replies by the Petitioner.

HTS Category Tariff

Public Comments/Suggestions

4.22 The licensee has proposed to hike in tariff rate of HTS category for financial year 2023-24.

4.23 There is no whisper whether the cost of FPPPA has been merged or not in energy charges in new proposal. Earlier, we have experienced, that



whenever a new tariff is proposed the FPPPA charge of previous year is merged in energy charges. We also think that FPPPA is a flexible charge in case of hike or short fall in fuel price. Whether the benefit is provided to the consumer or not? If the rate of fuel goes down. If it is a fixed amount, then also it should be reflected in the tariff proposal. The Tata Steel UISL do not have any generating unit. They purchase power directly from different Sources like TSL and DVC; so the question of charging FPPPA does not arise at all. Whether this FPPPA charge is calculated on monthly or quarterly or half yearly or yearly basis? Such information has been provided to the consumers. The licensee may be directed to provide the details or rate hike from time to time. Moreover, the consumers are never informed how much FPPPA is being charged by the TSL and DVC from Tata Steel UISL. The public demands a transparent mechanism for the calculation and levy of the charge.

Petitioner's Response

4.24 The Energy Charges in the proposed tariff does not include FPPPA charges. FPPPA charges are levied to recover the additional power purchase cost over approved power purchase cost (based on which tariff is derived). All FPPPA charges recovered become a part of the Revenue reported like any other charges from consumers. The computation of FPPPA charges are done on quarterly basis and is shown separately in the Bill. The Category wise FPPPA charges is also published on the website of Tata Steel UISL.

Views of the Commission

4.25 The Commission has considered the submissions of the Stakeholder and the replies by the Petitioner.

Penalty on exceeding Contract demand

Public Comments/Suggestions

4.26 On many occasions the licensees have proposed to enhance the present



penalty of 150% to 200% for exceeding contract demand by more than 110%. It is also admitted that consumers repeatedly exceed load even though the penalty of 150% is imposed but they never disclose as to why the excess load beyond 100% is consumed. Actually the licensee is not in a position to provide adequate load to meet the needs of consumers. Many consumers approached the licensee for enhancement of their load but the licensee shows their inability to enhance the load on the pretext that the sub stations are being upgraded, waiting of augmentation of new substation, etc. This is deficiency of service on the part of licensee. Once the load exceeds beyond 110% they are entitled to get extra charge without any expense. If the licensee fails to comply with the enhance under the provision of JSERC Regulation 7.16 read with 6.25 then it should be contravention of regulation. Accordingly, we request to Hon'ble Commission to intervene in this matter and ask the petitioner how many cases of enhancement are pending, for how long and what measures are being taken to enhance the load. Because just by accusing the consumer for exceeding and raising penalty will not resolve this issue.

Petitioner's Response

4.27 For stability of the distribution system, it is extremely important that HT Consumers and other consumers even at LT do not exceed the Contracted Demand or Sanctioned Load. Several power outages in distribution system today is attributed to the over-drawal by some consumers, because of which system loading exceeds the designed levels leading to breakdown and system outages. Such act of overdrawing not only risks power supply to their own plant, but also to the neighboring units and other consumers. It is therefore appropriate that Penalty for increasing Contract demand is increased to 200% of the normal Demand charges.

4.28 Exceeding Contract demand/ over drawing should never be excused on the pretext of load not being enhanced by the Distribution Companies. Several



Load enhancement cases where there were no Constraints or Constraints of Right of Way for laying new lines, etc. were given in the past. The load enhancement of a few consumers is delayed because of various Right of Way issues of laying new lines. These consumers have an option to lay their own dedicated power line by arranging appropriate Right of Way at their own costs. Some of them have communicated accordingly.

Views of the Commission

4.29 The Commission has considered the submissions of the Stakeholder and the replies by the Petitioner.

Rationalization of Electricity

Public Comments/Suggestions

4.30 The fundamental goals of the Electricity Act 2003 are for promoting competition, rationalization of electricity tariff, ensuring transparent policies regarding subsidies and efficiency of licensee. Further the question of rationalization of tariff, in the state of Jharkhand is not equal; neither in terms of energy charge not in fixed charge.

- That there is no mechanism to ascertain the cost of unit purchase from the generating companies. This can only be done by the Commissions end. Any disparate in purchase of unit can be noticed by the Hon'ble commission only.
- That fixed charge (cross subsidy) is a big burden to Consumers. A consumer cannot challenge the authenticity of the facts. It is up to the Hon'ble Commission to justify. All the consumers are Supposed to follow the direction of the Commission. As such, we again prayed for carefully study of the facts and figure of petition presented by any licensee.
- That it would be our earnest request to rationalize the tariff at state level. If the principle of rationalization will not be followed, then



consumer will have to suffer because consumer may not shift from one licensee to other for various rules and regulations. For example, two service providers are active in Seraikella-Kharsawan. One is JBVNL and other Tata Steel UISL but there is a big gap between the rates of two these licensees. It is not possible for a consumer to switch from one licensee to other for difference in tariff.

- Any distribution loss is the responsibility of the licensee, for their inefficiency the consumers cannot be blamed as they are bearing the burden.
- Employees are integral part of every company and the growth of every company will depend on their existence so the company should provide higher standard of living which will increase the probability of their existence in the company. While increasing the employee cost every Company should review the performance of their employees and their achievement and this information should be private and confidential for each and every company. There is lack of transparency in providing details related to employee cost. The computation of normative employee cost for the FY 2021-22 consider both the rate of Weighted Average Inflation factor and Growth Factor which increases the employee cost at the rate of 29.37% which is unjustified and part in increasing the tariff. There is no mechanism to ascertain the hike in employee cost. There must be a methodology to revise the rate of enhancement in employees cost. If any such provision is there that need to be reflected in the tariff proposal. The licensee may not be given free hand to increase the salary. There must be a watchdog to review the hike in salaries.
- The Repair and Maintenance is the cost incurred to ensure that an asset continues to operate. This may involve bringing performance levels up to their original level from when an asset was originally acquired, or merely maintaining the current performance of an asset. The estimation of repair and maintenance cost should be based on



the assets which required repairing. The tariff petition provides repair and maintenance expenses on land cost which is unjustified and unauthentic. Licensee should provide repairing cost on plant and machinery instead of gross fixed assets.

- The claim of collection efficiency increases the revenue gap. Collection efficiency is calculated as under: $\text{Collection efficiency} = \text{Collection} / \text{Revenue during the year} = 101.30\%$ While calculating the collection efficiency the company should consider the collection and revenue of the same year however the calculation shows that the company had taken the revenue of the current year and collection relates to current and previous year. The collection efficiency should be calculated as under: -

$$\text{Collection} = 423.23 - 52.24 = 370.99$$

$$\text{Revenue during the year} = 417.81$$

$$\text{Collection efficiency} = 370.99 / 417.81 = 88.79\%$$

As per the regulation the loss should be borne by the licensee. It depends only on the efficiency of the licensee as such at no point of time the burden of the inefficiency cannot be rested upon the consumers.

- There is a vital issue of profit caring percentage that profit being earned by any licensee should not be more than the percentage fixed by the Government or Commission. It is nowhere mentioned as to how much percent of profit a licensee may earn. There must be some restriction in this regard otherwise they are free to earn any profit at the cost of short erroneous facts and figures.
- On scrutiny of ARR proposed for the FY 2023-24 we have noticed some disparity about payment for purchase of power is unexplained. For example, Tata Steel UISL has purchased power from Tata Steel Limited and for that they have enclosed Tax Invoice as an



ANNEXURE 8 wherein no reference of actual unit sold has been shown rather only the cost of payment the invoice is disclosed. On the other end DVC has very categorically explained their purchase details and under ANNEXURE 9. As such it is required to direct the Concerned service provider to mention full details. There must be transparency

Petitioner's Response

4.31 The Petitioner has submitted its responses below,

- Details of power purchase cost is provided in the Petition. Copy of power purchase bills are provided in Annexures of the Petition.
- Details of Fixed charge, energy charges are also provided in the Petition.
- Tariff of different licensee in the country is different because of different cost structure of different licensee. The same is true in Jharkhand also.
- The distribution loss of Tata steel UISL is one of the lowest. Tata Steel UISL consumers are already enjoying the benefit of lower distribution losses, which helps in keeping lower tariff.
- The employee cost is allowed by the Hon'ble Commission on Normative principals in accordance with the provisions prescribed in the Regulation. The normative increase in employee cost is based on Inflationary adjustments, growth in the network, and Terminal benefits.
- The Repair & Maintenance expenses on distribution equipment also includes drainage boundary, gate fencing, security etc. which relates to the land over which distribution assets are installed. Moreover, the R&M expense is based on historical GFA to R&M ratios and the same ratios is being maintained now too.
- The method of calculating Collection efficacy is correctly shown. It is calculated as the ratio of total revenue realized to total revenue billed



for the same financial year.

- The return of a Licensee is related to Capital Investment and efficiency gains. The same is included in the ARR component in accordance with the existing Regulations.
- Tata Steel UISL sources power from Tata Steel Licensee at two points, one at 132 kV and other at 6.6 kV, Bills of power purchase from TSL source is given in Annexure 8 for H1 FY 2022-23. Each month bill contains three sheets, one sheet is the monthly Utilization Bill of both the sources, which contains units taken, bill value, and rates. The other two sheets are Tax Invoices for the two sources. Both monthly utilization bill and Tax invoices are to be read together. Units are already provided in the first sheet.

Views of the Commission

4.32 The Commission has considered the submissions of the Stakeholder and the replies by the Petitioner.

Voltage Rebate

Public Comments/Suggestions

4.33 Generally, the 33kV and above consumers are consuming higher demand and causing high unit consumption of the total supply. To balancing the power supply on each phase of 3 phase supply they have to segregate the load in such manner that sudden shocks in system should be maintained. Considering this aspect, the Hon'ble Commission made provision to provide voltage rebates. At the beginning, the rate of voltage rebate was 5% for 33 kV on consumption. In subsequent year, the 5% has been reduced to 3%. We feel that rebate needs to be reviewed and there must be some further relief in voltage rebate from present 3% to 5%.

Petitioner's Response

4.34 Voltage Rebate is given as per the prevailing Tariff order and provisions in



the Regulation. We do not agree in raising the Voltage rebate to 5%, because the overall distribution loss is already below 3% level.

Views of the Commission

4.35 The Commission has considered the submissions of the Stakeholder and the replies by the Petitioner.

Load Factor Rebate

Public Comments/Suggestions

4.36 The load factor is an indicator of how efficiently energy is being utilized. It is the actual amount of energy (kilowatt-hours - kWh) delivered in a designated period of time, as opposed to the total possible energy (kWh) that could be delivered in that same designated period of time. For encouraging the consumer's licensee provide rebate on load factor so that the consumers will utilize the electricity efficiently. The load factor mentioned in the petition is not encouraging as compared to other licensee in the state of Jharkhand such as JBVNL, DVC, etc; as they are providing flat 15% on incremental unit consumed.

Petitioner's Response

4.37 At the vary outset we would like to state that for any rebate if given to a particular set of consumers, the other set of consumers have to compensate for the loss by way of increased tariff. The provision of load factor rebate is there to improve the overall load curve of the distribution system so that energy requirement of the nation is met by more utilization of existing Generators. Thermal Generators in the country today run at around 65% Load factor and therefore any energy drawl beyond 65% of LF may only be considered to have improved the Capacity Utilization. In view of the same, Load factor rebate should ideally be given beyond 65% Load Factor only on incremental units. Giving Load factor rebate on full units once Load Factor crosses 65%, may lead to a situation where incremental units consumed



beyond 65% LF will pay even less than the variable charges of Licensee (i.e. heavily subsidized) and therefore should not be considered.

Views of the Commission

4.38 The Commission has considered the submissions of the Stakeholder and the replies by the Petitioner.

Percentage hike proposed for all Categories

Public Comments/Suggestions

4.39 ARR petition for the financial year 2023-24 for all categories are exorbitant. The percentage hike as proposed in no circumstances should be charged.

4.40 As stated above there must be some principal to decide how much percentage of hike is admissible otherwise question of recovery of actual electricity cost payable cannot be decided.

4.41 Before portage with the objection summary, as above, we again beg to submit that our objection may kindly be considered and some relief as prayed, with regard to fixed charge, energy charge, voltage rebate may kindly be allowed for our existence. We do hope that the Hon'ble Commission will grant the rebates for the safe guarding the thousands of employees for their livelihood.

Petitioner's Response

4.42 The rationale for the proposed increase is already explained in chapter 5, chapter 6 and Chapter 7 of the Petition.

Views of the Commission

4.43 The Commission has considered the submissions of the Stakeholder and the replies by the Petitioner.



Tariff Category for Hotels/malls/business establishments in Jamshedpur different from that at Adityapur

Public Comments/Suggestions

- 4.44 I am writing to you on behalf of the hotels/ malls/ business establishments in Jamshedpur to express our concerns and opposition to the recent tariff increase proposal by JUSCO, the power distribution company in our region. We believe that this proposed tariff increase will have a detrimental impact on our businesses, particularly due to the unjust categorization of hotels/ malls/ business establishments as industrial consumers instead of recognizing them as Commercial consumers, which is inconsistent with the government's classification.
- 4.45 Firstly, we would like to draw your attention to the fact that hotels/ malls/ business establishments in Jamshedpur have been categorized as industrial consumers by JUSCO, despite the government not recognizing us as an industrial sector. This misclassification significantly affects our industry, as the tariff rates and charges imposed on industrial consumers are substantially higher than those applicable to Commercial consumers. This discrepancy places an unfair burden on our businesses and hampers our ability to compete effectively.
- 4.46 Furthermore, we wish to highlight the issue of the Fixed charge levied by JUSCO, which amounts to Rs.360 per kilowatt (KW). Tariff called HTS Industrial Services which is applicable to Industrial Consumers. Our stand to reiterate again is that we are a hotel/mall/business establishment and we should not be bracketed in the industry segment rather we should be included in the Commercial segment. This fixed charge is a hidden cost that is unreasonably high compared to other power distribution companies. Such an exorbitant charge places an immense financial strain on our hotels/malls/business establishments, especially in the face of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. The hotels/malls/ business establishments



industry is already experiencing tremendous pressure due to reduced occupancy rates and revenue, and an additional tariff increase will further make it increasingly difficult for us to survive. A point to be noted very seriously that while the electricity tariff has gone up by 150% in the last 11 years. We are therefore fighting with additional cost and do not know how longer we will survive.

4.47 We would like to bring to your attention the disparity in treatment of hotels/malls/business establishments in Jamshedpur and Adityapur, located merely one kilometre apart. In Adityapur, hotels/ malls/ business establishments are charged Rs.5.70 to Rs.5.90 per unit, please also note that the DISCOM in Adityapur is JUSCO and charges the above to the hotels/ malls/ business establishments. This classification has been fixed by JUSCO and the cost per unit works out to Rs.5.70 to Rs.5.90 per unit. Please further note that JUSCO buys electricity from the same sources as TATA STEEL Which is the DISCOM for Jamshedpur. This disparity in treatment of hotels/ malls/ business establishments in Jamshedpur and hotels/ malls/ business establishments of Adityapur by the same supplier of electricity is unjustified and needs very serious rethinking. Our request is to bring our rates of electricity at par with that of Adityapur for all hotels/ malls & Commercial business establishments.

4.48 Given the aforementioned concerns, we humbly request the Jharkhand State Electricity Regulatory Commission to:

- Review and reconsider the proposed tariff increase for hotels/ malls/ business establishments in Jamshedpur.
- Ensure that hotels/ malls/ business establishments in Jamshedpur are classified as commercial consumers, in line with Adityapur.
- Reassess the fixed charge levied by JUSCO and align it with reasonable industry standards.



- We believe that the implementation of these measures will not only provide relief to the hotels/ malls/ business establishments industry but also contribute to the overall growth and development of the hospitality sector in Jamshedpur.

Petitioner's Response

- 4.49 Para 1, and 2—All commercial consumers whose contract demand are more than 100 kVA are given supply at High Tension, as per prevailing Regulation. HT Power supply above 100 kVA falls under High Tension service category. Accordingly, Tariff applicable to HT service category is levied to those consumers. Same HT service category tariff is applicable even to Industrial Customers. The same is true for the entire state, even in Adityapur area.
- 4.50 Similarly, all Commercial consumers upto 100 kVA load is given power at Low tension as per prevailing Regulation and are charged Tariff applicable to Commercial service at low Tension.
- 4.51 Para 3: The Fixed / Demand charges for Tata Steel HTS category is Rs. 360/ kVA/ month and the same is levied accordingly. Power distribution licensee tariff should ideally be able to recover its Fixed Expenses on 'Capacity/ Demand charges from its power sources, O&M costs, Financing costs, etc.', which are linked to fixed expenses of the Licensee and does not vary significantly with energy consumption by Consumers. A Licensee has to provide power supply whenever devices are switched ON and has to maintain Fixed installation and Power sourcing accordingly as per the Sanctioned/ Contracted Load of all the Consumers. Ideally, approximately 30% of the total Revenue should be recovered through Fixed/ Demand Charge which is the level of fixed cost of power generation (for distribution it will be a bit more) whereas in the current tariff structure Demand Charge only contribute approximately 10% of Total Revenue. The current value of



Demand Charges is already on lower side primarily due to historic reasons and need to be corrected upward going forward. All Businesses including Hotel need to pay the reasonable Tariff and should not be cross subsidized by any other Business / Industries/ Consumer Groups.

4.52 Para 4 — Adityapur falls in Seraikela Kharasawan area for which the power distribution licensee is Tata Steel UISL, whereas in Jamshedpur Tata Steel is the power distribution licensee. These two different areas are served by these two different Licensees. Tariff of different Licensee's varies, based on their network cost structure, power sourcing, O&M costs, financing costs etc. It is for these reasons that Tariff in Adityapur is different than tariff in Jamshedpur. Similarly tariff of JBVNL and DVC is also different.

4.53 At this point of time, we would also like to share a comparison of Commercial Tariff of other similar cities/ states.

Area	Demand/Fixed Charge	Energy Charge
Jamshedpur/Ranchi JBVNL	Rs 150/kW/ Month	6.15 Rs/Unit
Patna, Bihar	Rs 300/kW/Month	7.99 Rs/Unit (upto 100 units) 9.08 Rs/Unit (above 100 units)
Delhi, TPDDL	Rs 250/kVA/Month	8.50 Rs/kVAH
Mumbai, BEST upto 20kW	Rs 445/month	8.48 Rs/Unit
Kolkata, CESC >300 units	Rs 24/kVA/Month	9.26 Rs./Unit

Views of the Commission

4.54 The Commission has considered the submissions of the Stakeholder and the replies by the Petitioner.

Other General Suggestions

Public Comments/Suggestions



- 4.55 **Ensuring Public Hearing on Sundays:** It was suggested that the public hearing should be held on Sunday, so that maximum number of people can attend the public hearing.
- 4.56 **Physical Inspection of Each Distribution and Production Licensee Annually:** Every distribution and production licensee should be physically inspected by the Commission annually for verification of documents submitted by the licensee.
- 4.57 **Standardization of Connection Rule for Distribution Licensee:** The rules of connection should be the same for each distribution licensee. The Commission should see whether the licensee have any agreement with the state or central government or not, if there is an agreement, the Commission must mention it in its rules, so that there is no legal issue in the future, further the Commission should see whether the licensee is providing that facility to the public according to that rule or not, it should also be checked during annual physical inspection.
- 4.58 **Prohibition of Monetary Transactions without Commission Approval:** If a licensee received money from state Government or Central Government, the Commission should make a rule that this money should not be released by State Government or Central Government without permission of the Commission. Further the Commission should also make a rule that if the licensee does not show the money given by the state or central government in ARR, then a fine of five lakhs should be imposed on him.
- 4.59 **Right to Information for All Distribution and Production Licensee:** All the distribution and production licensees should be brought under the right to information act.

Petitioner's Response

- 4.60 While Tata Steel may accommodate its own participation even on Sunday, we are not very sure that Public at large may like to participate on Sunday, because of their pre-planned activities/ Holidays/ Outing/ Marketing, etc. Though, we would like to have hearings on normal working days; as it



avoids many special arrangements including calling relevant people on Holidays and other arrangements; Tata Steel will get guided by the decision of the Hon'ble Commission.

4.61 The Consumer has suggested the visit of the Hon'ble JSERC to different Licensees. Tata Steel sincerely welcome the Hon'ble JSERC, to visit the electricity distribution facilities at Jamshedpur.

4.62 The electricity connection is guided by Electricity Regulations, which is same for every Licensee. However, the actual cost and timelines for new connection varies based on the works involved and related costs in providing those connections.

4.63 This pertains to any subsidy amount given by State or Central Govt. to the Licensee and making rules by the Hon'ble Commission. Tata Steel does not get any subsidy amount towards Electricity Tariff.

4.64 This pertains to the provisions of Right to Information Act, and does not relate to Tariff setting process.

Views of the Commission

4.65 The Commission has considered the submissions of the Stakeholder and the replies by the Petitioner.



Chapter 5: TRUE-UP FOR FY 2021-22

- 5.1 The Commission had passed the MYT Order for the 2nd Control Period i.e., FY 2016- 17 to FY 2020-21 and determined the Tariff for FY 2016-17 vide its Order dated February 28, 2017, based on the principles specified in the JSERC Distribution Tariff Regulations, 2015.
- 5.2 On June 07, 2018, the Commission had passed Order on Truing-up for FY 2015-16, Annual Performance Review for FY 2016-17, Annual Revenue Requirement and Tariff for FY 2017-18.
- 5.3 The Commission has approved the Truing up for FY 2016-17 and FY 2017-18 vide its Order dated June 19, 2020 and vide Order dated September 29, 2020 approved the True up for FY 2018-19, APR for FY 2019-20 and ARR & Tariff for FY 2020-21.
- 5.4 The Commission had passed the order on Truing-up for FY 2019-20, Annual Performance Review for FY 2020-21 dated November 24, 2022.
- 5.5 The Commission had passed the MYT Order for the 3rd Control Period i.e., FY 2021-22 to FY 2025-26 and Tariff for FY 2021-22 vide Order dated November 24, 2022, based on the principles specified in the JSERC Distribution Tariff Regulations, 2020.
- 5.6 The Commission had passed order on True-up for FY 2020-21, APR for FY 2021-22, and ARR for FY 2022-23 vide its Order dated September 29, 2023.
- 5.7 In the instant petition the Petitioner has now sought approval for True-up for FY 2021-22, Annual Performance Review for FY 2022-23, and Aggregate Revenue Requirement & Tariff for FY 2023-24 based on the Audited Accounts taking into consideration the provisions of the Tariff Regulations, 2020 and the methodology adopted by the Commission in the previous Orders.
- 5.8 The Commission scrutinizing the instant petition on the basis of the provisions of the Tariff Regulations, 2020, and on consideration of:
- (a) Audited accounts for FY 2021-22;
 - (b) Tariff Regulations, 2020;



- (c) Materials placed before the Commission;
- (d) Methodology adopted by the Commission in its previous Orders.

5.9 The component-wise details filled by the Petitioner and the Commission’s analysis and discussion is made in the upcoming paragraph.

Consumers, Connected Load and Energy Sales

Petitioner’s Submission

5.10 The Petitioner has submitted the actual details of number of consumers, connected load and energy sales for FY 2021-22.

5.11 It is submitted by the Petitioner that the increased Commercial & Industrial Activity post COVID-19 pandemic arising out of various initiatives undertaken by the Government, even though the connected load in the system has increased by 5.16% over FY 2020-21 (FY 2020-21 connected load was 280308 kW) energy sales have increased by 32% over FY 2021 (energy sales in FY 2021 was 627.04 MUs).

Commission’s Analysis

5.12 On scrutinizing the material, information, actual figure and details submitted by the Petitioner and on a prudent check, the Commission approves the actual number of consumers, connected load, and sales for FY 2021-22 is given below:

Table 13: Number of Consumers, Connected Load and Sales as submitted by the Petitioner and approved by the Commission

Particulars	Petition			Approved		
	No. of Consumer	Connected Load (kVA)	Consumption (MUs)	No. of Consumer	Connected Load (kVA)	Consumption (MUs)
Domestic	5,396	44,774	33.29	5,396	44,774	33.29
LT-Rural	655	1,684	1.00	655	1,684	1.00
LT-Urban	4,706	34,714	20.96	4,706	34,714	20.96
DS HT	35	8,376	11.33	35	8,376	11.33
Non-Domestic	1,081	10,541	8.71	1,081	10,541	8.71
Rural-Commercial	52	373	0.22	52	373	0.22
Urban-Commercial	1,029	10,168	8.49	1,029	10,168	8.49



Particulars	Petition			Approved		
	No. of Consumer	Connected Load (kVA)	Consumption (MUs)	No. of Consumer	Connected Load (kVA)	Consumption (MUs)
Low Tension	293	15,127	15.93	293	15,127	15.93
High Tension Service	289	1,83,561	595.43	289	1,83,561	595.43
HTS 11 KV	253	80,991	205.10	253	80,991	205.10
HTS 33 KV	36	1,02,570	390.32	36	1,02,570	390.32
HT Special Service	17	40,640	175.31	17	40,640	175.31
HTSS 11 KV	3	3,015	10.16	3	3,015	10.16
HTSS 33 KV	14	37,625	165.14	14	37,625	165.14
Temporary	14	134	0.02	14	134	0.02
Total	7,090	2,94,777	828.68	7,090	2,94,777	828.68

Energy Balance

Petitioner's Submission

5.13 It has been submitted that in order to meet the energy requirement, the Petitioner has procured power from two sources i.e., Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) at (33 kV and 132 kV) and Tata Steel Limited (TSL) at (6.6 kV and 132 kV). The Petitioner has also been able to sustain the T&D losses at lowest possible levels, which is among the best in the industry. Therefore, it prays to the Commission to approve the energy balance as submitted below.

Table 14: Energy Balance (in MU) as submitted by the Petitioner for FY 2021-22

Particulars	MYT	Petition
Energy Requirement		
Sales (MU)	698.70	828.68
Overall Distribution Losses %	2.35%	1.71%
Overall Distribution Losses (MU)	16.81	14.38
Energy Requirement	715.51	843.06
Energy Availability		
Tata Steel Ltd.	400.00	327.25
DVC at 33 kV	120.00	116.41
DVC at 132 kV	195.51	399.40
Energy Availability	715.51	843.06

Commission's Analysis



5.14 The Commission has scrutinized the details and after a prudent check of the audited account submitted by the Petitioner has approved the sales for FY 2020-21. Likewise, on scrutinizing the bills raised by the Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC), Tata Power Company Limited (TPCL), the Commission approves the power purchase quantum from each source.

5.15 It is observed that the actual distribution loss of 1.71% for FY 2021-22 as claimed by the Petitioner lies well within Distribution Loss approved by the Commission for FY 2021-22, (i.e. 2.35%), vide MYT Order dated November 24, 2022. Accordingly, the Commission approves the actual overall Distribution Loss for FY 2021-22 in accordance with the Clause 6.38 of the Distribution Tariff Regulations, 2020.

5.16 The details of the Energy Sales, distribution losses and power purchase quantum as submitted by the Petitioner and as approved by the Commission have been summarized below:

Table 15: Energy Requirement (MU) as approved by the Commission for FY 2021-22.

Particulars	MYT	Petition	Approved
Energy Requirement			
Sales (MU)	698.70	828.68	828.68
Distribution Losses %	2.35%	1.71%	1.71%
Distribution Losses (MU)	16.81	14.38	14.38
Energy Requirement	715.51	843.06	843.06
Energy Availability			
Tata Steel Ltd.	400.00	327.25	327.25
DVC at 33 kV	120.00	116.41	116.41
DVC at 132 kV	195.51	399.40	399.40
Energy Availability	715.51	843.06	843.06

Power Purchase Cost

Petitioner's Submission

5.17 The Petitioner has submitted that it has sourced its power requirement from TSL and DVC. The total power procurement cost works out to be Rs. 357.18 Crore out of which Rs. 157.74 Crore is towards power purchased from TSL and the rest is towards power purchased from DVC. The Petitioner has further added that the landed power purchase cost for FY



2021-22 is Rs. 4.24/kWh at Distribution System including Transmission Losses and other transmission related charges.

5.18 With regard to the Renewable Power Obligation, the Petitioner has quoted the extract of MYT Order dated February 28, 2017 as reproduced below:

“...8.15 Further, the Petitioner is mandated to purchase power from renewable energy (RE) sources to meet its RPO. The Petitioner has submitted that both DVC and TSL are distribution licensees and show energy sale to petitioner as a part of its Energy Requirement and both the licensees fulfil RPO as a percentage of this energy requirement which includes petitioner’s requirement. Hence, the Petitioner has not considered any Renewable Power Purchase for meeting the RPO and the Commission approves the same”

5.19 Thus, the Petitioner has prayed to the Commission to approve the power purchase cost for FY 2021-22 as shown below.

Table 16: Power Procurement Cost (Rs. Crore) as submitted by the Petitioner for FY 2021-22

Particulars	MYT	Petition
Tata Steel Ltd.	185.66	157.74
DVC at 33 kV	53.11	49.05
DVC at 132 kV	82.84	150.39
Net Power Purchase cost	321.61	357.18

Commission’s Analysis

5.20 On scrutinizing and analyzing the submissions, the Commission approves the power procurement rate for TSL as approved for FY 2021-22 in True-up Order dated September 29, 2023.

5.21 In case of power procured from DVC, the Commission approves the power procurement cost based on the Audited Accounts and monthly bills raised by the DVC.

5.22 On scrutinizing and analyzing the details submitted by the Petitioner, the Commission is of the view that since the Petitioner is procuring power from Distribution Licensees i.e., TSL and DVC in Consumer Mode, the



RPO compliance for the units sold to the Petitioner has to be met by the Distribution Licensees selling power to the Petitioner.

- 5.23 The Power Procurement Cost from each source as submitted by the Petitioner and as approved by the Commission for FY 2021-22 is tabulated hereunder.

Table 17: Power Procurement Cost (Rs. Crore) as approved by the Commission for FY 2021-22.

Particulars	MYT	Petition	Approved
Tata Steel Limited	185.66	157.74	149.77
DVC at 33 kV	53.11	49.05	49.05
DVC at 132 kV	82.84	150.39	150.39
Power Purchase Cost	321.61	357.18	349.22

- 5.24 The Commission in the instant petition approves the Power purchases from DVC, TSL, based on actual bills submitted by the Petitioner. If any reconciliation is required in future based on the true-up for FY 2021-22 for DVC it shall be dealt with separately by DVC-TSUISL, TSL-TSUISL, and the impact of the same shall be considered in the next trueing-up.

Capital Work in Progress (CWIP) & Gross Fixed Asset (GFA)

Petitioner's Submission

- 5.25 It is submitted by the Petitioner that it has considered the Opening & Closing Capital Work in Progress (CWIP), assets transferred to Gross Fixed Asset (GFA) based on the Audited Accounts.
- 5.26 With regards to Capital Expenditure, the Petitioner has submitted that it has incurred Rs. 14.80 Crore including Consumer Contribution against the approved value of Rs. 36.20 Crore in ARR Order dated November 24, 2022.
- 5.27 The Petitioner has requested the Commission to review the Capital Expenditure and Capitalization for FY 2021-22 as submitted based on the Audited Accounts and to approve the same.



5.28 The CWIP and GFA for FY 2021-22 as submitted by the Petitioner is given below.

Table 18: CWIP & GFA (Rs. Crore) as submitted by the Petitioner for FY 2021-22.

Particulars	MYT	Petition
Capital Work in Progress		
Opening CWIP	24.18	24.14
Capex Expenditure	36.20	14.80
Capitalization	50.39	19.43
Closing CWIP	9.99	19.51
Gross Fixed Asset		
Opening GFA	303.75	303.50
GFA Addition	50.39	19.43
Closing GFA	354.14	322.93

Commission's Analysis

5.29 The Commission has scrutinized and analyzed the scheme-wise details submitted by the Petitioner along with audited account for approval of CWIP and GFA for FY 2021-22. Further, the Commission has observed that the capital expenditure during FY 2021-22 is well within the approved MYT value vide Order dated November 24, 2022. Accordingly, the Commission has approved the actual Capital Expenditure during FY 2021-22. The CWIP and GFA as approved by the Commission for FY 2021-22 is given below.

Table 19: CWIP & GFA (Rs. Crore) as approved by the Commission for FY 2021-22.

Particulars	MYT	Petition	Approved
Capital Work in Progress			
Opening CWIP	24.18	24.14	24.15
Capex Exp.	36.20	14.80	14.80
Capitalization	50.39	19.43	19.43
Closing CWIP	9.99	19.51	19.52
Gross Fixed Asset			
Opening GFA	303.75	303.50	303.50
GFA Addition	50.39	19.43	19.43
Closing GFA	354.14	322.93	322.94



Consumer Contribution

Petitioner's Submission

5.30 The Petitioner has submitted the details of Consumer Contribution (CC) capitalized and received during FY 2021-22 as given below:

Table 20: CC Capitalized and Received (Rs. Crore) as submitted by the Petitioner for FY 2021-22.

Particulars	Petition
CC received during the Year	10.27
CC capitalized during the Year	8.01

Commission's Analysis

5.31 The Commission has analyzed and scrutinized the details submitted by the Petitioner and has approved the CC received during FY 2021-22, as the same is considered for calculation of Depreciation, Loan Addition and Equity Addition calculations as per the methodology adopted by the Commission in the previous Orders is given below.

Table 21: Consumer Contribution (Rs. Crore) as approved by the Commission for FY 2021-22

Particulars	Petition	Approved
Consumer Contribution received during the Year	10.27	10.27
CC capitalized during the Year	8.01	8.01

Depreciation

Petitioner's Submission

5.32 It is submitted by the Petitioner that the depreciation proportionates to the extent of fixed assets being funded through Consumer Contribution have been deducted from the Gross Depreciation in order to arrive at the net Depreciation.

5.33 Further, the Petitioner has submitted that the details of accumulated depreciation can be referred to in the Audited Accounts of FY 2021-22 and depreciation charged during FY 2021-22 can be referred to from Profit and Loss (P&L) Statement.



5.34 It was submitted by the Petitioner that the net Depreciation claimed in True-up Petition is in proportion to the asset addition after deducting the assets created out of Consumer Contribution as per the Audited Accounts. Accordingly, the Petitioner has claimed Rs. 7.03 Crore towards depreciation against the approved value of Rs. 8.20 Crore for FY 2021-22 is given below.

Table 22: Depreciation (Rs. Crore) as submitted by the Petitioner for FY 2021-22.

Particulars	MYT	Petition
Gross Depreciation	13.92	12.32
Depreciation on Account of CC	5.72	5.28
Net Depreciation	8.20	7.03

Commission's Analysis

5.35 Base on the facts and circumstance the Commission approves the net depreciation after deducting the depreciation on asset funded out of CC from the Gross Depreciation for FY 2021-22. The Commission has taken the average value of GFA and CC instead of closing values as considered by the Petitioner and the same rate of Depreciation as claimed by the Petitioner, while approving the Depreciation for FY 2021-22 is given below.

5.36 The table below summarizes the Depreciation as claimed by the Petitioner and as approved by the Commission for FY 2021-22.

Table 23: Depreciation (Rs. Crore) as approved by the Commission

Particulars	MYT	Petition	Approved
Gross Depreciation	13.92	12.32	12.32
Depreciation on account of CC	5.72	5.28	5.55
Net Depreciation	8.20	7.03	6.77

Interest and Finance Charges (IFC)

Petitioner's Submission

5.37 The Petitioner has submitted that the normative loan has been computed



considering the normative Debt-Equity ratio of 70:30. The deemed normative loan addition is considered as 70% of additional capitalization net of Consumer Contribution capitalized during FY 2021-22. The deemed repayment has been considered equivalent to net depreciation for the Financial Year.

5.38 The table below shows the normative loan and normative equity added during the FY 2021-22 as submitted by the Petitioner. The normative loan is estimated based on the actual Capitalization and Consumer Contribution capitalized during the Financial Year as per the Audited Accounts.

Table 24: Normative Loan & Normative Equity (in Rs. Crore) added during FY 2021-22

Particulars	Petition
Assets added during the Financial Year	19.43
Less: CC capitalized during the Financial Year	8.01
Normative Amount added during the FY	11.42
Equity Addition (30%)	3.43
Debt Addition (70%)	8.00

5.39 In accordance with Clause 10.26 and Clause 10.27 of the Distribution Tariff Regulations, 2020, the interest on normative loan has been calculated on the average normative loan for the year. The rate of interest is considered as SBI Bank Rate plus 200 basis points as on April 01, 2021(i.e. 9.00%= 7.00%+ 200 basis points)

Table 25: Interest and Finance Charges (Rs. Crore) as submitted by the Petitioner for FY 2021-22.

Particulars	MYT	Petition
Opening Balance of Normative Loan	54.47	46.82
Deemed Addition during the FY	33.17	8.00
Deemed Repayment	8.20	7.03
Closing Balance of Normative Loan	79.44	47.78
Average Balance of Normative Loan	66.96	47.30
SBI Bank Rate plus 200 bp	9.00%	9.00%
Interest on Loan	6.03	4.26



Commission's Analysis

- 5.40 While approving the normative addition for FY 2021-22, the Commission has considered the GFA addition and Consumer Contribution received during FY 2021-22, in accordance with the previous Orders.
- 5.41 In accordance with the Tariff Regulations, 2020 and the principles adopted in the previous Tariff Order, the Commission has computed the normative loan addition during the Financial Year equal to 70% of the approved capitalization during FY 2021-22 excluding those funded through Consumer Contribution. The deemed repayment is approved as equal to the approved net depreciation during the Financial Year.
- 5.42 Taking into account the above methodology, the interest on normative loan has been calculated on the average normative loan outstanding during the year at the interest rate of SBI Bank Rate plus 200 BP as on April 01, 2021.

Table 26: Normative Loan & Normative Equity (in Rs. Crore) added during FY 2021-22

Particulars	Approved
Assets added during the Financial Year	19.43
Less: CC Received during the Financial Year	10.27
Normative Amount added during the FY	9.16
Equity Addition (30%)	2.75
Debt Addition (70%)	6.41

- 5.43 The table summarizes of the Interest and Finance Charges as submitted by the Petitioner and that approved by the Commission for FY 2021-22.

Table 27: Interest and Finance Charges (Rs. Crore) as approved by the Commission for FY 2021-22.

Particulars	MYT	Petition	Approved
Opening Loan	54.47	46.82	53.36
Normative Addition	33.17	8.00	6.41
Normative Repayment	8.20	7.03	7.03
Closing Loan	79.44	47.78	52.74
Average Loan	66.96	47.30	53.05



Particulars	MYT	Petition	Approved
Rate of Interest	9.00%	9.00%	9.00%
Interest on Loan	6.03	4.26	4.77

Interest on Security Deposits

Petitioner's Submission

5.44 The Petitioner has furnished the details of Interest on Security Deposit as per the Audited Account submitted along with the Petition. The Petitioner has submitted that it has paid Interest on Security Deposits after considering the actual security deposits, period of security deposits held and applicable interest rate which is given below.

Table 28: Consumer Security Deposit (Rs. Crore) as submitted by the Petitioner for FY 2021-22.

Particulars	MYT	Petition
Opening Consumer Security Deposit	77.17	78.32
Consumer Security Deposit Addition	5.13	2.77
Closing Consumer Security Deposit	82.30	81.10
Average Consumer Security Deposit	79.74	79.71
Interest on Consumer Security Deposit	5.90	5.80

Commission's Analysis

5.45 Based on the facts and circumstance, the Commission on prudent check approves the Interest on Consumer Security Deposit based on the audited accounts for FY 2021-22 is given below:

Table 29: Consumer Security Deposit (Rs. Crore) as approved by the Commission

Particulars	MYT	Petition	Approved
Opening Consumer Security Deposit	77.17	78.32	78.32
Consumer Security Deposit Addition	5.13	2.77	2.77
Closing Consumer Security Deposit	82.30	81.10	81.10
Average Consumer Security Deposit	79.74	79.71	79.71
Interest on Consumer Security Deposit	5.90	5.80	5.80

Return on Equity

Petitioner's Submission

5.46 It is submitted by the Petitioner that it has considered the same



methodology for computing equity addition as approved by the Commission in its previous Orders. The deemed addition to the equity has been considered @30% of the total GFA addition after reducing asset addition from CC amount received during the year.

“ $\{(Total\ Addition\ to\ GFA\ during\ the\ Year - Asset\ Addition\ from\ Consumer\ Contribution\ during\ the\ year) \times 30\%\}$.”

- 5.47 It has been submitted that according to section 115BAA introduced under Income Tax Act by the Government of India through Taxation (Amendment) Ordinance 2019 on September 20, 2019, the Petitioner had an option to pay Income Tax at a reduced rate of 25.168%. Accordingly, Petitioner opted for this scheme for FY 2021-22.

Table 30: Return on Equity (Rs. Crore) as submitted by the Petitioner for FY 2021-22.

Particulars	MYT	Petition
Opening Equity	54.33	52.66
Deemed Addition	14.22	3.43
Closing Equity	68.55	56.09
Rate of Return on Equity	14.50%	14.50%
Return on Equity	8.91	7.88
Tax Rate	25.17%	25.17%
Tax on Return on Equity	3.00	2.65
Return on Equity including Tax	11.90	10.54

Commission's Analysis

- 5.48 While approving the deemed addition the Commission has taken the GFA addition and Consumer Contribution received during FY 2021-22 as per the methodology followed in the previous Orders.
- 5.49 In accordance with the Tariff Regulations, 2020, the Commission has taken the equity addition during the Financial Year equal to 30% of approved Capitalization (net of Consumer Contribution) during the Financial Year and allowed a rate of return of 14.50% on equity.
- 5.50 The Commission observed that the Petitioner has submitted the receipts of advance tax. Considering the submission made by the Petitioner, the Commission has approved Return on Equity by grossing it up with the



Income Tax rate at 25.17%. The table below details the Return on Equity submitted by the Petitioner and that approved by the Commission for FY 2021-22.

Table 31: Return on Equity (Rs. Crore) as approved by the Commission for FY 2021-22

Particulars	MYT	Petition	Approved
Opening Equity	54.33	52.66	53.61
Deemed Addition	14.22	3.43	2.75
Closing Equity	68.55	56.09	56.36
Rate of Return on Equity	14.50%	14.50%	14.50%
Return on Equity	8.91	7.88	7.97
Tax Rate	25.17%	25.17%	25.17%
Tax on ROE	3.00	2.65	2.68
Return on Equity including Tax	11.90	10.54	10.65

Interest on Working Capital

Petitioner's Submission

5.51 The Petitioner has not claimed any Interest on Working Capital (IoWC) for FY 2021-22.

Commission's Analysis

5.52 The Commission also has not approved any Interest on Working Capital (IoWC) during the Truing up FY 2021-22.

Operation and Maintenance Expenses (O&M)

Petitioner's Submission

5.53 The Petitioner has submitted that it has segregated each component of O&M Expenses and claimed the normative Employee Expenses for FY 2021-22 considering the inflation of 8.67% and actual growth factor as 19.05% excluding Terminal Liabilities. Likewise, the Petitioner has calculated the normative A&G Expenses for FY 2021-22 based on the normative A&G Expenses for FY 2020-21, and inflation factor of 8.67% excluding Petition filling Fee and CGRF Expenses.

5.54 The Petitioner has calculated the normative R&M Expenses by considering the 'k' factor as 3.30% as approved by the Commission in the MYT Order dated November 24, 2022 and has factored in the inflation factor (8.67%) while calculating the normative R&M Expenses for FY



2021-22 is given below

Table 32: Normative O&M Expenses (Rs. Crore) as submitted by the Petitioner for FY 2021-22

Particulars	MYT	Petition
Normative Employee Expenses)	10.61	11.62
Normative A&G Expenses	3.82	4.40
Normative R&M Expenses	10.89	10.88
Normative O&M Expenses	25.32	26.91
Terminal Liabilities	0.62	0.65
Petition Filling Fee	0.20	0.15
CGRF Expenses (Rent & Remuneration)	0.18	0.25
Net Normative O&M	26.32	27.96

5.55 The Petitioner has further submitted that it has claimed Terminal Liabilities, Petition filling Fee and CGRF Expenses based on audited accounts for FY 2021-22 is given below.

Table 33: Actual O&M Expenses (Rs. Crore) as per Audited Accounts as submitted by the Petitioner for FY 2021-22.

Particulars	Petition
Employee Expenses	8.93
A&G Expenses	4.67
R&M Expenses	12.02
O&M Expenses	25.62
Terminal Liabilities	0.65
Petition Filling Fee	0.15
CGRF Expenses (Rent & Remuneration)	0.25
Net Actual O&M	26.67

5.56 Further, for calculation of sharing of gains/(loss) on O&M Expenses, the Petitioner has calculated the actual O&M Expenses based on the Audited Accounts for FY 2021-22 as given below.

Table 34: O&M Expenses (Rs. Crore) including sharing of Gain/Loss as submitted by the Petitioner for FY 2021-22

Particulars	Petition
Normative O&M Expenses	26.91
Actual O&M Expenses	25.62
Gain/(Loss)	1.29



Particulars	Petition
Sharing of Gain/(Loss)	0.65
Terminal Liabilities	0.65
Petition Filing Fee	0.15
CGRF Expenses (Rent & Remuneration)	0.25
O&M Claimed	27.32

Commission's Analysis

5.57 On scrutinizing and analyzing the audited account the Commission approves the actual O&M expenses for FY 2021-22 is given below.

Table 35: Actual O&M Expenses (Rs. Crore) as per Audited Accounts considered by the Commission

Particulars	Approved
Employee Expenses	8.93
A&G Expenses	4.67
R&M Expenses	12.02
O&M Expenses	25.62
Terminal Liabilities	0.65
Petition Filing Fee	0.15
CGRF Expenses (Rent & Remuneration)	0.25
Net Actual O&M	26.67

5.58 It is observed by the Commission that the Regulation has the provision for consideration of impact of growth factor and inflation factor while calculating the Normative Employee Expenses. Accordingly, the Commission has taken the impact of growth factor and inflation factor while approving the Normative Employee Expenses.

5.59 In the instant Order the Commission has calculated the normative Employee Expenses for FY 2021-22 based on the normative Employee Expenses of (n-1) years by considering the inflation factor (6.93%) and growth factor as 14.49% as tabulated hereunder.

Table 36: Normative Employee Expenses (Rs. Crore) as approved by the Commission for FY 2021-22.

Particulars	Petition	Approved
Employee Cost (n-1) Years	8.99	8.99
Inflation Factor	8.67%	6.93%



Particulars	Petition	Approved
Growth Factor	19.05%	14.49%
Employee cost as per normative	11.62	11.00

5.60 The Commission approves the normative A&G Expenses for FY 2021-22, based on the normative A&G Expenses (A&G Expenses excluding petition filing fee and CGRF Expenses) approved during true up for FY 2020-21 vide Order dated September 29, 2023 and the inflation factor as 6.93% for FY 2021-22.

5.61 For the purpose of evaluating the normative R&M Expenses, the Commission has taken the approved opening value of GFA for FY 2021-22 and by multiplying the 'k' factor of 3.30% as approved in the MYT Order dated November 24, 2022 and inflation factor 6.93%.

5.62 On the basis of the above discussed methodology the Commission approve the Normative O&M Expenses is given below:

Table 37: Normative O&M Expenses (Rs. Crore) as approved by the Commission for FY 2021-22.

Particulars	Approved
Normative Employee Expenses	11.00
Normative A&G Expenses	3.10
Normative R&M Expenses	10.71
Normative O&M Expenses	24.81
Terminal Liabilities	0.65
Petition Filing Fee	0.15
CGRF Expenses (Rent & Remuneration)	0.25
Net Normative O&M Expenses	25.86

5.63 In view of the above, the O&M Expenses claimed by the Petitioner and approved by the Commission including sharing of Gain/(Loss) for FY 2021-22 as given below:

Table 38: Sharing of Gain/Loss (Rs. Crore) on account of O&M Expenses as approved by the Commission FY 2021-22.

Particulars	Petition	Approved
Normative O&M Expenses	26.91	24.81
Actual O&M Expenses	25.62	25.62



Particulars	Petition	Approved
Gain/(Loss)	1.29	(0.81)
Sharing of Gain/Loss	0.65	0.00
Terminal Liabilities	0.65	0.65
Petition Filing Fee	0.15	0.15
CGRF Expenses (Rent & Remuneration)	0.25	0.25
Net O&M Approved	27.32	25.86

Non-Tariff Income

Petitioner's Submission

5.64 The Petitioner has claimed Rs. 0.64 Crore towards Non-Tariff Income for FY 2021-22 based on audited account.

Table 39: Non-Tariff Income (Rs. Crore) as submitted by the Petitioner for FY 2021-22

Particulars	MYT	Petition
Non-Tariff Income	0.20	0.64

Commission's Analysis

5.65 The Commission has scrutinized and analysed the Audited Accounts and finds that the NTI includes Non-Tariff Income excluding Other Income, Interest Income, scrap sale, Misc. Income in accordance with the Tariff Regulations, 2020. Hence, the Commission approves the Non-Tariff Income as claimed by the Petitioner.

Table 40: Non-Tariff Income (Rs. Cr.) as approved by the Commission for FY 2021-22.

Particulars	MYT	Petition	Approved
Non-Tariff Income	0.20	0.64	0.64

Revenue from Sale of Power

Petitioner's Submission

5.66 The Petitioner has submitted the revenue from Sale of Power as per the Audited Accounts, comprising of Demand Charges, Energy Charges, Revenue from FPPPA Charge, Power Factor Surcharge, Rebates, etc., as Rs. 417.65 Crore for FY 2021-22.

Commission's Analysis

5.67 On scrutinizing and analyzing, the Audited Accounts submitted by the



Petitioner along with the Petition. The Commission approves the Revenue from Sale of Power as Rs. 417.65 Crore on the basis of Audited Accounts for FY 2021-22.

Table 41: Revenue (Rs. Crore) as approved by the Commission for FY 2021-22.

Particulars	Petition	Approved
Revenue	417.65	417.65

Collection Efficiency

Petitioner's Submission

5.68 The Petitioner has submitted that they could achieve a collection efficiency of 101.30%. Accordingly, the Petitioner has computed the sharing of Gain/loss as per the provisions in the regulation. Total Gain on account of higher collection efficiency is RS 7.52 Cr. Petitioner therefore request the Hon'ble Commission to kindly allow the sharing of Gain Rs. 3.76 Cr as computed above in accordance with the provisions specified under Clause 6.38 to 6.53 of prevailing Distribution Tariff Regulations, 2020.

Table 42: Collection Efficiency Revenue (Rs Crore) as submitted by the Petitioner for FY 2021-22.

Particulars	Formula	Petition
Opening amount of Debtors	a	52.24
Revenue during the year	b	417.81
Collection	c	423.23
Closing amount of Debtors	d=a+b-c	46.82
Collection Efficiency	e=c/b	101.30%
Collection Efficiency target	f	99.50%
Gain%	g	1.80%
Gain Value	h	7.51
Collection Efficiency Claim of Tata Steel 50%		3.76

Commission's Analysis

5.69 Based on the facts & circumstance, the Commission approve the collection efficiency as per clause 6.38 to 6.53 of JSERC Distribution



Tariff Regulation 2020 as computed below:

Table 43: Collection Efficiency Revenue (Rs Crore) as approved by the Commission for FY 2021-22.

Particulars	Formula	Petition	Approved
Opening amount of Debtors	a	52.24	52.24
Revenue during the year	b	417.81	417.81
Collection	c	423.23	423.23
Closing amount of Debtors	d=a+b-c	46.82	46.82
Collection Efficiency	e=c/b	101.30%	101.30%
Collection Efficiency target	f	99.50%	99.50%
Gain on sharing allowed (%)	g	1.80%	0.50%
Gain Value	h	7.51	2.09
Collection Efficiency Claim of Tata Steel 50%		3.76	1.04

Summary of Annual Revenue Requirement and Revenue Gap/(Surplus)

Petitioner's Submission

5.70 The Petitioner has claim a Revenue Surplus of Rs (2.40) Crore for FY 2021-22 based on audited accounts and normative claimed in the Petition and pray the Commission to approve the same.

Commission's Analysis

5.71 On consideration of the submission and details furnished by the Petitioner, the Commission approves the ARR and Gap/(Surplus) for FY 2021-22 which is summarized below.

Table 44: Summary of ARR (Rs. Cr.) as approved by the Commission for FY 2021-22.

Particulars	MYT	Petition	Approved
Power Purchase Cost	321.61	357.18	349.22
O&M Expenses	26.32	27.32	25.86
Depreciation	8.20	7.03	6.77
Interest and Finance Charges	6.03	4.26	4.77
Interest on Consumer Security Deposit	5.90	5.80	5.80
Interest on Working Capital	0.00	0.00	0.00



Particulars	MYT	Petition	Approved
Return on Equity	11.90	10.54	10.65
Less: Non-Tariff Income	0.20	0.64	0.64
Annual Revenue Requirement	379.76	411.49	402.44
Revenue from Sale of Power	372.51	417.65	417.65
Add/ Less: Impact of Sharing of Gains/ Loss on Collection Efficiency		3.76	1.04
Revenue Gap/(Surplus)		(2.40)	(14.17)

5.72 The Commission has approved the treatment of the Gap/(Surplus) in **Chapter 8** of this Order.



Chapter 6: ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REVIEW FOR FY 2022-23

6.1 As per Clause 13.2 of the Tariff Regulations, 2020:

“13.2 The Licensee shall submit the Annual Performance Review report as part of annual review on actual performance as per the timelines specified in the Section A24 of these Regulations to assess the performance vis-à-vis the targets approved by the Commission at the beginning of the Control Period. This shall include annual statements of its performance and accounts including audited/authenticated accounts and the tariff worked out in accordance with these Regulations.”

6.2 The Petitioner has submitted the Annual Performance Review (APR) for FY 2022-23 based on the actual for first six months (H1) and estimated for the balance six months (H2).

6.3 The Commission has approved the APR for FY 2022-23 taking into consideration:

- Distribution Tariff Regulations, 2020;
- Information made available by the Petitioner;

6.4 The component-wise description of the Petitioner’s submission and the Commission’s analysis thereof is provided hereunder.

Consumers, Connected Load and Energy Sales

Petitioner’s Submission

6.5 The Petitioner has submitted the details of the number of consumers, connected load and energy sales for FY 2022-23 based on the first six month actuals (H1) and balance six month projected (H2).

Commission’s Analysis

6.6 On scrutinizing the material, information, actual figure and details submitted by the Petitioner and on prudent Check, the Commission approves the actual number for H1 period and projected for H2 period of



consumers, connected load, and energy sale FY 2022-23 which is summarized in the table below:

Table 45: Number of Consumers, Connected Load and Sales as submitted by the Petitioner and approved by the Commission

Particulars	Petition			Approved		
	No. of Consumer	Connected Load (kVA)	Consumption (MUs)	No. of Consumer	Connected Load (kVA)	Consumption (MUs)
Domestic	5,985	49,167	48.73	5,985	49,167	48.73
LT-Rural	734	2,061	1.57	734	2,061	1.57
LT-Urban	5,215	38,468	31.03	5,215	38,468	31.03
DS HT	36	8,638	16.13	36	8,638	16.13
Non-Domestic	1,225	11,893	13.10	1,225	11,893	13.10
Rural-Commercial	26	367	0.34	26	367	0.34
DSRU-CS 5KW	49	171	0.42	49	171	0.42
Urban-Commercial	378	9,122	10.71	378	9,122	10.71
DSUR-CS5KW	772	2,234	1.62	772	2,234	1.62
Low Tension	298	15,489	18.72	298	15,489	18.72
High Tension Service	303	1,87,879	648.37	303	1,87,879	648.37
HTS 11 KV	265	86,809	232.82	265	86,809	232.82
HTS 33 KV	38	1,01,070	415.55	38	1,01,070	415.55
HT Special Service	19	46,140	216.01	19	46,140	216.01
HTSS 11 KV	3	3,015	13.32	3	3,015	13.32
HTSS 33 KV	16	43,125	202.70	16	43,125	202.70
Temporary	23	272	0.06	23	272	0.06
Total	7,853	3,10,841	945.00	7,853	3,10,841	945.00

Energy Balance

Petitioner's Submission

- 6.7 It has been submitted that in order to meet the energy requirement, the Petitioner has procured power from different sources.
- 6.8 The Petitioner has considered H1 performance and estimated the energy requirement for the remaining six months of FY 2022-23. The power



purchase quantum for H2 is assumed in line with H1 power purchase from same source. The Petitioner has projected the loss at 2.70% for FY 2022-23 and proposed the Energy Balance as summarized below:

Table 46: Energy Balance (in MU) as submitted by the Petitioner for FY 2022-23.

Particulars	MYT	Petition
Energy Requirement		
Sales (MU)	772.74	945.00
Overall Distribution Losses %	2.70%	2.70%
Overall Distribution Losses (MU)	21.44	26.20
Energy Requirement	794.18	971.20
Energy Availability		
Tata Steel Ltd.	400.00	400.00
DVC at 33 kV	120.00	140.45
DVC at 132 kV	274.18	430.65
Others/Traders		0.10
Energy Availability	794.18	971.20

Commission Analysis

- 6.9 It is observed by the Commission that the point of power drawal at DVC on voltage level is (132 kV, 33 kV), and Tata Steel on voltage level (132 kV, 66kV, 6.6 kV).
- 6.10 It is observed by the Commission that the Petitioner planned to procure power quantum of 0.10 MUs from Others/Traders. In this regard, the Commission direct to provide the basis of projection of power purchase of 0.10 MUs from Others/Traders for October to March of FY 2022-23. In reply to this, the Petitioner has submitted that they had planned to buy 200 kVA power from JBVNL for Seraikela town residents in case of outage of 33 kV long length line which feed power from Saraikela sub-station. Further, the Petitioner has submitted that the Commission in its order dated January 09, 2021 in case no 18 of 2020 has already approved power arrangement of power purchase. And has prayed to the Commission to allow at least 0.05 MU from this source.
- 6.11 Based on the facts and circumstance submitted by the Petitioner, the Commission approve only 0.05 MU from Others/Trader, subject to true-up based on actual.



- 6.12 On scrutinizing and analyzing the submission, the Commission approves the Distribution loss of 2.70% for FY 2022-23.
- 6.13 In case of power procurement from DVC at 132 kV voltage level the Commission approve the power quantum of 430.70 MU instead of 430.65 MU to fulfill its energy requirement.
- 6.14 The details of Energy Sales, distribution losses and power purchase quantum as submitted by the Petitioner and as approved by the Commission is given below:

Table 47: Energy Requirement (MU) as approved by the Commission for FY 2022-23.

Particulars	MYT	Petition	Approved
Energy Requirement			
Sales (MU)	772.74	945.00	945.00
Distribution Losses %	2.70%	2.70%	2.70%
Distribution Losses (MU)	21.44	26.20	26.20
Energy Requirement	794.18	971.20	971.20
Energy Availability			
Tata Steel Ltd.	400.00	400.00	400.00
DVC at 33 kV	120.00	140.45	140.45
DVC at 132 kV	274.18	430.65	430.70
Others/Traders		0.10	0.05
Energy Availability	794.18	971.20	971.20

Power Purchase Cost

Petitioner's Submission

- 6.15 The Petitioner has submitted the power purchase cost on the basis of actuals for the H1 period and that estimated for the H2 period of FY 2022-23. The Petitioner further submitted that the Power Purchase quantum from each source in the H2 period has been considered in the same proportion as was procured originally in H1 of FY 2022-23.
- 6.16 The Petitioner has further submitted that it has applied for one new source of power of 200 kVA from JBVNL at Seraikela town. The purpose submitted by the Petitioner for this new connection is that in case of breakdowns/ shutdowns/ stoppage of power due to any external reasons, at least some emergency and critical power supply is fed to consumers.



- 6.17 The Petitioner has further added that the main substation is at Gamharia, which is approximately 30 km away from Seraikela town. Hence, this new source shall act as a backup for connections to Seraikela town’s consumers and this facility shall improve the reliability of the power supply to consumers of this area.
- 6.18 The Petitioner has requested the Commission to approve the power purchase cost as Rs. 469.78 Crore for FY 2022-23 subject to truing up is given below.

Table 48: Power Procurement Cost (Rs. Crore) as submitted by the Petitioner for FY 2022-23

Particulars	MYT	Petition
Tata Steel Ltd.	189.46	226.39
DVC at 33 kV	53.11	65.21
DVC at 132 kV	116.17	178.11
Others/Traders	-	0.07
Net Power Purchase cost	358.74	469.78

Commission Analysis

- 6.19 It is observed by the Commission that the Petitioner has planned power procurement of 200 kVA from JBVNL at Seraikela town with a purpose to cater the load in case of breakdowns/ shutdowns of the existing source. In this regard the Petitioner is directed to substantiate such requirement by providing the detail of instances of breakdowns/ shutdowns of the existing source in the last three Financial Years.
- 6.20 In reply to the Commission’s query, the Petitioner has submitted that the instances of breakdowns/shutdown of the existing sources in the last three Financial Years as given below:

Description	FY 20	FY 21	FY 22
33kV Line-1	24	16	17
33kV Line-2 (Commissioned in April 2020)	18	12	13
Total No. of Breakdown & Shutdown	42	28	30

- 6.21 Further, the Petitioner has submitted that in case of breakdown, there is



complete uncertainty on restoration time and such arrangement is needed to feed the power in case of breakdown and emergency.

- 6.22 Base on the fact and circumstance the Commission approve the power quantum of 0.5 MU from Other/Traders at a weightage average of all the source of TSIUSL for FY 2022-23.
- 6.23 On scrutinizing and analyzing the submission, the Commission approves the cost of power purchased from TSL based on the average power procurement cost as approved in the APR for FY 2022-23 order dated September 29, 2023 for TSL, and subject to truing up.
- 6.24 In case of power procured from DVC 132kV & DVC 400kV, the Commission approves the average power procurement cost based on the actual for H1 period and considered the same proportion for the H2 period submitted by the Petitioner, and shall be subject to prudent check at the time of truing up.
- 6.25 The Commission is of the view that since the Petitioner is procuring power from Distribution Licensees i.e., TSL and DVC in consumer mode. Therefore, it not liable to meet the RPO compliance for the units purchased from TSL and DVC 132kV & DVC 400kV.
- 6.26 The Power Procurement Cost from each source as proposed by the Petitioner and approved by the Commission for FY 2022-23 is tabulated hereunder.

Table 49: Power Procurement Cost (Rs. Crore) as approved by the Commission for FY 2022-23.

Particulars	MYT	Petition	Approved
Tata Steel Limited	189.46	226.39	218.56
DVC at 33 kV	53.11	65.21	61.32
DVC at 132 kV	116.17	178.11	168.88
Others/Traders		0.07	0.02
Power Purchase Cost	358.74	469.78	448.79

Capital Work in Progress (CWIP) & Gross Fixed Asset (GFA)



Petitioner's Submission

6.27 The Petitioner has submitted that the CWIP and GFA based on the actual for first six months (H1) and estimated for next six months (H2) for FY 2022-23. The Petitioner has further submitted that Opening CWIP, Capital Expenditure incurred during the year, Capitalization of Assets opening and closing GFA based on the H1 period and H2 period as shown below:

Table 50: CWIP & GFA (Rs. Crore) as submitted by the Petitioner for FY 2022-23.

Particulars	MYT	Petition
Capital Work in Progress		
Opening CWIP	9.99	19.51
Capex Expenditure	29.69	24.21
Capitalization	30.69	28.88
Closing CWIP	8.99	14.84
Gross Fixed Asset		
Opening GFA	354.14	322.93
GFA Addition	30.69	28.88
Closing GFA	384.83	351.81

Commission's Analysis

6.28 The Commission has carried out the prudent check and observed the Capital Expenditure and Capitalization projected by the Petitioner in accordance to the MYT Order dated November 24, 2022.

6.29 Based on the information submitted by the Petitioner and on prudent check the Commission has provisionally approved the CWIP and GFA for FY 2022-23, subjected to true-up based on actuals is given below.

Table 51: CWIP & GFA (Rs. Crore) as approved by the Commission for FY 2022-23.

Particulars	MYT	Petition	Approved
Capital Work in Progress			
Opening CWIP	9.99	19.51	19.52
Capex Exp.	29.69	24.21	24.21
Capitalization	30.69	28.88	28.88
Closing CWIP	8.99	14.84	14.85
Gross Fixed Asset			
Opening GFA	354.14	322.93	322.94
GFA Addition	30.69	28.88	28.88



Particulars	MYT	Petition	Approved
Closing GFA	384.83	351.81	351.82

Consumer Contribution

Petitioner's Submission

6.30 The Petitioner has submitted the Consumer contribution for FY 2022-23 based on the Consumer Contribution received in the H1 period and expected to be received in the H2 period.

Table 52: CC Capitalized and Received (Rs. Crore) as submitted by the Petitioner for FY 2022-23.

Particulars	Petition
CC received during the Year	16.00
CC capitalized during the Year	18.79

Commission's Analysis

6.31 The Commission has analyzed and scrutinized the details submitted by the Petitioner and approves the CC received during FY 2022-23 as below. Accordingly, the same is taken for calculation of Depreciation, Loan Addition and Equity Addition calculations as per the methodology adopted by the Commission in earlier Orders subjected to prudent check at the time of truing-up.

Table 53: Consumer Contribution (Rs. Crore) as approved by the Commission for FY 2022-23.

Particulars	Petition	Approved
Consumer Contribution received during the Year	16.00	16.00

Depreciation

Petitioner's Submission

6.32 The Petitioner has projected the Gross Depreciation based on methodology adopted in previous year i.e., FY 2021-22, subject to truing up based on actuals and Tariff Regulations, 2020.

6.33 The Petitioner has submitted the depreciation on assets funded through



CC as shown below:

Table 54: Depreciation (Rs Crore) as submitted by the Petitioner for FY 2022-23.

Particulars	MYT	Petition
Gross Depreciation	15.63	13.27
Depreciation on Account of CC	5.85	5.71
Net Depreciation	9.78	7.55

Commission's Analysis

6.34 Based on the methodology adopted in previous order, the Commission approve the Net Depreciation as Rs 7.20 Crore for FY 2022-23 is given below.

Table 55: Depreciation (Rs Crore) as approved by the Commission for FY 2022-23.

Particulars	MYT	Petition	Approved
Gross Depreciation	15.63	13.27	13.27
Depreciation on Account of CC	5.85	5.71	6.06
Net Depreciation	9.78	7.55	7.20

Interest and Finance Charges (IFC)

Petitioner's Submission

6.35 The Petitioner has submitted that the normative loan has been computed by considering the normative Debt-Equity ratio of 70:30. The deemed normative loan addition is considered as 70% of additional capitalizations net of Consumer Contribution capitalized during FY 2022-23. The deemed repayment has been considered equivalent to net depreciation for the Financial Year.

6.36 The table below shows the normative loan and normative equity added during the FY 2022-23 as submitted by the Petitioner. The normative loan is estimated based on the actual Capitalization and Consumer Contribution capitalized during the Financial Year.



Table 56: Normative Loan & Normative Equity (in Rs. Crore) added during FY 2022-23.

Particulars	Petition
Assets added during the Financial Year	28.88
Less: CC capitalised during the Financial Year	18.79
Normative Amount added during the FY	10.09
Equity Addition (30%)	3.03
Debt Addition (70%)	7.06

6.37 In accordance with Clause 10.26 and Clause 10.27 of the Distribution Tariff Regulations, 2020 the interest on normative loan has been calculated on the average balance of the normative loan during the Financial Year. The addition of loan amount has been considered on normative basis and repayment equal to depreciation is considered for FY 2022-23. The rate of interest is considered as SBI Bank Rate plus 200 basis points as on April 01, 2022 (i.e. 9.00%= 7.00%+ 200 basis points).

Table 57: Interest and Finance Charges (Rs. Crore) as submitted by the Petitioner for FY 2021-22.

Particulars	MYT	Petition
Opening Balance of Normative Loan	79.44	47.78
Deemed Addition during the FY	19.38	7.06
Deemed Repayment	9.78	7.55
Closing Balance of Normative Loan	89.05	47.29
Average Balance of Normative Loan	84.25	47.53
SBI Bank Rate plus 200 bp	9.00%	9.00%
Interest on Loan	7.58	4.28

Commission's Analysis

6.38 While approving the normative addition for FY 2022-23, the Commission has considered the GFA addition and Consumer Contribution received during FY 2022-23, in accordance with previous Orders.

6.39 Further, in accordance with the Tariff Regulations, 2020 and the principles adopted in the previous Tariff Order, the Commission has computed the normative loan addition during the Financial Year equal to 70% of the approved capitalization during FY 2022-23 excluding those funded through Consumer Contribution. The deemed repayment is



approved as equal to the approved net depreciation during the Financial Year.

- 6.40 Further, in accordance with the above-mentioned Regulations, interest on normative loan has been calculated on the average normative loan outstanding during the year at the interest rate of SBI Bank Rate plus 200 BP as on April 01, 2022 is given below.

Table 58: Normative Loan & Normative Equity (in Rs. Crore) added during FY 2022-23.

Particulars	Approved
Assets added during the Financial Year	28.88
Less: CC Reeced during the Financial Year	16.00
Normative Amount added during the FY	12.88
Equity Addition (30%)	3.86
Debt Addition (70%)	9.01

- 6.41 The following table show the details of Interest and Finance Charges as submitted by the Petitioner and that approved by the Commission for FY 2022-23.

Table 59: Interest and Finance Charges (Rs. Crore) as approved by the Commission for FY 2022-23.

Particulars	MYT	Petition	Approved
Opening Loan	79.44	47.78	52.74
Normative Addition	19.38	7.06	9.01
Normative Repayment	9.78	7.55	7.55
Closing Loan	89.05	47.29	54.20
Average Loan	84.25	47.53	53.47
Rate of Interest	9.00%	9.00%	9.00%
Interest on Loan	7.58	4.28	4.81

Interest on Security Deposits

Petitioner's Submission

- 6.42 The Petitioner in the table below has estimated the Security Deposit amount to be received during the year based on the growth expected in FY 2022-23 and has also estimated the receipt of Cash Security Deposit amount of around Rs. 6.29 Cr. on an overall as given below.



Table 60: Consumer Security Deposit (Rs. Crore) as submitted by the Petitioner for FY 2022-23.

Particulars	MYT	Petition
Opening Consumer Security Deposit	79.93	81.10
Consumer Security Deposit Addition	2.43	4.53
Closing Consumer Security Deposit	82.36	85.63
Average Consumer Security Deposit	81.15	83.36
Interest on Consumer Security Deposit	6.43	6.29

Commission's Analysis

6.43 The Commission has gone through the Petition and analyzed the details submitted by the Petitioner before the Commission and on prudent check approves the Interest on Consumer Security Deposit for FY 2022-23 subject to true-up based on the audited accounts is given below:

Table 61: Consumer Security Deposit (Rs. Crore) as approved by the Commission

Particulars	MYT	Petition	Approved
Opening Consumer Security Deposit	79.93	81.10	81.10
Consumer Security Deposit Addition	2.43	4.53	4.53
Closing Consumer Security Deposit	82.36	85.63	85.63
Average Consumer Security Deposit	81.15	83.36	83.36
Interest on Consumer Security Deposit	6.43	6.29	6.29

Return on Equity

Petitioner's Submission

6.44 The Petitioner has submitted that it has projected Return on Equity in accordance with the Regulations. The Petitioner has further added that the deemed addition to the normative equity has been taken at 30% of GFA added during the Financial Year net of Consumer Contribution. The normative Return on Equity is claimed at 14.50% in accordance with the Tariff Regulations, 2020.

6.45 The Petitioner has computed the normative tax as per the principles laid down in the Tariff Regulations, 2020 and methodology approved by the Commission in previous Tariff Orders. The Petitioner also submits that the Return on Equity has been grossed with the applicable income tax



rate for Financial year which stands at 25.17%.

Table 62: Return on Equity (Rs. Crore) as submitted by the Petitioner for FY 2022-23.

Particulars	MYT	Petition
Opening Equity	68.55	56.09
Deemed Addition	8.32	3.03
Closing Equity	76.87	59.12
Rate of Return on Equity	14.50%	14.50%
Return on Equity	10.54	8.35
Tax Rate	25.17%	25.17%
Tax on Return on Equity	3.55	2.81
Return on Equity including Tax	14.09	11.16

Commission's Analysis

6.46 On consideration of Tariff Regulation, 2020 the Commission has taken the normative addition of equity for FY 2022-23 as 30% of approved GFA added during the Financial Year along with net Consumer Contribution received.

6.47 In accordance with clause 10.19 of Tariff Regulations, 2020 the Commission approves the Rate of Return on equity as 14.50%.

6.48 The Commission approves the Income Tax on Return on Equity @ 25.17% (under section. 115BAA of the Income Tax Act) for FY 2022-23, subject to prudent check at the time of truing up.

6.49 The table below show the details of Return on Equity (RoE) as submitted by the Petitioner and as approved by the Commission for FY 2022-23.

Table 63: Return on Equity (Rs. Crore) as approved by the Commission for FY 2022-23

Particulars	MYT	Petition	Approved
Opening Equity	68.55	56.09	56.36
Deemed Addition	8.32	3.03	3.86
Closing Equity	76.87	59.12	60.22
Rate of Return on Equity	14.50%	14.50%	14.50%
Return on Equity	10.54	8.35	8.45
Tax Rate	25.17%	25.17%	25.168%
Tax on ROE	3.55	2.81	2.84
Return on Equity including Tax	14.09	11.16	11.30



Interest on Working Capital

Petitioner's Submission

6.50 The Petitioner has not claimed any Interest on Working Capital (IoWC) for FY 2022-23.

Commission's Analysis

6.51 The Commission has also not carried out the Interest on Working Capital (IoWC) during the Truing up FY 2022-23.

Operation and Maintenance Expenses (O&M)

Petitioner's Submission

6.52 The Petitioner has submitted that it has segregated each component of O&M Expenses and claimed the normative Employee Expenses for FY 2022-23 considering the inflation of 6.40% and growth factor as 24.00% excluding Terminal Liabilities. Likewise, the Petitioner has projected the normative A&G Expenses for FY 2022-23 based on the normative A&G Expenses for FY 2021-22, and inflation factor of 6.40% excluding Petition filing Fee and CGRF Expenses.

6.53 The Petitioner has calculated the normative R&M Expenses considering the 'k' factor as 3.30% and as approved by the Commission in the MYT Order dated November 24, 2022 and has factored in the inflation factor (6.40%) while calculating the normative R&M Expenses for FY 2022-23.

6.54 The Petitioner has additionally projected Rs. 0.65 Crore against Terminal Liabilities, Rs. 0.15 Crore against Petition Filing Fee and Rs. 0.35 Crore for CGRF Expenses (Rent & Remuneration) and requested the Commission to allow the above said expenses over and above the normative O&M Expenses is given below.

Table 64: Normative O&M Expenses (Rs. Crore) as submitted by the Petitioner for FY 2022-23.

Particulars	MYT	Petition
Employee Expenses	14.25	15.34



Particulars	MYT	Petition
A&G Expenses	3.95	4.94
R&M Expenses	12.09	11.34
O&M Expenses	30.29	31.62
Terminal Liabilities		0.65
Petition Filing Fee	0.20	0.15
CGRF Expenses (Rent & Remuneration)	0.18	0.35
Net Normative O&M	30.68	32.77

Commission Analysis

6.55 It is observed by the Commission that the Regulations has the provision for consideration of impact of growth factor and inflation factor while calculating the Normative Employee Expenses. Accordingly, the Commission has taken the impact of growth factor and inflation factor while approving the Normative Employee Expenses.

6.56 The Commission approves the normative Employee Expenses for FY 2022-23 based on the normative Employee Expenses (Salaries and Wages and Staff Welfare Expenses) for FY 2021-22 approved by the Commission earlier in this Order, by considering the inflation factor (6.81%) and growth factor as 8.94% for FY 2022-23.

Table 65: Normative Employee Expenses (Rs. Crore) as approved by the Commission for FY 2022-23.

Particulars	Petition	Approved
Employee Cost (n-1) Years	11.62	11.00
Inflation Factor	6.40%	6.81%
Growth Factor	24.00%	8.94%
Employee cost as per normative	15.34	12.80

6.57 The Commission approves the normative A&G Expenses for FY 2022-23, by taking the normative A&G Expenses (A&G Expenses excluding petition filing fee and CGRF Expenses) approved during true up for FY 2021-22 earlier in this Order and the inflation factor as 6.81% for FY 2022-23.

6.58 For the purpose of evaluating the normative R&M Expenses, the Commission has approved opening value of GFA for FY 2022-23 and by multiplying with the 'k' factor of 3.30% as approved in the MYT Order dated November 24, 2022 and inflation factor of 6.81%.



6.59 In accordance with clause 10.6(note 2) of Distribution Tariff regulation, 2020 the terminal liabilities are approved as per the actual submitted by the Licensee along with the documentary evidence. Accordingly, the Commission disapprove the Terminal liabilities for APR and reserve the liberty to claim the same during true-up.

6.60 The Commission approves the Petition filing fees and CGRF Expenses to be same as Petitioner claim subject to prudent check at the time of true-up.

6.61 The Normative O&M Expenses calculated based on the Methodology discussed above is summarized in the table below:

Table 66: Normative O&M Expenses (Rs. Crore) as approved by the Commission for FY 2022-23.

Particulars	Approved
Employee Expenses (excluding Terminal Liabilities)	12.80
A&G Expenses (excluding filing & CGRF Expenses)	3.10
R&M Expenses	11.38
Normative O&M Expenses	27.28
Terminal Liabilities	-
Petition Filing Fee	0.15
CGRF Expenses (Rent & Remuneration)	0.35
Net Normative O&M Expenses	27.78

Non-Tariff Income

Petitioner's Submission

6.62 The Petitioner has claimed Rs. 0.20 Crore towards Non-Tariff Income for FY 2022-23 as approved in the MYT Tariff Order dated November 24, 2022.

Table 67: Non-Tariff Income (Rs. Crore) as submitted by the Petitioner for FY 2022-23.

Particulars	MYT	Petition
Non-Tariff Income	0.20	0.20

Commission's Analysis

6.63 The Commission has approved the Non-Tariff Income as submitted by the



Petitioner considering the increase in demand and new consumer addition leading to increased meter rent subject to truing up on the actuals.

Table 68: Non-Tariff Income (Rs. Cr.) as approved by the Commission for FY 2022-23.

Particulars	MYT	Petition	Approved
Non-Tariff Income	0.20	0.20	0.20

Revenue from Sale of Power

Petitioner's Submission

6.64 The Petitioner has submitted that revenue from sales of power for H1 is taken as per actuals and that for H2 has been computed based on growth in load, consumers and energy sales during H2. The tariff for last 4 months of FY 2022-23 has been estimated at the new approved tariff given by Hon'ble Commission vide order dated November 24, 2022. While considering the same effect the change in terms and conditions and rebates were also taken appropriately. The revenue from sale of power for H1, H2 and overall are provided in the table below:

Table 69: Revenue (Rs. Crore) as submitted by the Commission for FY 2022-23.

Particulars	Petition
Revenue	495.22

Commission's Analysis

6.65 The Commission has scrutinized the submission made by the Petitioner and provisionally approves the revenue from sale of power subject to true up based on actuals.

Table 70: Revenue (Rs. Crore) as approved by the Commission for FY 2022-23.

Particulars	Petition	Approved
Revenue	495.22	495.22



Summary of Annual Revenue Requirement and Revenue Gap/(Surplus)

Petitioner's Submission

6.66 The Petitioner has projected a Revenue Gap of Rs 36.41 Crore for FY 2022-23 based on actual performance for first six months and estimated performance for balance six months for FY 2022-23.

Commission's Analysis

6.67 On consideration of the submission and details furnished by the Petitioner, the Commission approves the ARR and Gap/(Surplus) for FY 2022-23 which is summarized below:

Table 71: Summary of ARR (Rs. Cr.) as approved by the Commission for FY 2022-23.

Particulars	MYT	Petition	Approved
Power Purchase Cost	358.74	469.78	448.79
O&M Expenses	30.68	32.77	27.78
Depreciation	9.78	7.55	7.20
Interest and Finance Charges	7.58	4.28	4.81
Interest on Consumer Security Deposit	6.43	6.29	6.29
Interest on Working Capital	0.00	0.00	0.00
Return on Equity	14.09	11.16	11.30
Less: Non-Tariff Income	0.20	0.20	0.20
Annual Revenue Requirement	427.11	531.63	505.97
Revenue from Sale of Power		495.22	495.22
Revenue Gap/(Surplus)		36.41	10.75

6.68 The Commission has approved the treatment of the Revenue Gap/(Surplus) in **Chapter 8** of this Order.



Chapter 7: AGGREGATE REVENUE REQUIREMENT & TARIFF FOR FY 2023-24

- 7.1 The Petitioner has submitted the Aggregate Revenue Requirement and Tariff for FY 2023-24 as per clause A24 of JSERC (Term and Condition for Determination of Distribution Tariff) Regulation, 2020.
- 7.2 The Commission has approved the Annual Revenue Requirement (ARR) and Tariff for FY 2023-24 taking into consideration:
- Material evidences placed before the Commission;
 - Distribution Tariff Regulations, 2020;
 - Methodology adopted by the Commission in previous Order

Consumers, Connected Load and Energy Sales

Petitioner's Submission

- 7.3 The Petitioner has projected the category-wise detail of the number of Consumers, Connected Load and Energy Sales for FY 2023-24 in line with the MYT Petition. However, the Petitioner has normalized the MYT figures based on the actual data available till H1 of FY 2022-23.

Commission's Analysis

- 7.4 On scrutinizing the latest data submitted by the Petitioner and on carrying out prudent check, the Commission approves the actual Number of Consumers, Connected Load and Energy Sales as submitted by the Petitioner for FY 2023-24 is given below:

Table 72: Number of Consumers, Connected Load and Sales as submitted by the Petitioner and approved by the Commission

Particulars	Petition			Approved		
	No. of Consumer	Connected Load (kVA)	Consumption (MUs)	No. of Consumer	Connected Load (kVA)	Consumption (MUs)
Domestic	6,970	57,772	51.72	6,970	57,772	51.72
LT-Rural	884	2,447	1.71	884	2,447	1.71
LT-Urban	6,050	46,687	33.88	6,050	46,687	33.88
DS HT	36	8,638	16.13	36	8,638	16.13



Particulars	Petition			Approved		
	No. of Consumer	Connected Load (kVA)	Consumption (MUs)	No. of Consumer	Connected Load (kVA)	Consumption (MUs)
Non-Domestic	1,352	13,329	14.10	1,352	13,329	14.10
Rural-Commercial	33	485	0.43	33	485	0.43
DSRU-CS5KW	59	194	0.48	59	194	0.48
Urban-Commercial	438	10,298	11.49	438	10,298	11.49
DSUR-CS5KW	822	2,352	1.71	822	2,352	1.71
Low Tension	303	15,749	19.04	303	15,749	19.04
High Tension Service	312	1,91,079	654.66	312	1,91,079	654.66
HTS 11 KV	274	88,009	235.89	274	88,009	235.89
HTS 33 KV	38	1,03,070	418.77	38	1,03,070	418.77
HT Special Service	18	48,140	225.41	18	48,140	225.41
HTSS 11 KV	2	3,015	13.32	2	3,015	13.32
HTSS 33 KV	16	45,125	212.10	16	45,125	212.10
Temporary	9	272	0.06	9	272	0.06
Total	8,964	3,26,341	965.00	8,964	3,26,341	965.00

Energy Balance

Petitioner's Submission

- 7.5 The Petitioner has submitted that to meet its energy requirement, it has projected to procure power primarily from Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) at (33 kV and 132 kV), and Tata Steel Limited (TSL) at (6.6 kV, 66 kV and 132 kV).
- 7.6 Further the Petitioner has submitted that due to high level of demand in the Adityapur industrial area, its main 33kV feeders supplying to Industrial area of Adityapur has almost reached full capacity. After widening of the Tata-Kandra Main road in the available space and significantly high number of new utilities (JBVNL power Cables, GAIL pipeline, Water utilities, FO Cable or telecom companies and waste water Drains) commissioned recently in almost the same underground corridor;



suitable corridor is not available to lay new cables from Petitioner’s main substation to Adityapur Industrial Area. In view of the same and to meet a part of the demand from Consumers, Petitioner has plans to take power from JBVNL at 33kV at tariff determined by Hon’ble Commission for sale of power from one utility to another (i.e., Institutional Category). In addition, the 200KVA connection from JBVNL in Seraikela Town will also become operational. The petitioner has considered approx. 20.60 MUs of Power Purchase from JBVNL/ other during FY 2023-24. The Energy Balance is prepared based on previous years loading pattern of various sources supplying to consumers. These may undergo change based on loading pattern of individual consumers connected to those source feeders. The petitioner requests the Hon’ble Commission to kindly approve the Energy Balance for FY 2023-24 is given below.

Table 73: Energy Balance (in MU) as submitted by the Petitioner for FY 2023-24.

Particulars	MYT	Petition
Energy Requirement		
Sales (MU)	817.54	965.00
Overall Distribution Losses %	3.06%	3.07%
Overall Distribution Losses (MU)	25.80	30.60
Energy Requirement	843.34	995.60
Energy Availability		
Tata Steel Ltd.	400.00	410.00
DVC at 33 kV	120.00	120.00
DVC at 132 kV	323.34	445.00
Others/Traders	-	20.60
Energy Availability	843.34	995.60

Commission’s Analysis

7.7 On analysis and scrutinizing the details submitted by the Petitioner and on prudent check the Commission approved the projected Sales for FY 2023-24. Accordingly, it approves the projected distribution loss of 3.06% as approved value of 3.06% in the MYT order dated November 24, 2022 instead of 3.07% as projected by the Petitioner, subject to prudent check at the time of true-up based on actuals.

7.8 The Commission has proportionally reduced the costlier power to match with revised energy requirement on account of approved Distribution



loss.

7.9 The table details the Energy Sales, distribution losses and power purchase quantum as submitted by the Petitioner and as approved by the Commission as given below:

Table 74: Energy Requirement (MU) as approved by the Commission for FY 2023-24.

Particulars	MYT	Petition	Approved
Energy Requirement			
Sales (MU)	817.54	965.00	965.00
Distribution Losses %	3.06%	3.07%	3.06%
Distribution Losses (MU)	25.80	30.60	29.52
Energy Requirement	843.34	995.60	995.45
Energy Availability			
Tata Steel Ltd.	400.00	410.00	409.85
DVC at 33 kV	120.00	120.00	120.00
DVC at 132 kV	323.34	445.00	445.00
Others/Traders	0.00	20.60	20.60
Energy Availability	843.34	995.60	995.45

Power Purchase Cost

Petitioner's Submission

- 7.10 The Petitioner has submitted that the rate of purchase of power from TSL has been considered equal to the average power purchase cost expected to be incurred by TSL, based on the information received from TSL.
- 7.11 The Petitioner also submits that the rate of purchase of power from DVC (33 kV & 132 kV) has been considered the same as what is expected in H2 of FY 2022-23.
- 7.12 The Petitioner has requested the Commission to approve the total Power Purchase Cost at Rs 501.04 Cr. for projection of ARR & determination of the tariff for FY 2023-24 is given below.

Table 75: Power Procurement Cost (Rs. Cr.) as submitted by the Petitioner for FY 2023-24

Particulars	MYT	Petition
Tata Steel Ltd.	192.33	232.47



Particulars	MYT	Petition
DVC at 33 kV	53.11	59.04
DVC at 132 kV	137.00	195.36
Others/Traders		14.17
Net Power Purchase cost	382.44	501.04

Commission Analysis

7.13 The cost of power purchased from TSL is approved based on the average power procurement cost as approved in the ARR Order for FY 2023-24 dated September 29, 2023 for TSL, Distribution licensee and shall be subject to truing up.

7.14 The Commission approves the Power Procurement rate from DVC at escalation of 3% for 132kV, and 6% for 33kV respectively on approve MYT power procurement rate for FY 2023-24, subject to final truing up based on actual.

7.15 The Commission is of the view that since the Petitioner is procuring power from Distribution Licensees i.e., TSL and DVC in consumer mode therefore it is not liable to meet the RPO compliance for the units purchased from TSL and DVC 132kV & DVC 400kV.

7.16 The Power Procurement Cost from each source as proposed by the Petitioner and approved by the Commission for FY 2023-24 is tabulated hereunder.

Table 76: Power Procurement Cost (Rs. Crore) as approved by the Commission for FY 2023-24.

Particulars	MYT	Petition	Approved
Tata Steel Limited	192.33	232.47	222.36
DVC at 33 kV	53.11	59.04	56.35
DVC at 132 kV	137.00	195.36	194.20
Others/Traders		14.17	9.99
Power Purchase Cost	382.44	501.04	482.90

Capital Work in Progress (CWIP) & Gross Fixed Asset (GFA)

Petitioner's Submission

7.17 The Petitioner has submitted the projected Capital Work in Progress



(CWIP), Capital Investment and Gross Fixed Assets (GFA) for FY 2023-24 vis-à-vis that submitted in the MYT Petition is provided in the table given below:

Table 77: CWIP & GFA (Rs. Crore) as submitted by the Petitioner for FY 2023-24.

Particulars	MYT	Petition
Capital Work in Progress		
Opening CWIP	8.99	14.84
Capex Expenditure	28.00	28.00
Capitalization	28.00	28.00
Closing CWIP	8.99	14.84
Gross Fixed Asset		
Opening GFA	384.83	351.81
GFA Addition	28.00	28.00
Closing GFA	412.83	379.81

Commission's Analysis

7.18 On scrutinizing and analyzing the data submitted by the Petitioner, the Commission has observed that the Capital Expenditure and Capitalization projected by the Petitioner is in accordance with the MYT Order dated November 24, 2022. Accordingly, the Commission provisionally approves the CWIP and GFA for FY 2023-24 as shown below which shall be subject to true-up based on actuals.

Table 78: CWIP & GFA (Rs. Crore) as approved by the Commission for FY 2023-24.

Particulars	MYT	Petition	Approved
Capital Work in Progress			
Opening CWIP	8.99	14.84	14.85
Capex Exp.	28.00	28.00	28.00
Capitalization	28.00	28.00	28.00
Closing CWIP	8.99	14.84	14.85
Gross Fixed Asset			
Opening GFA	384.83	351.81	351.82
GFA Addition	28.00	28.00	28.00
Closing GFA	412.83	379.81	379.82

Consumer Contribution

Petitioner's Submission

7.19 The Petitioner has projected the both received and capitalization of Consumer Contribution (CC) at Rs 3.00 Cr for the purpose of revised ARR



for FY 2023-24 as shown below.

Table 79: CC Capitalized and Received (Rs. Crore) as submitted by the Petitioner for FY 2022-23.

Particulars	Petition
CC received during the Year	3.00
CC capitalized during the Year	3.00

Commission's Analysis

7.20 The Commission has scrutinized the details submitted by the Petitioner and approves the CC received during FY 2023-24 as below as the same is considered for calculation of Depreciation, Loan Addition and Equity Addition calculations as per the methodology adopted by the Commission in the previous Orders subjected to prudent check at the time of trueing-up.

Table 80: Consumer Contribution (Rs. Crore) as approved by the Commission for FY 2023-24.

Particulars	Petition	Approved
Consumer Contribution received during the Year	3.00	3.00

Depreciation

Petitioner's Submission

7.21 Based on the methodology adopted in previous year the Petitioner has projected the Gross Depreciation for FY 2022-23, subject to trueing up based on actuals is given below.

Table 81: Depreciation (Rs Crore) as submitted by the Petitioner for FY 2023-24.

Particulars	MYT	Petition
Gross Depreciation	16.88	15.47
Depreciation on Account of CC	5.98	6.60
Net Depreciation	10.90	8.87

Commission's Analysis

7.22 It is observed that the depreciation on assets created out of CC is calculated in proportion to gross depreciation and in the ratio of closing



CC capitalized out of total Closing GFA for FY 2023-24.

7.23 In the previous orders, the Commission has approved the net depreciation after deducting the depreciation on assets funded out of CC from the Gross Depreciation for FY 2023-24. The Commission has considered the average value of GFA and CC instead of closing values as considered by the Petitioner. The depreciation has been considered at the same rate of Depreciation as claimed by the Petitioner while approving the depreciation for FY 2023-24 subject to true up based on the actual.

7.24 The table below summarizes the depreciation as submitted by the Petitioner and as approved by the Commission for FY 2023-24:

Table 82: Depreciation (Rs Crore) as approved by the Commission for FY 2023-24.

Particulars	MYT	Petition	Approved
Gross Depreciation	16.88	15.47	15.47
Depreciation on Account of CC	5.98	6.60	6.92
Net Depreciation	10.90	8.87	8.55

Interest and Finance Charges (IFC)

Petitioner's Submission

7.25 The Petitioner has submitted that it has considered the same methodology as approved by the Commission in its previous Orders for computing Interest and Finance Charges. The deemed additions to the loan have been considered at 70% of GFA addition during FY 2023-24 after reducing assets created from Consumer Contribution during the year.

Table 83: Normative Loan & Normative Equity (in Rs. Crore) added during FY 2023-24.

Particulars	Petition
Assets added during the Financial Year	28.00
Less: CC capitalized during the Financial Year	3.00
Normative Amount added during the FY	25.00
Equity Addition (30%)	7.50
Debt Addition (70%)	17.50

7.26 In accordance with Clause 10.26 and Clause 10.27 of the Distribution



Tariff Regulations, 2020, the interest on normative loan has been calculated on the average normative loan for the year. The rate of interest for the year has been considered as SBI Bank rate as applicable on April 01, 2022 plus 200 basis points (i.e 9.00%=7.00% + 200 bp).

Table 84: Interest and Finance Charges (Rs. Crore) as submitted by the Petitioner for FY 2023-24.

Particulars	MYT	Petition
Opening Balance of Normative Loan	89.05	47.29
Deemed Addition during the FY	17.50	17.50
Deemed Repayment	10.90	8.87
Closing Balance of Normative Loan	95.65	55.92
Average Balance of Normative Loan	92.35	51.60
SBI Bank Rate plus 200 bp	9.00%	9.00%
Interest on Loan	8.31	4.64

Commission's Analysis

7.27 On consideration of the normative opening loan for FY 2023-24 as the closing value approved for FY 2022-23 in the above chapter of this order and the principles adopted in accordance with the Tariff Regulations, 2020 and methodology in the previous Tariff Order, the Commission has considered the normative loan addition during the financial year as 70% of the approved capitalization after deducting assets funded out of CC received. The normative repayment is deemed to be equal to the approved net depreciation during the financial year.

7.28 Taking into account the above methodology, interest on normative loan has been calculated on the average normative loan outstanding during the year at the interest rate of SBI Bank Rate as on April 01, 2022 plus 200 basis points (i.e. 9.00%=7.00%+200 basis points)

Table 85: Normative Loan & Normative Equity (in Rs. Crore) added during FY 2023-24.

Particulars	Approved
Assets added during the Financial Year	28.00
Less: CC received during the Financial Year	3.00
Normative Amount added during the FY	25.00
Equity Addition (30%)	7.50



Particulars	Approved
Debt Addition (70%)	17.50

7.29 The table summarizes the Interest on loan as submitted by the Petitioner and as approved by the Commission for FY 2023-24:

Table 86: Interest and Finance Charges (Rs. Crore) as approved by the Commission for FY 2023-24.

Particulars	MYT	Petition	Approved
Opening Loan	89.05	47.29	54.20
Normative Addition	17.50	17.50	17.50
Normative Repayment	10.90	8.87	8.87
Closing Loan	95.65	55.92	62.83
Average Loan	92.35	51.60	58.51
Rate of Interest	9.00%	9.00%	9.00%
Interest on Loan	8.31	4.64	5.27

Interest on Security Deposits

Petitioner's Submission

7.30 The Petitioner has submitted that Consumer Security Deposit was projected to be Rs. 6.24 Cr. in the Business Plan and the same has been considered by the Petitioner for projection of revised ARR for FY 2023-24. The Interest rate of 7.55% has been considered for computation of Interest on Security Deposit. The table below provides the details of estimated interest on security deposit.

Table 87: Consumer Security Deposit (Rs. Crore) as submitted by the Petitioner for FY 2023-24.

Particulars	MYT	Petition
Opening Consumer Security Deposit	88.07	85.63
Consumer Security Deposit Addition	6.24	6.24
Closing Consumer Security Deposit	94.31	91.87
Average Consumer Security Deposit	91.19	88.75
Interest on Consumer Security Deposit	6.89	6.70

Commission's Analysis

7.31 The Commission has carried out prudent check of the details submitted by the Petitioner and approves the Interest on Consumer Security Deposit based on the projection for FY 2023-24 is given below:



Table 88: Consumer Security Deposit (Rs. Crore) as approved by the Commission

Particulars	MYT	Petition	Approved
Opening Consumer Security Deposit	88.07	85.63	85.63
Consumer Security Deposit Addition	6.24	6.24	6.24
Closing Consumer Security Deposit	94.31	91.87	91.87
Average Consumer Security Deposit	91.19	88.75	88.75
Interest on Consumer Security Deposit	6.89	6.70	8.96

Return on Equity

Petitioner's Submission

7.32 The Petitioner has submitted that it has considered the same methodology for computing equity addition as approved by the Commission in its earlier Orders. The deemed addition to the equity has been considered @30% of total GFA addition after reducing asset addition from CC amount received during the year.

7.33 In accordance with clause 10.19 of JSERC Distribution Tariff Regulations, 2020 the Petitioner has projected the rate of Return on Equity (RoE) is 14.50%, the Petitioner also submits that the Return on Equity has been grossed with the applicable income tax rate applicable for FY 2023-24 which stands at 25.17% is given below:

Table 89: Return on Equity (Rs. Crore) as submitted by the Petitioner for FY 2023-24.

Particulars	MYT	Petition
Opening Equity	76.87	59.12
Deemed Addition	7.50	7.50
Closing Equity	84.37	66.62
Rate of Return on Equity	14.50%	14.50%
Return on Equity	11.69	9.12
Tax Rate	25.17%	25.17%
Tax on Return on Equity	3.93	3.07
Return on Equity including Tax	15.62	12.18

Commission's Analysis

7.34 In accordance with the Distribution Tariff Regulations, 2020, the Opening Equity base for FY 2023-24 as the Closing Equity base approved for FY 2022-23 by the Commission earlier in this order and normative Equity addition during the financial year as 30% of the approved capitalization



after deducting assets funded out of CC received.

- 7.35 In accordance with clause 10.19 of Distribution Tariff Regulation 2020 the Commission has allowed a rate of return of 14.50% on equity.
- 7.36 The income tax amount approved by the Commission for FY 2023-24 is Rs. 3.12 Crore, being 25.17% of Rs. 12.40 Crore of total Return on Equity including income tax.
- 7.37 Based on the facts & circumstance submitted by the Petitioner, the Commission has approved the Return on Equity along with Income Tax for FY 2023-24 is given below.

Table 90: Return on Equity (Rs. Cr.) as approved by the Commission for FY 2023-24.

Particulars	MYT	Petition	Approved
Opening Equity	76.87	59.12	60.22
Deemed Addition	7.50	7.50	7.50
Closing Equity	84.37	66.62	67.72
Rate of Return on Equity	14.50%	14.50%	14.50%
Return on Equity	11.69	9.12	9.28
Tax Rate	25.17%	25.17%	25.17%
Tax on ROE	3.93	3.07	3.12
Return on Equity including Tax	15.62	12.18	12.40

Interest on Working Capital

Petitioner's Submission

- 7.38 The Petitioner has not projected any Interest on Working Capital (IoWC) for FY 2023-24.

Commission's Analysis

- 7.39 The Commission has also not projected the Interest on Working Capital (IoWC) during the Truing up FY 2023-24.

Operation and Maintenance Expenses (O&M)

Petitioner's Submission

- 7.40 The Petitioner has submitted that it has segregated each component of O&M Expenses and projected the normative Employee Expenses for FY



2023-24 considering the inflation of 3.47% and growth factor as 6.85% excluding Terminal Liabilities. Similarly, the Petitioner has projected the normative A&G Expenses for FY 2023-24 based on the normative A&G Expenses for FY 2022-23, and inflation factor of 3.47% excluding Petition filing Fee and CGRF Expenses.

7.41 The Petitioner has projected the normative R&M Expenses considering the 'k' factor as 3.30% as approved by the Commission in the MYT Order dated November 24, 2022. The Petitioner has factored in the inflation factor (6.85%) while calculating the normative R&M Expenses for FY 2023-24.

7.42 The Petitioner has additionally projected Rs. 0.72 Crore against Terminal Liabilities, Rs. 0.15 Crore against Petition Filing Fee and Rs. 0.63 Crore for CGRF Expenses (Rent & Remuneration) and requested the Commission to allow the above said expenses over and above the normative O&M Expenses.

Table 91: Normative O&M Expenses (Rs. Crore) as submitted by the Petitioner for FY 2023-24.

Particulars	MYT	Petition
Employee Expenses	15.05	16.96
A&G Expenses	4.09	5.37
R&M Expenses	13.15	12.01
O&M Expenses	32.29	34.34
Terminal Liabilities	0.64	0.72
Petition Filing Fee	0.20	0.15
CGRF Expenses (Rent & Remuneration)	0.18	0.63
Net Normative O&M	33.32	35.84

Commission Analysis

7.43 It is observed by the Commission that the Regulations has the provision for consideration of impact of growth factor and inflation factor while calculating the Normative Employee Expenses. Accordingly, the Commission has taken the impact of growth factor and inflation factor while approving the Normative Employee Expenses.

Table 92: Normative Employee Expenses (Rs. Crore) as approved by the



Commission for FY 2023-24.

Particulars	Petition	Approved
Employee Cost (n-1) Years	15.34	12.80
Inflation Factor	3.47%	6.81%
Growth Factor	6.85%	6.85%
Employee cost as per normative	16.96	14.61

7.44 For the purpose of evaluating the normative R&M Expenses, the Commission has approved the opening value of GFA for FY 2022-23 and by multiplying with the 'k' factor of 3.30% as approved in the MYT Order dated November 24, 2022 and inflation factor of 6.81%.

7.45 In accordance with clause 10.6(note 2) of Distribution Tariff regulation, 2020 the terminal liabilities approved as per actual submitted by the Licensee along with the documentary evidence. Accordingly, the Commission disapprove the Terminal liabilities for APR and reserve the liberty to claim the same during true-up.

7.46 The Commission approves the Petition filing fees and CGRF Expenses to be same as the Petitioner claim subject to prudent check at the time of true-up.

7.47 The Normative O&M Expenses calculated based on the Methodology discussed above is summarized in the table below:

Table 93: Normative O&M Expenses (Rs. Crore) as approved by the Commission for FY 2023-24.

Particulars	Approved
Employee Expenses	14.61
A&G Expenses	3.10
R&M Expenses	12.40
Normative O&M Expenses	30.10
Terminal Liabilities	0.00
Petition Filing Fee	0.15
CGRF Expenses (Rent & Remuneration)	0.63
Net Normative O&M Expenses	30.89



Non-Tariff Income

Petitioner's Submission

7.48 The Petitioner has projected Rs. 0.20 Crore towards Non-Tariff Income for FY 2023-24 as approved in the MYT Tariff Order dated November 24, 2022.

Table 94: Non-Tariff Income (Rs. Crore) as submitted by the Petitioner for FY 2023-24.

Particulars	MYT	Petition
Non-Tariff Income	0.20	0.20

Commission's Analysis

7.49 The Commission approves the Non-Tariff Income in accordance with the MYT order date November 2022 subject to truing up on the actuals is given below.

Table 95: Non-Tariff Income (Rs. Cr.) as approved by the Commission for FY 2023-24.

Particulars	MYT	Petition	Approved
Non-Tariff Income	0.20	0.20	0.20

DSM Expenses

Petitioner's Submission

7.50 The Petitioner has projected Rs. 0.60 Crore towards DSM Expenses for FY 2023-24 as shown below:

Table 96: DSM Expenses (Rs. Crore) as submitted by the Petitioner for FY 2023-24.

Particulars	Petition
DSM Expenses	0.20

Commission's Analysis

7.51 The Commission has directed to provide the basis of projecting the DSM Expenses, In reply to this, the Petitioner has submitted that as per clause 14 of JSERC (Demand Side Management) Regulation, 2010, expenditure associated with the planning, design and implementation of DSM programs are recoverable through tariff. Accordingly, Rs 0.60 Cr. was estimated as DSM Charge for the control period for FY 2021-22 to FY



2025-26. The Petitioner has further submitted that any expenses in DSM shall be incurred only when the DSM program is formalized based on the need and justification and program approved by the Commission.

- 7.52 The Petitioner has further submitted that for the purpose of APR and ARR has considered a value of Rs 0.60 Cr. towards DSM Expenses.
- 7.53 The Petitioner has further submitted that a major part of FY 2022-23 is already over; and requests the Commission to considered above facts and allow a provision of Rs 0.60 Cr. for balance year of MYT control period including for FY 2023-24 subject to final true-up.
- 7.54 Based on facts and circumstance the Commission in the instant petition disallow the DSM expense, and reserves the liberty to the Petitioner to submit the DSM expense during true-up for approval.

Table 97: DSM expenses (Rs. Cr.) as approved by the Commission for FY 2023-24.

Particulars	MYT	Petition	Approved
DSM Expenses	-	0.60	-

Revenue from Sale of Power

Petitioner's Submission

- 7.55 The Petitioner has projected the revenue from Sale of power based on category wise energy sales and tariff issues by the Commission on November 24, 2022. While computing the revenue, the Petitioner has considered the impact of changes in rebate clauses. The expected revenue from sale of power for FY 2023-24 is given below:

Table 98: Revenue (Rs. Crore) as submitted by the Commission for FY 2023-34.

Particulars	Petition
Revenue	539.15

Commission's Analysis

- 7.56 The Commission has scrutinized the submission made by the Petitioner and approves the revenue provisionally as submitted below subject to true up based on actuals.



Table 99: Revenue (Rs. Crore) as approved by the Commission for FY 2023-24.

Particulars	Petition	Approved
Revenue	539.15	539.15

Summary of Annual Revenue Requirement and Revenue Gap/(Surplus)

Petitioner's Submission

7.57 The Petitioner has projected a Revenue Gap of Rs 30.52 Crore for FY 2023-24 based on projection for FY 2023-24.

Commission's Analysis

7.58 On consideration of the submission and details furnished by the Petitioner, the Commission approves the ARR and Gap/(Surplus) for FY 2022-23 which is summarized below:

Table 100: Summary of ARR (Rs. Cr.) as approved by the Commission for FY 2023-24.

Particulars	MYT	Petition	Approved
Power Purchase Cost	382.44	501.04	482.90
O&M Expenses	33.32	35.84	30.89
Depreciation	10.90	8.87	8.55
Interest and Finance Charges	8.31	4.64	5.27
Interest on Consumer Security Deposit	6.89	6.70	8.96
Interest on Working Capital	0.00	0.00	-
Return on Equity	15.62	12.18	12.40
DSM Expenses		0.6	-
Less: Non-Tariff Income	0.20	0.20	0.20
Annual Revenue Requirement	457.27	569.67	548.77
Revenue from Sale of Power	0.00	539.15	547.29
Revenue Gap/(Surplus)	457.27	30.52	1.48

7.59 The Commission has approved the treatment of the Gap/(Surplus) in **Chapter 8** of this Order.



Chapter 8: REVENUE GAP AND ITS TREATMENT

Revenue Gap/(Surplus)

Petitioner's Submission

- 8.1 The Petitioner has estimated the cumulative Revenue Gap of Rs. 15.90 Crore till FY 2020-21.
- 8.2 The Standalone Revenue Gap/Surplus for FY 2021-22(True-up), FY 2022-23 (APR) and FY 2023-24 (ARR) at existing tariff comes out to be Rs (2.20) Cr, and Rs 36.41 Cr., Rs 30.52 Cr. respectively. While computing the revenues after 01.12.2022, tariff which is going to be effective from 01.12.2022 has been considered.
- 8.3 The cumulative revenue gap/ (surplus) till FY 2023-24 as per the methodology adopted by the Hon'ble Commission is presented in the table below:

Table 101: Cumulative Revenue Gap till FY 2023-24 as submitted by the Petitioner (Rs. Crore)

Particulars	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24
Opening Revenue Gap/(Surplus) as on 1 st April of FY	20.45	7.52	(8.70)	(5.81)	13.27	15.90	15.04	55.19
Revenue Gap/(Surplus) created during the year	(12.15)	(15.26)	3.72	18.64	1.03	(2.40)	38.42	30.52
Rate of Interest	12.80 %	12.60 %	12.20 %	12.55 %	11.65 %	10.50 %	11.20 %	11.20 %
Carrying Cost on Opening Gap/(Surplus)	-	-	(1.06)	(0.73)	1.55	1.67	1.69	6.18
Carrying Cost on Gap/(Surplus) during the FY	(0.78)	(0.96)	0.23	1.17	0.06	0.06	2.04	1.71
Total Gap/(Surplus) including Carrying Cost	7.52	(8.70)	(5.81)	13.27	15.90	15.04	55.19	93.59

Commission's Analysis

- 8.4 The Commission has considered the Revenue Gap of Rs. 10.31 Crore till Truing up for FY 2020-21 as approved in Tariff Order dated September 29, 2023.

True-up for FY 2021-22, APR for FY 2022-23, & ARR & Tariff for FY 2023-24

8.5 Based on the approved value of Truing up for FY 2021-22, and APR for FY 2022-23 the cumulative Revenue Gap/(Surplus) approved by the Commission till FY 2022-23 is shown below:

Table 102: Cumulative Gap/(Surplus) (in Rs. Crore) as approved by the Commission till FY 2022-23.

Particulars	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23
Opening Gap/(Surplus)	10.31	(3.52)
Revenue Gap/(Surplus) during FY	(14.17)	10.75
Rate of Carrying Cost (%)	10.50%	11.20%
Carrying Cost on Opening Revenue Gap/(Surplus)	1.08	(0.39)
Carrying Cost on Revenue Gap/(Surplus) during FY	(0.74)	0.60
Closing Revenue Gap/(Surplus)	(3.52)	7.44

8.6 Further, taking into account the Trued-up value for FY 2021-22, APR for FY 2022-23 and Revenue surplus for FY 2023-24, the Commission hereby approves the Cumulative closing gap for FY 2023-24 as shown below:

Table 103: Cumulative Gap/(Surplus) (in Rs Crore) as approved by the Commission for FY 2023-24.

Particulars	Approved
Opening Gap/(Surplus) FY 2022-23	7.44
Revenue Gap/(Surplus) during FY FY 2023-24	1.48
Rate of Carrying Cost (%)	11.20%
Carrying Cost on Opening Revenue Gap/(Surplus)	0.83
Carrying Cost on Revenue Gap/(Surplus) during FY 2023-24	0.08
Closing Revenue Gap/(Surplus)	9.83

8.7 The Commission observed that Cumulative Revenue Gap till 2023-24 stands at Rs (9.85) Crore.

8.8 The Commission in this order has approved a net Gap from recovery of tariff up to FY 2023-24. Accordingly, the Commission hike the tariff as detailed in Chapter- 10,11.

8.9 The Gap/(Surplus) approved in this Order for FY 2021-22 will be passed-on to the beneficiary while carrying out the Annual Revenue Requirement for the subsequent year.



Chapter 9: OPEN ACCESS CHARGES

9.1 As per Clause 2.2 of the Tariff Regulations, 2020, the Commission shall determine wheeling tariff, cross-subsidy surcharge, additional surcharge and other Open Access (OA) related charges. The relevant extract of the Regulations has been reproduced below:

“2.2

..... Provided further that where any category of consumer has been permitted open access under Section 42 of the Act, the Commission shall determine the wheeling tariff, cross-subsidy surcharge, additional surcharge and other open access related charges in accordance with these Regulations and JSERC (Intra State Open Access) Regulations, 2016, as amended from time to time;”

9.2 As per the Jharkhand State Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions for Intra-State Open Access) Regulations, 2016, the OA charges includes Wheeling Charges, Wheeling Losses, Cross Subsidy Surcharge, and Additional Surcharge.

9.3 The Petitioner has submitted its proposal for the determination of Wheeling Charge, Cross Subsidy Surcharge and Additional Surcharge for FY 2023-24. The following chapter summarize the Petitioner’s submission and Commission’s analysis thereof:

Wheeling Charges

Petitioner’s Submission

9.4 The Petitioner has submitted that it has considered the allocation ratio for Wheeling and Retail Supply business in accordance with Clause 6.8 of the Tariff Regulations, 2020. Accordingly, the allocation for wire and supply business for each ARR component for FY 2023-24 is reproduced below:



Table 104: Segregation of ARR and Wheeling Charges as submitted by the Petitioner for FY 2023-24.

Particulars	Retail ARR (%)	Wheeling ARR (%)	Revised Projections of Retail ARR for FY 2023-24 (Rs. Cr.)	Revised Projections of Wheeling ARR for FY 2023-24 (Rs. Cr.)
Power Purchase Cost	100%	0%	501.04	-
O&M Expenses				
Employee Expenses	40%	60%	7.07	10.60
A&G Expenses	50%	50%	3.07	3.07
R&M Expenses	10%	90%	1.20	10.81
Depreciation	10%	90%	0.89	7.98
Interest on Long Term Loan	10%	90%	0.46	4.18
Interest on Working Capital Loan	90%	10%	-	-
Interest on Consumer Security Deposit	100%	0%	6.70	-
Return on Equity	10%	90%	1.22	10.96
CGRF Expenses	50%	50%	-	-
DSM Expenses	50%	50%	0.60	
Total Expenditure			522.25	47.62
Less: Non-Tariff Income	90%	10%	0.18	0.02
Aggregate Revenue Requirement			522.07	47.60

Commission Analysis

9.5 According to Clause 6.5 to Clause 6.8 of the Tariff Regulations, 2020, the Petitioner is required to segregate the accounts of the Licensed Business into Wheeling Business and Retail Supply Business. In absence of segregated accounts, the Petitioner is required to submit an allocation statement duly approved by the Board of Directors accompanied with an explanation of the basis and methodology used for segregation. The relevant extract of the Regulations has been reproduced hereunder:

“6.5 The Licensee shall segregate the accounts of the Licensed Business into Wheeling Business and Retail Supply Business.

6.6 The ARR for Wheeling Business shall be used to determine Wheeling



Tariff and the ARR for Retail Supply Business shall be used to determine Retail Supply Tariff.

6.7 For such period until accounts are segregated, the Licensee shall prepare an Allocation Statement to apportion costs and revenues to respective business. The Allocation Statement, approved by the Board of Directors of the Licensee, shall be accompanied with an explanation of the basis and methodology used for segregation, which should be consistent over the Control Period.

6.8 In case clear and reasoned methodology for allocation is not submitted by the Distribution Licensee, the Commission may consider the segregation as approved for the previous Control Period as specified below or may decide on the manner in which such allocation can be done;”

9.6 The segregation of ARR into Wires and Supply Business as approved by the Commission for FY 2023-24 is shown below:

Table 105: Segregation of ARR and Wheeling Charges as approved by the Commission for FY 2023-24.

Particulars	Share of Retail Business (%)	Share of wheeling Business (%)	ARR (Rs Cr.)	Retail Business ARR (Rs. Cr.)	Wheeling Business ARR (Rs. Cr.)
Power Purchase Cost	100%	0%	482.90	482.90	-
Employee Expenses	40%	60%	14.61	5.84	8.76
A&G Expenses	50%	50%	3.10	1.55	1.55
R&M Expenses	10%	90%	12.40	1.24	11.16
Petition Filing Charges & CGRF Expenses	50%	50%	0.78	0.39	0.39
Interest on Loan	10%	90%	5.27	0.53	4.74
Interest on Working Capital	90%	10%	-	-	-
Financing Cost of DPS FY 2020-21	90%	10%	-	-	-
Interest on Security Deposit	100%	0%	8.96	8.96	-
Depreciation	10%	90%	8.55	0.85	7.69
Return on Equity	10%	90%	12.40	1.24	11.16
Gross Aggregate Revenue			-	503.51	45.45



Particulars	Share of Retail Business (%)	Share of wheeling Business (%)	ARR (Rs Cr.)	Retail Business ARR (Rs. Cr.)	Wheeling Business ARR (Rs. Cr.)
Requirement					
Less: Non-Tariff Income	90%	10%	0.20	0.18	0.02
Aggregate Revenue Requirement			549.17	503.33	45.43

9.7 In the absence of asset register, to estimate the ratio of fixed assets at various voltage levels, the Commission has considered the network details of the Petitioner as submitted along with Petition. The 132 kV asset and common assets are distributed among the other voltage level assets based on the estimated sales for FY 2023-24.

Table 106: Segregation of ARR and Wheeling Charges for FY 2023-24 as approved by the Commission

Voltage Level	Asset Segregation	Asset Segregation (%)	Segregation of ARR	Sale (%)
LT	39.57	12.25%	5.57	7.13%
HT (upto 11kV)	101.57	31.45%	14.29	27.50%
HT (above 11kV)	181.80	56.29%	25.58	65.38%
Total	322.94		45.43	

9.8 Based on the above, the Voltage-wise Wheeling Charges for FY 2023-24 as approved by the Commission has been tabulated below:

Table 107: Cost as approved by the Commission for FY 2023-24.

Voltage level	Voltage-wise ARR Allocation	Cost on the basis of energy sales		
		LT	HT (upto 11kV)	HT (above 11kV)
LT	5.57	5.57		
HT (upto 11kV)	14.29	2.94	11.35	
HT (above 11kV)	25.58	1.82	7.03	16.72
Total	45.43	10.33	18.38	16.72

Table 108: Wheeling Tariff as approved by the Commission for FY 2023-24.



Voltage Level	ARR (Rs. Cr.)	Sales (MUs)	Wheeling Tariff (Rs./kWh)
LT	10.33	68.79	1.50
HT (upto 11kV)	18.38	265.34	0.69
HT (above 11kV)	16.72	630.87	0.27
Total	45.43	965.00	

Cross Subsidy Surcharge

9.9 The Petitioner has determined the Cross-Subsidy Surcharge as per the methodology outlined in National Tariff Policy 2016. The methodology keeps the interest of distribution companies as well as consumers in mind while determining a mathematical formula, thus ensuring competition in electricity through open access which is not constrained.

“10.62 The surcharge payable by consumers opting for open access on the network of the Licensee will be determined by the Commission as per the following formula:

$$S = T - [C / (1 - (L / 100))] + D + R]$$

Where,

S is the surcharge;

T is the Tariff payable by the relevant category of consumers, 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;

D is the aggregate of transmission, distribution and wheeling charge applicable to the relevant voltage level;

L is the aggregate of transmission, distribution and commercial losses, expressed as a percentage applicable to the relevant voltage level;

R is the per unit cost of carrying regulatory assets:

Provided that the surcharge shall not exceed 20% of the tariff applicable to the category of the consumers seeking open access.”



9.10 In accordance with the above formula and methodology adopted by Hon'ble Commission in previous tariff order, CSS for consumers connected to TSL is calculated as per table below based on proposed tariffs:

Table 109: Cross Subsidy Surcharges as submitted by the Petitioner for FY 2023-24

Consumer Categories	Voltage Level	T-Tariff Payable ABR (Rs/kWh)	C-Power Purchase Cost (Rs/kWh)	L-System losses for applicable voltage (%)	D-Wheeling Charges (Rs/kWh)	R- per unit cost of carrying Regulatory assets	Cross Subsidy Surcharge (Rs/kWh)
Domestic	LT	3.34	5.03	12.50%	1.57	0.039	-
Commercial	LT	4.55	5.03	12.50%	1.57	0.039	-
Industrial-HTIS	11 KV HT	6.21	5.03	3.30%	0.73	0.039	0.41
	33 KV HT	5.52	5.03	2.50%	0.28	0.039	0.17
	132 KV HT	5.52	5.03	2.00%	0.28	0.039	0.17
LTIS	LT	6.54	5.03	12.50%	1.57	0.039	-

Commission Analysis

9.11 As per Clause 21.5 of the Jharkhand State Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions for Intra-State Open Access) Regulations, 2016:

“The Cross-subsidy surcharge shall be determined by the Commission in accordance with the principles and formula stipulated in the National Tariff Policy and shall be leviable at the rate as determined by the Commission from time to time.”

9.12 The Commission has considered the JSERC (Terms and Conditions for Intra-State Open Access) Regulations, 2016, Tariff, and clause 10.62 JSERC Distribution Tariff Regulation 2020 while approving the Cross-Subsidy Surcharge (CSS). The Commission has also taken into account that the CSS shall not exceed 20% of the tariff applicable to the category of the consumers seeking Open Access.

9.13 Weighted average purchase cost for CSS computation works out to Rs 4.61 per unit by considering the Power Purchase Cost of Rs. 453.07 Crore and Power Purchase Quantum of 981.74 MU as approved by the Commission for FY 2023.24.



9.14 The Tariff Policy suggests that the surcharge shall not exceed 20% of the tariff applicable to the category of the consumers seeking Open Access. Accordingly, the CSS approved by the Commission for FY 2023-24 is as follows:

Table 110: Cross Subsidy Surcharges as approved by the Commission for FY 2023-24

Consumer Categories	Voltage Level	T-Tariff Payable ABR (Rs/kWh)	C-Power Purchase Cost (Rs/kWh)	L-System losses for applicable voltage (%)	D-Wheeling Charges (Rs/kWh)	R- per unit cost of carrying Regulatory assets	Cross Subsidy Surcharge (Rs/kWh)
Domestic	LT	3.34	4.85	12.50%	1.50	0.01	
Commercial	LT	4.55	4.85	12.50%	1.50	0.01	
Industrial-HTIS	11 KV HT	6.21	4.85	3.30%	0.69	0.01	0.66
	33 KV HT	5.52	4.85	2.50%	0.27	0.01	0.39
	132 KV HT	5.52	4.85	2.00%	0.27	0.01	0.39
LTIS	LT	6.54	4.85	12.50%	1.50	0.01	

Additional Surcharges

Petitioner’s Submission

9.15 The Petitioner has submitted that Section 8.5 of the Tariff Policy 2016 deals with applicability of Additional Surcharge to be paid by OA consumers, as reproduced below:

“8.5.4 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. The fixed costs related to network assets would be recovered through wheeling charges.”

9.16 The Petitioner has requested for determination of Additional Surcharge on case-to-case basis and requested permission to approach the Commission for the same at appropriate time within the given provisions of applicable Regulations.



Commission Analysis

9.17 After Scrutinizing the plea of the Petitioner, the Commission has not approved any Additional Surcharge and directs the Petitioner to approach this Commission separately in this matter, if required.

Regulatory Surcharge for Open Access Consumers

Petitioner’s Submission

9.18 The Petitioner has submitted that a Regulatory Asset Surcharge ought to be levied on OA consumers to protect the interest of other consumers who shall continue to take power from the Licensee.

9.19 Petitioner has estimated a cumulative Gap of Rs 56.08 Cr. at the end of FY 2022-23. With the proposed tariff a surplus of Rs 0.98 Cr. is expected to be generated which will be used for liquidation of Regulatory Asset (Cumulative Revenue Gap). Therefore, Category wise Regulatory Asset surcharge has been proposed considering liquidation of Regulatory Assets of Rs. 56.08 Cr during FY 2023-24. Category Wise Regulatory Asset Surcharge is given in the Table below.

Table 111: Regulatory Asset Surcharge as Submitted by the Petitioner for FY 2023-24

Consumer Categories	Energy Charges for FY 2023-24 (Rs. Cr.) at proposed tariff	% of Total	Regulatory Charge (Rs. Cr.) liquidation allocation for FY2023-24	Sales MU	Regulatory Asset Surcharge (Rs/kWhr)	Regulatory Asset Surcharge / kVAH
Domestic	25.56	4%	2.24	51.72	0.43	0.51
Commercial	8.68	1%	0.76	14.10	0.54	0.64
Industrial- HTS 11 KV	177.73	28%	15.60	249.21	0.63	0.74
Industrial- HTS 33 KV	404.61	64%	35.51	630.87	0.56	0.66
LTIS	12.14	2%	1.07	19.10	0.56	0.66
Total	628.72		55.19	965.00	0.57	0.67

Commission Analysis

9.20 After Scrutinizing the plea of the Petitioner, the Commission has not approved any Regulatory Asset Surcharge and directs the Petitioner to approach this Commission separately in this matter, if required.



Chapter 10: APPROVED RETAIL TARIFF FOR FY 2023-24

Petitioner Submission

10.1 The Summary of Tariff proposed by the Petitioner is provided below:

Table 112: Summary of Tariff Proposed by the Petitioner for FY 2023-24

Consumer Category	Existing Tariff				Proposed Tariff			
	Fixed Charges		Energy Charges		Fixed Charges		Energy Charges	
	Units	Rate	Units	Rate	Units	Rate	Units	Rate
DOMESTIC SERVICE								
DS LT								
LT Rural	Rs./Conn/month	20	Rs./kWh	2.70	Rs./Conn/month	50	Rs./kWh	3.25
LT Urban	Rs./Conn/month	75	Rs./kWh	3.25	Rs./Conn/month	200	Rs./kWh	4.65
DS HT	Rs./kVA/month	75	Rs./kVAh	3.00	Rs./kVA/month	100	Rs./kVAh	4.40
IRRIGATION & AGRICULTURE SERVICE (IAS)	Rs./HP/month	20	Rs./kWh	3.90	Rs./HP/month	25	Rs./kVAh	4.65
COMMERCIAL SERVICES (CS)								
CS Rural	Rs/kW/month	30	Rs./kWh	2.75	Rs/kW/month	100	Rs./kWh	4.00
CS Urban	Rs/kW/month	150	Rs./kWh	4.10	Rs/kW/month	150	Rs./kWh	4.90
INDUSTRIAL SERVICES								
Low Tension Industrial Service	Rs./kVA/month	150	Rs./kVAh	4.30	Rs./kVA/month	150	Rs./kVAh	5.60
High Tension Service	Rs./kVA/month	310	Rs./kVAh	4.70	Rs./kVA/month	350	Rs./kVAh	5.60
INSTITUTIONAL SERVICES								
Street Light	Rs./kW/month	50	Rs./kWh	5.25	Rs./kW/month	60	Rs./kWh	5.50
Railway Traction Services, Military Engineering Services and Other Distribution Licensees	Rs./kVA/month	160	Rs./kVAh	4.25	Rs./kVA/month	190	Rs./kVAh	4.80



Commission Analysis

10.2 Based on the above discussions, the summary of Tariff approved by the Commission for FY 2023-24 is as below:

Table 113: Summary of Approved Tariff by the Commission for FY 2023-24

Consumer Category	Existing Tariff				Approved Tariff			
	Fixed Charges		Energy Charges		Fixed Charges		Energy Charges	
	Units	Rate	Units	Rate	Units	Rate	Units	Rate
DOMESTIC SERVICE								
DS LT								
LT Rural	Rs./Conn/month	20	Rs./kWh	2.70	Rs./Conn/month	40	Rs./kWh	3.00
LT Urban	Rs./Conn/month	75	Rs./kWh	3.25	Rs./Conn/month	75	Rs./kWh	3.25
DS HT	Rs./kVA/month	75	Rs./kVAh	3.00	Rs./kVA/month	75	Rs./kVAh	3.10
IRRIGATION & AGRICULTURE SERVICE (IAS)	Rs./HP/month	20	Rs./kWh	3.90	Rs./HP/month	20	Rs./kWh	3.90
COMMERCIAL SERVICES (CS)								
CS Rural	Rs/kW/month	30	Rs./kWh	2.75	Rs/kW/month	75	Rs./kWh	3.00
CS Urban	Rs/kW/month	150	Rs./kWh	4.10	Rs/kW/month	150	Rs./kWh	4.15
INDUSTRIAL SERVICES								
Low Tension Industrial Service	Rs./kVA/month	150	Rs./kVAh	4.30	Rs./kVA/month	150	Rs./kVAh	4.50
High Tension Service	Rs./kVA/month	310	Rs./kVAh	4.70	Rs./kVA/month	350	Rs./kVAh	4.90
INSTITUTIONAL SERVICES								
Street Light	Rs./kW/month	50	Rs./kWh	5.25	Rs./kW/month	60	Rs./kWh	5.25
Railway Traction Services, Military Engineering Services and Other Distribution Licensees	Rs./kVA/month	160	Rs./kVAh	4.25	Rs./kVA/month	190	Rs./kVAh	4.80



Chapter 11: SCHEDULE OF CHARGES FOR FY 2023-24

Petitioner Submission

11.1 The Petitioner has proposed no change in the Schedule for Miscellaneous Charges except Disconnection and Reconnection charges, and one new service is proposed for shutdown on customer request as shown below:

Table 114: Miscellaneous Charges as proposed by the Petitioner for FY 2023-24

No	Purpose	Existing Charges	Proposed Charges	Manner in which payment will be realized
1	Application fee			
	LT categories	100	No change	Payable with Energy Bill
	HT Connection	500	No Change	
2	Revision of Estimate on Consumer Request based on Revision in Original Application			
	LT Categories	100	No Change	Payable with demand note
	HT Connection	500	No Change	
3	Testing of consumers Installation ⁽¹⁾			
	LT Supply	100	No change	Payable with energy bill
	HT Supply	500	No Change	
4	Meter test when accuracy disputed by consumer ⁽²⁾			
	Single/ Three Phase	100	505	Payable with request for testing
	Trivector/Special Type Meter, HT, EHT Metering Equipment	1000	1500	
5	Removing/Refixing of meter/ Changing of meter/meter equipment/fixing of sub meter on the request of the customer/fixing of sub meter/ Resealing of Meter when meter seals are found broken.			
	Single / Three Phase	200	No Change	Payable with energy bill
	Trivector/Special type meter/ HT / EHT Neter/Metering equipment	1000	No Change	
6	Replacement of meter card, if	100	No Change	Payable with Energy Bill



No	Purpose	Existing Charges	Proposed Charges	Manner in which payment will be realized
	lost or damaged by Consumer			
7	Fuse call- Replacement / RCBO Tripping Call- Replacement.			
	Consumer fuse/ RCBO attending	100	100	Payable with energy bill
8	Disconnection / Reconnection			
	LT Connection	200		Payable in advance along with the consumer request.
	HT Connection	1500		
9	Replacement of Burnt Meter/ MCCB/ RCBO/ Catenary/Switches or any other items	Cost of meter or other items related	No change	Payable with Energy Bill
10	Security Deposit	As per JSERC (Electricity Supply Code) Regulations, 2015 as amended from time to time		
11	Transformer Rent ⁽³⁾			
	Up to 200 kVA	5500/Month	No Change	Payable with energy bill
	Above 200 kVA	7500/Month	No Change	
12	Shutdown on Consumer Request –			
	LT Connection	NA	200	Payable with energy bill; Considering visit twice per shutdown request (Power disconnection & reconnection)
	LT Industrial	NA	1000	
	HT Industrial	NA	2000	

- (1) First test & Inspection free of charge, but should any further test and inspection be necessitated by faults in the installation or by not compliance with the conditions of supply for each extra test or inspection.
- (2) If the meter is found defective within the meaning of the Indian Electricity Rules 1956, no charge shall be levied. If it is proved to be correct within the permissible limits laid down in the Rules, the amount will be charged in the next energy bill.
- (3) Applicable for 6-month duration from the date of taking the transformer on rent, thereafter monthly escalation of 10% would be applicable.

Commission Analysis

11.2 The Commission has analyzed the various aspects of these charges and the Schedule of Miscellaneous Charges applicable to other Distribution Licensee in the State of Jharkhand. The Commission observes that the Schedule of Miscellaneous Charges are already specified in the JSERC (Electricity Supply Code) Regulations, 2015, as amended from time to time. However, since the Commission has approved the Miscellaneous Charges in the Tariff Order dated November 24, 2022, the Commission



has not approved any change in Miscellaneous Charges in this Order as reiterated in **Chapter 12** of this Order and any changes in the Charges shall be revised in the amendment of the Supply Code Regulations.



Chapter 12: TARIFF SCHEDULE

TARIFF APPLICABLE FROM 01.10.2023

Consumer Tariff

Ceiling Tariff

The Tariffs approved below are Ceiling Tariffs and the Licensees are at the liberty to Supply at lower and more competitive rates based on the requirement of the Consumers. However, this reduced recovery shall be attributable to the Licensee and shall not be recoverable in the ARR.

Domestic Service- Rural and Urban

Applicability:

This schedule shall apply to private residential premises for domestic use for household electric appliances such as Radios, Fans, Televisions, Desert Coolers, Air Conditioner, etc., including motor pumps for lifting water for domestic purposes and other household electrical appliances not covered under any other schedule.

This rate is also applicable for supply to religious institutions such as Temples, Gurudwaras, Mosques, Church, Burial/Crematorium grounds, Rural Drinking Water Schemes and other recognized charitable institutions, where no rental/fees are charged for the energy needs and for its products and services.

This rate is also applicable for all consumers with contracted demand of up to 5 kW mixed, commercial, industrial, educational institutions, drinking water schemes or for any other purpose, except streetlight connections and agriculture/allied connections

Category of Services:

Domestic Service-Rural areas not covered by Nagar Nigam, Nagar Parishad and Nagar Panchayat.

Domestic Service -Urban: areas covered by Nagar Nigam, Nagar Parishad and Nagar Panchayat.



Service Character:

(i) For Rural: AC, 50 Cycles, Single Phase at 230 Volts, Three Phase at 400 Volts.

(ii) For Urban: AC, 50 Cycles, Single Phase at 230 Volts, Three Phase at 400 Volt

Tariff:

Category	Fixed Charge		Energy Charge	
	Unit	Rate	Unit	Rate
LT-Rural	Rs./Conn./month	40	Rs./kWh	3.00
LT-Urban	Rs./Conn./month	75	Rs./kWh	3.25

Delayed Payment Surcharge: In accordance with **Clause III: Delayed Payment Surcharge** of Terms & Conditions of Supply as provided in **Chapter 13** of this Tariff Order.

Rebate for Prompt Payment: In accordance with **Clause VIII: Prompt Payment Rebate** of Terms & Conditions of Supply as provided in **Chapter 13** of this Tariff Order



Domestic Service- HT

Applicability:

This schedule shall apply to private residential premises for domestic use for household electric appliances such as Radios, Fans, Televisions, Desert Coolers, Air Conditioner, etc., and including motor pumps for lifting water for domestic purposes and other household electrical appliances not covered under any other schedule.

Category of Services:

Domestic Service- HT: This Schedule shall apply for domestic connection in Housing Colonies/ Housing Complex/Houses of multi storied buildings purely for residential use for single point metered supply, with power supply at 6.6 kV, 33kV or 11kV voltage level. DS-HT consumers, who supply power to individual households, the average per unit charges billed to an individual consumer shall not exceed 105% of average per unit cost paid to the Petitioner. This additional 5% allowed reflects the internal distribution losses in housing complex and administrative and distribution costs.

Service Character:

For HT: AC, 50 Cycles, at 11 kV or 33 kV

Tariff:

Category	Fixed Charge		Energy Charge	
	Unit	Rate	Unit	Rate
DS-HT	Rs./kVA/month	75	Rs./kVAh	3.10

Billing Demand: The Billing Demand shall be the Maximum Demand recorded during the month or 75% of Contract Demand, whichever is higher. The penalty on exceeding Billing Demand will be applicable in accordance with **Clause I: Penalty for exceeding Billing/Contract Demand** of Terms & Conditions of Supply as provided in **Chapter 13** of this Tariff Order.

Delayed Payment Surcharge: In accordance with **Clause III: Delayed Payment Surcharge** of Terms & Conditions of Supply as provided in **Chapter 13** of this



Tariff Order.

Rebate for Prompt Payment: In accordance with **Clause VIII: Prompt Payment Rebate** of Terms & Conditions of Supply as provided in **Chapter 13** of this Tariff Order.



Irrigation & Agriculture Service (IAS)

Applicability:

This schedule shall apply to all consumers for use of electrical energy for Agriculture purposes including tube wells and processing of the agricultural produce, confined to Chaff-Cutter, Thresher, Cane crusher and Rice-Hauler, when operated by the agriculturist in the field or farm and does not include Rice mills, Flour mills, Oil mills, Dal mills.

Service Character:

AC 50 Cycles, Single Phase at 230 Volts/Three Phase at 400 Volts

Tariff:

Category	Fixed Charge		Energy Charge	
	Unit	Rate	Unit	Rate
IAS	Rs./HP/month	20.00	Rs./kWh	3.90

Delayed Payment Surcharge: In accordance with **Clause III: Delayed Payment Surcharge** of Terms & Conditions of Supply as provided in **Chapter 13** of this Tariff Order.

Rebate for Prompt Payment: In accordance with **Clause VIII: Prompt Payment Rebate** of Terms & Conditions of Supply as provided in **Chapter 13** of this Tariff Order



Commercial Service:

Applicability:

This schedule shall apply to all consumers, using electrical energy for light, fan and power loads for non-domestic purposes like shops, hospitals (govt. or private), nursing homes, clinics, dispensaries, restaurants, hotels, clubs, guest houses, marriage houses, public halls, show rooms, workshops, central air-conditioning units, offices (govt. or private), commercial establishments, cinemas, X-ray plants, schools and colleges (govt. or private), boarding/ lodging houses, libraries (govt. or private), research institutes (govt. or private), railway stations, fuel-oil stations, service stations (including vehicle service stations), All India Radio / T.V. installations, printing presses, commercial trusts/societies, Museums, poultry farms, banks, theatres, common facilities in multi-storied commercial office/buildings, Dharmshalas, public Electric Vehicles Charging stations and such other installations not covered under any other tariff schedule whose contracted demand is greater than 5 kW and less than or equal to 100 kVA (or equivalent in terms of HP or kW). The equivalent HP for 100 kVA shall be 114 HP and the equivalent kW for 100 kVA shall be 85 kW.

This schedule shall also be applicable to 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 whose Connected Load/Contracted Demand is greater than 5 kW and less than or equal to 100 kVA (or equivalent in terms of HP or kW). The equivalent HP for 100 kVA shall be 114 HP and the equivalent kW for 100 kVA shall be 85 kW.

Category of Services:

Commercial Service-Rural: Areas not covered by area indicated for Commercial Service Urban.

Commercial Service-Urban: Areas covered by Nagar Nigam, Nagar Parishad, Nagar Panchayat.



Service Character:

Rural: AC 50 Cycles, Single phase at 230 Volts or Three Phase at 400 Volts.
 Urban: AC 50 Cycles, Single phase at 230 Volts or Three Phase at 400 Volts.

Tariff:

Category	Fixed Charge		Energy Charge	
	Unit	Rate	Unit	Rate
CS- Rural	Rs./kW/month	75	Rs./kWh	3.00
CS- Urban	Rs./kW/month	150	Rs./kWh	4.15

Billing Demand: The Billing Demand shall be the Maximum Demand recorded during the month or 50% of Contract Demand, whichever is higher. The penalty on exceeding Contract Demand will be applicable in accordance with **Clause I: Penalty for exceeding**

Billing/Contract Demand of Terms & Conditions of Supply as provided in **Chapter 13** of this Tariff Order. In case Recorded Demand is more than 100 kVA/85 kW for any month for more than three instances within a Financial Year, the average of the Maximum Demand recorded during such instances shall be treated as the new Contract Demand for the purpose of billing of future months and the consumer will have to get into a new Agreement under the HTS category.

Delayed Payment Surcharge: In accordance with **Clause III: Delayed Payment Surcharge** of Terms & Conditions of Supply as provided in **Chapter 13** of this Tariff Order.

Installation of Shunt Capacitors: In accordance with **Clause VI: Installation of Shunt Capacitors** of Terms & Conditions of Supply as provided in **Chapter 13** of this Tariff Order.

Rebate for Prompt Payment: In accordance with **Clause VIII: Prompt Payment Rebate** of Terms & Conditions of Supply as provided in **Chapter 13** of this Tariff Order.



Low Tension Industrial Service:

Applicability:

Low Tension Industrial Service (LTIS): This schedule shall apply to all industrial units having a contracted load more than 5 kW and less than or equal to 100 kVA (or equivalent in terms of HP or kW). The equivalent HP for 100 kVA shall be 114 HP and the equivalent kW for 100 kVA shall be 85 kW.

Service Character:

Low Tension Industrial Service (LTIS): AC, 50 Cycles, Single Phase supply at 230 Volts or Three Phase Supply at 400 Volts.

Tariff:

Category	Fixed Charge		Energy Charge	
	Unit	Rate	Unit	Rate
LTIS	Rs./kVA/month	150.00	Rs./kVAh	4.15

Billing Demand: The Billing Demand shall be the Maximum Demand recorded during the month or 50% of Contract Demand, whichever is higher. The penalty on exceeding Contract Demand will be applicable in accordance with **Clause I: Penalty for exceeding Billing/Contract Demand** of Terms & Conditions of Supply as provided in **Chapter 13** of this Tariff Order. In case Recorded Demand is more than 100 kVA/85 kW for any month for more than three instances within a Financial Year, the average of the Maximum Demand recorded during such instances shall be treated as the new Contract Demand for the purpose of billing of future months and the consumer will have to get into a new Agreement under the HTS category.

Delayed Payment Surcharge: In accordance with **Clause III: Delayed Payment Surcharge** of Terms & Conditions of Supply as provided in **Chapter 13** of this Tariff Order.

Installation of Shunt Capacitors: In accordance with **Clause VI: Installation of Shunt Capacitors** of Terms & Conditions of Supply as provided in **Chapter 13** of this Tariff Order.



Rebate for Prompt Payment: In accordance with **Clause VIII: Prompt Payment Rebate** of Terms & Conditions of Supply as provided in **Chapter 13** of this Tariff Order.



HT Service:

Applicability:

High Tension Service (HTS): All the consumers drawing power at voltage level at 6.6 kV and above except Domestic-HT and HT- Institutional Consumers.

Service Character:

High Tension Service (HTS): 50 Cycles, Three Phase at 6.6 kV/11 kV/33 kV/132 kV/220 kV/400 kV.

Tariff

Category	Fixed Charge		Energy Charge	
	Unit	Rate	Unit	Rate
HTS	Rs./kVA/month	350	Rs./kVAh	4.90

Billing Demand: The Billing Demand shall be the Maximum Demand recorded during the month or 75% of Contract Demand, whichever is higher. The penalty on exceeding Contract Demand will be applicable in accordance with **Clause I: Penalty for exceeding Billing/Contract Demand** of Terms & Conditions of Supply as provided in **Chapter 13** of this Tariff Order.

Load Factor Rebate: In accordance with **Clause V: Load Factor Rebate** of Terms & Conditions of Supply as provided in **Chapter 13** of this Tariff Order.

Voltage Rebate: In accordance with **Clause IV: Voltage Rebate** of Terms & Conditions of Supply as provided in **Chapter 13** of this Tariff Order.

Delayed Payment Surcharge: In accordance with **Clause III: Delayed Payment Surcharge** of Terms & Conditions of Supply as provided in **Chapter 13** of this Tariff Order.

Rebate for Prompt Payment: In accordance with **Clause VIII: Prompt Payment Rebate** of Terms & Conditions of Supply as provided in **Chapter 13** of this Tariff Order.

TOD Tariff: In accordance with **Clause VII: ToD Tariff** of Terms & Conditions of Supply as provided in **Chapter 13** of this Tariff Order.



Street Light:

This tariff schedule shall apply for use of Street Lighting system.

Applicability:

Street Light Service (SS): This tariff schedule shall apply for use of Street Lighting system, including single system in corporation, municipality, Notified Area Committee, panchayats, etc., and also in areas not covered by municipalities and Notified Area Committee provided the number of lamps served from a point of supply is not less than 5

Service Character:

Street Light Service (SS): AC, 50 cycles, Single phase at 230 Volts or Three phase at 400 Volts

Tariff:

Category	Fixed Charge		Energy Charge	
	Unit	Rate	Unit	Rate
Street Light	Rs./kW/month	60	Rs./kWh	5.25

Delayed Payment Surcharge: In accordance with **Clause III: Delayed Payment Surcharge** of Terms & Conditions of Supply as provided in **Chapter 13** of this Tariff Order.

Rebate for Prompt Payment: In accordance with **Clause VIII: Prompt Payment Rebate** of Terms & Conditions of Supply as provided in **Chapter 13** of this Tariff Order.



HT Institutional Service:

This tariff schedule shall apply for use of Railway Traction, Military Engineering Services and Other Distribution Licensees.

Applicability:

Railway Traction (RTS) and Military Engineering Services (MES): This tariff schedule shall apply for use of railway traction and Military Engineering Services (MES) for a mixed load in defence cantonment and related area.

Other Distribution Licensees: This tariff schedule shall apply to other distribution licensees procuring power from the Licensee (except JUSCO, which shall continue to procure power as per the prevailing arrangement) for the sole purpose of supplying it to its consumers. It is clarified that such tariff shall not be applicable for the quantum of power utilized in industrial units owned by it or its parent or affiliate company.

Service Character:

Railway Traction Service (RTS): AC, 50 cycles, Single phase at 25 kV/132 kV.

Military Engineering Services (MES): AC, 50 cycles, three phase at 6.6 kV and above

Other Distribution Licensees: AC, 50 cycles, three phase at 6.6 kV and above.

Tariff:

Category	Fixed Charge		Energy Charge	
	Unit	Rate	Unit	Rate
HT Institutional Service	Rs./kVA/month	190	Rs./kVAh	4.80

Billing Demand: The Billing Demand shall be the Maximum Demand recorded during the month or 75% of Contract Demand, whichever is higher. The penalty on exceeding Contract Demand will be applicable in accordance with **Clause I: Penalty for exceeding Billing/Contract Demand** of Terms & Conditions of Supply as provided in **Chapter 13** of this Tariff Order.



Load Factor Rebate: In accordance with **Clause V: Load Factor Rebate** of Terms & Conditions of Supply as provided in **Chapter 13** of this Tariff Order.

Voltage Rebate: In accordance with **Clause IV: Voltage Rebate** of Terms & Conditions of Supply as provided in **Chapter 13** of this Tariff Order.

Delayed Payment Surcharge: In accordance with **Clause III: Delayed Payment Surcharge** of Terms & Conditions of Supply as provided in **Chapter 13** of this Tariff Order.

Rebate for Prompt Payment: In accordance with **Clause VIII: Prompt Payment Rebate** of Terms & Conditions of Supply as provided in **Chapter 13** of this Tariff Order.

TOD Tariff: In accordance with **Clause VII: ToD Tariff** as provided in **Chapter 13** of this Tariff Order.

RPO Compliance: RPO Compliance for Sale to Other Licensees, RTS and MES shall be made by the first Licensee which sells the power viz., in case TSL buys power from DVC then the onus to comply with RPO will be with DVC only.



Temporary Connection:

Applicability:

The Temporary tariff shall be applicable as per the following conditions:

(a) Temporary tariff shall be equivalent to 1.5 times of the applicable fixed and energy charges for temporary connections falling in each prescribed tariff category with all other terms and conditions of tariff remaining the same.

(b) Temporary connections may be given with normal meters with security deposit as per JSERC (Electricity Supply Code) Regulations, 2015 and amendment thereof.

(c) Temporary connections may also be given with prepaid meters with minimum prepaid balance equivalent to 45 days of sale of power, which shall be based on the assessment formula as per JSERC (Electricity Supply Code) Regulations, 2015 and amendment thereof.

Tariff:

Category	Fixed Charge	Energy Charge
	Rate	Rate
Temporary Connection (all Units)	1.5 times of the applicable fixed charges	1.5 times of the applicable energy charge



Tariff to be paid by the Licensee for Gross/Net Metering of rooftop Solar PV project

The Commission had notified the JSERC (Rooftop Solar PV Grid Interaction Systems and Net/Gross Metering) Regulations, 2015, on November 10, 2015 and further notified its 1st amendment as JSERC (Rooftop Solar PV Grid Interaction Systems and Net/Gross Metering) (1st Amendment) Regulations, 2019. The Tariff for sale of surplus power by Gross/Net metering of Rooftop Solar PV for such eligible consumers of the Petitioner shall be issued separately by the Commission and till the time such order is issued; the existing rate shall continue to be valid.

Table 115: Miscellaneous Charges as approved by the Commission for FY 2023-24

No	Purpose	Existing Charges	Proposed Charges	Manner in which payment will be realized
1	Application fee			
	LT categories	100	No change	Payable with Energy Bill
	HT Connection	500	No Change	
2	Revision of Estimate on Consumer Request based on Revision in Original Application			
	LT Categories	100	No Change	Payable with demand note
	HT Connection	500	No Change	
3	Testing of consumers Installation ⁽¹⁾			
	LT Supply	100	No change	Payable with energy bill
	HT Supply	500	No Change	
4	Meter test when accuracy disputed by consumer ⁽²⁾			
	Single/ Three Phase	100	505	Payable with request for testing
	Trivector/Special Type Meter, HT, EHT Metering Equipment	1000	1500	
5	Removing/Refixing of meter/ Changing of meter/meter equipment/fixing of sub meter on the request of the customer/fixing of sub meter/ Resealing of Meter when meter seals are found broken.			
	Single / Three Phase	200	No Change	Payable with energy bill
	Trivector/Special type meter/ HT / EHT Neter/Metering equipment	1000	No Change	



No	Purpose	Existing Charges	Proposed Charges	Manner in which payment will be realized
6	Replacement of meter card, if lost or damaged by Consumer	100	No Change	Payable with Energy Bill
7	Fuse call- Replacement / RCBO Tripping Call- Replacement.			
	Consumer fuse/ RCBO attending	100	100	Payable with energy bill
8	Disconnection / Reconnection			
	LT Connection	200		Payable in advance along with the consumer request.
	HT Connection	1500		
9	Replacement of Burnt Meter/ MCCB/ RCBO/ Catenary/Switches or any other items	Cost of meter or other items related	No change	Payable with Energy Bill
10	Security Deposit	As per JSERC (Electricity Supply Code) Regulations, 2015 as amended from time to time		
11	Transformer Rent ⁽³⁾			
	Up to 200 kVA	5500/Month	No Change	Payable with energy bill
	Above 200 kVA	7500/Month	No Change	
12	Shutdown on Consumer Request -			
	LT Connection	NA	-	-
	LT Industrial	NA	-	
	HT Industrial	NA	-	

- (1) First test & Inspection free of charge, but should any further test and inspection be necessitated by faults in the installation or by not compliance with the conditions of supply for each extra test or inspection.
- (2) If the meter is found defective within the meaning of the Indian Electricity Rules 1956, no charge shall be levied. If it is proved to be correct within the permissible limits laid down in the Rules, the amount will be charged in the next energy bill.
- (3) Applicable for 6-month duration from the date of taking the transformer on rent, thereafter monthly escalation of 10% would be applicable.



Chapter 13: TERMS AND CONDITION OF SUPPLY

Clause I: Penalty for exceeding Billing/Contract Demand

In case the Recorded/Actual Demand exceeds 110% of the Contract Demand, the consumer shall pay penal charges. The penal charges would be charged as follows: if the Recorded Demand exceeds 110% of Contract Demand, then the Demand Charge up to Contract Demand will be charged as per the normal Tariff rate. The remaining Recorded Demand over and above the Contract Demand will be charged at 1.5 times the normal Tariff rate.

In case Recorded Demand is higher than the Contract Demand by the quantum and for the duration as specified in the JSERC (Electricity Supply Code) Regulations, 2015, as amended from time to time, the Contract Demand shall be revised as per the procedure specified therein.

Clause II: Jharkhand Electricity Duty

The charges in this tariff schedule do not include charges on account of State Electricity Duty/Surcharge to the consumers under the State Electricity Duty Act and the rules framed there under as amended from time to time and any other Statutory levy, which may take effect from time to time.

Clause III: Delayed Payment Surcharge

The Delayed Payment Surcharge shall be applicable as specified in Clauses 10.75 of the JSERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Distribution Tariff) Regulations, 2020, as amended from time to time. In case, the Licensee defaults in generating and delivering bills on monthly basis, Delayed Payment Surcharge will not be charged for the period of default by Licensee.

Clause IV: Voltage Rebate

Voltage Rebate* will be applicable on Energy Charge as per the JSERC (Electricity Supply Code) Regulations, 2015, as amended from time to time at the rate given below:



Consumer Category	Voltage Rebate*
HTS/HT Institutional -33 kV	3.00%
HTS.HT Institutional-132 kV	5.00%

**Note: 1) It is clarified that, if a consumer who is eligible to get supply at 11kV as per classification as mentioned in Clause 4.3 of JSERC (Electricity Supply Code) Regulations, 2015 and then the consumer opts for connection at 33kV then consumer shall be eligible for voltage rebate of 3%. Similarly, if a consumer who is eligible to get supply at 33kV as per Clause 4.3 of JSERC (Electricity Supply Code) Regulations, 2015 and opts for connection at 132kV then consumer shall be eligible for voltage rebate of 5%. Further, no voltage rebate shall be applicable above voltage level of 132 kV. It is further clarified that the existing consumers at 11kV and 33kV opts for higher voltage, rebate shall be applicable for such consumers.*

2) The above rebate will be available only on monthly basis and consumer with arrears shall not be eligible for the above rebate. However, the applicable rebate shall be allowed to consumers with outstanding dues, wherein such dues have been stayed by the appropriate Courts

Clause V: Load Factor Rebate

The Load factor rebate shall be allowed to all the consumers whose load factor exceeds 65%. For any 'X' % increase in the load factor over and above 65%, the rebate shall be allowed at the rate of 'X' % on the total energy charges corresponding to total energy consumption of the consumer subject to a maximum ceiling rebate of 15%.

The above rebate will be available only on monthly basis and consumer with arrears shall not be eligible for the above rebate. However, the applicable rebate shall be allowed to consumers with outstanding dues, wherein such dues have been stayed by the appropriate Courts.

Clause VI: Installation of Shunt Capacitors

Connections with inductive load/motors as specified in Clauses 8.2.34 and 8.2.35 of the JSERC (Electricity Supply Code) Regulations, 2015, as amended from time to time, shall be installed with Shunt Capacitors to meet the Power



Factor requirements. For existing consumer, the Petitioner should first serve one month's notice to all such consumers who do not have or have defective shunt capacitors. In case the consumers do not get the capacitor installed/replaced within the notice period, the consumer shall be levied a surcharge at 5% on the total billed amount charge (metered or flat), till they have installed the required capacitors.

Clause VII: ToD Tariff

TOD tariff shall be applicable as an option to HTS and HT Institutional Consumers as follows:

- **Off Peak Hours: 10:00 PM to 06:00 AM:** 85% of normal rate of energy charge
- **Normal Hours: 10:00 AM to 06:00 PM:** 100% of normal rate of energy charge
- **Peak Hours: 06:00 AM to 10:00 AM and 06:00 PM to 10:00 PM:** 120% of normal rate of energy charge

Clause VIII: Prompt Payment Rebate and Rebate for Online Payment

The due date for making payment of energy bills or other charges shall be as specified in Clauses 10.1.5 of the JSERC (Electricity Supply Code) Regulations, 2015, as amended from time to time.

Prompt Payment Rebate shall be allowed for payment of bills by the Consumers in accordance with Clauses 10.76 of the JSERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Distribution Tariff) Regulations, 2020, as amended from time to time.

Further, a rebate of 1.00% shall be allowed on the billed amount for payment within the due date of the entire billed amount made either through online or any digital mode subject to a maximum ceiling rebate of Rs. 250 against the billed amount.

Further no rebate shall be allowed after due date irrespective of the mode of payment.

Note: As per example if a bill is issued on the 1st day of any month, the 5 days



will be counted from the 2nd day of the month, i.e. the 6th day of the month will be the end date for availing the rebate.

Clause IX: Rebate for Prepaid Metering

The Commission has introduced rebate to prepaid meters at 3% of the Energy Charges for the respective Consumer Category. For such consumers, the Petitioner shall refund the entire Security Deposit within one month from the date of installation of such prepaid meters.

Clause X: Rebate for Delayed Billing

The Commission has introduced rebate in case of delayed billing to consumers to promote prompt billing by the Licensees. In case the bill is not received for two continuous billing cycles, a rebate at the rate of 1.00% on the bill amount per month for delay beyond two months or part thereof shall be applicable subject to a ceiling of 3%. The Utility shall not be eligible to claim such Rebate as a part of ARR. The same shall be treated as a Compensation for the consumers out of the RoE of the Licensee. This clause shall be applicable for all consumers.

Clause XI: Other Terms and Conditions

Reduction in Fixed Charges

Recovery of Complete Fixed/Demand Charges from consumers shall be based on the availability of hours of supply recorded by meters installed in the consumer's premises. TSL to include the same in the consumer's bill and recover the Fixed Charges only in proportion to the hours of supply as per the meter. The cut off hours for complete recovery from Fixed/Demand Charges shall be 21 hours per day for LT consumers and 23 hours per day for HT Consumers.

Provided that the planned outages/Rostering in the network that are uploaded on its website seven days in advance with a copy to the Commission and intimation to the respective consumers shall be excluded while computing scheduled supply hours.

Provided that any reduction in recovery of Fixed/Demand Charges on account of lower than stipulated hours of supply shall not be claimed as a part of the ARR. Any reduction in the Fixed/Demand Charges shall be considered as a



compensation to be paid to the Consumer by the Licensee.

The Commission directs the Petitioner to submit a report on implementation of the above, within 30 days of issue of this Order and implement the same from the subsequent billing cycle following the issuance of this Order.

Point of Supply

The Power supply shall normally be provided at a single point for the entire premises. In certain categories like coal mines power may be supplied at more than one point on request of consumer subject to technical feasibility. But in such cases metering and billing shall be done separately for each point.

Dishonored Cheques

In terms of Clause 10.10.5 of the JSERC (Electricity Supply Code) Regulations, 2015, as amended from time to time, in the event of dishonored cheque for payment against a particular bill, the Licensee shall charge a minimum of Rs. 300 or 0.5% of the billed amount, whichever is higher. In addition to the same, the Delayed Payment Surcharge shall be levied extra as per the applicable terms and conditions of Delayed Payment Surcharge.

Stopped/Defective Meters

In case of existing consumers with previous consumption pattern, the provisional average bill shall be issued as per Clause 10.3.1 of the JSERC (Electricity Supply Code) Regulations, 2015, as amended from time to time.

In case of meter being out of order from the period before which no pattern of consumption is available, the provisional average bill shall be issued on the basis of Sanctioned Load/Contract Load on following load factor applicable to respective categories:

Consumer Category	Load Factor
Domestic	0.15
Non-Domestic	0.20
LTIS	0.20
DS-HT	0.15
HT Consumer- (<132kV)	0.30



Consumer Category	Load Factor
HT Consumer- (>132kV)	0.50

Sale of Energy

No consumer shall be allowed to sell the electricity purchased from the Licensee to any other person/entity. In case of DS-HT consumers, who supply power to individual households, the average per unit charges billed to an individual consumer shall not exceed 105% of average per unit cost paid to the Petitioner. This additional 5% allowed reflects the internal distribution losses in housing complex and administrative and distribution costs.

Release of New Connections

No new connections shall be provided without appropriate meter.

Conversion Factors

The following shall be the conversion factors, as and where applicable: (PF=0.85):

$$1 \text{ kilo Watt (kW)} = 1.176 \text{ kilo Volt Ampere (kVA)}$$

$$1 \text{ kilo Watt (kW)} = 1/0.746 \text{ Horse Power (HP)}$$

$$1 \text{ Horse Power (HP)} = 0.878 \text{ kilo Volt Ampere (kVA)}$$

Fuel & Power Purchase Cost Adjustment (FPPCA)

Applicable as per JSERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Distribution Tariff) Regulations, 2020 and as amended by the Commission from time to time.



Chapter 14: STATUS OF EARLIER DIRECTIVES

14.1 The directives issued by the Commission in its earlier Orders, its compliance by the Petitioner and further view of the Commission on compliance is tabulated below:

Directives	Status	Views of the Commission
Publicising Tariff Approved by the Commission		
The Commission directs the Petitioner to submit a draft Notice to the Commission on the Tariff Approved by the Commission along with the Terms and Conditions of Supply for approval and publishing in the newspapers within a week of issue of this Order for enhancing the consumer awareness of the applicable Rate Schedule and salient features of the Order impacting general consumers in the Licensee area.	Petitioner has sent the same for approval of the Hon'ble Commission.	The Commission has noted the submission of the Petitioner.
Submission of Fixed Assets Register		
The Commission directs the Petitioner to maintain the Fixed Assets Register (FAR) considering the depreciation rates as specified in JSERC Distribution Tariff Regulations, 2020 and submit the status report to the Commission along FAR in next tariff filling	Depreciation rates were changed in the JSERC Distribution Tariff Regulations, 2020. Subsequently these rates were implemented. However, in case of already capitalised assets, a derived rate for already capitalised assets was calculated considering new rate, resultant useful life and maximum value upto which asset is allowed to be depreciated. Petitioner will again review the same and will communicate to the Hon'ble Commission.	The Commission has noted the submission of the Petitioner.
Submission of Capital Expenditure Plan		
The Commission directs the Petitioner to submit the approval of Capital	Petitioner has already included this subject in Chapter 9.00 of this petition.	The Commission has noted the submission of the



Directives	Status	Views of the Commission
<p>Expenditure Plan, including the spill over schemes, duly approved by CEC/Board Investment to the Commission, before carrying out actual operations at the ground</p> <p>Further, the petitioner is directed to submit revised Capital Expenditure Plan duly approved by CEC/Board to the Commission in next tariff filling petition.</p>		Petitioner.



Chapter 15: DIRECTIVES

Submission of Fixed Asset Register

15.1 The Commission directs the Petitioner to maintain the Fixed Assets Register (FAR) considering the depreciation rates as specified in JSERC Distribution Tariff Regulations, 2020 and submit the status report to the Commission along with FAR in next tariff filling. Further, the Commission directs that the Petitioner should specifically comply with observations of statutory authorities/auditors on the matter of Verification & Monitoring of Fixed Assets/CAPEX/Inventory and Maintenance of proper records preferably in digital form for observance of statutory provisions. The Petitioner should also put in place a robust Integrated Accounts & Financial Management System to minimize the time for preparation of Annual Accounts & filing of Petitions/Business Plans/APR's. in time.

Stores and Scraps

15.2 The Commission directs the Petitioner to submit the Itemized details of scraps and store items along with the estimated values within 3 months from the issue of this Order.

15.3 The Petitioner is directed to review the comments of the Commission and comply with the directives issued by the Commission with utmost sincerity failing which penal action may be taken.

This Order is signed and issued by the Jharkhand State Electricity Regulatory Commission on September 29, 2023.

Date: 29.09.2023

Place: Ranchi

Sd/-	Sd/	Sd/
(Atul Kumar)	(Mahendra Prasad)	(Justice Amitav Kumar Gupta)
MEMBER (Technical)	MEMBER (Legal)	Chairperson



Chapter 16: ANNEXURE

List of members of public who participated in the Public Hearing and submitted their Suggestions/Comments

Sr. No.	Name	Address/Organization
1	Kade Manjhi	Kandra
2	Amit Gupta	Adityapur
3	Sandeep Mishra	Adityapur
4	Mala Rani Bhakat	Sudhapur
5	Parmila Mahto	Baramari
6	D. Mishra	S.E. Railways, Tata Nagar
7	S. B. Ram	S.E. Railways, Adityapur
8	Sushil Mardi	Kandra
9	Amit	Sakchi
10	Sharad Kumar	Tata Nagar
11	Rajendra Kumar	BMW Industries Limited
12	Amod Kumar	BMW Industries Limited
13	Md. Ehtesham	BMW Industries Limited
14	Dharmu Manjhi	Kendra
15	Mani Panday	TSUISL
16	Pintu Mukhi	CGRF (TSL)
17	Nitesh Dhwi	Singhbhum Chamber of Commerce
18	R. Mallick	Kandra
19	S.K. Mohsob	Kandra
20	M.P. Verma	Adityapur
21	Sahil Garamik	Kadma
22	Sidheshwar	Adityapur
23	Aditi	TSUISL
24	Rishav Kumar	TSUISL
25	Alok Parixit	TSUISL
26	Ritesh Gupta	Tata Steel Limited
27	Ram Poddar	Mango
28	Manoj Harnathka	Bharat Mallfaberic Pvt. Limited
29	Vinod Kr. Sharma	Karma Steel Pvt. Ltd.
30	Gyan Jaiswal	Moken Casting
31	O. S. Jha	TSUISL
32	Nirmal Kumar Singh	TSUISL
33	Utam Kumar	PRE-WN Enggs. (P) Ltd, Adityapur
34	Saurabh Choudhary	Mikasu Metreat, Phase-I
35	Sameer Singh	Singhel Engg.
36	Vishal Yadav	Adityapur



Sr. No.	Name	Address/Organization
37	Hans Raj Singh	Adityapur
38	Rajesh S. Chawda	Autmeek, EMC
39	Suman Mandal	TSUISL
40	V.P. Singh	TSUISL
41	Dilip Prasad	JVBNL
42	N. Leena	TSUISL
43	S.C. Sharma	Purvi Iron Ltd
44	J. P. Pallav	TSUISL
45	Ranjeet Mandal	Gamharia
46	S.N. Jha	Adityapur
47	A.K. Tripathi	Golmauri
48	Suman Deuni	PSD & ROW
49	A. K. Nayak	Industrial Forge
50	Shayamal Chakrabarty	Akshay Steel Works
51	K. M. Pandey	TSUISL
52	Samendra Tiwari	Adityapur
53	S. K. Singh	TSUISL
54	S. N. Tiwari	Auto Cluster
55	Inder Agarwal	President Asia
56	Santokh Singh	V. P. Asia
57	Sanwar Mal Sharma	SCCI Industrial
58	Keshav Sharma	SCCI Industrial
59	Ashok Kr. Bihary	Asia
60	Tushar Raj	Sonari
61	Chandan Kumar	Danik Jagaran
62	Md. Ijhar	Bigurpur
63	S. N. Tiwary	Adityapur
64	Suresh Dhari	Adityapur
65	Dashrath Upadhya	Gen. Sec. Asia
66	S. Mahendra	TSUISL
67	Deepak Kumar	TSUISL