CHHATTISGARH STATE ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION

RAIPUR

Jindal Steel & Power Limited – Distribution (JSPL-D) ...... P. No. 02 of 2025

Present: **Hemant Verma, Chairperson**
Vivek Ganodwale, Member (Law)
Ajay Kumar Singh, Member

In the matter of –

1. Truing up of FY 2023-24;
2. Determination of ARR and Retail Tariff for FY 2025-26;

ORDER

(Passed on 23/07/2025)

1. The Commission has notified the Chhattisgarh State Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions for determination of tariff according to Multi-Year Tariff principles and Methodology and Procedure for determination of Expected revenue from Tariff and Charges) Regulations, 2021 (hereinafter referred as 'MYT Regulations, 2021') for determination of tariff for the Generating Company, Licensees, and CSLDC, which is applicable for Determination of ARR and Transmission Tariff for FY 2022-23 to FY 2024-25 for the Generating Company, Licensees, and CSLDC.

2. The Commission, vide Order dated 24 October 2024, directed the Licensees and Generating Companies to file the Tariff Petition for FY 2025-26 along with the true-up

Petition for FY 2023-24 in accordance with the provisions of the Act and broadly following the principles specified in prevailing MYT Regulations, 2021.

3. In compliance to above-mentioned Regulations, M/s Jindal Steel & Power Limited (JSPL-D), as a Distribution Licensee filed a petition for truing up for FY 2023-24 and determination of ARR and Retail Tariff for FY 2025-26.

4. The Petition was registered as Petition No. 02 of 2025 dated 07/01/2025. For inviting objections/suggestions as per the procedure laid down in the Regulations, the Petitioner published a Public Notice along with the gist of the Petition in the newspapers. For this purpose, the Petition was made available in the office of the Commission. The Petition was also made available on the Commission's website.

5. On the scrutiny of the Petition filed by JSPL-D, the Commission observed certain deficiencies and sought clarification/additional information from JSPL-D.

6. A Technical Validation Session (TVS) on the Petition was held on 28 January 2025, in the office of Commission. Further, the Commission conducted Public Hearing on 19.06.2025.

7. During hearing, consumers association i.e. Raigarh Ispat Udyog Sangh (RIUS), has submitted that they have no objections to the petition filed by JSPL-D and requested the Commission to accept the prayer of JSPL-D for fixing single part tariff for its licensed distribution business.

8. The Commission considering the view taken by the Commission in the Order dated 10.05.2024, has not undertaken true-up for FY 2023-24 as the matter of truing up of past period is sub-judice before the Hon'ble APTEL and truing up of past period will be carried out after issue of the Order by the Hon'ble APTEL.

9. The Commission has determined the ARR and Retail Tariff for FY 2025-26 for JSPL-D in accordance with the provisions of the CSERC MYT Regulations, 2021.

10. For FY 2025-26, the Commission has estimated energy sales of 1333.00 MU based on CAGR methodology.

11. In the Petition, JSPL-D has proposed to provide load factor rebate of 10% on energy charge for consuming energy above 70% of load factor. Therefore, the consumers of HV category shall be eligible for load factor rebate of 10% on energy charge calculated

on entire energy consumption for consumption above monthly load factor of 70%. However, revenue gap arising due to load factor rebate shall not be passed on to the consumers.

12. For FY 2025-26, JSPL-D has sought approval for ARR of Rs. 806.99 Crore. As against this, the Commission after prudence check and due scrutiny, has approved the ARR of Rs. 716.22 Crore. Thus, the standalone Average Cost of Supply for FY 2025-26 works out to Rs. 5.37/kWh.

13. Accordingly, the Commission has fixed the retail tariff for FY 2025-26 as elaborated in the tariff schedule chapter.

14. The Order will be applicable from August 01, 2025 and will remain in force till March 31, 2026 or till the issue of the next Tariff Order, whichever is later.

15. The Commission directs JSPL-D to take appropriate steps to implement the Tariff Order.

Sd/-	**Sd/-**	**Sd/-**
(VIVEK GANODWALE)	**(AJAY KUMAR SINGH)**	**(HEMANT VERMA)**
MEMBER	**MEMBER**	**CHAIRPERSON**

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Description
A&G	Administrative and General
ABR	Average Billing Rate
ACoS	Average Cost of Supply
AFC	Annual Fixed Charges
APTEL	Appellate Tribunal of Electricity
ARR	Aggregate Revenue Requirement
CAGR	Compounded Annual Growth Rate
CIP	Capital Investment Plan
COD	Date of Commercial Operation
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CSD	Consumer Security Deposit
CSERC	Chhattisgarh State Electricity Regulatory Commission
CSLDC	Chhattisgarh State Load Despatch Centre
CSPDCL	Chhattisgarh State Power Distribution Company Limited
DISCOM	Distribution Company
DPS	Delayed Payment Surcharge
EA or Act	Electricity Act, 2003
FY	Financial Year
GFA	Gross Fixed Assets
GoI	Government of India
HPO	Hydro Purchase Obligation
HR	Human Resource
HT	High Tension
HUDCO	Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited
HV	High Voltage
IoWC	Interest on Working Capital
JSPL-D	Jindal Steel and Power Ltd. - Distribution Company
JSPL-T	Jindal Steel and Power Ltd. - Transmission Company
kV	kilo Volt
kVA	kilo Volt-Ampere
kW	kilo Watt

Abbreviation	Description
kWh	kilo Watt-hour
LV	Low Voltage
M&G	Maintenance and General
MAT	Minimum Alternative Tax
MCLR	Marginal Cost of Funds based Lending Rate
MMC	Monthly Minimum Charges
MU	Million Units
MYT	Multi Year Tariff
NEP	National Electricity Policy
NPV	Net Present Value
NSPCL	NTPC-SAIL Power Company Limited
NTI	Non-Tariff Income
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
R&M	Repair and Maintenance
RBI	Reserve Bank of India
RE	Renewable Energy
REC	Renewable Energy Certificate
RoE	Return on Equity
RPO	Renewable Purchase Obligation
Rs.	Rupees
SBI	State Bank of India
SLDC	State Load Despatch Centre
SLM	Straight Line Method
STU	State Transmission Utility
T&D Loss	Transmission and Distribution Loss
ToD	Time of Day
TVS	Technical Validation Session
WPI	Wholesale Price Index
YoY	Year-on-Year

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1 BACKGROUND AND BRIEF HISTORY

Background

Jindal Steel and Power Limited ("**JSPL-D**") has been issued a Distribution Licence under Section 14 of the Electricity Act, 2003 in the area of O.P. Jindal Industrial Park ("**JIP**"), Tumdih and Punjipathra villages of Gharghoda Tehsil of Raigarh District in the State of Chhattisgarh.

JSPL-D filed the present Petition for Truing up for FY 2023-24, and determination of ARR & Retail Tariff for FY 2025-26.

The Electricity Act, 2003, Tariff Policy and Regulations

Section 61 of the Electricity Act, 2003 (herein after referred as 'the EA, 2003' or 'the Act') stipulates the guiding principles for determination of tariff by the Commission and mandates that the tariff should progressively reflect the cost of supply of electricity, reduce cross subsidy, safeguard consumers interest and recover the cost of electricity in a reasonable manner. This Section also stipulates that the Commission while framing the Tariff Regulations shall be guided by the principles and methodologies specified by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission for determination of the tariff applicable to generating companies and transmission licensees.

Section 62 of the Act stipulates that the Commission shall determine the tariff for:

- Supply of electricity by a Generating Company to a Distribution Licensee;
- Transmission of electricity;
- Wheeling of electricity; and
- Retail sale of electricity.

The Tariff Policy notified by the Government of India in January 2006, as well as the amended Tariff Policy notified in January 2016, provides the framework to balance the conflicting objectives of attracting investments to ensure availability of quality power and protecting the interest of consumers by ensuring that the electricity tariffs are affordable.

17. As per provisions of the Act and the Tariff Policy, the Commission notified the Chhattisgarh State Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions for determination of tariff according to Multi-Year Tariff principles and Methodology and Procedure for determination of Expected revenue from Tariff and Charges)

Regulations, 2021 ("CSERC MYT Regulations, 2021") and Chhattisgarh State Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions for determination of tariff according to Multi-Year Tariff principles and Methodology and Procedure for determination of Expected revenue from Tariff and Charges) (First Amendment) Regulations, 2023, applicable for the Control Period from FY 2022-23 to FY 2024-25.

The Commission vide Order dated 24 October 2024, directed the Licensees and Generating Companies to file the Tariff Petition for FY 2025-26 along with the true-up Petition for FY 2023-24 in accordance with the Act and broadly following the principles specified in the CSERC MYT Regulations, 2021. Hence, the CSERC MYT Regulations, 2021 are applicable for determination of ARR and retail tariff for FY 2025-26 in the present case.

Procedural History

The Distribution Licence was issued to JSPL with the condition that the Licensee shall supply electricity at a provisional rate of Rs. 2.50 per kWh or at the supply rate of CSPDCL, whichever is lower, till the tariff for supply is determined by the Commission. JSPL-D was also directed to file the necessary application under Section 64 of the Electricity Act, 2003 ("the Act" or "EA 2003") and Regulation 10 of the CSERC (details to be furnished by licensee or a generating company for determination of tariff and manner of making application) Regulations, 2004 before the Commission on or before 31.03.2006. JSPL-D did not file the Tariff Petition for FY 2005-06 and 2006-07 as stipulated in the licence conditions and instead filed Petition No. 28 of 2006 on 28.06.2006 before the Commission seeking permission to file Tariff Petition only for FY 2007-08 and claimed that it has not been possible for them to segregate the Accounts for the distribution business as required under the Act. The Commission, vide order dated 17.07.2006, allowed the Petition partly and directed that the retail tariff of Rs. 2.50/kWh shall be operative till the Commission determines retail tariff on the basis of the Application filed by the Licensee and also directed JSPL-D to submit the application for determination of tariff for FY 2007-08 by end of November 2006 as required under the Tariff Regulations.

JSPL-D filed a Review Petition No. 33 of 2006 on the Order dated 17.07.2006, which was disposed of by the Commission vide Order dated 29.01.2007. In 2007, JSPL-D filed Appeal No. 34 of 2007 before the Hon'ble Appellate Tribunal for Electricity

(APTEL) under Section 111 of the Act against the Order dated 17.07.2006 and 29.01.2007.

The Hon'ble APTEL vide Order dated 04.10.2007 dismissed the Appeal No. 34 of 2007 filed by JSPL-D and inter-alia observed that

> "*we would like to point out that so far JSPL has not filed any application for determination of its tariff as directed by the CSERC. The appellant, JSPL had set up the plea that it is not possible to segregate its accounts for distribution business and steel business. The contention was rightly rejected by the CSERC.*"

In 2009, JSPL-D filed its first Tariff Petition No. 17 of 2009(T) without segregated accounts after 41 months of grant of Distribution Licence.

The Commission fixed the tariff as Rs. 2.50 per kWh for the existing consumers of JSPL-D having subsisting agreement and for other consumers, the maximum ceiling tariff of respective categories of CSPDCL was allowed to be charged, vide Order dated 27.06.2009, by applying the provision of Section 62 (1) of the Act. In the said Order, the Commission directed JSPL-D to submit the next Tariff Petition at the end of November 2009 with complete information based on separate accounts of licensed business.

In 2010, the order was passed for approval of power procurement plan of JSPL-D for FY 2010-11. JSPL-D was provisionally permitted to procure power from Jindal Power Limited (JPL) during FY 2010-11 at the maximum rate of Rs. 3.00 per kWh.

The order was passed on 08.02.2012 on the Petition No. 06 of 2011(T). In this Order, the ARR for FY 2010-11 and FY 2011-12 and Tariff for FY 2011-12 was determined with Provisional True-up of FY 2009-10, since the segregated accounts for the distribution business were not furnished by JSPL-D.

JSPL-D submitted Petition No.39 of 2012 for True-up of FY 2011-12 on 12.07.2012 claiming that it has segregated the financial accounts for the licensed business of distribution and retail supply of electricity from other business segments of JSPL. The Commission disposed the Petition No. 39 of 2012 vide order dated 10.07.2013 and issued Provisional True-up order for FY 2011-12 as the Commission rejected the accounts filed by JSPL-D on the grounds that there is no opinion expressed by the JSPL auditors' regarding the accounts and only an extraction certificate by the auditor is provided with the accounts and hence, final True-up cannot be done in the absence of the segregated financial accounts for licensed business of distribution and retail supply of electricity.

JSPL-D filed Petition No. 55 of 2012 for determination of ARR for the distribution business for FY 2013-14 to 2015-16 and the Commission again disposed the Petition No. 55 of 2012 on the ground that JSPL-D was unable to provide audited segregated accounts for any of the previous years. The Commission issued the MYT Order on 12.07.2013 for FY 2013-14 to FY 2015-16 considering the same GFA of Rs. 22.35 Crore and based on its prudence check and judgement as done in the Tariff Orders for FY 2011-12 and FY 2012-13.

JSPL-D filed a Petition for determination of Tariff for FY 2014-15 along with revised estimates of Multi Year Aggregate Revenue Requirement (ARR) for the licensed distribution business for the Control Period from FY 2013-14 to FY 2015-16 and true up of ARR for FY 2012-13 on 20.01.2014. However, prior to the Commission's order on the above-mentioned Petition, the Hon'ble APTEL passed its Order on 07.03.2014 in Appeal No. 89 of 2012.

This Order was passed in response to an Appeal filed by the Raigarh Ispat Udyog Sangh ("RIUS") against the Tariff Order dated 08.02.2012. In this Order, the Hon'ble APTEL gave the following directions to the Commission:

a) To examine the pattern of surplus power available from the captive power plant after meeting the requirement of captive load of the Steel Plant and re-determine the power purchase cost of captive power plant of JSPL;

b) Not to pass on the burden on account of delay in filing of the Tariff Petition by Jindal Steel to the consumers in the form of increase in tariff due to carrying cost;

c) Not to entertain any Petition of Jindal Steel for enhancement of tariff in the event of failure to submit the segregated audited accounts as per the directions of the State Commission in future.

Post the judgment of Hon'ble APTEL, the Commission passed the Tariff Order dated 23.12.2014 for FY 2014-15 in which JSPL-D was directed to file the Petition for ARR and retail tariff for FY 2015-16 along with the segregated audited accounts, since the date of issue of the licence for true up of ARR of previous years and to file an application for determination of tariff of its captive power plants since the financial year from which it has charged the Commission's determined tariff to its consumers in OPJIP. In the same Order, the Commission fixed a tariff of Rs. 2.50 per kWh with effect from 1st January 2015 subject to the condition that the same shall be adjusted retrospectively on either side after truing up of the ARR.

JSPL-D filed a Review Petition against this Order requesting the Commission to review the Order in view of the following submissions:

a) Direct that the tariff to be charged by the Petitioner with effect from 01.01.2015 has to be in terms of the Order dated 12.07.2013 passed in the Petition No. 55 of 2012 (T), till the final true-up and petition for ARR for FY 2015-16 is decided;

b) Direct that the Petitioner is not at all obliged to strictly adhere to the sources of power as indicated either in the application made for grant of the distribution licence or the Order dated 29.09.2005 granting distribution licence to the Petitioner, for supply to the OPJIP consumers.

c) Direct that there is no obligation of the Petitioner to supply power to OPJIP consumers from the Dongamahua Captive Power Plant (DCPP);

d) Direct that the surplus power to be calculated, in the event the Petitioner chooses to source power to the OPJIP consumers from the Captive Power Plant, is to be calculated post meeting the minimum 51% captive consumption criteria as per Rule 3 of the Electricity Rules, 2005, and any other firm agreement with a third party.

The Commission, vide order dated 01.10.2015, rejected the plea of the Petitioner and directed JSPL to file the Petition for determination of cost of generation of its captive power plant for FY 2009-10 and onwards at the earliest. JSPL-D filed Appeal No. 100 of 2016 on 19.11.2015 before the Hon'ble APTEL against the Order dated 23.12.2014 and 01.10.2015. The said Appeal has been disposed by the Hon'ble APTEL vide its Judgement dated 06.05.2022.

JSPL-D submitted that JPL had intimated on 15.03.2016 regarding its inability to supply power to JSPL's Distribution business after 31.03.2016 at the rate approved by the Commission, which was further communicated to the Commission on 30.03.2016. JSPL-D requested the Commission to allow sourcing power from DCPP till such time that long-term source of power was not available. JSPL-D further submitted that as a Distribution Licensee, it is free to source power from anywhere and is not obligated to supply power from any fixed source (RCPP or DCPP). However, the Commission vide Letter No. 62 dated 31.03.2016 dismissed the application filed by JSPL-D and advised JSPL-D to file a Petition for determination of tariff after complying with the directives given by the Hon'ble APTEL in its Judgment dated 07.03.14 in Appeal No. 89 of 2012 and Order dated 23.12.14 passed in Petition No.12 of 2014(T) by the Commission.

During the pendency of the dispute, the supply to the industrial consumers was disconnected. Hence, the Commission issued Notice dated 13.04.2016 to JSPL on RIUS's representation dated 07.04.2016 seeking JSPL's response / report with respect to disconnection of power supply at JIP without following the laws and rules for disconnection of power supply by a Distribution Licensee.

Subsequently, the Hon'ble High Court of Chhattisgarh, Bilaspur vide order dated 13.04.2016 in W.P.(C) No. 940 of 2016 stayed the letter dated 31/3/2016 issued by the Commission and passed an interim order whereby JSPL-D, the distribution licensee was entitled to supply electricity to the petitioners from DCPP at Rs. 4.20 per unit as an interim arrangement subject to final adjudication before the appellate authority. Therefore, from 15.04.2016, JSPL-D supplied power to the consumers in the licence area from DCPP on the basis of permission granted by the Hon'ble High Court of Chhattisgarh in W.P.(C) No. 940 of 2016. It has purchased 125.88 MU from DCPP (01.04.2018 to 31.05.2018) and 875.89 MU from Alternate sources (01.06.2018 to 31.03.2019).

JSPL-D also submitted the Petition for determination of tariff for FY 2015-16 along with revised estimates for the Control Period from FY 2013-14 to FY 2015-16 and true up of ARR for FY 2012-13 on 03.03.2015. The Commission vide its Letter No. 567 dated 18.03.2015 sought additional information in respect of the Petition filed for approval of ARR for FY 2015-16. The additional information pertained to:

> *"year-wise bank account statement in support of bank transaction in order to ascertain revenue vis-à-vis expenditure, cash book in support of cash transaction and detail of common expenses of distribution business/other businesses, the allocation matrix an justification towards based used for allocation of common expenses to distribution business vis-à-vis other business"*

The Commission returned the Tariff Petition for the Control Period between FY 2013-14 to FY 2015-16 for determination of tariff for FY 2015-16 along with the revised estimates of ARR for FY 2014-15 and true-up of ARR for FY 2012-13 and FY 2013-14 (For Distribution Business)" vide its Letter dated 18.02.2016 stating that the information submitted by JSPL-D with reference to the Letter No. 567 dated 18.03.2015 was inadequate for true-up and determination of ARR, therefore, it cannot proceed ahead on the basis of material produced by JSPL-D in the said Petition. Similarly, the Commission returned the Petition on dated 30.11.2015 for MYT Control Period from FY 2016-17 to FY 2020-21 for determination of tariff for FY 2016-17 along with revised estimates of ARR for FY 2015-16 and true up of ARR for FY 2012-13, FY 2013-14, and FY 2014-15 of JSPL-D vide Letter dated 10.03.2016 stating that the information submitted by JSPL-D was inadequate for true-up and determination of ARR, therefore, it cannot proceed ahead on the basis of material produced by JSPL-D in the said Petition.

Considering the above rejection, JSPL-D vide letter dated 29.11.2016 requested the Commission to relax the timeline for filing the Tariff Petition for FY 2017-18 as Appeal No. 72/2016 and 100/2016 are under adjudication before the Hon'ble APTEL.

JSPL-D submitted two Petitions on 22.01.2018, the details of which are provided below:

a.) Petition for the Control Period from FY 2016-17 to FY 2020-21 for determination of ARR for FY 2017-18 along with Multi Year ARR for the Control Period.

b.) Petition for the Control Period from FY 2016-17 to FY 2020-21 for determination of tariff for FY 2018-19 along with revised estimated ARR for FY 2017-18 and true up of ARR for FY 2016-17.

The Commission vide its Order dated 15.02.2018 returned both the Petitions directing JSPL-D to file the petition for ARR and Tariff for FY 2018-19 along with true-up for FY 2010-11 to FY 2016-17.

JSPL-D has submitted the combined true-up ARR for FY 2012-13 to FY 2016-17 in Petition No. 62 of 2018.

On 30.06.2018, RIUS and JSPL-D entered into an Agreement to resolve all past disputes and to continue supplying power to the consumers of OPJIP. As per the term sheet of the Agreement, the tariff applicable is as follows:

"Published tariff of CSPDCL applicable for similar industrial consumers less 25% (on demand and normal energy charge) subject to a minimum tariff of Rs. 4.00 per kWh after all adjustments."

Also, members of the RIUS, other consumers and JSPL-D have mutually signed the Agreement and decided to withdraw their respective cases sub-judice before the Hon'ble APTEL and Hon'ble High Court. However, the Commission observed that since, the matter related to power supply to the consumers of JIP is sub-judice before Hon'ble APTEL, no decision shall be taken till the final decision of Hon'ble APTEL in the referred cases.

JSPL-D submitted the Petition for true-up of ARR for FY 2017-18, determination of revised ARR of FY 2018-19 and ARR of FY 2019-20 under Petition No. 33 of 2020. Also, JSPL-D submitted the Petition for True-up for FY 2018-19, determination of revised ARR of FY 2019-20 and determination of ARR and retail tariff for FY 2020-21 under Petition No.07 of 2021, Petition No. 14 of 2021 for determination of ARR for FY 2021-22 and Petition No. 46 of 2022 for True up of FY 2019-20 and 2020-21, determination of revised estimates for FY 2021-22 and ARR for FY 2022-23 to 2024-25.

The Hon'ble APTEL passed its Judgement dated May 06, 2022 in Appeal No. 72 of 2016 and 100 of 2016 filed by JSPL, setting aside certain Orders of the Commission, and issued certain directions to the Commission as below:

i. *determine the available surplus capacity and its pattern;*
ii. *carry out technical analysis for supply of surplus power for the distribution business from the Raigarh CPP and Dongamahua CPP;*
iii. *allow JSPL to procure required quantum of electricity through competitive bidding for long term;*
iv. *determine the tariff for the Distribution Licensee i.e. JSPL from the FY 2011-12, on the basis of already available data and data further furnished by JSPL or otherwise gathered suo moto by the Commission."*

The Commission vide daily order dated 21.07.2022 has merged the Petitions No. 62 of 2018, 33 of 2020, 07 of 2021, 14 of 2021 and 46 of 2022 to true-up the ARR of the Petitioner from FY 2011-12 to comply with the direction of Hon'ble APTEL in its Judgment dated 06.05.2022 in Appeal No.72 and 100 of 2016.

Separately, RIUS, the contesting Respondent filed an appeal before Hon'ble Supreme Court challenging the aforesaid judgment dated 06.05.2022, however, the said appeal was dismissed vide order dated 03.11.2022 by holding that there is no ground for interference.

Further, the Commission issued an Order dated 28.11.2022 in the remand proceedings in compliance with the judgment dated 06.05.2022 and carried out Truing Up for the period of FY 2011-12 to FY 2020-21, approved ARR for the MYT Control period FY 2022-23 to FY 2024-25 and determined the tariff for FY 2022-23.

The Petitioner being aggrieved by the Order dated 28.11.2022 of the Commission filed an Appeal before the Hon'ble Appellate Tribunal. The case was registered as Appeal No. 441 of 2022.

The Petitioner through the Interlocutory Applications, is seeking a stay on the adjustment of alleged surplus from RCPP and DCPP, so that the Petitioner is entitled to charge the determined tariff/ ACoS of Rs. 5.44 per unit from consumers of OPJIP, as a provisional tariff till the disposal of the main appeals.

The Hon'ble APTEL passed its Judgment as an interim relief dated March 17, 2023 w.r.t. following Appeal:

a) IA No. 2025 of 2022 in Appeal No. 438 of 2022
b) IA No. 2035 of 2022 in Appeal No. 439 of 2022
c) IA No. 2028 of 2022 in Appeal No. 440 of 2022
d) IA No. 2031 of 2022 in Appeal No. 441 of 2022
e) IA No. 2042 of 2022 in Appeal No. 442 of 2022
f) IA No. 2039 of 2022 in Appeal No. 443 of 2022
g) IA No. 2045 of 2022 in Appeal No. 444 of 2022

The Order dated 28.11.2022 passed by the Commission in Petition No. 14 of 2021 is stayed to the extent of the JSPL-D is allowed to henceforth charge the determined tariff/ ACoS of Rs. 5.44 per unit from consumers of OPJIP, as a provisional tariff, subject to the outcome of the main appeals.

In accordance with CSERC MYT Regulations, 2015 and CSERC MYT Regulations 2021, JSPL-D filed the petition for approval of final true-up for FY 2021-22, revised ARR for FY 2022-23 and determination of ARR & Retail Supply Tariff for FY 2023-

24 which was registered as Petition No. 15 of 2023. While disposing this Petition, the Commission passed an Order on 10.01.2024 and decided not to proceed with the true-up for FY 2021-22 because the matter is sub judice before the Hon'ble APTEL. The Commission then determined the tariff for FY 2023-24 for JSPL-D in accordance with the CSERC MYT Regulations, 2021.

In accordance with CSERC MYT Regulations 2021, JSPL-D filed the Petition for approval of final true-up for FY 2022-23, revised ARR for FY 2023-24 and determination of ARR & Retail Tariff for FY 2024-25 on 04/12/2023, which was registered as Petition No. 101 of 2023. While disposing this petition, the Commission passed an Order on 10.05.2024 and decided not to proceed with the true-up for FY 2022-23 because the matter is sub judice before the Hon'ble APTEL. The Commission then determined the tariff for FY 2024-25 for JSPL-D in accordance with the MYT Regulations, 2021.

In accordance with CSERC MYT Regulations 2021, JSPL-D filed the present Petition for approval of final true-up for FY 2023-24, revised ARR for FY 2024-25 and determination of ARR and Retail Tariff for FY 2025-26 on 03/01/2025, which was registered as Petition No. 02 of 2025. While disposing this Petition, the Commission, taking consistent view of not carrying out truing up exercise for previous years till the matter is sub-judice in the Hon'ble APTEL, has not carried out True-up of FY 2023-24 in the present order. Thus, the Commission has proceeded with the determination of Tariff for FY 2025-26 for JSPL-D in accordance with the provisions of the CSERC MYT Regulations, 2021 read with the amendments.

Admission of the Petition and Hearing Process

The Petition filed by JSPL-D for approval of final true-up for FY 2023-24, and determination of ARR and Retail Supply Tariff for FY 2025-26 was registered on 07.01.2025.

Subsequently, the Commission also sought certain additional information vide its letter dated 27.01.2025 from the Petitioner.

In response, the Petitioner submitted the additional information on 15/02/2025.

JSPL-D was directed to publish the abridged version of the Petition in Hindi and English newspapers for inviting comments / objections / suggestions from all the stakeholders. The Petitions were made available on the website of the Commission. As required under

Clause 21 of the CSERC (Details to be furnished by licensee etc.) Regulations, 2004, notices inviting suggestions /comments/objections from the stakeholders on the above Petition were published by the Petitioner in the leading newspapers.

A period of twenty-one (21) days was given for submission of written objections and suggestions by the public. JSPL-D was also directed to submit written replies to the Commission with copies endorsed to the objectors.

Objections and suggestions were received from stakeholders on the Petitions filed by JSPL-D. The list of persons who filed the written submissions and who submitted comments during the hearing is annexed as **Annexure-I**.

Public Hearing was held on 19th June, 2025. The Commission has ensured that the due process as contemplated under the law to ensure transparency and public participation was followed at every stage and adequate opportunity was given to all the persons to offer their views.

The issues raised by the stakeholders along with the response of the Petitioners' and views of the Commission are elaborated in **Chapter 2** of this Order.

Organization of the Order

This Order includes the following Chapters:

Chapter 1: Introduction (present Chapter) – provides a brief background of the regulatory process undertaken by the Commission.

Chapter 2: Hearing process.

Chapter 3: True-up for FY 2023-24 – deals with Final True-up for FY 2023-24 as per CSERC MYT Regulations, 2021 and CSERC MYT Regulations (First Amendment), 2023.

Chapter 4: Determination of ARR for FY 2025-26 – deals with approval of Aggregate Revenue Requirement for FY 2025-26 in accordance with CSERC MYT Regulations, 2021 and CSERC MYT Regulations (First Amendment), 2023.

Chapter 5: Tariff Principles and Tariff Design – sets out the Commission's Tariff Philosophy for FY 2025-26.

Chapter 6: Tariff Schedule for FY 2025-26 – sets out the category-wise tariff schedule applicable for FY 2025-26.

2 HEARING PROCESS, INCLUDING THE COMMENTS MADE BY STAKEHOLDERS, THE PETITIONERS' RESPONSES AND VIEWS OF THE COMMISSION

1. Retail tariff for FY 2025-26

Objector's Submissions

Consumers of JSPL-D submitted that they have no objection to the contents of the present Petition.

Commission's View

Commission has approved the retail tariff on the basis of ARR approved for FY 2025-26 and the same is detailed in the Tariff Schedule Chapter.

3 TRUE-UP FOR FY 2023-24

The Commission has passed the Order dated 28.11.2022 in Petition No. 46/2022 in which the Commission has carried out true up from FY 2011-12 to FY 2020-21, approved ARR for the Control Period from FY 2022-23 to FY 2024-25 and determined the retail tariff for FY 2022-23. The truing up conducted yielded a surplus in the hands of JSPL-D and the Commission while determining the tariff of Rs. 5.44/- per kWh had directed JSPL-D to adjust the Revenue Surplus of Rs. 1246.31 Crore.

JSPL-D preferred an appeal before Hon'ble APTEL against the Commission's aforesaid Order. This Appeal has been registered as Appeal Nos. 438 – 441 of 2022. The Hon'ble APTEL passed an interim Order dated 17.03.2023 in IA No. 2031 of 2022 in Appeal No. 438 – 441 of 2022 that the Order dated 28.11.2022 passed by the Commission in Petition No. 14 of 2021 is stayed to the extent that the JSPL-D is allowed to henceforth charge the aforesaid determined tariff/ ACoS of Rs. 5.44 per unit from consumers of OPJIP, as a provisional tariff, subject to the outcome of the main appeals.

The above Order of the Hon'ble APTEL was challenged by Rajasthan Ispat Udyog Sangh (RIUS) before the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Civil Appeal Nos. 3606 – 3612 of 2023. However, the said Appeal stands withdrawn and the interim Order of the Hon'ble APTEL is in force in so far as tariff recovery is concerned.

The principles decided by this Commission while truing-up for the period FY 2011-12 to FY 2020-21 have been challenged by JSPL-D before the Hon'ble APTEL which principles would be either confirmed or varied by the Hon'ble APTEL only at the stage of final disposal.

Since, the matter is pending in the Hon'ble APTEL, which is the first appellate court and has also stayed the earlier Order dated 28/11/2022 by a detailed interim Order, at this stage, the Commission is not conducting the truing-up for FY 2023-24. This issue will be taken up once the batch of appeals is disposed-off by the Hon'ble APTEL. Any decision of the Hon'ble Tribunal on the principles of truing up will be adopted by this Commission while truing up for FY 2023-24 as well.

As the matter of truing up of the past period is sub-judice, the Commission has decided not to carry out truing up of FY 2023-24 in this Order.

4 ARR OF JSPL-D FOR FY 2025-26

Background

JSPL-D has submitted the projected ARR for FY 2025-26 under various heads, viz., Sales, Power Purchase expenses, O&M expenses, depreciation, interest on loans, interest on working capital, etc. The Commission has carried out prudence check for approval of each of the above expenditure heads and ARR of JSPL-D for FY 2025-26 as per the CSERC MYT Regulations, 2021, and CSERC MYT Regulations (First Amendment), 2023 in the following sections.

Sales Projections

JSPL-D's Submission

JSPL-D submitted that energy sales have been projected based on per kVA consumption in the past. The Petitioner has restricted the growth rate to 10% (which is YoY growth of FY 2023-24 over FY 2022-23) over previous year for consumers showing increase in consumption in one of the past 2 years. Similarly, the consumers showing reduced consumption over the past 2 years are expected to enhance their consumption by 5% over previous year. The Petitioner has used provisional figures available for energy sales in FY 2024-25 as a base for projection. The category-wise energy sales projected by the Petitioner for FY 2025-26 is provided in the Table below:

Table 4-1: Category-Wise Sales Projected by JSPL-D for FY 2025-26 (MU)

Sl. No.	Category	Petition
A	**LT**	
1	Demand Based	0.22
2	Non-Domestic	0.22
3	Public Utilities	0.00
4	Domestic	0.00
B	**11 kV**	
1	Domestic	0.00
2	Steel Industries	43.35
3	Other industries	0.00
4	Residential	0.00
5	Other General Purpose	2.04
C	**33 kV**	
1	Steel industries	1394.36
2	Other industries	16.95
D	**Total**	**1457.14**

Commission's Views

The Commission, in order to ensure more realistic projection of the category-wise sales for FY 2025-26, has asked JSPL-D to submit the latest available actual category-wise sales for FY 2024-25. JSPL-D submitted the actual monthly sales till December 2024 for LV and HV categories. Based on the category-wise sales data for 9 months of FY 2024-25 submitted by JSPL-D, the Commission has estimated the sales for FY 2024-25. The Commission has also computed the CAGR for different periods, with different base years, viz., FY 2015-16 to FY 2023-24. The Commission has computed the 5-year/4-year/3-year/2-year CAGR and Year-on-Year (YoY) growth in sales for each LT and HT category.

The Commission has projected the sales for FY 2025-26 by applying the appropriate growth rates on the sales estimated for FY 2024-25.

For instance, for categories where a clear and consistent trend in sales is seen, the 5-year CAGR reflecting the longer-term trend has been considered for projecting the sales for FY 2025-26. In cases where there is no clear trend visible, the shorter-term trend has been considered for making the estimates. Also, in case where the past data does show a declining trend, Nil growth has been considered.

The energy sales considered by the Commission for FY 2025-26 is given in the Table below:

Table 4-2: Energy Sales for FY 2025-26 approved by Commission (MU)

Sl. No.	Category	Petition	Approved by Commission
A	**LT**		
1	Demand Based	0.22	0.15
2	Non-Domestic	0.22	0.20
3	Public Utilities	0.00	0.00
4	Domestic	0.00	0.00
B	**11 kV**		
1	Domestic	0.00	0.00
2	Steel Industries	43.35	46.48
3	Other industries	0.00	0.00
4	Residential	0.00	0.00
5	Other General Purpose	2.04	2.07
C	**33 kV**		
1	Steel industries	1394.36	1270.25
2	Other industries	16.95	13.86
D	**Total**	**1457.14**	**1333.00**

It is observed that JSPL-D has continued to project the sales for categories existing as per previous Tariff Orders, though the Commission has approved only 2 categories, viz., LV-1 and HV-1 category in the Tariff Order for FY 2024-25. While projecting the sales, the Commission has considered the category-wise sales as submitted by JSPL-D, in order to analyse the past data. However, the approved category-wise sales are shown as per the approved categories, as shown in the Table below:

Table 4-3: Approved Energy Sales for FY 2025-26 (MU)

Sl. No.	Category	Petition	Approved by Commission
1	LV-1	0.44	0.35
2	HV-1	1456.70	1332.65
3	**Total**	**1457.14**	**1333.00**

Energy Balance

JSPL-D's Submission

The Petitioner has considered the distribution losses and transmission loss approved by the Commission in Order dated 28.11.2022 for projection of power purchase requirement for FY 2025-26. The table below summarizes the projection for energy sales, transmission, and distribution losses for JSPL-D for FY 2025-26:

Table 4-4: Energy Balance for FY 2025-26 as submitted by JSPL-D (MU)

Category	Petition
Energy Sales	1457.14
Distribution loss (%)	0.33%
Distribution loss	4.78
Energy delivered at Distribution periphery	1461.92
Transmission Loss (%)	0.59%
Transmission Loss	8.74
Energy Requirement at transmission periphery	1470.65

Commission's Views

The Commission has decided to continue with the same distribution loss of 0.33% for FY 2025-26, as approved in the Order dated 28.11.2022. The Commission has computed the energy required at distribution periphery by grossing up the sales with the distribution loss. The Commission has considered the same transmission loss of 0.59% as approved in the Order dated 28.11.2022. The Commission has computed the energy required at the transmission periphery by grossing up the energy required at the distribution periphery with the transmission loss. The Commission has approved the

Energy Balance for FY 2025-26 based on the approved sales, approved Distribution Losses and Transmission Losses, as shown in the Table below:

Table 4-5: Approved Energy Balance for FY 2025-26 (MU)

Particulars	**Petition**	**Approved**
Energy Sales	1457.14	1333.00
Distribution loss (%)	0.33%	0.33%
Distribution loss	4.78	4.37
Energy delivered at Distribution periphery	1461.92	1337.37
Transmission Loss (%)	0.59%	0.59%
Transmission Loss	8.74	7.99
Energy Requirement at Transmission Periphery	**1470.65**	**1345.36**

Power Purchase cost

JSPL-D's Submission

The Petitioner submitted that the power purchase rate of Rs. 5.05 per unit has been discovered based on the competitive medium-term power procurement undertaken by the Petitioner. The Petitioner has hence, considered the rate of Rs. 5.05/kWh for estimating the power purchase cost for FY 2025-26.

RPO Cost and Targets

The Petitioner has computed the RPO targets for FY 2025-26 in accordance with the Chhattisgarh State Electricity Regulatory Commission (Renewable Purchase Obligation and REC framework Implementation) (first amendment) Regulations, 2022. The Petitioner has calculated RPO liability in MU on the total volume of power sales. Also, this Regulation is applicable for the period from FY 2021-22 to FY 2029-30, hence, the Petitioner has considered the targets for FY 2025-26 for calculation of RPO obligation.

JSPL-D submitted that it has envisaged to meet the RPO target by purchase of REC's considering the REC price of Rs. 0.54 per unit, similar to the previous year. JSPL-D further submitted that since September 2024, there has been a gradual increase in REC prices. This trend suggests that the price may continue to rise, making it prudent to lock in at the current rate. The projected expense towards purchase of REC's for FY 2025-26 is provided in the Table below:

Table 4-6: Estimated RPO Cost for FY 2025-26 as submitted by JSPL-D (Rs. Crore)

Particulars	Units	Petition
Wind	%	2.46
Other RPO	%	26.37
HPO	%	1.08
Total	**%**	**29.91**
Energy Sale to consumers	MU	1457.14
Wind	MU	35.85
Other RPO	MU	384.25
HPO	MU	15.74
Total	**MU**	**435.83**
Price of REC	Rs./kWh	0.54
REC Cost	Rs. Cr.	23.73
Total	**Rs. Cr.**	**23.73**
18% GST	Rs. Cr.	4.27
Exchange Charges (Rs. 20 per 1000 unit + 18% GST)	Rs. Cr.	1.03
Trader Fee (1 Paise per Unit + 18% GST)	Rs. Cr.	0.51
Net REC Cost	**Rs. Cr.**	**29.55**

The Petitioner requested the Commission to approve the following estimated power purchase costs for FY 2025-26:

Table 4-7: Power purchase costs for FY 2025-26 as submitted by JSPL-D (Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Petition
1	Power Purchase Cost	742.68
2	RPO Expenses	29.55
	Total	**772.23**

Commission's Views

Power Purchase cost

The Commission has adopted the tariff of Rs. 5.05/kWh for the medium-term power procurement undertaken by JSPL-D, vide Order dated 12.12.2023 passed in Petition No. 78/2023 under Section 63 of the EA 2003.

Accordingly, the Commission has considered the rate of Rs. 5.05 per kWh for approving the power purchase cost for FY 2025-26.

RPO cost

The Commission has observed that JSPL-D has computed incorrect RPO liability for FY 2025-26 as the Petitioner has considered RPO target of FY 2024-25 instead of FY 2025-26, resulting in erroneous calculations.

Hence, the Commission has computed the RPO targets for FY 2025-26 as per 'CSERC RPO Regulations (first amendment), 2022' and calculated RPO liability in MU on the total volume of power sales, as shown in the Table below:

Table 4-8: Approved RPO liability for FY 2025-26 (MU)

Particulars	RE Type	Petition	Approved
Minimum RPO Target (%)	Wind	2.46%	3.36%
	HPO	1.08%	1.48%
	Other RPO	26.37%	28.17%
Annual sales (MU)		1457.14	1333.00
RPO liability (MU)	Wind	35.85	44.79
	HPO	15.74	19.73
	Other RPO	384.25	375.51

The Commission has considered purchase of RECs for meeting the RPO targets, considering that there is a gestation period for procurement of actual RE power. The Commission has considered price of REC as Rs. 0.34/kWh, which is the average of REC prices discovered in the Indian Energy Exchange (IEX) for last 9 sessions, i.e., from January 2025 to May 2025.

The total power purchase cost approved for JSPL-D for FY 2025-26 is shown in the Table below:

Table 4-9: Approved Power Purchase Cost for FY 2025-26

Particulars	Petition	Approved
Quantum of Power Purchase (MU)	1470.65	1345.36
Power Purchase Cost (Rs. Crore)	742.68	679.41
Total RE Power cost (Rs. Crore)	#29.55	14.93
Total Power purchase cost including RE/REC (Rs. Crore)	**772.23**	**694.34**
Avg. Power Purchase Rate (Rs./kWh)		
JPL	5.05	5.05
REC	0.54	0.34

Note: *#JSPL-D has computed incorrect RPO liability for FY 2025-26 as considered RPO Target of FY 2024-25 instead of FY 2025-26.*

However, the Petitioner should strive to purchase RE power rather than RECs to meet its RPO target, which is likely to help JSPL to reduce its overall power purchase cost, considering the lower rate prevalent for RE power purchase.

Operation & Maintenance Expenses

JSPL-D's Submission

JSPL-D submitted that it has computed the Operation and Maintenance (O&M) expenses, comprising employee expenses, A&G expenses, and Repair & Maintenance (R&M) expenses for FY 2025-26, in accordance with Regulation 83.4 of the CSERC MYT Regulations, 2021. The average of CPI yearly inflation for FY 2016-17 to FY 2020-21 as considered by the Commission in Order dated 28.11.2022 is 5.04%. Similarly, average of WPI yearly inflation for FY 2016-17 to FY 2020-21 has been considered to be 2.38%.

Human Resource (HR) expenses

JSPL-D stated that it has adopted the same methodology as outlined in the Commission's Order dated 28.11.2022 (for the Control Period), and, has accordingly projected employee expenses for FY 2025–26 as Rs. 11.44 Crore.

Administrative and General (A&G) expenses

JSPL-D submitted that the actual A&G expenses considered by the Commission for deriving the base-year A&G expenses in the Order dated 28.11.2022 (for the control period), is in variation with the actual A&G expenses as provided in the annual audited accounts for the respective years. A comparative analysis of the same has been provided below.

Table 4-10: Actual A&G Expenses (Rs. Cr.)

Sl. No.	Particulars	FY 16-17	FY 17-18	FY 18-19	FY 19-20	FY 20-21
1	Actual value considered in Order dated 28.11.2022	2.33	2.45	2.81	2.32	1.17
2	Actual A&G Expense as per audited accounts (excl. Bad Debt Written Off)	2.40	2.52	2.83	3.22	1.19
3	CSR Expenses	0.06	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.01
4	Actual A&G expense eligible for determination of A&G expense for base year as per CSERC Regulations, 2021 (2-3)	2.34	2.47	2.81	3.19	1.18

JSPL-D submitted that as per above Table, the Commission has not considered the actual A&G expense for FY 2016-17 to FY 2020-21 as per annual audited accounts for the respective years for deriving A&G expense for the base year, i.e., FY 2021-22, which is inconsistent with the 73.5.2 (c) of the CSERC MYT Regulations, 2021.

Hence, the Petitioner requested the Commission to consider the actual A&G expenses for calculation of A&G expense for the base year which otherwise will have negative financial impact on the normative A&G expenses for the entire Control Period, i.e., FY 2022-23 to FY 2025-26.

JSPL-D has calculated the revised A&G expenses considering the actual A&G expense eligible for determination of A&G expense for base year FY 2021-22 as per CSERC MYT Regulations, 2021 to be Rs. 2.73 Crore. JSPL-D has further escalated the A&G expense of FY 2022-23 by inflation of 3.97% i.e. 40% weightage of WPI (last 5 year average) and 60% weightage of CPI (last 5 year average) to project the A&G expense for FY 2025-26 as Rs. 3.19 Crore. JSPL-D requested the Commission to consider the revised figures for FY 2025-26.

Repair & Maintenance (R&M) expenses

JSPL-D stated that it has adopted the same methodology as outlined in the Commission's Order dated 28.11.2022 (for the Control Period), and, accordingly, has projected R&M expenses for FY 2025–26 to be Rs. 1.80 Crore.

Total O&M expenses

JSPL-D submitted the normative O&M expenses consisting of employee cost, A&G expenses, and R&M expenses as provided in the Table below:

Table 4-11: Normative O&M expenses estimated by JSPL-D for FY 2025-26 (Rs. Cr.)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Petition
1	Employee Expense	11.44
2	Administrative & General Expense	3.19
3	Repair & Maintenance Expense	1.80
	Total	**16.43**

Commission's Views

Regulation 83.4 of the CSERC MYT Regulations, 2021 specifies as under as regards the O&M Expenses:

*"**83.4. Operation And Maintenance (O&M) Expenses***

83.4.1. Human Resource (HR) Expenses

(a) HR expenses shall include:

(i) employees costs;

(ii) impact of Pay revision;

(iii) manpower deployed on outsourcing basis;

(b) The Commission shall stipulate a separate trajectory for each of the components of HR expenses for the Control Period.

(c) The HR expenses includes employee cost, impact of pay revision arrears, all expenses towards manpower deployed on outsourcing basis, pension fund contribution, and any other expense of non-recurring nature related to HR. The base year i.e. FY 2021-22, shall be derived on the basis of the normalized average of the actual HR expenses excluding pension fund contribution, impact of pay revision arrears and any other expense of non-recurring nature, available in the accounts for the previous five (5) years immediately preceding the base year FY 2021-22, subject to prudence check by the Commission.

(d) The normalization of HR expenses shall be done by applying last five year average increase in Consumer Price Index Industrial Worker (CPI (IW)) on year to year basis. The average of normalized net present value for FY 2016-17 to FY 2020-21, shall then be used to

project base year value for FY 2021-22. The projected base year value shall be escalated by the above inflation rate to estimate the HR expenses (excluding impact of pension fund contribution and pay revision and any other expense of non-recurring nature, if any) for each year of the control period.

(e) At the time of true up, the HR expenses shall be considered at actual and shall not be subjected to gain/loss mechanism.

Provided further that during the true-up, actual cash outflow on impact of pay revision (including arrears) and pension fund contribution shall be allowed as per accounts, subject to prudence check and any other factor considered appropriate by the Commission.

(f) CPI (IW) (all India) shall be as per Labour Bureau, Government of India {Base Year: 2001:100}.

83.4.2. Maintenance and General (M&G) Expenses

(a) Maintenance and General (M&G) expenses shall include:

(i) Administrative and General (A&G) expenses;

(ii) Repair and Maintenance (R&M) expenses

(b) The Commission shall stipulate a separate trajectory for each of the components of M&G expenses viz., R&M and A&G expenses for the Control Period.

(c) The A&G expenses (excluding expenses towards outsourcing manpower) (A&G) and R&M expenses (excluding expenses towards outsourcing manpower) (R&M) for the base year i.e. FY 2020-21, shall be derived on the basis of the normalized average of the actual A&G expenses (excluding expenses towards outsourcing manpower) and R&M expenses (excluding expenses towards outsourcing manpower), respectively available in the accounts for the previous five (5) years immediately preceding the base year FY 2021-22, subject to prudence check by the Commission. Any other expense of non- recurring nature shall be excluded while determining normalized average for the previous five (5) years.

(d) The normalization of R&M expenses shall be done by applying last five year average increase/decrease in Wholesale Price Index (WPI) of all commodities on year to year basis. The average of normalized net present value for FY 2016-17 to FY 2020-21, shall then be used to project base year value for FY 2021-22.

(e) For normalization of A&G expenses shall be estimated by applying last five year average increase/decrease in Inflation to be considered on the basis of 40% weightage of WPI and 60% weightage of CPI respectively on year to year basis. The average of normalized net present value for FY 2016-17 to FY 2020-21, shall then be used to project base year value for FY 2020-21.

(f) The projected base year value shall be escalated by the above inflation rate to estimate the A&G and R&M expenses for each year of the control period.

(g) Wholesale Price Index numbers of all commodities shall be as per Office of Economic Advisor, Ministry gf Commerce & Industry, Government of India {Base Year: 2011-12 Series};

(h) Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (all India) shall be as per Labour Bureau, Government of lndia {Base Year: 2001:100}.

(i) At the time of true up, the A&G and R&M expenses shall be considered after taking into account the actual inflation instead of projected inflation for that period."

The Commission has considered an escalation factor of 5.78% (5-year average inflation rate, 100% CPI weightage) to calculate HR Expenses, 5.44% (5-year average inflation rate @ 40% WPI and 60% CPI weightage) to calculate A&G expenses, and 4.93% (5-year average inflation rate, 100% WPI weightage) to calculate R&M expenses for FY 2025-26. These escalation rates have been applied to the Employee Expenses, A&G Expenses and R&M Expenses for FY 2023-24 approved in the Order dated 28.11.2022 (as the True-up of FY 2022-23 is pending) twice, to arrive at the normative O&M Expenses for FY 2025-26.

As regards JSPL-D's request to restate the O&M expenses approved in the Order dated 28.11.2022 (for the Control Period), the Commission is of the view that since, the matter is pending before the Hon'ble APTEL which is the first appellate court and has also stayed the earlier Order dated 28.11.2022 by a detailed interim Order, at this stage, it will not be appropriate to make any changes to the figures approved in the Order dated 28.11.2022 and this issue will be taken up once the batch of appeals is disposed-off by the Hon'ble APTEL.

The summary of yearly inflation and the average inflation considered for projecting the HR expenses, A&G expenses and R&M expenses is shown in the Table below:

Table 4-12: Computation of Inflation Rate for projections (%)

Particulars	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	Average of 5 years increase
CPI – Industrial Workers (%)	7.53%	5.02%	5.13%	6.05%	5.19%	**5.78%**
WPI – All Commodities (%)	1.68%	1.27%	13.02%	9.40%	-0.74%	**4.93%**
WPI @ 40% & CPI @ 60%						**5.44%**

Accordingly, the Commission has approved the normative O&M expenses for FY 2025-26 as shown in the Table below:

Table 4-13: Approved O&M expenses for FY 2025-26 (Rs. Crore)

Particulars	JSPL-D Original Petition	JSPL-D Revised Submission	Approved
Employee Expenses	11.44	11.44	11.60
A&G Expenses	3.19	**3.05**	3.04
R&M Expenses	1.80	**1.74**	1.88
Total O&M Expenses	**16.43**	**16.23**	**16.52**

Gross Fixed Assets

JSPL-D's Submission

JSPL-D has considered the closing Gross Fixed Asset for FY 2023-24 as opening GFA for FY 2024-25 and similarly closing GFA for FY 2024-25 as opening GFA for FY 2025-26. The revised provisional closing GFA balance works out to Rs. 40.95 Crore.

Table 4-14: Estimated GFA for FY 2025-26 as submitted by JSPL-D (Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Opening	Addition	Deletion	Closing
1	Lease hold Land	0.32			0.32
2	Building	8.82			8.82
3	Power & Distribution Transformers	16.74			16.74
4	Switchgears, Control gear & Protection equipment including cable	5.60			5.60
5	Lines & cable networks	6.90			6.90
6	SCADA	2.46			2.46
7	Vehicles	0.01			0.01
8	Furniture and fixtures	0.01			0.01
9	Computers	0.00			0.00
10	Office equipment	0.01			0.01
11	Air Conditioner	0.08			0.08
	Total	**40.95**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**40.95**

Commission's Views

The Petitioner has submitted in its true-up Petitions for FY 2021-22 to FY 2023-24 that it has added several assets and claimed the capitalization for the same in the respective years. However, the Commission has not done True up of FY 2021-22, FY 2022-23 and FY 2023-24 as the matter is pending in the Hon'ble APTEL which is the first appellate court and has also stayed the earlier Order dated 28.11.2022 by a detailed interim Order. This issue will be taken up once the batch of appeals is disposed-off by the Hon'ble APTEL. Any decision of the Hon'ble APTEL on the principles of truing up will be adopted by this Commission while truing up for FY 2021-22 to FY 2023-24 as well. Also, the Petitioner has not planned and submitted any Capital Investment Plan (CIP) with proper justification, in accordance with the CSERC MYT Regulations, 2021. Hence, the Commission has not approved any capitalization for FY 2025-26.

The Commission has considered the closing GFA for JSPL-D for FY 2024-25, as approved in the Order dated 28.11.2022, as the opening GFA for FY 2025-26, which is Rs. 22.33 Crore. The Capitalisation for FY 2025-26 has been considered as Nil to arrive at the closing GFA for FY 2025-26, as the Petitioner has not claimed any capitalisation for FY 2025-26.

Table 4-15: Approved GFA for FY 2025-26 (Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Petition	Approved
1	Land under full ownership	0.32	
2	Building & Civil works	8.82	
3	Plant & Equipment	31.70	15.87
4	Computers	0.00	
5	Air Conditioners	0.08	
6	Furniture and fixtures	0.01	
7	Office equipment	0.01	
8	Vehicle	0.01	
9	Others		6.46
10	**Total**	**40.95**	**22.33**

Table 4-16: Approved GFA for FY 2025-26 (Rs. Crore)

Particulars	Petition	Approved
Opening GFA	40.95	22.33
Addition	0.00	0.00
Closing GFA	40.95	22.33

Depreciation

JSPL-D's Submission

The Petitioner submitted that the depreciation has been calculated on the aforesaid GFA created out of Licensee contribution based on the methodology and depreciation rates prescribed under CSERC MYT Regulations, 2021. Regulation 92.3 of the CSERC MYT Regulation, 2021 provides that the depreciation shall be calculated as per Regulation 25.

Table 4-17: Depreciation for FY 2025-26 as submitted by JSPL-D (Rs. Crore)

Particulars	
Opening GFA	40.95
Addition of GFA	0.00
Disposal of GFA	0.00
Closing GFA	40.95

Particulars	
Average GFA for the year	40.95
Depreciation Rate %	5.44%
Gross Depreciation	2.23
Consumer contribution	0
Less: Depreciation on consumer contribution	0.00
Net Depreciation	**2.23**

Commission's Views

Regulation 25 of the CSERC MYT Regulations, 2021 specifies as under:

*"**25. Depreciation***

25.1 The value base for the purpose of depreciation shall be the capital cost of the asset as admitted by the Commission

25.2 Provided that the capital cost shall not include funds from grant or consumer contribution or deposit works received for funding of fixed asset as specified in Regulation 22.

25.3 The salvage value of the asset except for IT equipments and software used for SLDC business shall be considered as 10%o and depreciation shall be allowed up to maximum of 90% of the capital cost of the asset.

25.4 Provided that, the salvage value for IT equipments and Software shall be considered as NIL and 100% value of the assets shall be considered depreciable.

25.5 Land other than the land held under lease and the land for reservoir in case of hydro generating station and the land for ash-bund for thermal power stations shall not be a depreciable asset and its cost shall be excluded from the capital cost while computing depreciable value of the asset. Subject to specific provisions, Land for integrated mine shall also be considered for depreciation.

25.6 Depreciation shall be calculated annually based on Straight Line Method and at rates as specified in Appendix-I to this regulation for the assets of the generating station, transmission system, distribution system and SLDC and Appendix -I (A) for integrated coal mine:

Provided that, in case of the existing projects, the balance depreciable value as on 01.04.2022 shall be worked out by deducting the cumulative depreciation as admitted by the Commission up to 31.03.2022 from the gross depreciable value of the assets.

Provided that in those cases where the capital investment plan has been approved by the Commission and the depreciation rates as provided in this Regulation are insufficient for the repayment of loan, the rate of depreciation shall be decided by the Commission at the time of issuance of tariff order, subject to prudence check.

Provided that in the case where additional capital investment is approved by the commission for a plant at the end of its useful life or after its useful life is already over, the recoverable depreciation in respect of additional capital investment, shall be spread over the balance projected physical life as submitted by the generation company or the licensee in the capital investment plan after prudence check by the Commission.

Provided that until a Government company or any authority or corporation is notified for operating the SLDC, the depreciation shall be calculated as applicable for the STU under these Regulations.

Provided further the balance depreciable value as on the date of transfer shall be worked out by deducting the cumulative depreciation from the gross depreciable value of the assets appearing in the books of accounts of the SLDC for the SLDC as on the date of transfer.

25.7 Depreciation shall be chargeable from the first year of commercial operation. The depreciation shall be computed on the average asset base during the year:

Provided that for the new generating station or unit, assets of transmission licensee or assets of distribution licensee or SLDC, as the case may be, the depreciation on such new assets shall be charged on day-wise pro-rata basis during the first year the asset has been declared under commercial operation. For subsequent years, the depreciation shall be computed on the average asset base during the year."

Depreciation for the FY 2025-26 has been calculated in accordance with the above mentioned Regulations, on the average GFA during the year. The Commission has considered the rate of depreciation as 5.14% for FY 2025-26, which is arrived based on the rates specified in Appendix-I of the CSERC MYT Regulations, 2021.

The depreciation related to consumer contribution on live assets has been deducted from the gross depreciation to arrive at net depreciation based on the consumer contribution, which is same for FY 2022-23 to FY 2024-25, i.e., Rs. 9.82 Crore as approved for FY 2020-21.

The depreciation approved by the Commission for FY 2025-26 is shown in the following Table:

Table 4-18: Approved Depreciation for FY 2025-26 (Rs. Crore)

Particulars	Petition	Approved
Opening GFA	40.95	22.33
Addition of GFA	0.00	0.00
Disposal of GFA	0.00	0.00
Closing GFA	40.95	22.33

Particulars	Petition	Approved
Average GFA for the year	40.95	22.33
Depreciation Rate %	5.44%	5.14%
Gross Depreciation	2.23	1.15
Consumer contribution	0	9.82
Less: Depreciation on consumer contribution	0.00	0.50
Net Depreciation	**2.23**	**0.64**

Interest on loan Capital

JSPL-D's Submission

The Petitioner submitted that the opening balance of normative loan has been calculated by deducting the cumulative depreciation up to previous year from the gross normative loan in line with the methodology provided in the CSERC MYT Regulations, 2021. Normative Repayment has been considered to be equal to depreciation during the year in line with Regulation 24.3 of the CSERC MYT Regulations, 2021.

The Petitioner has calculated interest on the aforesaid normative loan at the actual weighted average rate of interest as per Regulation 24.5. The Petitioner has considered the weighted average rate of FY 2025-26 for calculation of interest on loan for FY 2025-26. The detailed calculation of interest on normative loan is provided in the Table given below:

Table 4-19: Estimated Interest on Normative Loan for FY 2025-26 submitted by JSPL-D (Rs. Crore)

Opening Net Normative loan	5.03
Addition of normative loan	0.00
Repayment of normative loan during the year	2.23
Reduction in Normative loan	0.00
Closing Net Normative loan	2.81
Average Normative loan	3.92
Weighted Average Rate of Interest	9.00%
Interest on Loan Capital	**0.35**

Commission's Views

Regulation 24 of the CSERC MYT Regulations, 2021 specifies as under:

"24. INTEREST AND FINANCE CHARGES ON LOAN CAPITAL

24.1 The debt arrived at in the manner indicated in Regulation 17 shall be considered as gross normative loan for calculation of interest on loan.

24.2. The normative loan outstanding as on 01.04.2022 shall be worked out by deducting, the cumulative repayment as admitted by the Commission up to 31.03.2022, from the gross normative loan.

24.3. The repayment of loan for the year of the tariff period shall be deemed to be equal to the depreciation allowed for that year.

24.4. Notwithstanding any moratorium period availed by the generating company or the licensee, as the case may be the repayment of loan shall be considered from the first year of commercial operation of the project and shall be equal to the annual depreciation allowed.

24.5. The rate of interest shall be the weighted average rate of interest calculated on the basis of the actual loan portfolio at the beginning of each year applicable to the project:

Provided that if there is no actual loan for a particular year but normative loan is still outstanding, the last available weighted average rate of interest shall be considered:

Provided further that if the generating station or the licensee, as the case may be, does not have actual loan, then the weighted average rate of interest of the generating company or the licensee as a whole shall be considered:

Provided further, in case of new generating station or the licensee commencing its operation after the date of effectiveness of this Regulation, and which don't have actual loan portfolio, the rate of interest shall be considered on normative basis and shall be equal to the Marginal Cost of Fund based Lending Rate (MCLR - one year tenor) of State Bank of India plus 150 basis points as applicable on the date of COD.

24.6. The interest on loan shall be calculated on the average of opening and closing loan of the year. For the computation of interest amount, the interest rate shall be the weighted average rate of interest for the same year.

24.7. The interest amount as per regulation 24.6 shall exclude interest on loan amount, normative or otherwise, to the extent of capital cost funded by consumer contribution, grants or deposit works carried out by generating company, transmission licensee, SLDC or distribution licensee, as the case may be".

The closing normative loan as approved in the Order dated 28.11.2022 of FY 2024-25 has been considered as the opening normative loan for FY 2025-26. The normative loan repayment during FY 2025-26 has been considered equal to the depreciation in FY 2025-26. The Commission has not considered any new addition of loan during the FY 2025-26 as no new asset addition has been considered for capitalisation. The rate of interest has been considered at the same rate as the actual weighted average rate of interest as considered by JSPL-D for FY 2025-26 i.e. 9.00%. The interest on loan approved for the FY 2025-26 is shown in the Table below:

Table 4-20: Interest on Loan Capital approved by Commission for FY 2025-26 (Rs. Crore)

Opening Net Normative loan	5.03	3.76
Addition of normative loan	0.00	0.00
Repayment of normative loan during the year	2.23	0.64
Reduction in Normative loan	0.00	0.00
Closing Net Normative loan	2.81	3.12
Average Normative loan	3.92	3.44
Weighted Average Rate of Interest	9.00%	9.00%
Interest on Loan Capital	**0.35**	**0.31**

Interest on Consumer Security Deposit

JSPL-D's Submission

The Petitioner submitted that the Commission in the Order dated 28.11.2022 in accordance with Regulation 24.10 of the CSERC MYT Regulations, 2021, has not allowed the Interest on Security Deposit as part of the ARR for the Control Period from FY 2022-23 to FY 2024-25. Accordingly, the Petitioner has not considered any interest on Security Deposit to be a part of ARR for FY 2025-26.

Commission's Views

In accordance with Regulation 24.10 of the CSERC MYT Regulations, 2021, the Commission has not allowed the Interest on Security Deposit as part of the ARR for the FY 2025-26. However, JSPL-D shall pay interest on the Consumers' Security Deposit in accordance with Regulation 6.13 of the Chhattisgarh Supply Code, 2011.

Interest on Working Capital

JSPL-D's Submission

The Petitioner submitted that Regulation 26 of the CSERC MYT Regulations, 2021 allows a Distribution Licensee to recover interest on working capital on a normative basis notwithstanding that the Licensee has not taken loan for working capital. The Petitioner has calculated the Interest on Working Capital for the FY 2025-26 by considering interest rate at 10.95%, which is SBI 1-year MCLR prevalent in September 2024 plus 200 basis points (i.e. 8.95% + 2.00%). The detailed calculation for the interest of working capital is provided in the Table below:

Table 4-21: Estimated Interest on Working Capital for FY 2025-26 submitted by JSPL-D (Rs. Crore)

O&M expenses for 15 days	0.68
Maintenance spares @ 20% of M&G expenses (A&G + R&M)	1.00
Receivables equivalent to one (1) month of ARR	66.91
Total Working Capital	68.58
Rate of Interest (SBI 1 Yr MCLR + 200 Basis Point)	10.95%
Interest on Working Capital	**7.51**

Commission's Views

Regulation 26.1 (e) of the CSERC MYT Regulations (First Amendment), 2023 specifies as under:

> *"26.1. The working capital shall include:*
>
> *...*
>
> *(e) For Retail Supply of Electricity:*
>
> *i. O&M expenses for 15 days; plus*
>
> *ii. Maintenance spares @ 20% of maintenance and general expenses specified in Regulation 92.6.2; plus*
>
> *iii. Receivables equivalent to 15 days of the revenue from sale of electricity at the prevailing tariffs within state;*
>
> *...*
>
> *26.4. "Interest on working capital shall be allowed at a rate equal to the Marginal Cost of Fund based Lending Rate (MCLR – one year tenor) of State Bank of India plus 200 basis point prevailing on 30th September of current financial year. During true up, the interest on working capital shall be computed at an average actual sanctioned rate of interest during the year."*

The Interest on Working Capital has been calculated in accordance with the above-said Regulations. The working capital requirement has been computed by considering O&M Expenses for 15 days, Maintenance spares @ 20% of approved Maintenance and General expenses and receivables equivalent to 15 days of the revenue equivalent of the net ARR recovery approved for FY 2025-26.

Also, the Commission has noted that JSPL-D has revised IoWC as Rs. 7.50 Crore (from Rs. 7.51 Crore claimed in its original petition) in its additional submission as a reply to the response of the data gap asked by the Commission.

The interest rate has been considered as per Regulation 26.4 of the CSERC MYT Regulations, 2021, i.e., 10.95% (SBI MCLR rate as on the date of filing the Petition, i.e., 8.95%, plus 200 basis points) for FY 2025-26. The Interest on Working Capital approved for the FY 2025-26 is shown in the Table below:

Table 4-22: Interest on Working Capital approved for FY 2025-26 (Rs. Crore)

O&M expenses for 15 days	0.68		0.68
Maintenance spares @ 20% of Maintenance and General expenses (A&G + R&M)	1.00		0.98
Receivables equal to 15 days of expected revenue from sale of power	66.91		29.43
Total Working Capital	68.58		31.10
Rate of Interest	10.95%		10.95%
Interest on Working Capital	**7.51**	**7.50**	**3.41**

Provision for Bad debts

JSPL-D's Submission

The Petitioner has submitted that Regulation 92.8 of the CSERC MYT Regulations, 2021 provides that the Commission may allow bad debts written off, as a pass through in the Aggregate Revenue Requirement, based on the trend of write off of bad debts in the previous years. The Petitioner has also submitted that the Regulation 66.8 of the CSERC MYT Regulations, 2015 provides that the Petitioner is eligible for expense under bad debt, which shall be 1% of the revenue of retail supply business.

However, the Commission in Order dated 28.11.2022 did not find it prudent allowing Provision for bad and doubtful debts for the Control Period. Therefore, the Petitioner has not considered any provision for bad and doubtful debts for FY 2025-26. JSPL-D has requested the Commission to kindly allow actual bad debts (if any) at time of true-up for respective year, subject to prudence check.

Commission's Views

Regulation 92.8 of the CSERC MYT Regulations, 2021 specifies as under:

> ***"92.8. Bad debt written off***
>
> *92.8.1. The Commission may allow bad debts written off, as approved by the Competent Authority, as a pass through in the Aggregate Revenue Requirement, based on the trend of write off of bad debts in the previous years, subject to prudent check:"*

As the Petitioner has not considered any provision for bad and doubtful debts for FY 2025-26, the Commission has not approved the expense for bad and doubtful debts for FY 2025-26. However, If there are any actual bad debts written off for FY 2025-26, the same shall be considered at time of true-up for respective year, subject to prudence check.

Return on Equity

JSPL-D's Submission

The Petitioner has submitted that the normative Debt: Equity ratio has been considered as per Regulation 17 of the CSERC MYT Regulations, 2021. The Petitioner has considered closing equity of FY 2022-23 as opening equity for FY 2023-24. The Petitioner has considered rate of return on equity investment as 16.00% on pre-tax basis. Accordingly, a rate of 16.00% has been applied for calculating the normative return on equity. Normative equity @30% of the licensee contribution for addition of asset for FY 2023-24 has been considered. No tax has been paid for FY 2023-24 as per the annual audited accounts, therefore the same has been considered as Nil for FY 2025-26. Accordingly, a rate of 16.00% has been considered by JSPL-D for calculating the normative return on equity. Addition of normative equity @30% of the licensee contribution for addition of asset for the FY 2025-26 has been considered. The detailed calculation of RoE has been provided below in the Table:

Table 4-23: Estimated RoE for FY 2025-26 submitted by JSPL-D (Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Petition
1.	Opening equity	13.71
2.	Equity addition during the year	0.00
3.	Reduction in Equity	0.00
4	Closing Equity	13.71
5	Average Equity	13.71
6	Rate of Return	16.00%
	Return on Equity	**2.19**

Commission's Views

Regulation 23 of the CSERC MYT Regulations, 2021 specifies as under:

> *"**23 RETURN ON EQUITY***
>
> *23.1. Base rate for Return on equity shall be computed in rupee terms on the equity base determined in accordance with Regulation 17. Return on equity shall be computed at the rate of 14.0% for Generation and Transmission and SLDC.*
>
> *23.2. Distribution: Base rate for Return on equity shall be computed in rupee terms on the equity base determined in accordance with Regulation 17. Return on equity shall be computed at the rate of 16.0%.*
>
> *23.3. The ROE shall be grossed up at the time of tariff by MAT rate for the year in which tariff is being determined, subject to the condition that MAT / Corporate tax has been paid for last three consecutive years for regulated business filed petition under these Regulations. In such case, Rate of return on equity shall be rounded off to three decimal places and shall be computed as per the formula given below:*
>
> *Rate of return on equity = Base rate / (1-MAT Rate)*
>
> *At the time of True up, the income tax shall be pass through on actual basis, subject to ceiling as following:*
>
> *= Average Permissible Equity X Base Rate of Return X ((t/ (1-t))*
>
> *Where "t" is the actual tax rate for the year. The tax rate shall be calculated without considering the delay payment surcharge received or receivable during the said financial year by generating company or licensee as the case may be."*

The Return on Equity for FY 2025-26 has been computed in accordance with the above Regulations. The closing normative equity as approved in the Order dated 28.11.2022 of FY 2024-25 has been considered as the opening normative equity for FY 2025-26. The rate of RoE has not been grossed up with the MAT rate. In case JSPL-D actually pays Income Tax for FY 2025-26, then reimbursement of the actual Income Tax subject to prudence check shall be allowed at the time of truing up for FY 2025-26.

Table 4-24: Return on Equity approved for FY 2025-26 (Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Petition	Approved
1.	Opening equity	13.71	3.76
2.	Equity addition during the year	0.00	0.00
3.	Reduction in Equity	0.00	0.00
4.	Closing Equity	13.71	3.76
5.	Average Equity	13.71	3.76
6.	Rate of Return	16.00%	16.00%
	Return on Equity	**2.19**	**0.60**

Non-Tariff Income

JSPL-D's Submission

The Petitioner submitted that Non-Tariff Income includes income from meter rent and Delayed Payment Surcharge. The Commission in Order dated 28.11.2022 has approved the Non-Tariff Income to be Rs. 1.89 Crore. JSPL-D has considered the Non-Tariff income as Rs. 0.47 Crore towards meter rent.

Commission's Views

The Commission has considered the Non-Tariff income as Rs. 0.47 Crore towards meter rent as submitted by JSPL-D. Further, the Commission has considered Rs. 1.75 Crore as 'other charges from consumers' in line with the Order dated 28.11.2022 approved for the Control Period from FY 2022-23 to FY 2024-25.

Table 4-25: Non-Tariff Income approved for FY 2025-26 (Rs. Crore)

Particulars	Petition	Approved
Meter Rent	0.47	0.47
Other Charges		1.75
Total	**0.47**	**2.22**

Transmission charges

JSPL-D's Submission

The Petitioner submitted that the power is supplied to the licensed distribution and retail supply business through the licensed transmission lines (23.7 km line from JSPL to Punjipathra and 19.5 km line from JPL to Punjipathra). The Petitioner has considered Rs.

6.52 Crore towards transmission charge based on the Petition submitted for the licensed transmission business.

Commission's Views

The commission has considered the Transmission Charges payable by JSPL-D to JSPL-T equivalent to the Transmission Charges approved for JSPL-T for FY 2025-26 in the order passed in Petition No. 01 of 2025. The Commission has approved the Transmission Charges for FY 2025-26 as shown in the Table below:

Table 4-26: Transmission Charges approved for FY 2025-26 (Rs. Crore)

Particulars	Petition	Approved
Transmission charges	6.52	2.62

Aggregate Revenue Requirement for FY 2025-26

The summary of the ARR claimed by JSPL-D and the ARR approved by the Commission for JSPL-D for FY 2025-26 is shown in the Table below:

Table 4-27: ARR approved for JSPL-D for FY 2025-26 (Rs. Crore)

Sl.	Particulars	JSPL-D Original Petition	JSPL-D Revised Submission	Approved
1	Power Purchase Cost	742.68	742.68	679.41
2	RPO Costs	29.55	29.55	14.93
3	O&M Expenses	16.43	16.23	16.52
4	Depreciation	2.23	2.23	0.64
5	Interest on Loan	0.35	0.35	0.31
6	Interest on Working Capital Requirement	7.51	7.50	3.41
7	Return on Equity	2.19	2.19	0.60
8	Transmission Charge	6.52	6.52	2.62
9	Provision for Bad & Doubtful Debt	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Less: Non-Tariff Income	0.47	0.47	2.22
12	**ARR**	**806.99**	**806.79**	**716.22**

Revenue from Sale of Electricity

JSPL-D's Submission

The Petitioner submitted that it has computed total revenue from sale of electricity as Rs. 802.88 Crore considering approved rate of Rs. 5.51/kWh as per CSERC Order issued on 10.05.2024.

Commission's View

The Commission observed that JSPL-D has computed the Revenue from sale of electricity at existing tariff by multiplying the projected sales with the Average Billing Rate (ABR) of Rs. 5.51/kWh approved by the Commission in the Tariff Order dated 10.05.2024. In reply to the Commission's query, JSPL-D submitted the computation of revenue from existing tariff as shown in the Table below:

Table 4-28: Revenue from existing tariff for FY 2025-26 as submitted by JSPL-D (Rs. Crore)

Sl.	Category	Sales (MU)	Contract Demand (kVA)	Energy Charges (Rs./kWh)	Revenue from Fixed/Demand Charges (Rs. Crore)	Revenue from Energy Charges (Rs. Crore)	Total Revenue (Rs. Crore)	Average Billing Rate (Rs/kWh)
A	LT Category							
1	Non-Domestic	0.22	115	5.15	0.00	0.11	0.11	5.15
2	Demand-based	0.22	92	5.51	0.00	0.12	0.12	5.51
B	11 kV							
1	Steel Industries	43.35	6050	5.51	0.00	23.89	23.89	5.51
2	Other General Purpose	2.04	600	5.51	0.00	1.12	1.12	5.51
C	33 kV							
1	Steel Industries	1394.36	220210	5.51	0.00	768.29	768.29	5.51
2	Other Industries	16.95	3000	5.51	0.00	9.34	9.34	5.51
	TOTAL	1457.14	230067			802.88	802.88	5.51

From the above, the following observations arise:

a) JSPL-D has not revised the categories as approved by the Commission in the Tariff Order dated 10.05.2024;
b) JSPL-D has not levied the two-part tariffs approved by the Commission in the Tariff Order dated 10.05.2024, and has unilaterally levied single-part tariff equal to the ACoS of Rs. 5.51/kWh approved in the above-said Order for all categories, except LV Non-Domestic, where it has levied single-part tariff of Rs. 5.15/kWh;

While JSPL-D has prayed for determination of single-part tariff for FY 2025-26 and the consumers have also supported this proposal, it is surprising to observe that JSPL-D seems to have already implemented the single-part tariff as per its own wisdom in FY 2024-25 itself. The Commission will suitably address this issue at the time of truing-up.

The Commission has estimated the revenue from existing tariff in FY 2025-26 as Rs. 733.90 Crore, based on the approved sales and Fixed/Demand Charges and Energy Charges approved for FY 2024-25, in the Tariff Order dated 10.05.2024.

Revenue Gap/(Surplus) for FY 2025-26

JSPL-D's Submission

The Petitioner has projected a Revenue Gap of Rs. 4.10 Crore for FY 2025-26, as shown in the Table below:

Table 4-29: Revenue Gap/(Surplus) as submitted by JSPL-D for FY 2025-26 (Rs. Crore)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Approved
1	Aggregate Revenue Requirement for FY 2025-26	806.99
2	Revenue from Existing Tariff	802.88
3	Revenue Gap/(Surplus)	4.10

Commission's View

Considering the approved ARR and revenue from existing tariff for FY 2025-26, the Commission has computed a Revenue Surplus for FY 2025-26, as shown in the Table below:

Table 4-30: Revenue Gap/(Surplus) approved for FY 2025-26 (Rs. Crore)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Approved
1	Aggregate Revenue Requirement for FY 2025-26	716.22
2	Revenue from Existing Tariff	733.90
3	Revenue Gap/(Surplus)	(17.68)

The Commission has approved the category-wise tariffs for FY 2025-26, in order to meet the approved revenue requirement, as elaborated in the subsequent Chapter.

5 TARIFF PRINCIPLES AND TARIFF DESIGN

Approach for Tariff for FY 2025-26

The ARR of JSPL-D for FY 2025-26 has been estimated as Rs. 716.22 Crore, as elaborated in the previous Chapter.

Based on the ARR and Sales approved, the standalone Average Cost of Supply (ACoS) approved by the Commission for FY 2025-26 is shown in the Table below:

Table 5-1: Average Cost of Supply (Rs./kWh) for JSPL-D for FY 2025-26

Sr. No.	Particulars	Approved
1	Aggregate Revenue Requirement for FY 2025-26 (Rs. Crore)	716.22
2	Total estimated sales (MU)	1333.00
3	Stand-alone Average Cost of Supply (ACOS)	5.37

Overall Tariff Philosophy for FY 2025-26

The category-wise tariffs have been determined in such a manner that the approved ARR for JSPL-D for FY 2025-26 shall be recovered.

The Commission has not carried out true up of ARR of FY 2023-24 as the matter is sub-judice. Therefore, the tariff of HV and LV categories has been determined such that there is no cross-subsidy between consumer categories, and the Average Billing Rate (ABR) has been equated to the standalone Average Cost of Supply (ACOS) for FY 2025-26, i.e., Rs. 5.37/kWh.

Tariff Categorisation

In the last Tariff Order issued for JSPL-D, the Commission has merged the categories, such that there is only 1 LV category (LV-1) and 1 HV category (HV-1), and the tariffs have been adjusted in such a manner that there is no cross-subsidy. The Commission has decided to continue the same. This helps to achieve the objection of reduction of cross-subsidy.

By taking consistent view as taken for other Distribution Licensees, the Commission has determined two-part tariff in accordance with the provisions of the Act viz., Fixed/Demand Charges linked to Sanctioned Load/Contract Demand and Energy Charges linked to the energy consumption.

Also, in the last Tariff Order issued for JSPL-D for FY 2024-25, two-part tariff has been determined for JSPL-D. Hence, two-part tariff has been approved for JSPL-D for FY 2025-26 in this Order. However, the Fixed/Demand Charges have been rationalised, keeping in view the percentage recovery of the fixed portion of the ARR through Fixed/Demand Charges, which were working out to around 250% at existing tariffs.

Load Factor Rebate

In the Petition, JSPL-D has proposed to provide load factor rebate of 10% on energy charge for consuming energy above 70% of load factor. Therefore, the consumers of HV category shall be eligible for load factor rebate of 10% on energy charge calculated on entire energy consumption for consumption above monthly load factor of 70%. However, revenue gap arising due to load factor rebate shall not be passed on to the consumers.

Minimum Load Factor

The Petitioner has requested the Commission for approving a condition that the consumers should ensure to maintain the load factor of 40% throughout the year.

The Commission is of the view that the above request of the Petitioner is linked to the prayer for approval of single-part tariff. However, the Commission has approved two-part tariff comprising Fixed/Demand Charges and Energy Charges, hence, there is no requirement to stipulate any minimum load factor. Hence, the Commission has not approved the Petitioner's prayer for stipulating a minimum Load Factor.

Applicability of Order

The approved Tariff Schedule for FY 2025-26 is given in the next Chapter.

The revised tariff will be applicable with effect from August 01, 2025 for the consumers of JSPL-D, and will remain in force till March 31, 2026 or till the issue of next Tariff Order, whichever is later. The Commission directs JSPL-D to take appropriate steps to implement the Tariff Order.

6 TARIFF SCHEDULE FOR FY 2025-26

This Tariff Schedule shall be applicable from August 01, 2025.

Tariff Schedule for Low Voltage (LV) Consumers

This tariff schedule is applicable to all LV consumers as follows:

a) Single-phase, 230 Volts up to a maximum Sanctioned Load of 5 kW (excluding agriculture and industrial consumers), and

b) Three-phase, 400 Volts for maximum demand up to 150 kW in case of demand-based tariff or for maximum Sanctioned load of 200 HP in case of other tariff, as applicable.

6.1.1 LV-1: All LV consumers

Applicability

This tariff is applicable to all LV consumers.

Tariff:

Category of Consumers	Units Slab	Fixed Charge (Rs per kW of Contracted load/Billing Demand)	Energy Charge (Rs. per kWh)
LV-1.1: Single Phase	All units	Rs. 25 per kW per month	5.20
LV-1.2: Three Phase	All units	Demand Charges- Rs. 40/kW/month on billing demand	5.14

Notes:

i. Fixed Charges of LV-1.1 and Demand Charge on contract demand of tariff LV-1.2 is a monthly minimum charge, whether any energy is consumed during the month or not.

ii. If the Recorded Demand exceeds the Sanctioned Load for any three consecutive months, then the Sanctioned Load shall automatically be restated to the highest demand recorded in these three months. In such cases of upward restatement of Sanctioned Load, the load enhancement charges shall be applicable; however, the Security Deposit shall not be required to be increased correspondingly.

iii. If the Recorded Demand is lower than the Sanctioned Load for any three consecutive months, then the Sanctioned Load can be restated to the highest demand recorded in these three months at the option of the consumer.

iv. For charging stations of Electric Vehicles, a flat rate single part tariff of Rs. 5.37 per unit shall be applicable.

6.1.2 Terms and Conditions of L.V. Tariff

1. Energy will be supplied to the consumer ordinarily at a single point for the entire premises of the consumer.
2. Sanctioned Load or Contract Demand/Maximum Demand in fraction shall be rounded off to the next whole number.
3. If the bills are not issued consecutively for three months or more for any LT Consumer, billing on accumulated meter reading shall not be raised without approval of concerned officer of JSPL-D.
4. For the purpose of separate independent LV connection to HV Industrial consumer in the same premises of HV industrial connection, to meet out its essential load during emergency or non-availability of supply in HV connection under LV category, conditions as mentioned in Clause 4.40 of the Chhattisgarh State Electricity Supply Code and its amendment, if any, shall be applicable.
5. For the purpose of Demand Based Tariff (LV-1.2)
   i. **Determination of Maximum Demand**- The maximum demand means the highest load measured by sliding window principle of measurement in average kVA or average kW as the case may be at the point of supply of a consumer during any consecutive period of 30 minutes during the billing period.
   ii. **Billing Demand** – The billing demand for the month shall be the actual maximum kW demand of the consumer recorded during the month or 80% of the Contract Demand, whichever is higher. The billing demand shall be rounded off to the next whole number.
   iii. **Minimum Charge** – The demand charge on contract demand (CD) is a monthly minimum charge whether any energy is consumed during the month or not.
6. The recorded demand for the respective month shall be reflected in the consumer bill.

6.1.3 Power Factor Incentive and Surcharge

i. All LV 1.2 consumers with Contracted Load of 15 kW or above shall arrange to install suitable Low Tension capacitors of appropriate capacity at their cost. The consumer shall ensure that the capacitors installed by him properly match with the actual requirement of the load so as to ensure average monthly Power Factor of 0.9 or above. A consumer who fails to do so will be liable to pay Power Factor surcharge @ 35 paise per kWh on the entire consumption of the month.

ii. All LV installations having welding transformer are required to install suitable Low Tension capacitors so as to ensure Power Factor of not less than 0.9. Consumers not complying with the above shall have to pay Power Factor surcharge of 75 paise per kWh on the entire monthly consumption, provided the load of the welding transformer(s) exceeds 25% of the total Sanctioned load.

Note - For the purposes of computing the connected load of welding transformers in kW, a Power Factor of 0.6 shall be applied to the kVA rating of such welding transformers. The kVA rating can also be calculated on the basis of load voltage and maximum load current on secondary side of welding machine.

iii. The average monthly Power Factor recorded in the meter shall be considered for billing of Power Factor surcharge or Power Factor incentive, as the case maybe.

iv. Levy of Power Factor surcharge as indicated above, shall be without prejudice to the rights of JSPL-D to disconnect the consumer's installation after issue of 15 days' notice if the average monthly Power Factor remains 0.7 or below for a period of more than two consecutive months. It shall remain disconnected till the consumer makes suitable arrangements to improve the Power Factor.

v. Notwithstanding the above, if the average monthly Power Factor of a new consumer is found to be less than 0.9 at any time during the first six months from the date of connection and if he maintains average monthly Power Factor continuously in subsequent three months at not less than 0.9, then the surcharge billed on account of low Power Factor during the said period shall be withdrawn and credited in next month's bill.

vi. All categories of LV consumers in whose case power factor surcharge is applicable; shall be eligible for Power Factor incentive for Power Factor of above 0.95. Such incentive shall be payable @ 1% of the energy charges for each 0.01 increase or part thereof in power factor above 0.95 up to unity power factor. For example, consumers with Power Factor of 0.965 shall be considered as 0.97 and be eligible for power factor incentive of 2% of energy charges. Consumers with Power Factor of 0.964 shall be considered as 0.96 and be eligible for power factor incentive of 1% of energy charges.

6.1.4 Provisions of billing in case of Excess Supply

1. **<u>For Sanctioned load-based tariff</u>**

   i. The consumers availing supply at Sanctioned load-based tariff shall restrict their actual connected load within the Sanctioned load. However, in case the actual connected load in any month exceeds the Sanctioned load, the Sanctioned load-based tariff shall apply only to the extent of Sanctioned load and corresponding units of energy. The connected load in excess of Sanctioned load and corresponding units of energy shall be treated as excess supply. The excess supply so consumed in any month, shall be charged at the rate of one and half times of the Sanctioned load based tariff applicable to the consumer (fixed and energy charges) for the excess connected load to the extent of 20% of Sanctioned load and at the rate of two times of Sanctioned load based tariff if the excess connected load is found beyond 20% of Sanctioned load for actual period of enhancement of load or 6 months whichever is less, including the month in which the existence of excess load is detected and shall be continued to be billed till excess load is removed or Sanctioned load is enhanced.

   ii. Where the recording facility of demand is available, the billing on account of excess supply shall be restricted to the recorded month only.

   iii. If the Recorded Demand exceeds the Sanctioned Load for any three consecutive months, then the Sanctioned Load, as applicable, shall automatically be restated to the highest demand recorded in these three months;

   iv. If the Recorded Demand is lower than the Sanctioned Load for any three consecutive months, then the Sanctioned Load shall be restated to the highest demand recorded in these three months at the option of the consumer.

2. **<u>For Demand Based tariff consumers</u>**

   i. Consumers availing supply at demand-based tariff (LV-1.2) should at all times restrict their maximum demand to the contract demand or Sanctioned load, whichever is applicable. However, contract demand for the demand-based tariff consumer can be less than Sanctioned load. In case the maximum demand in any month exceeds the contract demand, the said demand-based tariff (LV–1.2) shall apply only to the extent of the contract demand and corresponding units of energy. The demand in excess of contract demand and corresponding units of energy shall be treated as excess supply. The excess supply so availed in any month, shall be charged at the rate of one and half times of the normal tariff applicable to the consumer (fixed and energy charges) for the excess demand to the extent of 20% of contract demand and at the rate of two times of normal tariff if the excess demand is found beyond 20% of contract demand.

ii. For the purpose of billing of excess supply, the billing demand and the units of energy shall be determined as under:

a) Billing Demand: The demand in excess of the contract demand in any month shall be the billing demand.

b) Units of Energy: the units of energy corresponding to kW portion of the demand in excess of the contract demand shall be:-

EU= TU (1-CD/MD)

Where

EU – denotes excess units,

TU – denotes total units supplied during the month,

CD – denotes contract demand, and

MD – denotes actual maximum demand.

a. The excess supply availed in any month shall be charged along with the monthly bill and shall be payable accordingly.

b. The above billing of excess supply at one and half times/two times of the normal tariff shall be applicable to consumers without prejudice to JSPL-D's right to discontinue supply in accordance with the provisions contained in the Chhattisgarh State Electricity Supply Code, 2011, as amended from time to time.

iii. If the Recorded Demand exceeds the Contracted Demand for any three consecutive months, then the Contracted Demand, as applicable, shall automatically be restated to the highest demand recorded in these three months.

3. **Delayed Payment Surcharge**

If the bill is not paid by the consumer within the period (due date) prescribed for payment of the bill, a surcharge @ 1.5% per month or part thereof, on the total outstanding amount of the bill (including arrears, if any, but excluding amount of surcharge), subject to minimum of Rs. 5 shall be payable in addition, from the due date of payment as mentioned in the bill.

4. **Additional Charges**

Every Local Body shall pay an additional charge equivalent to any tax or fee levied by it under the provisions of any law including the Corporation Act, District Municipalities Act or Gram Panchayat Act on the poles, lines, transformers and other installations through which the Local Body receives supply.

5. **Advance Payment Rebate**

For advance payment made before commencement of consumption period for which bill is to be prepared, a rebate @ 0.5% per month on the amount which remains with the Licensee at the end of the calendar month excluding security deposit, shall be credited to the account of consumer after adjusting any amount payable to the Licensee subject to the net amount of advance being not less than Rs.1000 and shall be adjustable in next month's bill.

6. **Rounding off**

The bill shall be rounded off to the nearest multiple of Rs.10. Difference, if any, between the bill amount before and after rounding off, shall be adjusted in next month's bill.

For example: - If the total amount of bill is Rs. 235.00, then the bill shall be rounded off to Rs. 240 and Rs. 5.00 will be credited in next month's bill, whereas if the total amount of bill is Rs. 234.95, then the bill will be rounded off to Rs. 230 and Rs. 4.95 will be debited in next month's bill. In view of the above provision, no surcharge will be levied on outstanding amount, which is less than Rs. 10.

7. **Applicability of tariff**

In case of any dispute about applicability of tariff to a particular LV category, the decision of the Commission shall be final and binding.

8. Tax or Duty

The tariff does not include any tax or duty, etc., on electrical energy that may be payable at any time in accordance with any law in force. Such charges, if any, shall be payable by the consumer in addition to tariff charges.

9. Meter Hire

Meter hire shall be charged as per the schedule of miscellaneous charges to all categories of LV consumers.

10. Method of payment of Bills

(1) Consumer shall have the option to pay bills online or offline.

(2) Bill amount of more than **five thousand rupees** shall mandatorily be paid online.

(3) For bill amount less than or equal to **five thousand rupees**, consumer may pay the bill through cash or cheque or demand draft or electronic clearing system at designated counters of a bank or through credit or debit cards or online payment through distribution licensees' web portal or any digital mode of payment and any change or further addition in the mode of payment shall be more user friendly for the consumers than the prevailing system.

Provided that the distribution licensee may stipulate a suitable incentive or rebate for payment through online system for consumers who opt to pay bill amount less than or equal to **five thousand rupees**.

(4) The distribution licensee shall establish online portal as well as sufficient number of collection centres or drop boxes at suitable locations with necessary facilities, where consumer can deposit the bill amount with ease.

11. Conditions to have over-riding effect

All the above conditions of tariff shall be applicable to the consumer notwithstanding the provisions, if any, in the agreement entered into by the consumer with the Licensee.

Tariff Schedule for High Voltage (HV) Consumers

6.1.5 HV-1: All HV consumers

Applicability

This tariff is applicable to all HV consumers.

Tariff:

Demand Charge (Rs./kVA/month)	Energy Charge (Rs. per kWh)
40	5.31

The consumers of this category shall be eligible for Load Factor Rebate of 10% on Energy Charges calculated on entire energy consumption for consumption above monthly load factor of 70%.

Notes:-

i. For charging stations of Electric Vehicles, a flat rate single part tariff of Rs. 5.37 per unit shall be applicable.

6.1.6 Terms and Conditions of HV Tariff

1. Point of Supply

Power will be supplied to consumers ordinarily at a single point for the entire premises. HV industrial consumers can avail separate LV supply as per Clause 4.40 of the Chhattisgarh State Electricity Supply Code, 2011 and its amendments thereof, in the same premises.

2. Billing demand

The billing demand for any month shall be the maximum demand (in kVA) of the consumer recorded during the billing month or 85% of the contract demand whichever is higher. The billing demand shall be rounded off to the next whole number.

3. Determination of Demand

The maximum demand means the highest load measured by sliding window principle of measurement in average kVA at the point of supply of a consumer during any consecutive period of 15 minutes during the billing period.

4. Minimum Charge

The demand charge on contract demand (CD) is a monthly minimum charge whether any energy is consumed during the month or not.

5. Rounding off

The amount of HV energy bill shall be rounded off to the nearest multiple of Rs.10.

For example - the amount of Rs. 12345 will be rounded off to Rs. 12350 and Rs. 12344.95 shall be rounded off to Rs. 12340.

In view of the above provision no surcharge will be levied on outstanding amount, which is less than Rs. 10.

6. Delayed Payment Surcharge

If the bill is not paid by the consumer within the period prescribed (due date) for payment of the bill, a surcharge @ 1.5% per month or part thereof, on the total outstanding amount of the bill (including arrears, if any but excluding amount of surcharge), shall be payable in addition, from the due date of payment as mentioned in the bill.

7. Additional charges for Local Bodies

Every Local Body shall pay an additional charge equivalent to any tax or fee levied by it under the provisions of any law including the Corporation Act, District Municipalities Act or Gram Panchayat Act on the poles, lines, transformers and other installations through which the Local Body receives supply.

8. Advance Payment Rebate

For advance payment made before commencement of consumption period for which bill is to be prepared, a rebate @ 0.5% per month on the amount, which remains with the Licensee at the end of calendar month excluding security deposit, shall be credited to the account of consumer after adjusting any amount payable to the Licensee, subject to the net amount of advance being not less than Rs.20,000 and shall be adjustable in next month's bill.

9. Additional Charge for Exceeding Contract Demand

The consumers should restrict their maximum demand to the extent of contract demand. In case the maximum demand during any month exceeds the contract demand, the tariff at normal rate shall apply only to the extent of the contract demand and corresponding units of energy. The demand in excess of contract demand and corresponding units of energy shall be treated as excess supply. The excess supply so availed, if any, in any month shall be charged at one and half times of the normal tariff applicable to the consumer (demand and energy charges) for the excess demand to the extent of 20% of contract demand and at the rate of two times of normal tariff if the excess demand is found beyond 20% of contract demand.

Provided further that in case of excess supply to consumers having minimum contract demand of 150 MVA, and having captive generating plant(s) of capacity of at least 150 MW, such consumers shall have to pay an additional demand charges of Rs. 20/kVA/month on the quantum of power availed over and above its contract demand notwithstanding anything contained anywhere in this order. Further, energy consumed corresponding to excess supply shall be billed at normal tariff.

For the purpose of billing of excess supply, the billing demand and the units of energy shall be determined as under:-

i. **Billing Demand / Contract Demand:**

The demand in excess of the contract demand in any month shall be the billing demand/ contract demand of the excess supply.

ii. **Units Energy:**

The units of energy corresponding to kVA of the portion of the demand in excess of the contract demand shall be:

EU= TU (1-CD/MD)

Where

EU - denotes units corresponding to excess supply,

TU - denotes total units supplied during the month,

CD - denotes contract demand, and

MD - denotes maximum demand.

The excess supply availed in any month shall be charged along with the monthly bill and shall be payable by the consumer.

The billing of excess supply at one and half times/two times of the normal tariff applicable to consumer is without prejudice to JSPL-D's right to discontinue the supply in accordance with the provisions contained in the Chhattisgarh State Electricity Supply Code, 2011 and its amendments thereof.

i. No rebates/incentive is payable on such excess supply.

10. Meter Hire

Meter hire shall be charged as per the schedule of miscellaneous charges to all categories of HV consumers.

11. Tax or Duty

The tariff does not include any tax or duty, etc., on electrical energy that may be payable at any time in accordance with any law/State Government Rules in force. Such charges, if any, shall be payable by the consumer in addition to tariff charges.

12. Dispute on applicability of tariff

In case of any dispute on applicability of tariff on a particular category of HV industry/ consumer, the decision of the Commission shall be final and binding.

All the above conditions of tariff shall be applicable to the consumer notwithstanding the provisions, if any, in the agreement entered into by the consumer with the Licensee.

16. Method of payment of Bills

(1) Consumer shall have the option to pay bills online or offline.

(2) Bill amount of more than **five thousand rupees** shall mandatorily be paid online.

(3) For bill amounts less than or equal to **five thousand rupees** consumer may pay the bill through cash or cheque or demand draft or electronic clearing system at designated counters of a bank or through credit or debit cards or online payment through distribution licensees' web portal or any digital mode of payment and any change or further addition in the mode of payment shall be more user friendly for the consumers than the prevailing system.

Provided that the distribution licensee may stipulate a suitable incentive or rebate for payment through online system for consumers who opt to pay bill amount less than or equal to **five thousand rupees**.

(4) The distribution licensee shall establish online portal as well as sufficient number of collection centres or drop boxes at suitable locations with necessary facilities, where consumer can deposit the bill amount with ease.

Open Access Charges

1. Wheeling Charges

For long-term, medium-term and short-term open access customer: Rs. 35.30/MWh (or Rs. 0.0353 per kWh) for the energy computed as per the provisions made in Regulation 33 of the CSERC (Connectivity and Intra State Open access) Regulations, 2011 and its subsequent amendment(s)/revision, if any, at 100% load factor for wheeling. The same charges shall be applicable for both collective and bilateral transactions at the point of injection.

2. Energy losses for distribution

Distribution Losses of 0.3% for the energy scheduled for distribution at the point or points of injection at 33 kV side of 33/11 kV sub-station shall be recoverable from open access customers.

3. Operating Charges

The short-term open access customer shall pay the Operating Charges to SLDC at the rate of Rs. 2000 per day.

4. Cross Subsidy Charges

Cross-Subsidy Charges shall be Nil, as the Average Billing Rate has been equated to the ACOS.

5. Standby Charges

The Standby Charges for consumers availing open access (using transmission and/or distribution system of Licensee) and who draw power from the grid up to the contracted capacity of open access during the outage of generating plant/CPP shall be 1.5 times of the per kWh weighted average tariff of HV consumers, which is Rs. 8.06 per kWh (1.5

times of the average billing rate of Rs.5.37 per kWh). For drawal of power in excess of the contracted capacity of open access, the tariff for availing standby support from the grid shall be two times of the per unit weighted average tariff of HV consumers, which is Rs. 10.74 per kWh (2 times of the average billing rate of Rs. 5.37 per kWh). Further, in case of outage of CPP supplying power to captive/non-captive consumer who has reduced its contract demand to zero and also availed open access draws power of JSPL-D, then billing of such power drawn shall be done as per the standby charges mentioned above.

6. Energy Losses for Open-access consumers

The Open Access customers availing long-term/medium-term/short-term open access customers shall bear the energy loss specified as under:

a. Energy Losses/for using only distribution system of JSPL-D shall be 0.3%.
b. Energy losses for using both the transmission system of JSPL-T and distribution system of JSPL-D or Combination thereof shall be 0.6%.