



Chhattisgarh State Electricity Regulatory Commission

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Suo Motu Petition no. 09/2009(M)

Chhattisgarh Power Distribution Company Ltd.

..... Respondent

ORDER

(Passed on 18.04.2009)

In the matter of pricing of power required to be purchased in the short-term from captive generating plants and IPPs for the year 2009-10 by Chhattisgarh State Power Distribution Company Ltd(CSPDCL) in the State.

1. The erstwhile Chhattisgarh State Electricity Board(CSEB) had to resort to purchase of power in the short-term, during the year 2008-09 to meet its full demand. The term of the PPAs entered into by the CSEB with suppliers was up to 31.03.2009. However, in spite of our repeated reminder the CSEB did not come up with any proposal for procurement of power in the short-term during 2009-10. While the demand for electricity has been rising in the State steadily, there will be no addition to generation capacity by the State Government during 2009-10. There would, therefore, be a continued need for short-term purchase of power. The Commission has been entrusted with the responsibility under the provisions of Section 86(1)(b) of the Electricity Act, 2003 (the Act) to regulate electricity purchase and procurement process of distribution licensee including the price at which electricity shall be procured from the generating companies, etc. It is in the discharge of this responsibility that this Commission, on its own, issued a discussion paper titled "Pricing of surplus power from captive generating plants and IPPs for the year 2009-10 for short-term purchase by distribution licensee in the State". The paper was posted on the website of the Commission on 19.02.2009. The discussion paper was forwarded to the State Govt., Chhattisgarh State Power Distribution Company Ltd (CSPDCL), members of State Advisory Committee, all CGPs/IPP's who are supplying power to CSPDCL, for offering their

comments/views. A public notice was also issued in the newspapers on 20.02.2008 and comments/suggestions were invited from all stakeholders including the public by 16.03.2009. The Commission held a public hearing on the matter on 20.03.2009. The list of the stakeholders who submitted comments/suggestions and participated in the hearing is at Annexure to this order. The issues raised by the respondents are discussed below.

Demand and Availability

2. Chhattisgarh Udyogh Mahasangh , Urla Industries Association and some other stake holders have raised the issue that the assessment of short-term power requirement should have been done by CSPDCL and not by the Commission. It has also been contended that Section 62(1) should be applied only under abnormal circumstances. It has been further contended that, in the absence of any PPA between Chhattisgarh State Power Generating Company Ltd. (CSPGCL) and CSPDCL, it is not clear whether the entire power generated by CSPGCL will be available to CSPDCL and therefore picture regarding availability of power and deficit is not clear.
3. The Commission has issued "Guidelines for power purchases and power procurement process" for distribution licensee /(CSEB)". These guidelines were finalized after due consultation and responses from the State Distribution utility and the stakeholders. But as already mentioned, unfortunately even after repeated reminder, the CSEB and its successor the State Distribution utility failed to submit the power procurement plan, as required under the guidelines. The State utility was also required to submit the business plan of its distribution and supply business. Power procurement plan is an important component of the business plan of distribution licensee. But this too was not submitted. In the tariff order for the year 2007-08, the erstwhile Chhattisgarh State Electricity Board was directed to submit the power procurement plan along with a proposal for revision if any, in the ceiling rates for purchase of power from CGPs and IPPs for the year 2008-09. The erstwhile Board sought extension for submitting the proposal for

maximum ceiling rates for short-term purchase from CGPs and IPPs for the year 2008-09 on one ground or the other. Taking into account the relevant factors and implications, the Commission by orders dated 28.03.2008, 01.07.2008 and 17.11.2008, agreed for the extension of period of the existing arrangements for short-term procurement of power by the Board for a period of three months, six months and three months respectively. However, the short-term power requirement for 2009-10 was not submitted to the Commission till the discussions paper was issued by the Commission. It was noted by the Commission that the power market had undergone changes in these two-three years. With the addition in capacity and stabilization of 2 X 250 MW Korba East generating plant of the Board, the power supply position of the CSPDCL had also changed. In fact, because of this there may not be any requirement to procure power from traders in the year 2009-10. The State IPPs and CGPs could be in a position to fulfill the short-term power requirement of the State utility. The price of coal and secondary fuel has also changed during this period. An appropriate balance has to be maintained between the interest of consumers and power suppliers. It was on these considerations that the Commission decided to initiate wide consultation and invited comments/suggestions from the affected parties, public and generating companies, including captive generating plants on pricing of surplus CGP power and IPP or short-term purchase by distribution utility in the State in the year 2009-10.

4. The legal position in this regard is clear. Section 86(1)(b) of the Act mandates the State Commission to regulate power procurement process of the distribution licensee including the price at which electricity shall be procured from the generating companies or licensees or from other sources. Clause 8.1(7) of the Tariff Policy (TP) states:

“Appropriate Commissions should initiate tariff determination and regulatory scrutiny on a suo-motu basis in case the licensee does not initiate filings in time” .

Power purchase is an important component of Aggregate Revenue Requirement of a distribution licensee. Though this provision of NTP is for tariff determination of a distribution licensee, but it also clearly indicates that the Commission can initiate a regulatory scrutiny of power purchase process, and the power requirement of the distribution licensee including the price for power purchase (including short-term). In case the Commission had not initiated the proposal, the CSPDCL would not have been in a position to make short-term purchases leading to load shedding and inconvenience to consumers.

5. As regards application of Section 62(1) (a), it is well known that there was considerable shortage of electricity when the Electricity Act, 2003 was enacted. The power shortage situation cannot be overcome immediately. The power market is in a developing stage. Open access is mandatory and the buyers and sellers are permitted to use the inter-State transmission system, transmission and distribution system of the State for bilateral or collective transaction within or outside the State depending on the capacity of the transmission and distribution system and other relevant factors. The distribution company has an obligation to supply electricity to its consumers. The utility mainly depend on supplies from the State generating utility and the long-term PPAs with suppliers. However, it is not always feasible to meet the consumers' demand from own generation and the long-term PPAs. For a variety of reasons, including varying load-generation balance, weather, seasonal demand, planned and forced outages, and variations in fuel prices, they may require alternative means to meet the seasonal or peaking demands. The Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) "In the matter for restricting the prices of electricity in short-term market" has undertaken a detailed examination of the scope of provision to clause (a) of sub-section (1) of Section 62. The CERC has suggested that the State Commissions may impose limits on the prices at which their State Utilities may procure short-term power, taking into account the relevant factors and implications. Moreover, as already mentioned section 86(1) (b) of the Act, enjoins upon the

SERC's to regulate power procurement process of the distribution licensee including the price at which electricity shall be procured.

6. Questions have also been raised about the need for short-term power procurement. Chhattisgarh Sponge Iron manufacturing association, in its written submission, has stated that the basis of assessment of availability of power is not scientific and is unrealistic because the utility uses 100% or more of its capacity to meet the demand at peak hours. According to the association, the total firm commitment of 2861 MW plus 111 MW unallocated quota should be sufficient to meet the peak demand and there may not be any deficit of power to meet the peak demand.

The position has been examined by the Commission. Presently, the State Distribution utility is procuring power on long-term basis from the generating stations of State Generating company, Central generating stations (ISGS), biomass based generating plants in the State and M/s Jindal Steel & Power Ltd.(JSPL). It is true that so far long-term PPAs have not been concluded between the CSPGCL and CSPDCL. However, the Commission has asked the companies to do so quickly. In any case, there can be no doubt about the entire generation of CSPGCL being available to the distribution utility. Both are public utilities, and there is nothing to the contrary in the transfer scheme. It is to be noted that the biomass-based generating plants and other generating plants (CGPs) with whom the State Distribution utility has long-term PPA, are not under its control . The thermal generating plants of the State generating utility and the Central sector generating plants may endeavor to supply power to the State Distribution utility at their net rated capacity and commitments, during the peak requirement of the State. But, it cannot be said that all the biomass-based generating plants and others with whom there is long-term bilateral agreements will also supply power to the State Distribution utility at their net rated installed capacity and according to contracted quantum during the peak load requirement. It may not be possible for the hydel generating plants of CSPGCL also to generate power at their full

net rated capacity during peak hours. The Commission has noted that M/s JSPL, M/s Balco, who are supplying considerable quantum of power to the State utility, and several other generating plants and captive generating plants had expressed their difficulty even in achieving the monthly load factor of 85% of the contracted power. It is to be noted that as per all projections there is every likelihood of a peak shortage in the State in 2009-10. As per the seventeenth Electricity Power Survey (EPS) report of the Central Electricity Authority also there will be considerable short-term power requirement of CSPDCL during peak hours. The peak demand estimated in the discussion paper is less as compared to the projections in the EPS report. Several relevant factors have been considered in this paper for estimating the peak demand. First, the joint venture power plant of SAIL and NTPC in Bhilai is likely to be operational in the year 2009-10. M/s BSP is a bulk consumer of CSPDCL and it may start purchasing power from this joint venture power plant in this financial year and thus the demand of M/s BSP is likely to be reduced this year. Secondly, there is an industrial slow down and it may restrict the growing power demand of the State. Thirdly, as per the mandate of National Electricity Policy (NEP) and the Tariff Policy (TP), TOD tariff has been implemented for large consumers in the State in order to flatten the peak load curve and for energy conservation during peak hours. The other DSM measures may also be adopted by CSPDCL to limit the peak demand. Considering all these factors and data provided by SLDC, an estimation of peak demand has been made in the discussion paper. The actual peak demand may not be necessarily as per the estimate, but there will certainly be short-term requirement of power by the State utility, which can be met through short-term purchases from CGPs/IPPs in the State. The purpose of the paper was not to make an exact estimate of demand but to arrive at a tentative position of any gap between demand and availability. **The Commission shall now permit procurement by the distribution utility only on the basis of approved power procurement plan. The provisional plan for the first quarter of the year has since been approved by the Commission.**

Directions have been issued separately by the Commission for preparation of power procurement plan for the current year.

Power procurement through competitive bidding route

7. Some stake holders have stated that since the State is facing shortage of power since the last 3-4 years the erstwhile CSEB should have initiated action for procurement of power through competitive bidding under section 63 of the Act. It has also been suggested that the Commission may adopt cost plus method for fixation of tariff or approve purchase at UI rates. It is true that CSPDCL should assess its future power requirements realistically and initiate action for procurement of power through competitive bidding, at least for medium-term period, under Section 63 of the Act and guidelines framed by Govt of India. But, it is also important to note that Section 62 of the Act has not lost its relevance and applicability as far as the determination of tariff for supply of electricity by a generating company(including CGPs) to a distribution licensee is concerned. Clause 5.2.26 of National Electricity Policy(NEP) states:

“The appropriate Regulatory Commission shall exercise regulatory oversight on such commercial arrangements between captive generators and licensees and determine tariffs when a licensee is the off-taker of power from captive plant.” Clause 5.1 of TP also clearly indicates that tariff of existing generating plants can be determined under Section 62 of the Act. The Commission will welcome any offer of power by any existing generating plant or captive generating plant to supply power to State Distribution utility in the medium-term or long-term period at tariff as may be determined by the Commission under Section 62 of the Act. From the above mandate of NEP and spirit of the Act, the Commission has decided to fix the maximum ceiling price for purchase of power by the State distribution utility from CGPs/IPPs of the state for short-term procurement over a period of one year (2009-10).

Inter-state trading

8. Some stakeholders have raised objections to inter-State trading of power by CSPDCL (erstwhile CSEB). It has been stated by them that it was not the intention of law-makers that the State owned Distribution Company should earn profit by purchasing power from State located CGPs / IPPs at low rates and sell this power outside the State at much higher rates. The Commission agrees that the main business of the State Distribution Company is to supply power to its consumers in its area of supply. The State Trading Company has since been created by the State Government and it is expected to take over electricity trading activities. However, there can be occasional surplus and the State Discom can sell its surplus power through under drawal from grid or through appropriate mechanism under the provisions of law. Regarding profit by the State Distribution Company, it shall be dealt with appropriately during determination of ARR and tariff.

The issue of Load Factor

9. Many generating plants, including captive generating plants, have expressed their difficulty in achieving a load factor of 85% of the contracted power as is the requirement today. M/s JSPL and M/s Balco , have expressed their inability to achieve the load factor of 85% and have pleaded that it should be reduced. M/s JSPL has stated that 85 % load factor required to get full rate, is difficult to achieve and that too on weekly basis. It has been pleaded that the load factor may be reduced to 75%, calculated on monthly basis.
10. As per the CEA's report, a PLF of 78.75% was achieved during the year 2007-08 at the national level. The Commission has noted that during the last year(2008-09),the average load factor of supply by generating companies and captive generating plant seldom attained 85%, even in case of those which are supplying their full power only to the distribution utility. It appears that one of the reasons for not achieving a load factor of 85% of the contracted power by the CGPs and IPPs, while supplying power to the State distribution utility, is that the assessment of their surplus power or the contracted power for

supply is not being done properly and they may be even over stating the contracted power for sale to State utility. It is advisable that the CGPs and IPPs while entering into agreements with the State utility for short-term power purchase, contract power for supply according to their best assessment. It may be helpful to CGPs and IPPs to achieve high load factor and may also help the State utility in working out its power procurement plan. **Considering the plea of captive generating plants and generating plants(IPP) and the factual status of load factor of supply of power by them during previous years, the Commission decides that in the short-term procurement of power the load factor for supply shall be 80% and not 85% as at present.**

Pricing of power

11. Different rates have been proposed by representatives of different IPPs/ CGPs for short-term purchase by State distribution utility. There is a suggestion to adopt frequency-linked UI rates for short-term procurement from CGPs/IPP. M/s Arasmeta Captive Power Company has stated that, for waste heat recovery based power plants a rate of Rs 2.80 per unit (at 85% LF) may be attractive but it is not so for other power plants. Therefore separate tariff may be fixed for purchase of power from waste-heat recovery power plants and generators using coal as fuel. The company has suggested that the rates of short-term purchase of power should be fixed taking into account prevailing market trends, as has been done in States like Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. M/s Monnet has stated that the concept of load factor should be made applicable only for capacity charges and not for energy charges. M/s CSPL has suggested that the cost plus method or UI mechanism suggested by CERC should be adopted. M/s Balco has suggested that the price should take into consideration the cost of generation of CGPs or the power purchase price be fixed at Rs. 3.50 per unit. M/s Real Ispat has opined that incentives may be given to those CGPs/IPP who achieve high load factor. The CSPDCL has opined that since the average load factor of all CGPs/IPP never reached the minimum required load factor of 85%, and the Commission has specified

rate of Rs 1 per unit for such inconsistent power, the proposal of the Commission in the discussion paper appears to be reasonable. The stake holders have suggested that prices should be differentiated for peak and off-peak supply.

12. As regard to purchase of power by the State utility at UI rates, detailed deliberation on relevant factors will be required. Presently, more than 30 CGPs/IPPs are supplying power to the State utility in the short-term. Before adopting UI rates, the preparedness of the State utility and existing capabilities of SLDC have to be examined. In our view UI has been introduced as a grid balancing mechanism and it may not be appropriate to adopt UI rate without detailed examination of the relevant issues.
13. In the State of Chhattisgarh power plants supplying power to the distribution utility are captive generating plants and only a few IPPs and these also are those small plants which do not qualify as captive generating plant as these do not meet the consumption (51%) requirement. It is clearly stated in clause 6.3 of the Tariff Policy that the tariff for supply of surplus power of a captive generating plant to a distribution utility should include variable cost of generation at actual levels and *reasonable compensation for capacity charges*. Therefore, it is advisable that a CGP should propose tariff for supply to distribution licensee, accordingly.
14. The Commission had earlier fixed the maximum ceiling of tariff for purchase of power by erstwhile CSEB (Board) for the year 2007-08 and 2008-09, on short term basis, from CGPs and IPPs of the State at the rate of Rs. 2.80 per unit for supply at 85% and above load factor. The power plants operating in the State are all thermal power plants and are coal-based. Some plants are based on waste heat recovery also have a combination of waste heat and coal firing. It may not be possible for the Commission to determine tariff of individual power plants for a supply of power to distribution licensee for short-term period.

15. Most of the respondents have submitted that the cost of generation has increased as the cost of coal has gone up substantially .However, it is to be noted that in Chhattisgarh coal is readily available unlike in States like Tamil Nadu and Karnatak. The transportation cost of coal is also less as the location of power plants is generally not far away from the coal mines. As discussed above the thermal power plants operating in the State are of different capacities with coal firing, waste heat recovery, combination of coal firing and waste heat, and coal rejects. The efficiency of the power plants is also different for each plant. The plants are under operation for different periods of time and are located at different places. Hence, the cost of generation, energy charges and fixed cost are also different for each power plant. The Commission is of the view that the increase in the cost of coal which is primary fuel for thermal stations cannot be denied and over looked. The effect of the same should be allowed in the base power procurement price. However, in purchase of power, an appropriate balance has to be maintained between the interest of consumers and power suppliers, while it has to be ensured that the surplus of captive capacity is harnessed in the State for the grid. In view of the above, it is difficult to arrive at an increase in price which may be justified in case of all the generating plants and CGPs supplying power. A uniform norm has to be adopted which is logical. One such norm can be the annual escalation rates notified by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission for the purpose of bid evaluation in terms of guidelines for determination of tariff by bidding process for procurement of power by distribution licensee. In the escalation rates(norms) notified on 27.03.2009 the escalation for bid opening up to 30.09.2009 is 5.04% to be applied to indexed capacity charge component and 6.12% for energy charge component for domestic coal based bids. The Commission would like to adopt the same norm to the present price of Rs 2.80 per unit. **In this background and taking an overall view of the situation, the Commission decides that the maximum base price shall be Rs 2.95 per unit (which is 5.5% escalation of Rs 2.80 per unit) for the year. However, a generating**

plant/ captive generating plant will have the option to approach this Commission for determination of generation tariff for supply of power to the distribution licensee.

16. There is a deficit situation in the State at peak hours and short-term procurement of power is essential to primarily meet the peaking demand. The hydel generation in the State is meager and hence management of peak demand is a difficult task. In the present power market scenario there is a differential rate for peak, off-peak hours owing to increase in demand during peak hours throughout the year. The issue was addressed in the past by the Commission by permitting injection of power during peak hours beyond 100% load factor at the base rate whereas during off peak hours for injection over 110% load factor only Rs 1.00 per unit was allowed. It has been our experience that the relaxation given in the past was not sufficient incentive to ensure maximum injection of power during peak hours. The Commission is of the view that considering the market trend, sufficient quantity of power during peak hour could be procured from the State CGPs/IPPs with a price differential in the rate of peak and off-peak hours. The report of market monitoring cell of CERC, for short-term transactions of electricity during peak and off-peak hours would be an indicator for such price differential. The report of the cell for the period August to December, 2008 shows that except in September 2008, the price of electricity transacted during peak is high when compared to the price of electricity transacted RTC and during off-peak hours. The figures have been further analyzed by this Commission and it shows that the variation in peak and off peak rates ranges from -4.35% to 5.63% for bilateral transactions through traders, during August 08 to December 08. A clear trend can be established only after sufficient data for a year or more is available. But there is a clear indication that rates for peak hour supply is higher than rates for off-peak supply. **Therefore, the Commission decides that the tariff for supply during peak hours shall be**

5% more than the agreed base rate /effective procurement price as the case may be.

17. During public hearing some of the stakeholders suggested that the minimum rate of Rs 1 per unit for procurement of power should be revised since the cost of generation has increased. The Commission has considered the request and the minimum effective rate has been fixed at Rs 1.50/kwh.

18. In view of the above discussion, the Commission decides as follows:

- (1) The maximum base rate for power supply at 80% and above load factor of the contracted power shall be Rs. 2.95 per kwh.
- (2) The **effective rate** for power supply below 80% load factor will be calculated as follows:

$$\text{Effective Rate in Rs.} = \frac{\text{Agreed base rate} \times \text{L.F. \%}}{80\%}$$

The **agreed base rate** is the rate agreed between the supplier and CSPDCL, which may be equal to or less than the maximum base rate of Rs. 2.95 per kwh.

The **minimum effective rate** shall be Rs 1.50 per unit.

- (3) **Load factor calculations** for peak and off-peak supply;

Peak hour : 1800 hrs to 2300 hrs

Off-peak hours: 2300 hrs to 1800 hrs next day

- (a) LF during peak hours will be calculated as:-

$$\text{LF (Peak)} = \frac{\text{Number of units supplied during peak hours}}{\text{Contracted quantum} \times 5 \text{ hrs.} \times \text{number of days in a month/week as applicable}}$$

- (b) LF during off peak hours will be calculated as

$$\text{LF (Off Peak)} = \frac{\text{Number of units supplied during non peak hours}}{\text{Contracted quantum} \times 19\text{hrs.} \times \text{number of days in a month / week as applicable}}$$

Note:

For contracted quantum of 10 MW power and above, LF may be calculated on weekly basis; for less than 10 MW power, L.F. may be calculated on monthly basis.

- (4) The incentive for power supply during peak hours shall be 5% of the agreed base rate / effective rate, as the case may be.
- (5) **RTC contracted supply:** The CGPs/IPP's who enter into contract for round the clock supply shall be allowed to inject more than the contracted quantum of power subject to a maximum 110% load factor. For over-injection over 110% load factor for power supply during off-peak and peak hours Re 1 per kwh shall be paid.
- (6) **Peak hour contracted supply:** The CGPs/IPP's which enter into contract for supply of power only during peak hours shall be allowed to inject up to 110% of contracted power during peak hours. However, for over-injection above 110% load factor, the rate for such excess supply will be Rs 1 per kwh. Further, for supply, if any, beyond contracted hours, i.e. during off-peak hours, the payment will be made at the fixed rate of Rs 1 per unit.
- (7) The payment for procurement of power will be done on monthly basis.
- (8) For delay in payment beyond 15 days from the date of submission of bill, the supplier shall be entitled to a delayed payment surcharge will be 1% per month.
- (9) As per the Clause 9 of the Commission's guidelines for power purchase and procurement process, the short-term power procurement procedure shall be as follows:
 - (a) As long as transparent and prudent bidding or institutional mechanism is adopted and commercial considerations are honoured, the CSPDCL shall be free to procure power at the agreed base rate within the specified limit

(maximum base rate) and the total quantum of purchase shall be as per approved short-term power procurement plan.

- (b) The CSPDCL may undertake short-term (less than one year) purchase by entering into contracts for the same on the above basis. Approval of the Commission will not be necessary for each contract. However, the details of such purchases shall be submitted to the Commission.

The orders shall be effective from 01.04.2009.

**Sd/-
Member**

**Sd/-
Chairman**

Name of the participant who attend public hearing on Discussion Paper on "Pricing of Surplus Power from CGPs and IPPs for short-term purchase by Distribution utility of the State on 20.03.2009

- | | | |
|------------|-------------------------------|--|
| 1. | Shri G.S. Deshpandey | MD, CSPDCL |
| 2. | Shri L.S. Chawla | CE (Comml.), CSPDCL |
| 3. | Shri A. Bhatnagar | SE, CSPDCL |
| 4. | Shri Jigar Shah | Head Finance, BALCO |
| 5. | Shri Indranil Dutta | BALCO |
| 6. | Shri Shyamlal Shoure | BALCO |
| 7. | Shri S. Bhattacharya | JNIL |
| 8. | Shri S.P. Naik | JNIL |
| 9. | Shri Manish Mehta | Salasar Steel & Power Ltd. |
| 10. | Shri P.B. Murty | Arasmeta Captive Power Plant |
| 11. | Shri Arun Pandey | Arasmeta Captive Power Plant |
| 12. | Shri P. Tandon | Vice President, Jindal |
| 13. | Shri N.K. Chandiramani | Sr. Manager, Jindal |
| 14. | Shri R.C. Gupta | Chief Power Controller, JPL, Raigarh |
| 15. | Shri R.K. Agarwal | SEML, Raipur |
| 16. | Shri Arun Poddar | G.M.(Comml) Jagdamba Power |
| 17. | Shri S.K. Goyal | Director, Shri Bajrang Power & Ispat Ltd. |
| 18. | Shri Ritesh Jindal | Head Cop, Real Ispat & Power |
| 19. | Shri C.P. Sharma | Sarda Energy & Minerals Ltd. |
| 20. | Shri G.K. Agarwal | President Urla Industries Association |
| 21. | Shri Shyam Kabra | Urla Industries Association |
| 22. | Shri Seshquathoram M | Lahri Power & Steels Ltd |
| 23. | Shri Mahesh Kakkad | CG Udyog Mahasangh |

Annexure

Following organizations had submitted their written comments/suggestions on the paper:

1. Chhattisgarh State Power Distribution Co. Ltd.
2. M/s Arasmeta Captive Power Company Pvt. Ltd.
3. Chhattisgarh Udyog Mahasangh.
4. M/s Jindal Power Ltd.
5. M/s Urla Industries Association
6. M/s Monnet Ispat & Energy Ltd.
7. M/s Ultra Tech Cement Ltd.
8. M/s Jayaswals Neco Industries Ltd.
9. M/s Chhattisgarh Steel & Power Ltd.(CSPL)
- 10.M/s Aryan Coal Benefications Pvt. Ltd.
- 11.M/s Vandana Global Ltd
- 12.M/s Balco
- 13.Environment Energy Foundation
- 14.Mr/. Nitin Sanghvi
- 15.Chhattisgarh Sponge Iron Manufacturers association
- 16.M/s Salasar Steel And power Ltd.