JOINT ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION
for the State of Goa and Union Territories

Petition No. 14/2010

Date of Order 1st November, 2010

Aggregate Revenue Requirement (ARR) and Retail Tariff for the Electricity Department, Government of Dadra & Nagar Haveli for the Financial Year 2010-11

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C O N T E N T S

List of Tables

Abbreviations

1.	A&G	Administration and General
2.	Act	Electricity Act, 2003
3.	ARR	Aggregate Revenue Requirement
4.	CAGR	Compounded Annualized Growth Rate
5.	CAPEX	Capital Expenditure
6.	CEA	Central Electricity Authority
7.	CERC	Central Electricity Regulatory Commission
8.	CGS	Central Generating Station
9.	Ckt. Km.	Circuit Kilometer
10.	CPSU	Central Public Sector Undertaking
11.	D/C	Double circuit
12.	DD	Daman & Diu
13.	DNH	Dadra & Nagar Haveli
14.	DVC	Damodar Valley Corporation
15.	ED-DD	Electricity Department, Daman & Diu
16.	ED-DNH	Electricity Department, Dadra & Nagar Haveli
17.	FC	Fixed charges
18.	FSTPS	Farakka Super Thermal Power Station
19.	FY	Financial Year
20.	GFA	Gross Fixed Assets
21.	GGPS	Gandhar Gas Power Station
22.	HP	Horse Power
23.	HT	High Tension
24.	JERC	Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission for Goa and UTs.
25.	KAPS	Kakrapur Atomic Power Station
26.	KGPS	Kawas Gas Power Station
27.	KHSTPS	Kahalgaon Super Thermal Power Station
28.	KSTPS	Korba Super Thermal Power Station
29.	kVA	Kilo Volt Ampere
30.	kVAh	Kilo Volt Ampere Hour
31.	kWh	Kilo Watt hour
32.	LT	Low Tension
33.	MOP	Ministry of Power

34.	MU	Million Units
35.	MVA	Mega Volt Ampere
36.	MW	Mega Watt
37.	MYT	Multi-Year Tariff
38.	NHPC	National Hydro Power Corporation
39.	NSPCL	NTPC-SAIL Joint Power Corporation Limited
40.	NTPC	National Thermal Power Corporation
41.	O&M	Operation and Maintenance
42.	O/H	Over head
43.	OIDC	Omnibus Industrial Development Corporation
44.	PGCIL	Power Grid Corporation of India Limited
45.	PPCA	Power Purchase Cost Adjustment
46.	R&M	Repairs and Maintenance
47.	RE	Revised Estimates
48.	REA	Regional Energy Accounting
49.	RLDC	Regional Load Despatch Centre
50.	RoE	Return on Equity
51.	S/C	Single circuit
52.	SBI CAPS	SBI Capital Market Limited
53.	SBI PLR	SBI Prime Lending Rate
54.	SS	Sub-station
55.	TAPS	Tarapur Atomic Power Station
56.	TSTPS	Talcher Super Thermal Power Station
57.	U/G	Under ground
58.	UI	Unscheudled Interchange
59.	VC	Variable charges
60.	VSTPS	Vindyachal Super Thermal Power Station
61.	WRLDC	Western Regional Load Despatch Centre
62.	WRPC	Western Regional Power Committee

Before the

Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission for the State of Goa and Union Territories
Gurgaon-122 016

CORAM

Dr. V.K. Garg (Chairperson)

Shri. R.K. Sharma FIE (Member)

Petition No. - 14 / 2010

In the matter of

Aggregate Revenue Requirement (ARR) and Retail Tariff for
the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli
for the Financial Year 2010-11

And In the matter of

Electricity Department Dadra and Nagar Haveli Petitioner

ORDER

Date

1.1 INTRODUCTION

1.1.1 In exercise of the powers conferred by the Electricity Act 2003 the Central Government constituted a Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission for all Union Territories except Delhi to be known as "Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission for Union Territories" as notified on 2nd May 2005. Later with the joining of the State of Goa, the Commission came to be known as "Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission for the State of Goa and Union Territories" as notified on 30th May 2008.

The Commission is a two-member body designated to function as an autonomous authority responsible for regulation of the power sector in the state of Goa and Union Territories of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep and Puducherry. The powers and the functions of the Commission are as prescribed in the Electricity Act, 2003. The Head Office of the Commission presently is located in the district town of Gurgaon, Haryana and falls in the National Capital Region.

The Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission for the State of Goa and Union Territories started to function with effect from August 2008 with the objectives and purposes for which the Commission has been established.

The Administration of Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli ,a deemed licensee under Section 14 of Electricity Act, 2003 through their Electricity Department herein after referred as ED-DNH is carrying on the business of distribution and retail supply of Electricity in Dadra and Nagar Haveli (Union Territory).

1.1.2 ED-DNH had filed its petition for approval of Aggregate Revenue Requirement and determination of retail tariff for the year 2010-11 on 6th April 2010 as per clause 28(IV) of JERC (Conduct of Business) Regulations, 2009 (1/2009) .

1.2 ADMISSION OF PETITION AND PUBLIC HEARING PROCESS:

The ED-DNH has submitted the ARR for 2010-11 on 6th April 2010 wherein the ED - DNH has worked out a deficit of Rs.425.62 crore. The Commission observed that ARR filed by the petitioner was incomplete and lacking some critical and vital information required and the manner in which required as specified in Commission's regulations on Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff.

The Commission held a hearing on 14th May 2010 with the ED - DNH. During the hearing, the Department was asked to submit all the specified formats with full details and to remove the deficiencies / gaps in the petition. The ED - DNH was granted 3 weeks time i.e. on or before 7th June 2010 to submit the data. The Department has submitted some supporting data on 7th June 2010. The ARR and tariff petition was admitted on 14th June 2010 (Petition No.14 of 2010) to avoid delay in processing the ARR though the additional information submitted by the utility did not fully comply with the regulatory requirement as per JERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2009.

ED-DNH made a presentation before the Commission on 14th July 2010 on the rational and philosophy of the tariff proposals in the ARR for year 2010-11. ED-DNH has submitted the data / information / clarification etc., in various references listed below:

1. ED/DNH letter No.1-1(346)/ELE/2009/710 dated 30.6.2010
2. ED/DNH letter No.1-1(346)/ELE/2009/893 dated 24.7.2010
3. ED/DNH letter No.1-1(362)/ELE/2010 dated 31.7.2010
4. ED/DNH letter No.1-1(346)/ELE/2009 dated 27.8.2010
5. ED/DNH letter No. Nil dated 10.9.2010
6. ED/DNH letter No.1-1(387)/ELE/2010/1098 dated 13.09.2010
7. ED/DNH letter No.1-1(387)/ELE/2010/1206 dated 2.10.2010
8. ED/DNH letter No. Nil dated 9.10.2010.

The additional information and revised / corrected figures submitted by ED-DNH in the above references are taken into consideration to the extent it was considered necessary while analyzing the ARR and Tariff Petition in the order.

1.2.1 The Commission directed ED-DNH to publish its application for ARR and tariff revision in the abridged form and manner as approved in accordance with section 64 of the Electricity Act, 2003 and clause 29 of Commission regulations on Conduct of Business to ensure public participation.

The Public Notice was published by ED-DNH in the following newspapers:

S.No	News Paper	Language	Date of Publication
1	Times of India	English	03/07/2010
2	Rajasthan	Hindi	01/07/2010
3	Divyabhaskar	Gujarathi	01/07/2010

Through the public notice, the public were invited to forward their objections and suggestions on the petition upto 30/07/2010.

The Commission has received 21 written objections by 30th July 2010 on the petition filed by ED-DNH. The Commission has considered all the objections received and sent them to ED-DNH for communicating their response to the objectors. ED-DNH submitted their comments / response on the objections to the respective objectors.

The Commission sent a communication to the objectors and also directed the ED-DNH to publish a notice for public hearing on or before 1st August 2010 in daily news papers having wide circulation in the jurisdiction of Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli intimating the date, time and venue and inviting them to take part in the public hearing process for presenting their views.

Accordingly, the Commission has held public hearings on the ARR and tariff proposals of ED-DNH as given in the schedule below:

Date	Venue of Public Hearing	Time and Category of consumers to be heard
17.08.2010	Town Hall, Silvassa	11.00 AM to 2.00 PM For all the consumers – Focus on domestic/non-domestic (commercial) and LT industries. 3.00 PM to 6.00 PM For all consumers – Focus on HT Industries

During the public hearing, each objector was provided a time slot for presenting his views on the petition of ED-DNH before the Commission. The general public, other than those who had earlier sent their written objections, who attended the public hearing were also given an opportunity to express their views/objections/suggestions.

The details of organizations / individuals who filed their objections on the petition are given in Annexure-1.

The names of objectors who in addition to written objections presented their views in the public hearing and also those general public who had not filed any written objection expressed their views are given in Annexure-2(i).

The main issues raised by the objectors in respect of the petition along with the response given by the ED-DNH and comments of the Commission are briefly given in Chapter-4.

1.2.2 Revised Projection

Subsequently the Department, while submitting the additional data / information requested the Commission to accept their revised projections mainly on power purchase which is due to reduced availability of power from central generating stations on account of revised reduced allocation made with effect from 6.5.2010. The Commission decided to hold a hearing and directed the Department to make a presentation with the revised projections so that the consumers / stakeholders will be aware of the same and to give them an opportunity to express their objections / suggestions.

Commission arranged to publish a notice in newspapers having wide circulation in the DNH area stating that there will be a public hearing on ARR petition of ED-DNH at JERC head quarter Gurgaon on 8.10.2010 at 3 PM. The public hearing was held as scheduled. The ED -DNH gave a presentation with revised projections on ARR and tariff petition. The consumers / representatives of consumer organizations responded and expressed their objections / suggestions on the presentation given. The name of the objectors who expressed their views in the public hearing are given in Annexure 2(ii). The objections raised were mostly similar in nature with those objections / suggestions already raised by them during the public hearing held at Silvassa on 17.8.2010, but each industry association did submit additional data in support of their objections / suggestions.

1.3 HIGHLIGHTS OF THE ORDER:

The Commission has examined the data furnished in the ARR and the tariff petition submitted on 6th April 2010 and subsequent resubmission received as above and has passed this order. The highlights of the order are as under:

Sl.No.	Item	As projected by ED-DNH	As approved by the Commission
1	Energy sales (MU)	3704	3704
2	ARR Net (Rs. crore)	1601.64	1150.49
3	Revenue at existing tariffs (Rs. crore)	1186.37	1186.37
4	Revenue gap/(surplus) (Rs. crore)	415.27	(35.88)
5	Average cost of supply (Rs./kWh)	4.32	3.11

2. Summary of Dadra and Nagar Haveli Petition for Annual Revenue Requirement

2.1 The ED-DNH in its petition has submitted Aggregate Revenue Requirement (ARR) for the year 2010-11 for meeting its expenses, the estimated Revenue with the existing tariffs and the revenue gap as shown in Table-1 below. The ARR, the estimated revenue and the gap for the years 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 are as given in Table-1 below.

Table-1

Aggregate Revenue Requirement and Gap Projected by Electricity Department of DNH for the years 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11

(Format 27 of ARR)

(**Rs.** in crores)

Sl.No.	**Particulars**	**2008-09**	**2009-10**	**2010-11**	**2010-11 (Revised)***
1.	Cost of power purchase	1189.58	1029.14	1511.29	1511.14
2.	Employee cost	2.46	2.55	2.95	2.95
3.	R&M expenses	2.55	2.61	4.11	4.11
4.	Administration and General expenses	0.08	1.09	0.14	0.29
5.	Depreciation	18.56	19.95	19.06	21.41
6.	Interest charges interest on working capital	-	10.57	57.33	45.16
7.	Return on NFA/equity	10.62	10.67	11.72	11.18
8.	Provision for bad debts	5.87	6.49	8.20	8.20
9.	**Total revenue requirement**	**1229.72**	**1083.06**	**1614.79**	**1604.44**
10.	Less Non tariff income	1.15	2.69	2.80	2.80
11.	**Net revenue requirement (9-10)**	**1228.57**	**1080.37**	**1611.99**	**1601.64**
12.	Revenue from tariff	1174.86	1298.18	1186.37	1186.37
13.	*Gap (11-12)*	*53.71*	*(217.80)*	*425.62*	*415.27*
14.	Revenue surplus (carried over)	-	53.71	-	-
15.	Additional Revenue from proposed tariff	-	(164.09)	454.64	454.64
16.	Energy sales (MU)	3070	3327	4022.00	3704

* All figures used in future tables are revised ones.

2.2 The Electricity Department of DNH has requested the Commission

"

- *To approve total recovery of ARR for 2010-11*
- *To approve the category-wise tariff including fixed / demand charges submitted to meet the revenue requirement for 2010-11.*
- *Approve the tariff philosophy suggested / requested by DNH.*
- *Pass such further and other orders, as the Honourable Commission may deem fit and proper, keeping in view the facts and circumstances of the cases."*

3. Power Sector in Dadra & Nagar Haveli – An Overview

3.1 The ED-DNH is responsible for distribution and supply of Electricity in the Union Territory of DNH. It operates in an area of 491 sq. kms. The total population of Union Territory is around 2.20 lakhs as per 2001 census spread over 72 villages. ED-DNH serves 55378 consumers spread over various categories. While the HT industrial category of consumers are 1.4% of total number of consumers, they are responsible for 94% of total sales.

Corporatisation of ED-DNH

It is informed by Electricity Department of DNH that "*Administration of DNH has mandated PGCIL to undertake advisory services for transfer of electricity department of UT of DNH to Omnibus Industrial Development Corporation of Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli Limited (OIDC). The primary objective of reform activity is to transfer the ED of DNH to OIDC by creating a separate division in OIDC with a dedicated Chief Executive Officer or separate SPV of OIDC. This will also enable achievement of the objective of corporatisation of the electricity department.*"

3.2 POWER SUPPLY

The Department does not have its own generation capacity. The power supply requirements of Union Territory are met from its share in Central Generating Stations based on firm and infirm allocation as given in Table-2 below:

Table-2

Allocation from Central Generating Stations
(Table 3.7 of ARR)

(MW)

Sl.No.	Station	Allocation		
		Firm	Infirm	Total
1.	KSTPS	-	76.00	76.00
2.	VSTPS-I	5	47.63	52.63
3.	VSTPS-II	4	38.27	42.27
4.	VSTPS-III	6	38.66	44.66
5.	KGPS	25	55.99	80.99
6.	GGPS	2	56.46	58.46
7.	SIPAT	4	38.66	42.66
8.	KAPS	2	12.37	14.37
9.	TAPS 3 & 4	7	41.75	48.75
10.	NTPC – SAIL	100	-	100.00
11.	FSTPPS	0	0	0
12.	TSTPPS	0	0	
13.	KHSTPS-I	0	0	0
14.	KHSTPS-II	3	3	3
	Total	**158**	**408.79**	**564.09**

Any short fall in the supply is met from open market purchase through power exchange/UI etc.

3.3 TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION

ED-DNH owns and operates the transmission and distribution network as on 31st March 2010 as given in Table-3 below:

Table-3

Transmission and Distribution Network

Sl. No.	Voltage	Transmission Lines (Ckt. Km)	Substations (Nos.)	Substations (Capacity)
	Transmission			
1	220 kV Line (D/C)	48.5	2	350 MVA 320 MVA
2	66 kV Line (D/C & S/C)	130.6	8	472 MVA
	Distribution			
3	11 kV Line (O/H & U/G)	636.74		
4	LT (O/H & U/G)	1785.65		
	Distribution Transformers			
5	11 kV / 400V		860	139 MVA

3.4 TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION (T&D) LOSSES

The transmission and distribution (T&D) losses of DNH system were 6.41% during the year 2008-09 and 7.36% during the year 2009-10. The technical and commercial losses are not segregated.

3.5 CONSUMER PROFILE

The category wise consumer base and energy sales during the year 2009-10 are as given in Table-4

Table-4

Consumer Profile and Energy Sales – 2009-10
(Format 1 of ARR)

<table>
<tr><th>Sl.No.</th><th>Consumer Category</th><th colspan="2">No. of Consumers</th><th colspan="2">Energy Sales (MU)</th></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>Domestic</td><td>30523</td><td>(55%)</td><td>47</td><td>(1.4%)</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Commercial</td><td>6495</td><td>(11.8%)</td><td>17</td><td>(0.6%)</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>Agriculture</td><td>968</td><td>(1.8%)</td><td>3</td><td>(0.1%)</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>LT Industry</td><td>2485</td><td>(4.5%)</td><td>125</td><td>(3.8%)</td></tr>
<tr><td>5</td><td>HT and EHT Industry</td><td colspan="2"></td><td colspan="2"></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>HT-A</td><td>733</td><td rowspan="3">(1.4%)</td><td colspan="2" rowspan="3">3131 (94.0%)</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>HT-B</td><td>28</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>HT-C</td><td>10</td></tr>
<tr><td>6</td><td>Public Lighting</td><td>289</td><td>(0.5%)</td><td>2.5</td><td rowspan="2">(0.1%)</td></tr>
<tr><td>7</td><td>LIGH</td><td>13847</td><td>(25%)</td><td>1.5</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Total</td><td colspan="2">55378</td><td>3327</td><td></td></tr>
</table>

3.6 DEMAND AND SUPPLY POSITION

The Demand of Union Territory was about 480 MW during the year 2009-10 and its allocation (firm and infirm) from various Central generating stations was about 461.00 MW. The short fall was met by procuring power from Eastern region, power exchange and Unscheduled Interchange. The Government had since allocated 100 MW from NTPC-SAIL Power Company Private Limited (NSPCL) bringing about the total availability to about 561.00 MW.

3.6.1 Power Supply Position

The power supply from various central generating stations during the year 2008-09 and 2009-10 was as given in Table-5 below:

Table-5

Power Supply from Central Generating Stations
(Format-4)

(MU)

Sl.No.	Source / Station	2008-09	2009-10
	NTPC		
1.	KSTPS	621	614.76
2.	VTPS-I	402	408.12
3.	VTPS-II	338	339.16
4.	VTPS-III	325	366.89
5.	KGPS	366	501.55
6.	GGPS	201	345.12
7.	SIPAT	173	328.21
8.	NTPC-SAIL	-	501.14
	NPCL		
9.	KAPS	46	32.16
10.	TAPS	152	212.35
	NTPC-Eastern Region		
11.	FSTPS	40	20.24
12.	TSTPS	28	12.73
13.	KHSTPS-I	20	7.89
14.	KHSTPS-II	6	10.89
15.	UI	718	119.00
16.	Power exchange	-	178.00
	Total	**3436**	**3879.21**

The energy that was available for DNH at their end after deducting external losses was 3280 MU during 2008-09 and 3740.85 MU during 2009-10, but actually availed during the year 2009-10 was 3594 MU.

3.6.2 Energy Balance

Supply and demand position during the year 2008-09 and 2009-10 were as given in Table-6 below:

Table-6

Energy Balance
(Table 3.4 of ARR)

(MU)

Sl.No.	Energy Sales	2008-09	2009-10
1.	LT sales	180	198
2.	HT sales	2889	3131
	Total sales (A)	**3070**	**3329**
3.	T&D losses(B)	210 (6.41%)	267 (7.36%)
4.	Total energy requirement (A+B)	3280	3594
	Energy Available		
5.	From central generating stations	2562	3318
6.	Other sources / UI	718	276
	Total energy available	**3280**	**3594**

4. Brief Summary of Objections Raised, Response from ED-DNH and Commission's Comments

4.1 PUBLIC RESPONSE TO THE PETITION

On admitting the ARR and tariff petition for the year 2010-11, the Commission directed the ED-DNH to make available copies of the petition to the general public, post the petition in their website and also publish the same in news papers in abridged form and invite comments / objections from them.

The petition evoked responses from the consumers and their representative bodies / organizations in UT.

Public hearing was held at Silvassa on August 17th, 2010 where the respondents were given an opportunity to put forth their objections and suggestions on the ARR and Tariff Petition to the Commission.

While considering the objections & suggestions, it has been observed that most of these are general and suggestive in nature and have been duly taken into account, considered / incorporated wherever appropriate. The replies as given by ED-DNH thereon have also been noted. In a bid to address these observations, the Commission has issued many directives to ED-DNH as are included in this order in chapter 6. It is important to note that, this process of tariff fixation is the first experience for ED-DNH and consumers under Electricity Act, 2003. While being guided by Electricity Act 2003, National Electricity Policy, National Tariff Policy and JERC's Tariff Regulations and the suggestions of the stakeholders, the Commission has taken a pragmatic view in the direction of achieving the various goals of the Act and other policies there-under.

All the written objections were forwarded to the ED-DNH by the Commission as and when they were received and ED-DNH was asked to offer its response to the consumers / Commission in respect of the objections raised.

4.2 The details of the organizations and individuals who filed their objections / suggestions are listed in Annexure-1

4.3 The names of objectors who in addition to written objections presented their views in the public hearing and also those general public who had not filed any written objection but expressed their views are given in Annexure-2(i). Industry Association / Consumers who expressed their views and additional information during the Public hearing on 8th October 2010 are at Annexure 2(ii).

5. Annual Revenue Requirement – 2010-11 Commission's Analysis and Decisions

5.1 The ARR and Tariff Petition for the year 2010-11 filed by the ED - DNH was incomplete, as many of the specified formats required under JERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2009 were not submitted. ED-DNH from time to time has submitted additional data / clarification / information through the following references;

1. ED/DNH letter No.1-1(346)/ELE/2009/710 dated 30.6.2010
2. ED/DNH letter No.1-1(346)/ELE/2009/893 dated 24.7.2010
3. ED/DNH letter No.1-1(362)/ELE/2010 dated 31.7.2010
4. ED/DNH letter No.1-1(346)/ELE/2009 dated 27.8.2010
5. ED/DNH letter dated 10.9.2010
6. ED/DNH letter No.1-1(387)/ELE/2010/1098 dated 13.09.2010
7. ED/DNH letter No.1-1(387)/ELE/2010/1206 dated 2.10.2010
8. ED/DNH letter No. Nil dated 9.10.2010.

The additional information and revised / corrected figures submitted by the ED - DNH in the above references are taken into consideration while analyzing the ARR & Tariff Petition in the order. Many information gaps still remain, however Commission has kept in view that this is the first ARR submission of ED-DNH.

5.2 CONSUMER CATEGORIES

ED – DNH serves 55,378 consumers as on 31st March 2010 in its area of operation and the consumers are broadly categorized as under:

LT

- Domestic
- Commercial
- Agriculture
- LT Industry
- Public Lighting

HT / EHT

- Industrial HT-A (Industry and Motive Power 11 kV and 66 kV with CD of 100 kVA and above)
- Industrial – B : Ferro / Steel and Power intensive
- Industrial – C: Steel Rolling

5.2.1 PROJECTED CONSUMER GROWTH

ED-DNH has furnished the category-wise consumers over the last three years (2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10) and projected consumer base for the year 2010-11. The projected consumer base and the growth rate over the period is given in Table-7 below:

Table-7

Consumer Growth Category-wise
(Table 3.3 of ARR)

S.No	Category	No. of Consumers				
		FY 2007-08 Actuals	**FY 2008-09 Actuals**	**FY 2009-10 Actuals**	**% Increase**	**FY 2010-11 Estimated**
1	Domestic	27723	29023	30523	5%	32048
2	Commercial	5639	5811	6495	3%	6690
3	Agriculture	1197	1212	968	1%	978
4	LT Industry	3437	3463	2485	1%	2510
5	**HT/EHT Industry**					
	HT A	717	740	733	5%	770
	HT B	30	28	28	10%	31
	HT C	9	10	10	10%	11
6	Public Lighting	253	272	289	8%	312
7	LIGH	13674	13760	13847	1%	13985
	Total	**51679**	**54319**	**55378**	**3.5%**	**57335**

ED- DNH serves consumers at different voltages at which the consumers avail supply. All consumers except low-income group households are metered. The consumption of low-income group households with 2x40 W lamps are assessed by Electricity Department, DNH.

5.2.2 ENERGY SALES

Reasonable projection of category-wise energy sales is essential to determine the energy required to be purchased and the likely revenue by sale of electricity. The category-wise sales projected by the Electricity Department - DNH in its petition for approval of the ARR are examined in detail as per para 5.3 to 5.4.

5.3 OVERALL APPROACH TO SALES PROJECTIONS

ED - DNH has projected the category-wise energy sales for the year 2010-11 based on the past sales over the 5-year period (2004-05 to 2009-10). It has considered CAGR over 5-year period and the growth rate is applied over the consumption of the year 2009-10. It is stated that in addition to growth rate in energy consumption, the growth trend in number of consumers and connected load have also been taken as guiding factors in arriving at the demand / energy sales projections.

They have stated that wherever the CAGR over the 5-year presented an abnormal trend, normalization has been undertaken for such categories for forecasting sales for the year 2010-11.

5.4 PROJECTED ENERGY SALES – 2010-11

ED-DNH has furnished the category-wise past sales along with projected sales for the year 2010-11 based on CAGR over 5 year period and normalization done by them in Table-8 below:

Table-8

Past trend in Category-wise sales and sales projected for 2010-11
(Table-3.1 of ARR)

S.No	Category	Sales in MU's						5 year CAGR	Normalized/ Assumed Growth Rate for FY 2010-11	Sales in MU's for FY 2010-11 (Estimated)
		FY 2004-05 Actuals	FY 2005-06 Actuals	FY 2006-07 Actuals	FY 2007-08 Actuals	FY 2008-09 Actuals	FY 2009-10 Actuals			
1	Domestic	14	23	33	41	41	47	30%	20%	57
2	Commercial	6	8	11	14	18	19	27%	15%	22
3	Agriculture	2	2	2	2	3	3	10%	0 %	3
4	LT Industry	94	95	185	150	115	125	12%	8%	135
5	HT/EHT Industry	1,636	1,998	2,204	2,732	2,889	3131	14%	11%	3,482
6	Public Lighting	1	1	1	2	2	2.5	15%	5%	3
7	Temp. Supply					1	1.5	30%	33 %	2
	Total	**1,754**	**2,127**	**2,437**	**2,942**	**3,070**	**3329**	**14%**	**11 %**	**3,704**

Based on the above growth rates of the energy sold, the ED - DNH has projected the category wise energy sales for the year 2010-11 as given in Table-9 below:

Table-9

Projected Energy Sales for 2010-11
(Table-3.1 of ARR)

Sl.No.	Consumers Category-wise	Energy Sales (MU)	Growth rate considered (%)
1.	Domestic	57	20
2.	Commercial	22	15
3.	Agriculture	3	0
4.	LT Industry	135	8
5.	HT& EHT industry	3482	11
6.	Public Lighting	3	5
7.	Temporary Supply	2	33
	Total (LT+HT)	**3704**	**11**

5.5 ANALYSIS OF ENERGY SALES PROJECTED AND COMMISSION's VIEW

The ED-DNH has projected the category-wise energy sales for the year 2010-11 based on past trends over a period of five years. The forecast based on CAGR of past sales is a tried and tested method and is extensively used across the states and CEA. However, there could be abnormalities in some cases where the consumption levels in earlier years are low. In such cases the growth is normalized by considering the growth during the latest years, growth in number of consumers etc.

The consumption under each category of consumers is discussed below:

1. Domestic

ED-DNH has projected energy sales of 57 MU (Table-10) at a growth of 20%. Energy sales for domestic category projected by CEA for year 2010-11 in 17th EPS is 70 MU i.e. 25% which appears to be high.

The Commission approves the energy sales projections of the domestic category at 57 MU for the year 2010-11 as proposed by ED-DNH.
This category includes "Low Income Group House" which have to pay a monthly fixed charge. The Commission observes that these low income group consumers have not been provided with electricity meters. This is not inline with section 55 of the electricity Act 2003.
The Commission directs that appropriate capacity electricity meters be installed immediately. ED-DNH shall prepare an action plan for the same and submit to the Commission for approval by 31st December 2010.

2. Commercial

ED-DNH has projected energy sales of this category at 22 MU for the year 2010-11 at a growth of 15.0% against CAGR of 27% over a five year period (year 2004-05 to 2009-10).

It has been observed that from the year 2004 onwards yearly rate of increase in consumption is gradually reducing from about 33% and that in the year 2009-10 has suddenly dipped to little less than 6%.

The Commission, therefore, approves the energy sale projections of 22 MU for the year 2010-11 an increase of 15% over the year 2009-10, as proposed by ED-DNH.

3. Agriculture

ED – DNH has projected the energy sales of 3 MU for agricultural category during the year 2010-11 at a zero growth over the consumption of the year 2009-10.

The quantum involved is too small.The Commission approves the same at 3 MU for the year 2010-11 as proposed by ED-DNH..

4. Industry (LT)

ED-DNH has projected energy sales for LT industry at 135 MU for the year 2010-11 at a growth rate of 8% against CAGR of 12% over the last 5 years (2004-05 to 2009-10). There was a drop in consumption from 185 MU during the year 2006-07 to 150 MU during the year 2007-08 and further drop from 150 MU to 115 MU during the year 2008-09. Presumably result of slow down in the industry during the period. However, the consumption during the year 2009-10 had gone up to 125 MU from 115 MU during the year 2008-09 an increase of 8.6%. Therefore sale of 135 MU as proposed by ED-DNH seems reasonable. The forecast of CEA in 17th EPS for 2010-11 is about 553 MU. A growth of 25% was considered by CEA, which was not achieved in best of the years and considered unreasonable at this stage.

The Commission approves the energy sale projections of 135 MU to industry (LT) for the year 2010-11 as proposed by ED-DNH.

5. High Tension (HT/EHT)

As mentioned earlier there are three categories under HT/EHT i.e., HT(A) Industry with motive loads, HT (B) steel furnace loads and HT (C) steel re-rolling mills.

The projected sales of different categories under HT/EHT is discussed below:

The ED-DNH has projected the energy sales of 3482 MU for the year 2010-11 at a growth of 11% over the year 2009-10 for all the three categories HT-A, HT-B and HT-C together instead of projecting sales of each category separately. It is stated by one of the objector that the Union Territory Administration is not allowing any new loads to be connected under HT-B and HT-C and the growth projected by ED-DNH could only be in HT-A and some increase in consumption in the existing services of HT-B and HT-C.

It is observed from the sales (actuals) furnished in format-28, the sales duringthe year 2009-10 for the above three categories were as under:

Category	**(MU)**
HT-A	2807
HT-B	269
HT-C	34
Total	**3110**
Additional energy at penal rate	22
Total	**3132**

It is seen that the consumption under HT-A accounts to about 90% of total consumption. Hence the growth in this category mostly contributes for energy sales under HT/EHT because new connections are not given under HT-B and HT-C.

The CAGR for HT/EHT loads over the last 5 years is about 14%. ED-DNH has considered a growth of 11% for projecting the energy sales for 2010-11 over the sales of the year 2009-10.

The growth during the year 2009-10 over 2008-09 was 8.3% and the growth during the year 2008-09 over 2007-08 was 5.7%. The CAGR over the last 3 years (2007-08 to 2009-10) was about 12.5%. The decline in growth during 2008-09 might be due to Slow down in industry and it has picked up during the year 2009-10.

It is stated that there are about 430 applications (539008 kVA) pending from prospective HT/EHT consumers who want to avail supply. This was also raised in public hearings. In view of allocation of 100 MW of additional power from NTPC-SAIL project which the department is already drawing and also has an opportunity to draw power from other sources, it must be possible to release additional services under HT/EHT.

The energy sales for HT/EHT industry by CEA in 17th EPS is about 3120 MU which is even marginally less than energy sales of 2009-10, but is more if the sales projected for industry (LT+HT) considered together. Since the actual is more than 11%, the sales growth projected at 11% over 2009-10 is considered reasonable.

The Commission approves the energy sales projections of 3482 MU for HT/EHT industry for the year 2010-11 as proposed by ED-DNH.

6. Public Lighting

ED-DNH has projected the energy sales of 3 MU for the year 2010-11 at a growth of 5% over the consumption during 2009-10.

Commission observes that being a public service, it should be encouraged and therefore the Commission approves the energy sales projections to public lighting at 3.0 MU for the year 2010-11 as proposed by ED-DNH.

7. Temporary supply

The department has projected energy sales under temporary supply at 2 MU for the year 2010-11 against 1.5MU actuals during the year 2009-10.

The Commission approves the energy sales projections under temporary supply category at 2 MU for the year 2010-11 as projected by the ED-DNH

Commission feels that the projection of various categories as given in 17th EPS of CEA are much beyond those proposed by ED-DNH which are based on site conditions prevalent and their capacity to handle the additions and therefore more realistic. As a result for the purpose of The ARR the forecast as given by CEA in 17th EPS have not been considered unless they are discussed under any category.

HT/EHT category comprises of approximately 94% of the total energy consumption in ED - DNH. Therefore it is the major indicator of consumption and trends. It has been observed that while comparing first 5 months of actual HT/EHT consumption of the year 2010-11 with similar period of 2009-10, HT(A) has registered an increase of about 22%, HT(B) has shown no appreciable change whereas HT(C) has registered a decline of 3% in consumption.

Keeping above in view, the Commission accepts the overall increase in consumption taking all the categories together by 11% i.e. 3704 MU as proposed by ED-DNH.

5.6 CATEGORY-WISE ENERGY SALES

The energy sales projections approved by the Commission is given in Table-10 below:

Table-10

Category-wise Energy Sales – 2010-11

(MUs)

Sl. No.	Consumer Category	Energy sales Projected by ED-DNH	Energy Sales Approved by the Commission
c.	Domestic	57	57
d.	Commercial	22	22
e.	Agriculture	3	3
f.	LT Industry	135	135
g.	HT/EHT Industry		
h.	HT-A, HT-B and HT-C	3482	3482
i.	Public lighting	3	3
j.	Temporary supply	2	2
	Total	**3704**	**3704**

5.7 TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION LOSSES

It is submitted by ED-DNH that significant reduction in distribution losses was achieved during recent years, by carrying out system improvement works and connecting more and more HT/EHT industries.

As per details furnished in the ARR petition the losses over the last two years were as under:

2008-09 - 6.41%

2009-10 - 7.36%

ED-DNH projected the losses at 7.9% for the year 2010-11 and also projected loss trajectory as below:

2010-11 - 7.90%

2011-12 - 7.75%

2012-13 - 7.50%

2013-14 - 7.25%

ED-DNH has proposed to carry out following programmes to reduce/keep intact the losses:

a. Establishment of 220 kV and 66 kV sub-stations at load centers.

b. Replacement of conductor capacity of 11 kV feeders.

c. Providing energy metering on distribution transformers to check and identify loss prone sectors and remedial measures to be taken for improvement of losses.

d. Improving the power factor of the distribution network, thereby improving the voltage profile and reducing the losses and this can be achieved by installing adequate capacitor banks.

It is observed that despite the fact that ED-DNH claims to have substantial amount in system improvement i.e. about Rs. 11 Crs. during 2008-09 and about 38 Crs. during the year 2009-10 and the fact that over 94% energy sale is being made at HT/EHT level, even then the ED-DNH has projected increased level of loss at 7.9% for the year 2010-11. The Commission limits the T&D losses to 7.36% as reported by ED-DNH during 2009-10 subject to the condition that ED-DNH shall carry out an energy audit of their system through an accredited agency. The action plan including scope of work for the audit shall be submitted for approval of the Commission by ED-DNH by 31st December 2010.

5.8 Energy Requirement

Based on the facts mentioned above Para 5.5 to 5.7, the total energy requirement of DNH at its periphery as approved by the Commission is given in Table -11 below:-

Table-11

Energy Requirement 2010-11

(MU)

Sl. No.	Particulars	As projected by ED-DNH	As approved by the Commission
1	Estimated energy sales	3704	3704
2	Distribution loss in MU and Loss %	318 (7.9%)	294 (7.36%)
3	Total Energy requirement to the system at state periphery	4022	3998

5.9 ALLOCATION OF POWER FROM CENTRAL GENERATING STATIONS AND ENERGY AVAILABLE TO ED-DNH

5.9.1 The Union Territory of Dadra & Nagar Haveli does not have its own generation. It depends entirely on the allocation of power from central generating stations and purchase of some power from the market, power exchanges etc. to meet the shortfall.

ED-DNH has been allocated power from various central generating stations in Western and Eastern regions. ED-DNH indicated in their petition that about 561 MW both on firm and infirm basis is allocated to ED - DNH as on 1-3-2010 as shown in the Table-12 below.

Table-12

Allocation of Power from Central Generating Stations (CGS)
(Table 3.7 of ARR)

(MW)

Sl.No.	Name of the Power Station	Share from Firm Allocation	Share from Infirm Allocation	Total Allocation
1.	KSTPS	-	76.00	76.00
2.	VSTPS-I	5	47.63	52.63
3.	VSTPS-II	4	38.27	42.27
4.	VSTPS-III	6	38.66	44.66
5.	KGPS	25	55.99	80.99
6.	GGPS	2	56.46	58.46
7.	SIPAT	4	38.66	42.66
8.	NTPC-SAIL	100	-	100.00
9.	KAPP	2	12.37	14.37
10.	TAPP-3 & 4	7	41.75	48.75
11.	Eastern Region	0	0	0
	Total	**155**	**405.79**	**560.79**

The allocation of infirm power is from unallocated share of Government of India in Central Generating Stations. The Commission observes that to overcome uncertainties in availability of power, ED-DNH must sign long term agreements for power purchase.

In addition to the above allocation from central generating stations ED-DNH proposes to purchase power from other sources and draw energy from the system under un-scheduled interchange (UI) to meet their requirement.

5.9.2 ED-DNH has adopted the following methodology to arrive at the energy availability from central generating stations based on the allocation of power.

- The quantum of power allocated to ED - DNH from central generating stations is based on the allocation declared by Western Regional Power Committee (WRPC) (WRPC allocation is w.e.f. from 1st March 2010).
- Power purchase from the CGS is accounted at the plant ex-bus.
- PLF is assumed same as per previous year i.e. 2009-10.

Based on the above methodology / assumptions, ED-DNH has estimated the energy entitled from CGS at 4022 MU EX-bus (Generation – Auxiliary consumption) for the year 2010-11. The summary of power purchase during the years 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 (projected) furnished by ED-DNH is given in Table-13 below.

Table – 13

Summary of Power Purchase
(Format 4 of ARR)

(MU)

S.No	Source	FY 2008-09 (Actual)	FY 2009-10 (Actual)	FY 2010-2011 (Projected)
1	KSTPS	586	578	579
2	VSTPS-I	380	384	384
3	VSTPS-II	319	319	319
4	VSTPS-III	310	346	346
5	KAWAS	346	472	554
6	GGPS	189	325	380
7	SIPAT	163	309	309
8	NTPC-SAIL	0	451	718
9	KAPP	43	30	30
10	TAPP (III&IV)	142	200	183
11	FTSPS	36	19	19
12	TSTPS	25	12	12
13	KHSTPS-I	18	7	7.5
14	KHSTPS-II	5	10	10
15	**Sub-Total**	**2562**	**3464**	**3851**
15	Other Sources	718	276	171
	Total	***3280**	***3740**	***4022**

*The above are energy received at ED - DNH periphery. Therefore the energy dispatched ex-bus power station will be 3436 MU, 3879MU and 4265 MU for the years 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively as given in the Format-4 of ARR after adding pool losses.

5.9.3 Energy Balance

The energy balance as estimated / projected by ED-DNH for the years 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 (projected) is furnished in Table-14 below (Refer Table 1).

Table-14

Energy Balance (Format 3 of ARR)

(MU)

S.No	Particulars	FY 08-09 (Actuals)	FY 09-10 (Actuals)	FY 10-11 (Projected)
1	Energy Sales (ref. Table 6 & 8)	3070	3329	3704
2	Add Losses	210	267	318
	% T&D Losses (ref. para 5.8)	6.41 %	7.36 %	7.9 %
3	Energy requirement at state periphery (1 +2)	3280	3594	4022
4	Energy Availability from CGS and other sources at state periphery (Ref. Table-13)	3280	* 3740	4022

* ED-DNH intimated that actual drawal was 3594 MU against availability of 3740 MU during the year 2009-10

COMMISSION'S ANALYSIS

5.9.4 Entitlement of Energy to ED-DNH

As mentioned in para 5.9.2 above, ED-DNH has considered the quantum of power from central generating stations based on allocation declared by Western Regional Power Committee (WRPC) from 1.3.2010 and the availability of energy at the same level as in the year 2009-10. The WRPC had revised the allocation with effect from 23.04.2010 and further revised w.e.f 06-05-2010 which are as given in Table-16 below. In the revised allocation the quantum of power from Central Generating Stations has been reduced from 571.10 MW to 528.68 MW, correspondingly the energy availability is reduced. Copies of allocation statements are given as Annexure-4.

Table – 15

Allocation of Power from CGS (MW)

S.No	Station	W.e.f 1-3-2010	W.e.f 23-4-2010	W.e.f 6-05-2010
1	KSTPS	77.94	71.89	66.40
2	VSTPS-I	53.81	49.46	47.05
3	VSTPS-II	43.22	39.73	37.91
4	VSTPS-III	45.62	42.09	40.33
5	KGPP	80.99	80.99	80.99
6	GGPP	58.46	58.46	58.46
7	SIPAT	43.62	40.09	38.33
8	KAPP	14.68	13.55	12.14
9	TAPP-3&4	49.78	45.97	44.07
10	NTPC-SAIL	100	100	100
11	KHSTPS-II	3	3	3
	Total	**571.10**	**545.24**	**528.68**

As per the WRPC, the quantum of power available as revised w.e.f. 6.5.2010 for DNH during the year 2010-11 is in the order of about 529 MW.

The availability considered by ED-DNH in their petition is 560.79 MW (Table-13) for the year 2010-11.

ED-DNH has considered the energy availability from each of the central generating stations during the year 2010-11 at the allocation level as in the year 2009-10.

The energy purchases for the year 2009-10, furnished by ED-DNH in the tariff petition have been got verified with the bills raised by the respective generating stations and it is found that except for some minor variations the energy purchases furnished by ED-DNH tally with the actual energy billed for during the year 2009-10.

The energy availability is arrived at by the Commission considering the actual scheduled energy from April 2010 to August 2010 i.e., for 5 months as per Regional Energy Accounting (REA) of WRPC and pro-rated for the next 7 months i.e. September 2010 to March 2011 as given below in Table-16 as energy availability is normally better in post monsoon period.

Table –16

Availability of Energy– 2010-11

(MU)

Sl. No	**Name of the Station**	**Actuals for 5 months From 4/2010 to 8/2010**	**Projected for 7 months based on actuals of past 5 months**	**Total for the year**
1.	KSTPS	210.43	294.60	505.03
2.	VSTPS-I	152.43	213.48	365.83
3.	VSTPS-II	130.96	183.34	314.30
4.	VSTPS-III	133.00	186.20	319.20
5.	KGPS	236.79	331.51	568.30
6.	GGPS	195.08	273.11	468.19
7.	SIPAT	131.96	184.74	316.70
8.	NTPC-SAIL	439.08	614.71	1053.79
9.	KAPS	8.96	12.54	21.50
10.	TAPS 3&4	80.18	112.25	192.43
11.	FSTPS	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	TSTPS	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	KHSTPS-I	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	KHSTPS-II	5.55	7.70	13.32
	Total	**1724.42**	**2414.18**	**4138.59**

From the above it is observed that on the basis of first five months scheduling of the year 2010-11, ED – DNH have drawn more than their allocation from NTPC-SAIL. From Tarapore and Kakarpara Nuclear stations, they have drawn less power than their allocation. Same trend continues on the projections of balance months of the year. NTPC-SAIL power is more expensive than Nuclear power. If they purchase more from Nuclear or other cheaper stations there will be effective saving in the purchase cost. Therefore they are directed to purchase power in merit order as per their allocation from different power stations and they shall also strive to get their allocations restored to March 2010 level. How ever for the present purpose of ARR, the purchase cost has been taken as Rs. 1134.20 given in table 25 below.

5.9.5 The Commission approves the purchase of power from various central generating stations and NTPC-SAIL as given in Table-17 below:

Table-17

Power Purchase approved by the Commission –2010-11

(MU)

Sl.No.	Name of Station	Energy available from CGS to ED-DNH
1.	KSTPS	505.03
2.	VSTPS-I	365.83
3.	VSTPS-II	314.30
4.	VSTPS-III	319.20
5.	KGPS	568.30
6.	GGPS	468.19
7.	SIPAT	316.70
8.	NTPL - SAIL	1053.79
9.	KAPS	21.50
10.	TAPS 3 & 4	192.43
11.	FSTPS	0.00
12.	TSTPS	0.00
13.	KHSTPS-I	0.00
14.	KHSTPS-II	13.32
	Total	**4138.59**

5.10 ENERGY BALANCE

5.10.1 The summary of energy balance for the year 2010-11 which ED-DNH has projected and which the Commission has approved are given in Table-18 below:

Table-18

Summary of Energy Balance- 2010-11

(MU)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Projected by ED-DNH	Approved by the Commission
	Energy Requirement		
1	Energy sales	3704	3704
2	Distribution losses	318 (7.9%)	294 (7.36%)
3	Energy requirement at the state periphery (energy input to DNH system) (1+2)	4022	3998
4	Pool losses in PGCIL and GETCO system	243 (5.7%)	236 *(5.7%)
5	**Energy required to be purchased**	**4265**	**4234**
6	Energy available from C.G.S (to be purchased by ED-DNH)	4265	4139
7	Energy Surplus/(Deficit) (to be purchased from other sources)	0	(95)

*Western Region pool losses at 5.7% considered as projected by ED-DNH as per the actuals of 2009-10 as obtained from WRLDC.

The shortfall stands at 95 MU and is taken into account in subsequent paras.

5.11 GROSS FIXED ASSETS

The ED-DNH has projected the Gross Fixed Assets at Rs. 464.72 crore to end of March 2010. Most of the assets are transmission assets and account for Rs. 456.25 crore and the balance Rs. 8.47 crore are distribution assets. In the original ARR the Gross Fixed Assets furnished in Format 12 were discrepant. When the discrepancies were pointed out the utility has furnished the revised Format 12 with their letter dated 30/06/2010. The Gross Fixed Assets during the year 2007-08 to 2010-11 furnished by the ED-DNH are given in the Table-19 below:

Table-19

Gross Fixed Assets
(Format 6 of ARR)

(Rs. crore)

Year	Opening balance	Additions during the year	Closing balance
FY 2007-08	400.31	7.06	407.36
FY 2008-09	407.37	20.32	427.69
FY 2009-10	427.69	37.03	464.72
FY 2010-11	464.72	19.94	484.66

ED-DNH has submitted that in the absence of fixed asset register, the Gross Fixed Assets (GFA) have been built up based on available information as on 31/03/2008. The additions during the FY 2007-08 have been considered from the works capitalized and thereafter regular additions during subsequent years have been added and accordingly GFA have been computed for the year 2010-11.

The ED-DNH has submitted that "*Administration of DNH has mandated PGCIL to undertake advisory services for transfer of electricity department of UT of DNH to Omnibus Industrial Development Corporation of Daman and Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli Limited (OIDC). The primary objective of reform activity is to transfer the ED of DNH to OIDC by creating a separate division in OIDC with a dedicated Chief Executive Officer or separate SPV of OIDC. This will also enable achievement of the objective of corporatisation of the electricity department".*

The ED-DNH has mentioned that OIDC has appointed Power Grid and SBI CAPITAL MARKET LIMITED (SBICAPS) for restructuring of ED/DNH. SBI CAPS has submitted final report to OIDC which has details of gross fixed assets for the past years. When the ED-DNH has been requested to provide a copy of final report of SBI CAPS on restructuring of ED-DNH which is said to have the details of GFA for past years, the ED-DNH has submitted a copy of report and mentioned that the figures of gross fixed assets till 2006-07 are taken from SBI CAPS report and prepared a statement of GFA and depreciation from 1991-92 to 2010-11 and the details as given in their letter dated 31.07.2010 are given in the Table-20 below:

Table-20

Gross Fixed Assets and Depreciation Projected by ED-DNH

(Rs. crore)

Year	Opening balance	Addition during year	Withdrawals	Closing balance	Depreciation for the year
1991-92	87.50	-	-	87.50	-
1992-93	87.50	13.20	-	100.70	0.70
1993-94	100.70	1.65	-	102.35	0.78
1994-95	102.35	10.41	-	112.76	0.56
1995-96	112.76	3.96	-	116.72	0.65
1996-97	116.72	21.57	-	138.29	1.34
1997-98	138.29	3.13	-	141.42	1.29
1998-99	141.42	0.46	-	141.88	0.17
1999-2000	141.88	42.58	-	184.46	2.27
2000-01	184.46	1.56	-	186.02	2.33
2001-02	186.02	11.05	-	197.07	0.65
2002-03	197.07	172.07	-	369.14	9.66
2003-04	369.14	5.63	-	374.77	9.39
2004-05	374.77	0.28	-	375.05	0.31
2005-06	375.05	7.06	-	382.11	0.35
2006-07	382.11	9.16	-	391.27	0.76
2007-08	400.31	7.06	-	407.37	17.95
2008-09	407.37	20.32	-	427.69	18.56
2009-10	427.69	37.03	-	464.72	19.95
2010-11	464.73	19.94	-	484.67	21.41

Para 1.3.2 of the Final Report on Integration of ED-DNH with OIDC the SBI CAPITAL MARKETS LIMITED reads as follows:

Quote.

Data Sources:

"*The analysis done in this report is primarily based on the data / information provided by the Electricity Department of DNH, OIDC and PGCIL. Further SBICAP has referred relevant Act/ Policy/Rules for this mandate including the Electricity Act, 2003, Tariff Policy and Competitive Bidding Guidelines as issued by Ministry of Power, CEA published data etc.*

Unquote

Commissions' Analysis and Decision

The entire capital expenditure has been funded by the Central Government through budgetary support without any external borrowings. The ED-DNH has not maintained any Asset Register and Depreciation Register. The Department has not prepared any Proforma Accounts. ED-DNH has not prepared the statements of accounts viz profit & loss account, balance sheet etc. The figures given in the above Table are computed by the ED-DNH but they are not audited. It is mentioned by the ED-DNH in their reply dated 31.07.2010 that depreciation for the years has been computed till FY 2006-07 as a difference of current year and previous year's accumulated depreciation and the figures for FY 2007-08 are also taken as per SBI CAPS Report but the opening figures differ from the year 2006-07 closing figures. Deprecation is to be arrived at by applying applicable rates of depreciation from time to time and the accumulated depreciation is to be arrived at by adding the year to year depreciation.

Regulation 22 (2) of JERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2009 reads as follows:

"Investments made prior to and upto 31st March immediately preceding the date of notification of these Regulations or date of receipt of a petition of tariff determination whichever is earlier shall be considered on the basis of audited accounts or approvals already granted by the Commission".

a. **The Department has not maintained the Asset Registers and Depreciation Registers.**
b. **There are no audited accounts for the Regulated Business of Electricity.**
c. **The department itself has qualified that the Gross Fixed Assets have been built up based on available information as on 31.03.2008.**
d. **There is a discrepancy created by the contention of ED-DNH that the data on GFA till 2006-07 has been taken from SBI-CAPS report whereas SBI-CAPS in their report have mentioned that the analysis done in their report is primarily based on the data / information provided by the Electricity Department of DNH, OIDC and PGCIL.**

On account of above the Commission is unable to accept Gross Fixed Assets as given by the Department without audited accounts for the purpose of arriving at the Capital Base and allowing Depreciation and Return on Capital Base.

The Commission directs the ED-DNH to prepare and maintain their annual accounts on commercially accepted principles for the regulated business and get them audited as required under JERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2009 (10/2009).

5.12 CAPITAL EXPENDITURE PLAN FOR 2010-11

The ED-DNH has projected capital expenditure to the extent of Rs. 61 crore for the year 2010-11. The detailed schemes and the proposed expenditure are given in Table-21 below:

Table-21

Capital expenditure proposed by ED-DNH for 2010-11
(Format 5 of ARR)

(Rs. crore)

Name of scheme	Year of start	Nature of project (select appropriate code from below)	Project start date	Project completion date	Proposed expenditure
Augmentation of 220/66kV Kharadpada SS from 300 MVA to 400 MVA	2009-10	a	2009-10	2010-11	9.440
Termination of 66kV 2nd circuit Vapi Dadra line near Dadra SS under the approved scheme of hot line stringing of 66/11kV 2nd circuit line from Vapi 4th phase to Dadra SS	2009-10	a	2009-10	2009-10	0.180
Erection of 66kV D/C tower line from Kharadpada to Dadra SS	2009-10	a	2009-10	2007-08	0.050
Establishment of 66/11kV Waghdhara SS	2009-10	a	2009-10	2011-12	4.540
Augmentation of 66/11kV Kharadpada SS from 30 MVA to 60 MVA	2008-09	a	2008-09	2010-11	1.360
Augmentation of 66/11kV Silli (Athola Dhodhfalia) SS from 30 MVA to 60 MVA	2009-10	a	2009-10	2010-11	3.910
Normal development works in UT DNH	2009-10	b	2009-10	2010-11	4.000
Upgradation of meter testing laboratory	2009-10	b	2009-10	2010-11	1.610
Establishment of 66/11kV Piparia SS	2010-11	a	2010-11	Scheme submitted to CEA	0.050
Establishment of 66/11kV Athal SS	2010-11	a	2010-11	Scheme submitted to CEA	0.050
Establishment of 66/11kV Kala SS	2010-11	a	2010-11	2011-12	9.960
Establishment of 66/11kV Velugam SS	2010-11	a	2010-11	Scheme submitted to CEA	0.050
Establishment of 66/11kV Saily SS	2010-11	a	2010-11	2012-13	0.000
Energy auditing & modernization	2010-11	b	2010-11	2011-12	0.100
Establishment of 2X15 MVA, 66/11kV SS at Silli	2004-05	a	2004-05	02/08/2006	1.000

Name of scheme	Year of start	Nature of project (select appropriate code from below)	Project start date	Project completion date	Proposed expenditure
Augmentation of D/C tower line from Masat to Khadoli SS	2007-08	a	2007-08	Under progress	2.000
Establishment of 220/66kV SS 2X160 at Khadoli	2007-08	a	2007-08	Under progress	12.000
Renovation of 66/11kV Amli SS	2010-11	a	2010-11	Scheme submitted to CEA	4.000
Upgradation & modernization of 66/11kV Rakholi & Masat SS	2010-11	a	2010-11	Scheme under preparation	0.000
Renovation of 66/11kV Khadoli SS	2010-11	b	2010-11	Scheme under preparation	0.000
A scheme for integrated solution for electrical network modeling and distribution analysis software with allied study of power sector	2010-11		2010-11	Work under progress	2.210
Under ground cabling in Silvassa town	2010-11	b	2010-11	Scheme under preparation	0.050
Establishment of 220/66kV SS at Dadra	2010-11	a	2010-11	Scheme under preparation	0.000
Establishment of 66/11kV SS at Silli - Kuwapada	2010-11	aa	2010-11	Scheme under preparation	0.000
Spare transformer for Masat, Rakholi & Khadoli	2010-11	a	2010-11	Scheme under preparation	0.000
Spare transformer for Silli, Amli, Dadra & Kharadpada	2010-11	a	2010-11	Scheme under preparation	2.000
Construction of new office building	2010-11	f	2010-11	Estimate under preparation	2.000
Providing free electric service connections	2010-11	b	2010-11		0.030
Total					**60.590**

The ED-DNH has submitted that the infrastructure inherited by DNH is insufficient to cater to the present load and increasing demand thereby requiring significant capital expenditure to upgrade and strengthen the distribution network.

The ED-DNH has provided the actual capital expenditure incurred during the year 2008-09 at Rs. 11.69 crore in the ARR (Format 5). The Commission has obtained the scheme wise capital expenditure incurred during 2009-10 which was of the order of

Rs. 38.02 crore. ED-DNH has submitted the following benefits accrued on account of capital expenditure incurred during the previous years:

a. Completion of substation works resulting in increase of power evacuation capacity.

b. Release of additional connections by strengthening of distribution network

c. Reliable and quality power supply

d. Purchase of spare power transformers and other normal development works required for distribution business

The ED-DNH has stated that major capital expenditure incurred during the year 2009-10 is on establishment of 220/66kV substation 2X160 at Khadoli amounting to Rs. 34.50 crore. It is mentioned that ED-DNH has proposed to capitalize about Rs. 19.94 crore out of the projected capital expenditure of Rs. 61 crore during 2010-11.

Most of the proposed capital expenditure is towards augmentation of existing substation and establishment of new substations besides normal development works.

The Commission approves the proposed capitalization of Rs. 19.94 crore during 2010-11 subject to review/trueup at the time of next ARR submission.

The ED-DNH is directed to furnish details of physical parameters achieved such as new service connections released, meters replaced, new substations commissioned, distribution lines extended etc after capitalisation of the proposed capital expenditure in accordance with Regulation 21 of JERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2009.

5.13 REVENUE REQUIREMENT YEAR – 2010-11

ED-DNH has projected a total ARR of Rs. 1604.44 Crs. for the year 2010-11 as given in table 22 below.

Table-22

Expenses Projected for 2010-11

(Format 27 of ARR)

(Rs. crore)

Sl.No.	Particulars	Expenses Projected (revised) by ED-DNH
1.	Power purchase costs	1511.14
a.	Employees cost	2.95
b.	O&M expenses	4.11
c.	Administration and general expenses	0.29
2.	Depreciation	21.41
3.	Interest charges including interest on working capital	45.16
4.	Provisions for bad debts	8.20
	Total expenses	**1593.26**
5.	Return on Equity	11.18
	Total ARR (8+9)	**1604.44**

The expenses projected by ED-DNH under each head and the Commission's analysis are discussed below:

5.14 POWER PURCHASE COST

The allocation of power from Central Generating Stations, the parameters adopted by ED-DNH to arrive at the entitlement of energy from Central Generating Station and the estimated availability of energy for purchase for the year 2010-11 are discussed in para 5.10.

It is stated by ED-DNH that the cost of power purchase from Central Generating Stations is based on actual power purchase bills of year 2009-10. These costs for the year 2010-11 have been arrived at as under;

1. Fixed cost, energy charges and other charges for CGS have been considered with an escalation of 10% over the previous year level.
2. Power purchase from other sources is considered at Rs. 8.00 per unit for the year 2010-11 based on current market prices.

The power purchase cost estimated by ED-DNH for the year 2010-11 is given in Table-23 below

Table-23

Power Purchase Cost - 2010-11
(Format 4 of ARR)

S.No	Source	Purchase) Ex-bus (MU)	Pooled Losses (MU)	Energy recd. by Licensee (MU)	FC (Rs. crores)	VC (Rs.crore)	Others (Rs. crore)	Total (Rs.crore)	Avg. cost (Rs./unit)
1	KSTPS	615	36	579	15.23	47.93	6.99	70.15	1.14
2	VSTPS-I	408	24	384	12.84	55.12	2.91	70.87	1.74
3	VSTPS-II	339	20	319	17.03	44.52	6.19	67.74	2.00
4	VSTPS-III	367	21	346	27.34	47.87	6.66	81.87	2.23
5	KGPP	588	34	554	31.07	305.93	15.80	352.80	6.00
6	GGPP	404	24	380	27.71	186.56	7.93	222.20	5.50
7	SIPAT	328	19	309	26.81	35.92	2.87	65.60	2.00
8	FSTPS	20	1	19	0.845	5.38	0.50	6.73	3.37
9	KHSTPS- I	8	0.5	7.5	0.456	1.74	0.50	2.70	3.38
10	TSTPS	13	1	12	0.646	1.82	0.50	2.97	2.28
11	KHSTPS - II	11	1	10	0.856	2.17	0.50	3.52	3.20
12	KAPP	32	2	30	0	8.47	0.17	8.64	2.70
13	TAPP	194	11	183	0	63.92	3	66.92	3.45
14	NSPCL	750	32	718	1.85	259.65	1	262.50	3.50
15	UI /Other sources	187.6	16.60	171	0	153.60	0	153.60	8.00
16	Transmission charges	-	-	-	-	-	70.28	70.28	-
17	Others	-	-	-	-	-	2.06	2.06	
18	**Total**	**4264.60**	**243**	**4021.50**	**162.68**	**1220.60**	**127.86**	**1511.14**	**3.54**

ED-DNH has considered drawal of power from CGS in Eastern region though there is no specific allocation from Eastern region as was done during 2008-09 and 2009-10.

Transmission and Other charges

In addition to power purchase costs from central generating stations and other sources given above, ED-DNH has projected the inter-state transmission charges to be paid to PGCIL and RLDC at Rs. 72.34 crore (Rs. 70.28+Rs. 2.06) for transmission of 4264.60 MU from central generating stations and other sources for the year 2010-11. This is estimated at 5% escalation over the charges paid during year 2009-10.

The source wise actual power purchase cost and average per unit cost during the year 2009-10 as given by ED-DNH are given below in Table – 24.

Table – 24

Cost of power purchase (actual) of ED-DNH – 2009-10
(Format 4 of ARR)

S. No	Source	Power Purchase (MU)	Fixed Costs (Rs. in crores)	Variable Charges (Rs. in crores)	Other Charges (Rs. in crores)	Total (Rs. in crores)	Cost Per Unit (Rs / KWH)
I	**NTPC Stations**						
1	KSTPS	614.76	15.23	43.57	6.99	65.79	1.07
2	VSTPS - I	408.12	12.84	50.11	2.9	65.85	1.61
3	VSTPS - II	339.16	17.03	40.46	6.19	63.68	1.88
4	VSTPS - III	366.89	27.34	43.51	6.65	77.5	2.11
5	KGPS	501.55	26.53	138.02	13.48	178.03	3.55
6	GGPS	345.12	23.66	85.21	6.77	115.64	3.35
7	SIPAT	328.21	26.8	27.45	2.86	57.11	1.74
8	NTPC-SAIL	501.14		152.82		152.82	3.05
II	**NPCIL**						
9	KAPS	32.16		6.75	0.052	6.8	2.11
10	TAPS	212.35		53.34	0.34	53.68	2.53
III	**Eastern Region**						
11	FSTPS	20.24	0.844	4.89	-0.089	5.65	2.79
12	TSTPS	12.73	0.646	1.65	-0.11	2.19	1.72
13	KHSTPS - I	7.89	0.456	1.57	-0.049	1.98	2.51
14	KHSTPS-II	10.89	0.856	1.96	-0.049	2.77	2.54
	Sub-Total	**3701.21**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**849.49**	**2.30**
IV	**Other sources**						
1	UI	119		47.26		47.26	3.97
2	Power Exchange	178		69.90		69.90	3.93
	Sub-Total	**297**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**117.1**	**3.94**
V	**Transmission Charges**						
1	PGCIL & Other Charges				62.51	62.51	0.17
	Total	***3998.21**	**152.232**	**768.47**	**108.44**	**1029.14**	**2.57**

*ED-DNH has furnished figure of Power Purchase as 3879.21 MU only. They have not considered 119 MU of UI drawal.

The Commission has obtained copies of the station wise power purchase bills for the year 2009-10, and observed that the average cost per unit station wise is in line as given by ED-DNH.

The Commission has arrived at the power purchase cost for the year 2010-11, adopting the weighted average unit cost as per actuals for the months of April to August 2010. In order to meet the energy supply gap from other sources the ED-DNH has projected the power purchase cost from UI and other sources at Rs.8.00/ kWh for the year 2010-11. As verified from the actual data provided by the ED-DNH the average cost of power purchase from UI and power exchange was Rs.3.97 and Rs.3.93 per unit respectively. The Commission has therefore considered Rs.4.00 per kWh towards power purchase of 95 MU from other sources while arriving at the power purchase cost for the year 2010-11.

The Commission has not considered the 10% escalation on power purchase charges of the year 2009-10 for arriving at power purchase cost for the year 2010-11 as proposed by ED-DNH as Commission has considered actuals of April to Aug. 2010 and their pro rated projections for the balance period of the year 2010-2011. The power purchase cost source-wise for year 2010-11 are given in Table- 25 below.

Table-25

Power Purchase Cost approved for FY 2010-11

Sl No.	Station	Energy purchase (MU)	Average cost (Rs./kwh)	Power purchase cost (Rs. in crore)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	KSTPS	505.03	1.17	59.09
2.	VSTPS-I	365.83	2.03	74.30
3.	VSTPS-II	314.30	2.20	69.08
4.	VSTPS-III	319.20	2.49	79.43
5.	KGPS	568.30	2.98	169.26
6.	GGPS	468.19	3.13	146.48
7.	SIPAT	316.70	1.95	61.82
8.	NTPC- SAIL	1053.79	2.88	303.55
9.	KAPS	21.50	2.17	4.77
10	TAPS 3 & 4	192.43	2.73	52.42
11	FSTPS	0.00	2.79	0.00
12	TSTPS	0.00	1.72	0.00
13	KHSTPS-I	0.00	2.51	0.00
14	KHSTPS-II	13.32	3.11	4.04
15	**Total**	**4138.59**	**2.42**	1024.24
	Other Sources			
16	UI	0	0.00	0.00
17	Energy Exchange (IEX) and Other Sources	95	4.00	38.00
18	PGCIL & Other Charges		0.17	71.96
19	**Total**	**4233.00**	**2.68**	**1134.20**

The Commission accordingly approves the power purchase cost of Rs. 1134.20 crore for purchase of 4233 MU (gross) for FY 2010-11.

5.15 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE (O&M) EXPENSES

The O&M expenses comprise the employee expenses, Repair & Maintenance (R&M) expenses and Administration and General (A&G) expenses.

It is mentioned by ED-DNH that they maintain their accounts on cash basis and submits the same to Finance Department on a monthly basis for audit and does not maintain its accounts purely in the above categorization of O&M heads. It has various heads such as salaries, medical treatment, domestic traveling, office expenses and other charges towards supply of materials, minor repair works etc which are categorized into O&M expenses.

The ED-DNH has projected the overall O&M expenses at Rs. 7.195 crore for the year 2010-11 as detailed in the Table-26 below:

Table-26

O&M expenses projected by ED-DNH for the year 2010-11
(Table-3.11 of ARR)

(Rs. crore)

	Particulars	**2010-11**
1.	Employee cost	2.95
2.	A&G expenses	0.135
3.	R&M expenses	4.11
	Total O&M expenses	7.195

The past trend in O&M expenses for the period 2003-04 to 2009-10 is given in the Table-27 below:

Table-27

O&M Expenses – Past trend
(Table 3.10 of ARR)

Year	(Rs. crore)
2003-04	4.43
2004-05	4.47
2005-06	4.48
2006-07	3.99
2007-08	4.09
2008-09	5.53
2009-10	7.20

The O&M expenses registered an increase of 35% in the year 2008-09 over 2007-08 and 30% in the year 2009-10 over 2008-09.

These O&M expenses are discussed head wise in the following paras:-

5.15.1 Employee Cost

The ED-DNH has projected the employee cost at Rs. 2.95 crore for the year 2010-11. The component-wise details of employee cost for the years 2008-09 (actuals), 2009-10 (revised) and 2010-11 (projection) have been furnished in Format-16. As the financial year is over the actual employee cost for the year 2009-10 has been obtained from the ED/DNH. The component wise details of employee cost actuals for the years 2008-09 and 2009-10 and projections for the year 2010-11 are given in the Table-28 below:

Table-28

Employee cost actuals for 2008-09 and 2009-10 and projection for 2010-11
(Format 16 of ARR)

(Rs. crore)

S.N	Particulars	2008-09 (Actual)	2009-10 (Actual)	2010-11 (Projections)
	Salaries & Allowances			
(a)	Basic pay	1.4417	1.7400	1.7992
(b)	Dearness pay	0.3622	0.0975	0.4240
(c)	Dearness allowance	0.3918	0.3845	0.4324
(d)	Hose rent allowance	0.0590	0.1035	0.0937
(e)	Fixed medical allowance			
(f)	Medical reimbursement charges			
(g)	Over time payment			
(h)	Other allowances (detailed list to be attached)	0.0590	0.1355	0.1137
(i)	Generation incentive			
(j)	Bonus	0.0527	0.0397	0.0397
(k)	**Total**	**2.3665**	**2.5006**	**2.9027**
	Terminal Benefits			
(l)	Leave encashment	0.0425	0.0000	0.0000
(m)	Gratuity	0.0501	0.0469	0.0469
(n)	Commutation of pension			
(o)	Workmen compensation			
(p)	Ex-gratia			
(q)	**Total**			
	Pension payments			
(r)	Basic pension			
(s)	Dearness pension			
(t)	Dearness allowance			
(u)	Any other expenses			
(v)	**Total**			
(w)	**Total (11+17+22)**			
(x)	Amount capitalized			
(y)	Net amount			
(z)	Add prior period expenses			
(aa)	**Grand Total**	**2.4590**	**2.5475**	**2.9495**

It is stated that ED-DNH has projected the employee cost for FY 2010-11 taking into consideration increase in the basic salary and related other remunerations on account of implementation of recommendations of Sixth Pay Commission. It is stated that an amount of Rs. 95.28 lakhs has been paid on account of 6th Pay Commission arrears. 40% of the arrears i.e Rs. 37.90 lakhs was paid in year 2008-09 and the balance Rs. 57.38 lakhs towards 60% of arrears was paid in year 2009-10. It is further stated that ED - DNH has projected the employee cost for FY 2010-11 based on the actual salary expenses of FY 2009-10 (excluding the arrears portion for FY 2008-09 paid in April – September 2009). It is clarified by the ED-DNH in their response dated 30/06/2010 that the component wise details of employee cost provided in Format – 16 (detailed in Table-27 above) are exclusive of arrear payment.

The ED-DNH has submitted that in the absence of any practice of maintaining the provision for pension, terminal benefits etc., separately ED - DNH has not considered leave salary contribution, pension and terminal benefits of the employees in the employee expenses and mentioned that ED - DNH reserves its right towards their claim and will approach the Hon'ble Commission at the appropriate stage.

The Commission has analyzed the employee cost. The ED-DNH has not maintained separate accounts for the Electricity Department. As submitted by them, they are controlled by Government of India and the maintenance of accounts or income and expenditure statement is on 'cash' basis unlike other utilities / licensees where the accounts are being maintained on 'accrual' basis.

The employee expenses which were Rs. 2.46 crore during the year 2008-09 increased to Rs. 2.55 crore during the year 2009-10 an increase of 3.66%. This is projected at Rs. 2.95 crore for 2010-11 with an increase of 15.69% over the actuals for the year 2009-10. The actuals for the years 2008-09 and 2009-10 are stated to be exclusive of arrears. The Commission accepts the employee cost at Rs. 2.95 crore for the year 2010-11.

The Commission approves the employee cost of Rs. 2.95 crore as projected by ED-DNH for the year 2010-11.

5.15.2 Repairs and Maintenance (R&M) Expenses

The R&M expenses include expenses on repairs and maintenance of electrical equipment, buildings, distribution network, vehicles, furniture and fixtures, office equipment etc.

The ED-DNH has projected the R&M expenses at Rs. 4.11 crore for the year 2010-11 with 36% increase over 2009-10 expenses. The details are not submitted in the required Format 14. Later when asked for ED-DNH has submitted the Format 14 with their letter dated 30/06/2010 mentioning that Format 14 was inadvertently missing in the petition copy.

The details of R&M expenses actuals for the year 2008-09 and 2009-10 (RE) and 2010 (Projection) furnished by the Utility are given in the Table-29 below:

Table-29

Repairs and Maintenance expenses projected for the year 2010-11
(Format 14 of ARR)

(Rs. crore)

S.N	Particulars	2008-09 (Actual)	2009-10 (RE)	2010-11 (Projections)
1	**Plant & Machinery**			
	Plant & Apparatus			
	EHV substations	2.1900	2.2700	3.7400
	33kV substation	0.269	0.1819	0.200
	11kV substation			
	Switchgear and cable connections			
	Others			
	Total	**2.3969**	**2.4519**	**3.9400**
2.	Building			
3.	Hydraulic works & civil works			
	Line cable & network			
	EHV lines			
	33kV lines			
	11kV lines			
	LT lines			
	Meters and Metering equipment			
	Others			
	Total			
5	Vehicles	0.0580	0.0500	0.0600
6	Furniture & Fixtures	0.0907	0.1037	0.1100
7	Office equipments			
8	Operating expenses			
9	**Total**	**2.5456**	**2.6056**	**4.1100**
10	Add/Deduct share of others (To be specified)			
11	**Total expenses**	**2.5456**	**2.6056**	**4.1100**
12	Less: Capitalised			
13	**Net expenses**	**2.5456**	**2.6056**	**4.1100**
14	Add Prior Period			
15	**Total expenses charged to revenue as R&M expenses**	**2.5456**	**2.6056**	**4.1100**

The ED-DNH in reply to a query has submitted that substation maintenance is one of the outsourced activities and same are included in R&M expenses. In view of above, the R&M expenses projected at Rs. 4.11 crore for the year 2010-11 appears to be quite reasonable.

The Commission, therefore, approves the R&M expenses at Rs. **4.11 crore for the year 2010-11 as projected by the ED/DNH.**

5.15.3 Administration and General (A&G) Expenses

The A&G expenses include rents, rates and taxes, insurance, communication, legal charges, audit fees, consultancy charges, technical fees, conveyance and travel charges and other professional charges.

The ED-DNH has projected the A&G expenses at Rs. 0.135 crore for the year 2010-11 with 5% increase over the year 2009-10 (RE) of Rs. 0.129 crore. ED - DNH has submitted that the escalation is to absorb the normal inflationary increases in the costs and stated that they have been availing legal services and advisory assistance from consultants for various regulatory and other issues. ED - DNH was requested to furnish the actual A&G expenditure during the year 2009-10. The actuals for the year 2009-10 have been furnished at Rs.1.09 crore with their letter dated 24/07/2010. ED-DNH has also revised the projection for the year 2010-11 to Rs. 0.29 crore against Rs. 0.135 crore projected earlier in ARR. It is mentioned that consultancy and license fee are included in the A&G charges in the revised A&G charges.

The details of A&G expenses actuals for the years 2008-09 and 2009-10 and projection for the year 2010-11 have been submitted by ED-DNH in their letter dated 24/07/2010 in response to the data gaps referred to the utility. The details furnished are given in the Table-30 below:

Table-30

A&G Expenses Projected by ED-DNH for 2010-11
(Format 17 of ARR)

(Rs. crore)

S.N	Sub-head	2008-09 (Actual)	2009-10 (RE)	2010-11 (Projections)
	Rent, rates & taxes			
	Insurance			
	Telephone, posts & telegraphs	0.017	0.025	0.025
	Consultancy fees		0.169	
	Technical fees			
	Other professional charges			
	Conveyance & travel expenses	0.049	0.015	0.090
	Electricity & water & other charges	0.015	0.079	0.020
	Others (Medical)		0.002	
	Freight			
	License / Other fees to JERC		0.800	0.150
	Total	**0.080**	**1.090**	**0.285**
	Add/Deduct share of others (to be specified)			
	Total expenses	**0.080**	**1.090**	**0.285**
	Less capitalized			
	Net expenses	0.080	1.090	0.285
	Add prior period			
	Total expenses charged to revenue	**0.080**	**1.090**	**0.285**

The A&G expenses projected for the year 2010-11 at Rs. 0.29 crore includes license and other fees to JERC to the extent of Rs. 0.15 crore and the balance is towards communication and travel expenses.

The Commission approves the A&G charges at Rs. 0.29 crore for the year 2010-11 as projected by ED-DNH.

The total O&M expenses comprising of employee cost, R&M expenses and A&G expenses of Rs. 7.35 Crs. is considered quite reasonable as a percentage of projected GFA (un-audited), which is less than 2%.

The Commission, therefore approves Total O&M expenses of Rs. 7.35 Crs. for the year 2010-2011.

5.16 DEPRECIATION

The ED-DNH has projected the depreciation charges at Rs.19.06 crore for the year 2010-11 as detailed in the Table-31 below:

Table-31

Depreciation projected for FY 2010-11
(Table 3.14 of ARR)

(Rs. crore)

Particulars	Opening GFA	Additions during the year	Dep. Rates(%)	Dep. Amount
Plant & Machinery	312.271	19.835	5.28%	17.535
Buildings	41.668	0.000	3.34%	1.392
Vehicles	0.639	0.100	5.28%	0.039
Furniture and Fixtures	0.896	0.000	6.33%	0.057
Computer & others	0.266	0.005	15.00%	0.041
Land leasehold	53.870	0.000	-	0.000
Total	409.609	19.940		19.063

On pointing out certain discrepancies in the Gross Fixed Assets in the ARR the ED-DNH has submitted a revised table on depreciation for Rs. 21.41 crore for the year 2010-11 in their letter dated 30/06/2010 as detailed in the Table-32 below:

Table-32

Gross Fixed Assets and Depreciation projected for 2010-11
(Format 6 of ARR)

(Rs. crore)

Particulars	Dep. (%)	2009-10				2010-11				Accumul-ated Dep. As on 31/03/2011
		Opening GFA	Assets Add.	Closing GFA	Dep.	Opening GFA	Assets Add.	Closing GFA	Dep.	
Plant & Mach.	5.28	328.10	34.53	362.63	18.24	362.63	19.84	382.47	19.67	86.10
Buildings	3.34	44.46	1.50	45.96	1.51	45.96	-	45.96	1.54	5.21
Vehicles	9.50	0.75	-	0.75	0.07	0.75	0.10	0.85	0.08	0.21
Fur. & Fix.	6.33	1.09	-	1.09	0.07	1.09	-	1.09	0.07	0.21
Comp. & others	15.00	0.42	-	0.42	0.06	0.42	0.01	0.43	0.06	0.17
Land leasehold	0.00	52.87	1.00	53.87	-	53.87	-	53.87	-	-
Total		427.69	37.03	464.72	19.95	464.72	19.95	484.66	21.41	91.90

The ED-DNH has stated that depreciation has been claimed as per the provisions of CERC Tariff Regulations, 2009. To a query from the Commission, the utility has confirmed that depreciation for the year has been computed on pro rata basis and that department would ensure that the total depreciation of the asset does not exceed 90% of the original cost.

The ED-DNH has arrived at the gross fixed assets to end of March 2010 at Rs. 464.72 crore. The Commission has not accepted the gross fixed assets as projected by the department for the reasons given in Para 5.12.

The ED-DNH has projected the capital expenditure of Rs. 61 crore for the year 2010-11 and proposed to capitalize i.e. add to the fixed assets base, Rs.19.94 crore during 2010-11 out of the projected investment of Rs. 61 crores. This new addition of assets during the year 2010-11 is to the extent of Rs. 19.94 crore and depreciation is to be provided on this. Regulation 26 of the JERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2009 specifies that deprecation of assets shall be calculated annually at the rates specified by CERC from time to time. The effective rate of depreciation for distribution assets is 5.28% vide Appendix III (Depreciation schedule of CERC (Terms and Conditions of Tariff) Regulations, 2009.

The deprecation for the year 2010-11 has been worked out at Rs. 0.53 crore as detailed in the Table-33 below:

Table-33

Depreciation for 2010-11 approved by the Commission

(Rs. crore)

S.N	Particulars	2010-11
1.	Gross fixed assets as on 01/04/2010	-
2.	Addition during the year 2010-11	19.94
3.	Gross fixed assets at the end of the year 2010-11	19.94
4.	Average assets	9.97
5.	Rate of depreciation	5.28%
6.	Depreciation for the year	0.53

The Commission, accordingly, approves the depreciation charges at Rs. **0.53 crore for the year 2010-11.**

5.17 INTEREST AND FINANCE CHARGES

The ED-DNH has projected the interest and finance charges including interest on working capital at Rs. 57.33 crore for the year 2010-11. The details of loan outstanding and interest required to be furnished in Format 10 have not been provided. It has been simply mentioned in the ARR that interest costs have been estimated based on (1) interest on debt / long term loans (2) interest on working capital and (3) interest on security deposit. It is further mentioned that DNH being a Government Department, the entire capital employed has been funded through equity infusion by the Central Government through Budgetary support without any external borrowings.

In response to the data gaps pointed out ED-DNH in their reply dated 30/06/2010 has claimed Rs. 29.66 crore towards interest on loan as detailed in the Table-34 below:

Table-34

Interest and Finance charges projected for 2010-11

(Rs. crore)

S.N	Particulars	2010-11 (Projection)
1.	Opening loan	232.36
2.	Loan addition during the year (70% of Capex)	42.70
3.	Repayment (10% of the opening balance)	23.24
4.	Closing loan amount	251.82
5.	Average loan	242.09
6.	Wt. Av. interest on loan	12.25%
7.	Interest on loan	29.66
8.	Total interest & finance charges	29.66

The ED-DNH has furnished the gross fixed assets at Rs. 464.72 crore as on 01/04/2010 and assumed 50% of this gross fixed assets as debt and 50% as equity contribution and 70% of the addition of assets during the FY 2010-11 as debt and 30% towards equity for the year 2010-11.

The ED-DNH has assumed Rs. 232.36 crore being the 50% of the value of gross fixed assets as on 01/04/2010 as opening loan and Rs. 42.70 crore towards additional of loan during 2010-11 being the 70% of the proposed capital expenditure of Rs. 61 crore for the year 2010-11. Interest has been claimed at 12.25% PA giving the SBI PLR as on 1st April 2010 for long-term loans. Repayment is assumed at 10 yearly instalments. The ED-DNH has not claimed any finance charges as the entire capital expenditure has been funded through equity and there are no external borrowings. The actual SBI PLR as on April 2010 is 11.75%

Regulation 25 of JERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2009 lays down

(1) For existing loan capital interest and finance charges on loan capital shall be computed on the outstanding loans, duly taking into account the rate of interest and schedule of repayment as per the terms and conditions of relevant agreements.

(2) Interest and finance charges on loan capital for new investments shall be computed on the loans, duly taking into account the rate of interest and the schedule of repayment as per the terms and conditions of relevant agreements. The rate of interest shall, however, be restricted to the prevailing Prime Lending Rate of the State Bank of India.

The ED-DNH has not borrowed any loans in the past upto 31/03/2010 and has not proposed to borrow any loans to meet the capital expenditure for the year 2010-11. The interest charges projected by the utility for the year 2010-11 are on the basis of notional loan without external borrowings.

The Commission, therefore, does not consider any interest charges projected by the ED-DNH for the year 2010-11.

5.18 INTEREST ON WORKING CAPITAL

The ED-DNH has projected the interest on working capital at Rs.15.501 crore for the year 2010-11 as detailed in the Table-35 below:

Table-35

Interest on working capital projected for 2010-11
(Format 19 of ARR)

(Rs. crore)

S.N	Particulars	Amount	
		Current year (RE) 2009-10	Ensuing year (Projections) 2010-11
1.	Fuel Cost	0.000	0.000
2.	Power Purchase Cost	85.842	125.928
3.	One month's employee costs	0.237	0.246
4.	Administration and general expenses	0.088	0.024
5.	One month's R&M Cost	0.217	0.343
6.	**Total**	**86.384**	**126.540**
	Interest on working capital	10.582	15.501

ED-DNH has stated that it has computed the interest on working capital for the FY 2010-11 on normative basis as per the provisions under JERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2009. It has claimed interest on working capital at 12.25% the SBI Prime Lending Rate (PLR) as on 1st April 2010 and requested the Commission to approve the interest on working capital as projected. While scrutinizing the ARR it is observed that DNH has taken Administration and General charges the entire provision for the year instead of one month provision. The ED-DNH has revised the calculation, on pointing out, and submitted the corrected Format 19 with their letter dated 30/06/2010. The interest on working capital has been wrongly claimed at 12.25% instead of 11.75% being the correct short time PLR of SBI as on 1st April 2010.

Regulation 29 (3) of the JERC (Terms and Conditions of Tariff) Regulations, 2009 specified that subject to prudence check, the working capital for integrated utility shall be the sum of one month requirement for meeting:

5 Power purchase cost
6 Employee cost
7 Administration and General expenses
8 Repair and Maintenance expenses
9 Sum of two months requirement for meeting fuel cost

The ED-DNH has no generation facility and therefore no fuel cost is involved. In terms of the parameters as per Regulations the interest on working capital, works out to Rs.11.18 crore for the year 2010-11 as detailed in the Table-36 below:

Table-36

Interest on working capital approved for 2010-11

(Rs. crore)

S.N	Particulars	2010 - 11
1.	One month power purchase cost	94.52
2.	One month employee cost	0.25
3.	One month Adm & Gen. Charges	0.02
4.	One month R&M expenses	0.34
5.	Two months fuel cost	-
6.	**Total working capital**	**95.13**
7.	Rate of interest on working capital	11.75%
8.	**Interest on working capital**	**11.18**

The Commission accordingly approves the interest on working capital at Rs. 11.18 crore in the absence of audited figures of actuals on normative against Rs. 15.516 crore projected by ED-DNH for the year 2010-11.

5.19 PROVISION FOR BAD DEBTS

The ED-DNH has projected the provision for bad debts at Rs. 8.2 crore for the year 2010-11. It is stated that ED - DNH has considered provision for bad debts at 0.5% of revenue from sale of power to the consumers and submitted that collection from domestic consumers in slabs 1 & 2, agriculture and poultry, public lighting etc is very marginal and hence provision for such consumers need to be done as doubtful debts.

Regulation 28 of JERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2009 allows a provision for bad debts upto 1% of receivables after the licensee gets the receivables audited.

The arrears have not been audited. The Commission considers a provision of 0.5% of the arrears outstanding as on 31/03/2010 towards bad and doubtful debts.

The ED-DNH is directed to get the arrears, receivable from various consumers audited and intimate the same in the next ARR.

The Commission, accordingly, approves the provision for bad and doubtful debts at Rs. 0.03 crore @ 0.5% of the arrears outstanding as on 31/03/2010.

5.20 RETURN ON CAPITAL BASE / RETURN ON EQUITY

(a) The ED-DNH has projected Rs. 11.72 crore towards reasonable return @ 3% on NFA for the year 2010-11 in the ARR. The details of gross fixed assets and accumulated depreciation provided in Table-3.15 are discrepant when this was pointed out the ED-DNH has submitted the revised return on capital base at Rs.11.18 crore in their letter dated 30.06.2010 as detailed in the Table-37 below:

Table-37

Capital base and return projected by ED-DNH for 2010-11

(Rs. crore)

S.N	Particulars	2008-09 (Actual)	2009-10 (RE)	2010-11 (Projection)
1.	Gross block at the beginning of the year	407.37	427.69	464.72
2.	Less: (i) accumulated depreciation	53.40	71.96	91.90
	(ii) consumer contribution	-	-	-
3.	Net fixed assets at the beginning of the year	353.97	355.73	372.82
4.	Reasonable return @ 3% on NFA	10.62	10.67	11.18

Return on Equity

The ED-DNH has also computed the return on equity at 16% in Table-3.19 of the ARR for the year 2010-11. It has been submitted that distribution business has always been perceived to be a business having a greater inherent risk than the generation or transmission business due to various factors amongst which the direct interface with the retail consumers is the biggest risk. It has been mentioned by the Department that various Commissions have fixed the rate of return @ 16% for distribution business in their Tariff Regulations. The ED - DNH has also referred to the CERC Tariff Regulations of 2009 whereas the CERC has fixed pre tax return on equity at 15.5% with an additional return of 0.5% for projects completing within specified time lines.

Consequent on pointing out the discrepancies in GFA and accumulated deprecation figures the ED-DNH has revised the computation of return on equity on their letter dated 30.6.2010 as detailed in the Table-38 below:

Table-38

Return on equity projected by ED-DNH for the year 2010-11

(Rs. crore)

S.N	Particulars	2010-11 (Projection)
	Opening equity	232.36
	Equity addition during the year (30% of capitalsiation)	5.98
	Closing equity	238.34
	Average equity	**235.35**
	Rate of return on equity	16%
	Return on equity	**37.66**

It is mentioned that ED-DNH being a Government Department, the entire capital employed till date has been funded through equity infusion by the Central Government through Budgetary support without any external borrowings. The ED-DNH has arrived at the gross fixed assets as on 01/04/2010 at Rs. 464.72 crore as dealt with in detail in para 5.12 (Table-21) above. The ED-DNH has assumed a normative debt equity ratio of 50:50 and accordingly the opening equity has been furnished at Rs. 232.36 crore being the 50% of the gross fixed assets of Rs. 464.72 crore as on 01/04/2010. The Electricity Department, DNH has proposed the capital expenditure at Rs. 61 crore for the year 2010-11 and proposed to capitalize i.e transfer to the fixed assets base to the extent of Rs. 19.94 crore during the year 2010-11. The Department has assumed 30% of the asset addition as equity addition during the year 2010-11.

Thus the department has computed the closing equity at Rs. 238.34 crore for the year 2010-11 and arrived at the return on equity at Rs. 37.66 crore considering the return at 16% on the average equity.

The ED-DNH has cited the examples of DVC and CPSUs such as NPTC, NHPC, PGCIL etc where the actual equity deployed in the assets created prior to formulation of Tariff Regulations, was much higher than the normative equity ratio of 70:30 and they were allowed debt equity ratio of 50:50 for the purpose of determination of tariff in respect of the assets created prior to formulation of Tariff Regulations.

Commission's Analysis

The ED-DNH it is an integrated utility in its present form as defined in Regulation 2 (9) of the JERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2009. The ED-DNH is not restructured and corporatised. ED-DNH has submitted that "*Administration of DNH has mandated PGCIL to undertake advisory services for* *transfer of electricity department of UT of DNH to Omnibus Industrial Development Corporation of Daman and Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli Limited (OIDC). The primary objective of reform activity is to transfer the ED of DNH to OIDC by creating a separate division in OIDC with a dedicated Chief Executive Officer or separate SPV of OIDC. This will also enable achievement of the objective of corporatisation of the electricity department".*

The basic requirement either for return on capital base or return on equity is the audited accounts and register of assets and depreciation. The ED - DNH has not prepared the statement of accounts viz profit and loss account, balance sheet etc. ED-DNH has submitted in their letter dated 30/06/2010 that audited accounts are un-available at the moment and the ED - DNH has initiated the process of appointing auditors and will be in a position to submit the details thereafter only.

In the absence of audited accounts, assets and depreciation registers the Commission is not infavour of any return on capital base till such time the asset register, depreciation registers and accounting statements are prepared and got duly audited for considering the return on capital base.

5.21 NON-TARIFF INCOME

The ED-DNH has projected the non-tariff income at Rs. 2.80 crore for the year 2010-11. The non-tariff income is in the form of meter rent, late payment charges and miscellaneous charges from various categories of consumers. The details of non-tariff income furnished by the utility in Format 21 are given in the Table-39 below:

Table-39

Non – tariff income projected for the year 2010-11
(Format 21 of ARR)

(Rs. crore)

S.N	Particulars	2008-09 (Actual)	2009-10 (RE)	2010-11 (Projected)
	Meter / service rent	0.317	0.301	0.300
	Late payment surcharge	0.161	0.488	0.500
	Theft / pilferage of energy		0.065	0.000
	Wheeling charges under open access			
	Interest on staff loans & advances			
	Income from trading			
	Income from staff welfare activities			
	Investment & bank balances			
	Misc. receipts / income	0.667	1.835	2.000
	Total income			
	Add prior period income			
	Total non tariff income	**1.145**	**2.689**	**2.800**

The non-tariff income projected for the year 2010-11 is reasonable.

The Commission, therefore accepts the non-tariff income at Rs. 2.8 crore for the year 2010-11 as projected by the ED/DNH.

5.22 REVENUE FROM THE EXISTING TARIFF

The ED-DNH has furnished the revenue from existing tariff at Rs. 1186.37 crore for the year 2010-11. The details are given in Table-40 below:

Table-40

Revenue with Existing tariff for 2010-11 as projected by ED-DNH

(Format 28 of ARR)

S.No	Category	Energy Sales (MU)	Demand Charges (Rs. Cr)	Energy Charges (Rs. Cr)	P.F Penality (Rs. Cr)	Total Revenue (Rs. Cr)
1	Domestic	57	0.00	12.56	0.00	12.56
2	Commercial	22	0.00	5.92	0.00	5.92
3	Industries LT	135	0.72	32.45	0.10	33.27
4	Industrial HT					
	i) HT-(A)	3140	40.82	956.00	0.00	996.82
	ii) HT-(B)	299	44.85	73.00	0.00	117.85
	iii) HT-(C)	43	7.74	11.00	0.00	18.74
5	Agriculture & Poultry	3	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.19
6	Public Lighting	3	0.00	0.46	0.00	0.46
7	Temporary Supply	2	0.00	0.56	0.00	0.56
	Total	**3704**	**94.13**	**1092.14**	**0.10**	**1186.37**

The Commission accepts the revenue from existing tariff at Rs. 1186.37 crore as projected by the Department for the year 2010-11.

5.23 REVENUE REQUIREMENT

The summary of the revenue requirement of the ED-DNH for the year 2010-11 as analyzed in the preceding paragraphs is given in the Table-41 below:

Table-41

Revenue requirement for the year2010-11

(Rs. crore)

S.N	Particulars	Reference to para	As projected by ED-DNH	Approved by the Commission
1.	Cost of power purchase	5.15	1511.14	1134.20
2.	Employee cost	5.16.1	2.95	2.95
3.	R&M expenses	5.16.2	4.11	4.11
4.	A&G expenses	5.16.3	0.29	0.29
5.	Depreciation	5.17	21.41	0.53
6.	Interest and finance charge	5.18	29.66	0
7.	Interest on working capital	5.19	15.50	11.18
8.	Provision for bad debts	5.20	8.20	0.03
9.	Return on equity / capital base	5.21	11.18	0
10.	**Total revenue requirement**		**1604.44**	**1153.29**
11.	Less: Non tariff income	5.22	2.80	2.80
12.	**Net revenue requirement**		**1601.64**	**1150.49**
13.	Revenue from existing tariff	5.23	1186.37	1186.37
14.	**Gap for 2010-11 (12-13)**		**415.27**	**(35.88)**
15.	Sales (mu)	5.7	3704	3704
16.	**Average cost (Rs./kWh)**		**4.32**	**3.11**

It can be seen from the above, the revenue surplus for the year 2010-11 is to the extent of Rs. 35.88 crore against the gap of Rs. 415.27 crore projected by the ED-DNH.

*The Surplus to be kept in a designated account as per direction 6.13.

6. Directives

DIRECTIVES:

6.1 ANNUAL STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

"The ED-DNH has mentioned that it does not maintain annual accounts but UT of Dadra & Nagar Haveli publishes Annual Book covering progress and annual expenditure for all departments."

The electricity business has now come under Regulation under the provisions of Electricity Act 2003. The ED-DNH has not prepared the annual accounts of the department separately though it is required to prepare the annual accounts for the regulated electricity business.

The Commission directs the ED-DNH to prepare and maintain their annual accounts on commercially accepted principles for the regulated business and get them audited as required under JERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2009 (10/2009).

6.2 PREPARATION OF ASSET AND DEPRECIATION REGISTERS

The utility has submitted that in the absence of fixed Asset register the Gross Fixed Assets (GFA) have been built up based on available information as on 31/03/2008 and the year on additions are taken into consideration in projecting the GFA. It is clear that the department has not maintained Asset Register and Depreciation Registers.

The Electricity Department is directed to arrange for the preparation of assets and depreciation registers function wise and asset classification wise. Till such time the above reregisters are prepared and got audited it is not feasible for the Commission to consider the gross fixed assets and accumulated depreciation over the years to arrive at the capital base and allow the return thereon as per JERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations,2009.

6.3 MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (MIS)

The ED - DNH has not maintained proper data in respect of sales, revenue and revenue expenses as also the category wise / slab wise, number of consumers, connected load / demand etc. for proper analysis of the past data based on actual and estimation of proper projections for consideration in the ARR and Tariff Petition. The ED - DNH consistently submitted that the sub category wise information is not available in the existing MIS maintained by the petitioner and the same would be provided in the filing of ensuing years.

The ED - DNH is directed to take steps to build credible and accurate data base and management information system to meet the requirements for filing ARR & Tariff Petition as per regulatory requirement and which shall also suit the Multi Year Tariff principles which the Commission may consider at the appropriate time under Regulation 11 of JERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2009. The formats software and hardware may synchronize with the Regulatory Information and Management System (RIMS) circulated by Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC).

The ED - DNH should get a study conducted on computerized data base, on electronic media and shall give a proposal as to how the ED - DNH proposes to achieve this.

6.4 BILLING EFFICIENCY / COLLECTION EFFICIENCY

I) The Billing efficiency is about 92.5% as per the details furnished in Form-2. The billing efficiency requires to be improved by providing the meters for the LIG category of consumers to ensure correct and complete billing of the energy sold.

The ED-DNH is directed to improve the energy billing efficiency to 100%. The ED-DNH shall submit a time bound action plan to achieve 100% billing efficiency by 31st December 2010.

II) Commission observes that the overall collection efficiency is only 90% based on the energy available for sale.

The ED-DNH is directed to initiate measures to improve the collection efficiency to 100% in a time bound manner. They shall submit an action plan in this respect by 31st December 2010.

6.5 COLLECTION OF ARREARS

The amount of arrears outstanding for collection as on 31/03/2010 is Rs. 6.32 crore.

There are 106 LT consumers and 22 HT consumers from whom arrears more than Rs. 1 lakh are outstanding as on 31/03/2010.

The ED-DNH is directed to prepare age wise analysis and initiate measures to liquidate the arrears and shall submit an action plan in this respect by 31st December 2010.

6.6 LINE LOSSES AND SYSTEM AUGMENTATION

7.9% losses as projected by ED-DNH, despite 94% consumption being on HT/EHT, is on the higher side. Commission directs that an energy audit through an accredited agency be carried out in order to find out the actual losses and remedial measures required to be taken as a result thereof. An action plan including scope of work for the energy audit and loss reduction as trajectory for next 3 years shall be submitted for approval of the Commission by 31st December 2010.

6.7 CONTRIBUTION OF CONSUMERS FOR CAPITAL INVESTMENT

It is stated by some of the consumers that the consumers are contributing for part of capital investment for providing electricity to their installations.

The amounts collected from the consumers towards capital investment shall be brought out in the accounts.

6.8 POWER PROCUREMENT

ED-DNH does not have its own generation. ED - DNH entirely depends on the allocation of power (firm and infirm) from central generating stations. During the last two years, particularly during the year 2008-09 the ED-DNH had to resort to procurement of power in the market and also draw power from the Western Regional system under UI at a high cost causing undue burden to the consumers by way of surcharge to recover the additional cost for power purchase.

Since the allocation of power from central generating stations is not a firm allocation, there may be exigencies of not getting adequate power to meet the demand resulting in load shedding or procurement of power at high cost to maintain continuous supply to consumers. It is also stated that a number of applications (about 430) are pending for release of supply, which shall require more power purchase in future.

Commission observes that:

a. ED - DNH is wholly dependent on Central Sector generating stations.

b. Power allocation from Central generating Stations consists of more infirm than firm allocation.
c. There is a gap between supply and requirement presently.
d. There is a need to reduce dependence of purchase of expensive power from exchange or drawal in unscheduled interchange.

Therefore Commission directs that ED-DNH to enter into long term power purchase agreements and arrange more power through a transparent procurement process after making an assessment of future demands, say, 5 years atleast. An action plan shall be prepared and shall be submitted with the Commission by 31.12.2010.

6.9 METERING OF CONSUMER INSTALLATIONS / REPLACEMENT OF NON-FUNCTIONAL / DEFECTIVE METERS.

It is observed that LIGH category of consumers are not metered and the consumption of the consumers with 2 lamps is charged on flat rate basis.

Under section 55 (1) of Electricity Act, 2003, no licensee shall supply electricity after expiry of two years from the appointed date except through installation of correct meter in accordance with the regulation to be made in this behalf by the Authority. Accordingly metering is required to be done in line with Central Electricity Authority (installations and operation of meters) Regulations 2006 to all consumers.

Electricity Department of Dadra and Nagar Haveli is directed to provide meters to all such consumers such as LIGH consumer with 2 lamps etc., which are not metered for supply of electricity at present.

ED-DNH is also directed to submit an action plan for installation of appropriate meters to the consumers of all categories by 31.12.12010 for the approval of the Commission.

6.10 CONSUMERS BILLS

The Commission feels that under the present circumstances there is a need of re-formatting the electricity bills served on the consumers to accommodate data and information as considered essential by the Commission. A draft format be prepared and submitted with the Commission by 31.12.2010 for approval.

6.11 DEMAND SIDE MANAGEMENT AND ENERGY CONSERVATION

The Commission observes that demand side management as energy conservation measure is to be encouraged in order to reduce consumption of electricity. Therefore, Commission directs that a study be conducted by ED-DNH through an accredited agency for the efficient use of electricity by various means. An action plan on the above including scope of study shall be submitted to the Commission by 31st December, 2010.

6.12 INTEREST ON SECURITY DEPOSIT

The ED-DNH has stated the security deposits held by the Department at Rs. 187.63 crore as on 1st April 2010. The details furnished in their letter dated 24.07.2010 are given in the Table-42 below:

Table-42

Details of security deposits held by ED-DNH as on 01/04/2010

(Rs. crore)

S.N	Particulars	Amount
1.	Fixed deposit & cash / DD from consumers	16.42
2.	Bank guarantee	170.01
3.	Fixed deposit & cash / DD from contractors	1.20

The ED-DNH has submitted that security deposits are collected mainly from HT consumers which are in the form of bank guarantee / fixed deposits and also collects security deposit from contractors. The security deposits received in the form of FDs are in the name of consumers and hence there is no need to pay interest. It is further submitted that no interest is being paid by the Department on the cash deposits.

Commission directs that ED-DNH should follow the provisions of Clause 6.10 of JERC (Electricity Supply Code) Regulations, 2010. Wherever existing mode of deposit i.e. bank guarantee, fixed deposit etc. is different from that provided in the Regulation, the same be replaced by those as specified therein.

6.13 SURPLUS

Net revenue requirement for the year 2010-11 is Rs. 1150.49 crores as against the existing revenue of Rs. 1186.37 Crs. thereby creating a surplus on this account as well as on account of rationalization of HT/EHT category tariff. Major reason for the generation of surplus has been disallowing expenditure of Rs. 61 Crs. approximately on account of non availability of asset register, accounting statements, audited accounts etc.. It is expected that in future ARRs, when ED-DNH submits audited accounts, a large gap in revenue requirement on account of above shall be created. To mitigate this situation arising in future, Commission directs that the above surplus amount be retained by ED-DNH for adjustments to avoid any tariff shock in future.

Commission therefore directs that the surplus amount shall be placed in “designated account” by ED-DNH. The same shall be considered in future ARRs along with the interest earned for its utilization for the consumers.

6.14 POWER FACTOR IMPROVEMENT INCENTIVES

Presently for power factor improvement a penalty is being levied for causing poor power factor. As per Commission regulation on Supply Code a licensee is to incentivise those consumers who help to improve the power factor. ED – DNH shall examine the issue and putup a proposal for providing incentive for those consumers who help improving power factor beyond 90% as per the Commission regulations.
The above proposal shall be submitted by 31.12.2010.

6.15 GENERAL

In fore going paras the Commission has directed ED-DNH for many submissions. All these submissions shall be made through a single separate petition to be filed by 31.12.2010.

7. Tariff Principles, Tariff Proposed by ED-DNH and Approved by the Commission

7.1 Introduction: Tariff Principles

7.1.1 In determining the annual revenue requirement of ED-DNH and the retail supply tariff for the year 2010-11, the Commission is guided by the provisions of the Electricity Act 2003 and the JERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations of the Commission. Section 61 of the Electricity Act lays down the broad principles, which should guide the determination of retail supply tariff. These principles are *"that the tariff should "progressively reflect cost of supply of electricity" and also "reduce cross subsidies" within a period to be specified by the Commission*". The Act lays special emphasis on safeguarding of consumer's interest and also requires that the costs should be recovered in a reasonable manner.

The Act mandates that the tariff determination should be guided by factors, which *"encourage competition, efficiency, economical use of resources, good performance and optimum investment*".

In determining the tariff, the Commission is guided by the principles enshrined in Section 61 of the Electricity Act, 2003 the National Electricity Policy & the Tariff Policy notified by the Government of India and the JERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2009.

7.1.2 The NTP mandates that the Multi Year Tariff (MYT) framework be adopted for determination of tariff from 1st April 2006. However the Commission is not in a position to introduce MYT regime in the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli mainly because of lack of requisite data in the required form for at least three consecutive years. The present MIS and regulatory reports of ED-DNH are totally inadequate for such an exercise. Under these circumstances it would not be practicable to implement the MYT framework. The Commission will introduce MYT when the requisite data for minimum appropriate period is available.

7.1.3 The Commission has considered the average cost of supply in the absence of relevant data for working out consumer category wise cost of supply.

7.1.4 Section 8.3 of National Tariff Policy lays down the following principles for tariff design:

"1. In accordance with the National Electricity Policy, consumers below poverty line who consume below a specified level, say 30 units per month, may receive a special support through cross subsidy. Tariffs for such designated group of consumers will be at least 50% of the average cost of supply. This provision will be re-examined after five years.

2. For achieving the objective that the tariff progressively reflects the cost of supply of electricity, the SERC would notify the roadmap, within six months with a target that latest by the end of the year 2010-11 tariffs are within ± 20% of the average cost of supply. The road map would have intermediate milestones, based on the approach of a gradual reduction in cross subsidy.

For example if the average cost of service is Rs.3 per unit, at the end of year 2010-11 the tariff for the cross subsidized categories excluding those referred to in para 1 above should not be lower than Rs.2.40 per unit and that for any of the cross subsidizing categories should not go beyond Rs.3.60 per unit.

3. While fixing tariff for agricultural use, the imperatives of the need of using ground water resources in a sustainable manner would also need to be kept in mind in addition to the average cost of supply. The tariff for agricultural use may be set at different levels for different parts of the state depending on the condition of the ground water table to prevent excessive depletion of ground water."

7.1.5 The provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003, National Tariff Policy and the JERC Tariff Regulations require that there be a gradual movement towards reduction of cross subsidy. The Tariff Policy aims at bringing down cross subsidy to ± 20% of the average cost of supply by the year 2010-11.

Regulation 6 of JERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations specifies –

Cross subsidy as:

"(1) 'Cross subsidy for a consumer category' in the first phase (as defined in sub-regulation 2 below) means the difference between the average realization per unit from that category and the combined average cost of supply per unit expressed in

percentage terms as a proportion of the combined average cost of supply. In the second phase (as defined in sub-regulation 2 below) means the difference between the average realization per unit from that category and the combined per unit cost of supply for that category expressed in percentage terms as a proportion of the combined cost of supply of that category.

(2) The Commission shall determine the tariff to progressively reflect the cost of supply of electricity and also reduce cross subsidies within a reasonable period. To this purpose, in the first phase the Commission shall determine tariff so that it progressively reflects combined average unit cost of supply in accordance with National Tariff Policy. In the second phase, the Commission shall consider moving towards the category-wise cost of supply as a basis for determination of tariff."

7.1.6 The average tariff for each category of consumers, the average cost of supply, the average tariff as a percentage of average cost of supply and the consumer tariff within the range ± 20% of cost of supply for 2010-11 are given as under:

Sl. No.	**Consumer category**	**Average unit rate as per existing tariff (Rs/kWh)**	**Average cost of supply per unit (Rs/kWh)**	**Tariff as a percentage of average cost of supply (3/4) (%)**	**Unit rate with ± 20% of average cost of supply (Ps/kWh)**
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Domestic	2.20	3.11	71	248 (-20%)
2.	Commercial	2.69	3.11	86	373 (+20%)
3.	Industrial (LT)	2.46	3.11	79	373 (+20%)
4.	Industrial (HT)				
5.	HT – A	3.17	3.11	102	373 (+20%)
6.	HT – B	3.94	3.11	127	373 (+20%)
7.	HT – C	4.36	3.11	140	373 (+20%)
8.	Agriculture & Poultry	0.63	3.11	20	249 (-20%)
9.	Public lighting	1.53	3.11	49	249 (-20%)

It is seen that the average existing tariffs to all categories of consumers except HT (B) & HT (C) are lower than the average cost of supply, the tariffs for domestic, commercial and LT industry, public lighting and agriculture are much lower than the 20% range of average cost of supply. HT (A) is marginally lower. The tariffs for HT (B), HT (C) are higher than the + 20% range of average cost of supply.

The number of Consumers in HT/EHT category is 1.5% of the total consumer strength but consuming 94% of the electricity. Most of the categories therefore are being cross-subsidized by HT/EHT consumers presently. The tariffs are being determined for ED-DNH for the first time. In the present situation there is a surplus in ARR. There is therefore normally no need for any increase in the tariff. No major change therefore is being considered and the Commission feels that the same needs to be done gradually but for rationalization in the existing tariff of HT/EHT category.

7.2 Tariff approved by the Commission

7.2.1 The following is considered while arriving at category-wise tariff approved.

Net revenue requirement for the year 2010-11 is Rs. 1150.49 crores as against the revenue of Rs. 1186.37 Crs calculated from existing tariff, thereby creating a surplus.

In view of surplus getting generated the existing tariff has not been revised. However the HT/EHT category tariff structure has been rationalized by merging HT(B - Ferro steel furnaces and power incentive industries) and HT(C – Steel rolling industries) in a single category and reducing the gap between these categories and existing HT (A – General industries / Motive Power).

7.2.2 The surplus expected to be generated during the year 2010-11 shall be retained by ED – DNH in a separate head of account for adjustment in next ARR with the approval of the Commission.

7.2.3 The tariff rates category-wise existing and as proposed by Electricity Department, Dadra and Nagar Haveli are given in Table-43 & 44.

7.2.4 Based on the approval of Aggregate Revenue Requirement (ARR) the approved Tariff rates for supply of Energy in respect of different categories of Consumers in the Union territory of DNH are as per Table -45 & 46.

7.2.5 The Terms and conditions and tariff of various categories of consumers are given as per tariff schedule attached.

Table -43

The category wise tariff existing and proposed by ED-DNH

S. N	Category / Sub category	Energy charges		Demand charges	
		Existing Energy charges (Rs./kWh)	Proposed energy charges (Rs./kWh)	Existing Demand charges (Rs/kVA/ month) or (Rs. per consumer/ month) or (Rs./HP/month)	Proposed Demand charges (Rs/kVA/ month or Rs. per consumer/ month)
1.	**Domestic**				
	Slab 0-50 units	1.00	1.00		
	51-200	1.60	1.60		
	201-400	2.00	2.00		
	401 & above	2.25	2.25		
	Low income group house (2x40 watts bulbs only)	-	-	5.00	5.00
2.	**Commercial**				
	0-100 units	2.05	3.05		
	100 and above	2.70	3.70		
3.	**Industry (LT)** Upto 99 HP per month	2.40	3.40		
	20HP or part thereof			0.00	25.00
	Above 20 HP or part thereof			15.00	25.00
4.	**Agriculture & Poultry**				
	Connected load upto 10HP	0.55	0.55		
	Connected load 10HP and upto to 99 HP	0.85	0.85		
5.	**Public lighting**	1.20	1.20	4.00/lamp	50.00/lamp
6.	**HT Industry**				
(A)	Industrial & Motive power - 11kV & 66kV CMD above 100 kVA.				
	50000 units	2.95	3.85	60.00	120.00
	50000-500000 units	3.05	4.10		
	Above 500000 units		4.25		
	Excess consumption	8.00	10.00	180.00*	360.00*
(B)	Ferro				
	0-300 units / kVA	2.05	3.10	700	700
	301-500 units / kVA	3.05	4.05		
	500 units & above	3.55	4.60	900*	900*
(C)	Rolling Mills				
	0-200 units / kVA	2.05	3.00	450	450
	201-300 units /kVA	3.05	3.75		
	301 units & above / kVA	4.05	4.60	650*	650*
7.	**Temporary supply**				
	Single phase / two phase supply	4.00	4.80		
	Motive power religious & social functions	3.00	3.60		
	Motive power all purposes	4.05	4.85		
	HT Temporary	4.10	4.90		

* Billing demand exceeding contract demand.

Table - 44

Minimum Charges

S.N	Category	Existing	Proposed
1.	Domestic		
	First 500W or part thereof	20.00	20. 00
	Every additional 500W or part thereof	15.00	15.00
	Low Income Group(per service connection)	5.00	5.00
2.	Commercial		
	Single phase		
	First 500W or part thereof	25.00	25.00
	For every additional 500W or part thereof	40.00	40.00
	Three phase per HP or part thereof	40.00	40.00
3.	Industry (LT)		
	(Per HP or part thereof)	25.00	25.00
4.	HT (A) Industrial and Motive power (per kVA/M or part thereof)	60.00	120.00
5.	Agriculture & Poultry per HP / Month or part thereof Subject to a minimum of 3 HP	5.00	5.00
6.	Public lighting (Per month or part thereof)	5.00	5.00
7.	Temporary supply		
	Single phase / Two phase supply		
	Per day of supply not exceeding 6 days	15.00	15.00
	Per day subject to minimum of Rs. 120/- per period of supply exceeding 6 days	10.00	10.00
	Motive power (per HP or part thereof per period of supply)	40.00	40.00
	HT Temporary (per kVA/Month or part thereof) per period of supply	250.00	250.00

Table – 45

The category wise tariff Approved by Commission

S.No	Category / Sub category	Energy charges: Approved by Commission (Paise per KWH)	Demand charges: Approved by Commission (Rs./KVA/Month or Rs. per consumer/ month) or (Rs./HP/month)
1.	**Domestic**		
	Slab 0-50 units	100	
	51-200	160	
	201-400	200	
	401 & above	225	
	Low income group house (2x40 watts bulbs only)		5.00
2.	**Commercial**		
	0-100 units	205	
	100 units above	270	
3.	**Industry (LT)** Upto 99 HP per month	240	
	20HP or part thereof		Nil
	Above 20 HP or part thereof		15.00
4.	**Agriculture & Poultry**		
	Connected load upto 10HP	55	
	Connected load 10HP and upto to 99 HP	85	
5.	**Public lighting**	120	4.00/lamp
6.	**HT Industry**		
(A)	Industrial & Motive power-11kV & 66kV CMD above 100 kVA.		
	50000 units	295	60.00
	50001-500000 units	310	
	Above 500000 units	315	
	Penalty charges for Exceeding Contract Demand	**800	180.00*
(B)	Ferro Metallurgical/ Steel Melting/ Steel Rolling/ Power Intensive		
	0-300 units / kVA	205	450.00
	301-500 units / kVA	305	
	500 units & above	355	
	Penalty charges for Exceeding Contract Demand	**800	900.00*
7.	**Temporary supply**		
	Single phase / two phase supply	400	
	Motive power religious & social functions	300	
	Motive power other purposes	405	
	HT Temporary	410	250.00
	Penalty charges for Exceeding Contract Demand		300.00*

* Billing demand exceeding contract demand.

** Corresponding energy charges for exceeding contract demand.

Table - 46

Minimum Charges Approved by Commission

S.No.	Category	Approved by Commission
1.	Domestic	
	First 500W or part thereof	20.00
	Every additional 500W or part thereof	15.00
	Low Income Group(per service connection)	5.00
2.	Commercial	
	Single phase	
	First 500W or part thereof	25.00
	For every additional 500W or part thereof	40.00
	Three phase per HP or part thereof	40.00
3.	Industry (LT)	
	(Per HP or part thereof)	25.00
4. (a)	HT (A) Industrial and Motive power (per kVA/M or part thereof)	60.00
(b)	HT (B) Ferro Metallurgical/ Steel Melting/ Steel Rolling/ Power Intensive	450.00
5.	Agriculture & Poultry per HP / Month or part thereof Subject to a minimum of 3 HP	5.00
6.	Public lighting (Per month or part thereof)	4.00
7.	Temporary supply	
	Single phase / Two phase supply	
	Per day of supply not exceeding 6 days	15.00
	Per day subject to minimum of Rs. 120/- per period of supply exceeding 6 days	10.00
	Motive power (per HP or part thereof per period of supply)	40.00
	HT Temporary (per kVA/Month or part thereof) per period of supply	250.00

COMMISSION'S ORDER

Having considered the petition No. 14/2010 of Electricity Department, Dadra and Nagar Haveli for approval of Annual Revenue Requirement (ARR) and determination of retail tariffs for supply of energy, the Commission approves the Annual Revenue Requirement (ARR) and the Retail Tariff for ED-DNH.

1.0 The break-up of the Annual Revenue Requirement approved for ED-DNH for the year 2010-11 is given below.

(Rs. crores)

Sl. No.	Details	Year 2010-11
1	Cost of power purchase	1134.20
2	Employee's cost	2.95
3	R&M Expenses	4.11
4	A&G expenses	0.29
5	Depreciation	0.53
6	Interest and finance charges	0
7	Interest on working capital	11.18
8	Provision for bad debts	0.03
9	Return on capital base	0
10	Total Revenue Requirement	1153.29
11	Total Revenue from Existing tariff	1186.37

2.0 The approved retail tariff for supply of energy shall be in accordance with the Tariff Schedule appended as Appendix 1 to this Order.

3.0 The order shall come into force from 1st November, 2010 & shall remain effective till revised / amended by the Commission.

sd/-
Member

sd/-
Chairman

Place : Gurgaon

Date : 1st November 2010

Appendix 1

TARIFF SCHEDULE

General Terms and Conditions:

1. These tariffs shall be applicable with effect from 1st November 2010.
2. The tariffs are exclusive of electricity duty and taxes levied by the Government or other competent authority from time to time which are payable by the consumers in addition to the charges levied as per the tariffs.
3. Unless otherwise agreed to these tariffs for power supply are applicable for supply at one point only.
4. Supply to consumers having contracted load between 100 kVA to 1500 kVA will be generally at 11 kV and for more than 1500 kVA at 66 kV. The consumer who requires load more than <u>25000 kVA</u>, the voltage of supply shall be at 220 kV level.
5. In case any dispute arises about the applicability of any tariff for any particular class of service or as to the interpretation of any clause of these tariffs, the decision of the Commission shall be final and binding.
6. The Department shall not permit installation of contracted load of 3 HP and above unless they are provided with the capacitors of adequate rating to comply with power factor conditions. The consumer has to provide appropriate capacitors for these installations presently running on without capacitors
7. If energy supplied for a specific purpose under a particular tariff is used for a different purpose not contemplated in the contract for supply and / or for which higher tariff is applicable, it will be deemed as misuse of energy and energy consumption bills already rendered for the service shall be revised by applying the appropriate higher tariffs from the date of connection unless convincing reasons are adduced thereof for adopting a different period. The imposition of this higher tariff shall not relieve the consumer from any penalties as per the law.
8. If the consumer fails to pay the energy bill presented to him within the stipulated period, the Department shall have the right to disconnect the supply either temporarily or permanently after serving <u>seven days</u> notice on such consumer.
9. Billing on all cases will be done on contracted load and meter rent will be in addition to minimum charges.
10. Minimum charges, fixed charges and demand charges, wherever applicable, will be charged <u>for the whole month irrespective of the date of release of connection.</u>

11. Demand charges, fixed charges and minimum charges, wherever applicable, will be double as and when bi-monthly billing is carried out, similarly slabs of energy consumption will also be considered in case of bi-monthly billing.
12. In case of exceeding the contract demand other than technical reasons, or adding additional load by the high tension consumers and sanctioned load by the low tension consumers by adding additional load, the penalty charges shall be charged in the regular bills itself as under:
    a. Exceeding the contracted load by a consumer without specific permission of the department.

       And / or
    b. Unauthorized addition, altered and / or extension to the consumer's electrical installation without the permission of the department.

    If the entire energy consumption has been recorded in the meter, the quantum of energy bearing the same ratio of the total energy recorded in the meter as excess load or the unauthorized additional / extension of load bears to the total connected load as detected at the time of checking shall be charged at penal rate as per the provisions of Electricity Supply Code Regulations, 2010 issued by Commission.

    Payment of penal charges for usage in excess of contract demand / load for any billing period does not entitle the consumer to draw in excess of contract demand / load as a matter of right.
13. Unless specifically stated to the contrary, the figures of energy charges relate to rupees per unit (kWh) charge for energy consumed during the month.
14. Delay payment charges shall be applicable to all category of consumers.

    Delay payment charges 2% per month (2% of this delay charges shall be charged on all arrears of the bill). In case of permanent disconnection, delay payment charges will be charged only upto the month of permanent disconnection.
15. ED- DNH shall take a security deposit from the consumers as per clause 6.10 of "Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission (Electricity Supply Code) Regulations, 2010" (11/2010) and in no mode other than provided therein. This applies to existing securities also.

The approved category wise tariff schedule is as given below:

1. (A) DOMESTIC CONNECTIONS

Applicable to private houses, hostels, hospitals run on noncommercial lines, Charitable, Educational and Religious Institutions for light, Fans, Radios, domestic heating and other household appliances including water pumps up to 2 HP.

(i) Energy Charges

Usage (Units/Month)	Tariff (Ps./Unit)
First 50	100
51 – 200	160
201 – 400	200
401 and above	225

(ii) Minimum Charges

Usage (Watt)	Minimum Charge (Rs./month)
First 500 Watts or part thereof	Rs. 20 per month or part thereof
For every additional 500 Watts or part thereof	Rs. 15 per month or part thereof

(B). Power Supply to Low Income Group households (Up to 2x40 W bulbs only)

Power supply to low income group connections will be charged at **Rs. 5 per service connection per month**.

For any unauthorized increase in the load beyond 2x40 watts penal charges at the rate of Rs. 5 per month per point will be levied and the installation will be liable for disconnection.

2. COMMERCIAL CONNECTIONS

Applicable for Shops, Offices, Restaurants, Bus Stations, Photo Studios, Laundries, Cinema Theatres, Industrial Lighting, Clubs and other Commercial installations

(i) Energy Charges:

Usage (Units/Month)	Tariff (Ps./Unit)
1-100	205
Beyond 100 units	270

(ii) Minimum charges

(a) Single Phase

Usage (Watt)	Minimum Charge (Rs./month)
First 500 Watts or part thereof	Rs. 25 per month or part thereof
For every additional 500 Watts or part thereof	Rs. 40 per month or part thereof

(b) Three Phase

Minimum charges would be Rs. 40 per HP or part thereof per month or part thereof.

3. INDUSTRIAL - LT

Applicable to all Low Tension Industrial Motive Power Connections including water works/pumps up to 99 HP.

(i) Energy Charges

Usage (Units/Month)	Tariff(Ps./Unit)
For all Units	240

(ii) Fixed Charges

Usage (HP)	Tariff (Rs./HP/month)
First 20 HP or part thereof Above 20 HP up to 99 HP or part thereof	Nil Rs. 15 per HP / month / or part thereof

(iii) Minimum Charges

Minimum charges would be Rs. 25 per HP or part thereof per month or part thereof.

(iv) Power Factor Charges

Any motive power connection above 3 HP running without proper capacitors installed so as to maintain power factor as 0.9 as per Commission regulation 11/2010 shall be charged extra 2.5% of units consumed as additional power factor charges. Payment of the power factor charge won't exempt the consumer from his responsibility to maintain the power factor. In case of abnormal power factor decrease the department will give the consumer 15 days time to install appropriate capacitors and maintain the standard power factor. If the consumer is not able to rectify the problem within the notice time, the connection will be liable for disconnection. ED – DNH reserve the right to install a suitable capacitor at its own cost and recover the cost thereof as arrears of energy charges.

4. HT/EHT CATEGORY

A. High Tension Consumer

Applicable to all Industrial/Motive power consumers drawing through 11 kV or 66 kV systems having contract demand of 100 kVA and above.

(i) Demand Charges

Demand (kVA)	Charges (Rs./KVA/month)
For billing demand up to contract demand or part thereof	Rs. 60 per kVA per month of contract demand or part thereof
For billing demand in excess of contract demand	Rs. 180 per kVA per month or part thereof

(ii) Energy Charges

Usage (Units/Month)	Tariff (Ps./Unit)
First 50,000	295
50001 to 500,000	310
500,001 and above	315

(iii) Penalty Charges

Penalty charges @ 800 ps/unit

a. Penalty charges will be levied on those units which are drawn beyond the contract demand. These units will be worked out on pro-rata basis correlating the total consumption of the month with billing demand.

b. If industries are over drawing power by more than 20% of the contract demand then their connections will be disconnected immediately.

(iv) Power Factor Charges

If the power factor of the consumer is less than 0.90, then for every 0.01 of the power factor decrease, 0.5% of the total units consumed will be charged extra as surcharge at the rate of 410 ps/unit. Payment of the power factor charge won't exempt the consumer from his responsibility to maintain the power factor. In case of abnormal power factor decrease the department will give the consumer 15 days time to install appropriate capacitors and maintain the standard power factor. If the consumer is not able to rectify the problem within the notice time, the connection will be liable for disconnection.

(v) Minimum Charges

Same as Demand Charges

(vi) Billing Demand

Billing demand will be the highest among the following:

(a) 100 kVA
(b) 75% of the Contract demand
(c) Actual Demand Established

B. HT Industrial (Ferro Metallurgical/ Steel Melting/ Steel Rolling/ Power Intensive/)

(i) Demand Charges

Demand (kVA)	Charges (Rs./KVA/month)
For billing demand up to contract demand or part thereof	Rs. 450 per month or part thereof
For billing demand in excess of contract demand	Rs. 900 per month or part thereof

(ii) Energy Charges

Usage	Tariff (Ps./Unit)
First 300 units / kVA	205
Next 200 units / kVA	305
Above 500 units / kVA and above	355

(iii) Penalty Charges

Penalty charges @ 800 ps/unit

a. Penalty charges will be levied on those units which are drawn beyond the contract demand. These units will be worked out on pro-rata basis correlating the total consumption of the month with billing demand.

b. If industries are over drawing power by more than 20% of the contract demand then their connections will be disconnected immediately.

(iv) Minimum Charges

Same as Demand Charges.

(v) Billing Demand

Billing demand will be the highest among the following:

(a) 100 kVA
(b) 75% of the Contract demand
(c) Actual Demand Established

(vi) Power Factor Charges

If the power factor of the consumer is less than 0.90, then for every 0.01 of the power factor decrease, 0.5% of the total units consumed will be charged extra as surcharge at the rate of 410 ps/unit. Payment of the power factor charge won't exempt the consumer from his responsibility to maintain the power factor. In case of abnormal power factor decrease the department will give the consumer 15 days time to install appropriate capacitors and maintain the standard power factor. If the consumer is not able to rectify the problem within the notice time, the connection will be liable for disconnection.

5. AGRICULTURE AND POULTRY

Agriculture or poultry loads up to 99 HP connected load will be considered in this category.

(i) Energy Charges

Usage	Tariff (Ps./Unit)
For connected load upto 10 HP or part thereof	55
Beyond 10 HP and upto 99 HP connected load	85

(ii) Minimum Charges

Rs. 5/- per HP or part thereof per month subject to a minimum of 3 HP

6. PUBLIC LIGHTING

Particulars	Rate
Energy Charges	120 ps./unit
PLUS	
Fixed Charges	Rs. 4 per lamp per month or part thereof
Minimum Charges	Same as Fixed Charge

7. TEMPORARY SUPPLY

The temporary tariff are applicable for temporary period of supply up to one month, which can be extended (for another period of supply) upto a maximum period of two years.

A. LT Temporary

(i) Single Phase/Two Phase supply

Particulars	Rate
Energy Charges	400 ps/unit
Minimum Charges	Rs. 15 per day for supply not exceeding 6 days Rs. 10 per day subject to a minimum of Rs. 120/-per period of supply for supply exceeding 6 days

(ii) Motive Power

Particulars	Rate
Energy Charges: For Religious and Social Functions	300 ps./unit
For other purposes	405 ps/unit
Minimum Charges	Rs 40 / HP or part thereof per period of supply

B. HT Temporary

(i) Demand Charges

Demand (kVA)	Charges (Rs/KVA/month)
For billing demand up to contract demand or part thereof	Rs. 250 per kVA per month or part thereof
For billing demand in excess of contract demand. Billing demand will be highest among the following: a) 100 kVA b) 75% of sanctioned contract demand c) Actual demand established during the month	Rs. 300 per kVA per month or part thereof

(ii) Energy Charges: - 410 ps./unit

(iii) Power Factor Charges

If the power factor of the consumer is less than 0.90, then for every 0.01 of the power factor decrease, 0.5% of the total units consumed will be charged extra as surcharge at the rate of 410 ps/unit. Payment of the power factor charge won't exempt the consumer from his responsibility to maintain the power factor. In case of abnormal power factor decrease the department will give the consumer 15 days time to install appropriate capacitors and maintain the standard power factor. If the consumer is not able to rectify the problem within the notice time, the connection will be liable for disconnection.

(iv) Minimum Charges.

Same as demand charges.

8. Other Charges

A. Meter Rent

(i) For Permanent Connections

Meter Type	Tariff
Single Phase Meter	Rs. 2.50 per month or part thereof
Three Phase Meter	Rs. 10 per month or part thereof
LT Meter with MD indicator	Rs. 100 per month or part thereof
Trivector Meter	Rs. 300 per month or part thereof

(ii) For Temporary Supply

Meter Type	Tariff
Single Phase Meter	Rs. 7 per month or part thereof
Three Phase Meter	Rs. 25 per month or part thereof
LT Meter with MD indicator	Rs. 250 per month or part thereof
Trivector Meter	Rs. 750 per month or part thereof

Note: The type of meters to be installed in consumer premises will be decided by the department. Generally the consumers having connected load above 50 HP will be provided with L.T.M.D. meters.

B. Reconnection Charges.

1. Single Phase : Rs. 30/-
2. Three Phase : Rs. 50/-
3. High Tension : Rs. 500/-

C. Service Connection Charges.

1. Single Phase : Rs. 150/-
2. Three Phase : Rs. 550/-

3. High Tension
   a) First 500 KVA : Rs. 5000/-
   b) Beyond 500 KVA : Rs. 800/- per KVA or part thereof.

D. Extra length Charges.

1. Single Phase : Rs. 10/- per meter.
2. Three Phase : Rs. 30/- per meter.

E. Cost of High Tension Connection.

The entire cost of High Tension Connection shall be borne by the consumer and the agreement period shall be 2 years for this category.

Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission for the State of Goa and Union Territories

Aggregate Revenue Requirement (ARR) and Retail Tariff for the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli for the Financial Year 2010-11

VOLUME 2

ANNEXURES

Annexure-1

List of organizations / individuals who filed their objections on the petition.

Sl. No.	Name of the Objector
1.	Silvassa Steel Industries Association
2.	Jindal Photo Limited
3.	Filatex Indian Limited
4.	Sterlite Industries ((India) Limited
5.	DNH Spinners
6.	Guptha Synthetics
7.	Bhilosa Industries Pvt Limited
8.	Beekaylon Synthetics Pvt Limited
9.	Raj Rayan Limited
10.	Unify Industries Pvt. Limited
11.	Allok Industries Limited
12.	DNH Industries Association
13.	CMC Textiles Private Limited
14.	Advance Surfactants Limited
15.	Silvassa Industries Association
16.	All India Texturisers Association
17.	Gokul Enterprises Private Limited
18.	Industries Association of DNH
19.	M/s JBF Industries Limited
20.	LT Consumers Representative (Sri Chandrakanth Parekh)
21.	Danudhyog Sahakari Sangh Limited

Annexure-2 (i)

List of consumers / representatives of organizations who raised objections / suggestions during the public hearing at Silvassa on 17th September 2010.

Sl.	Name of the Objector
1.	Shri Seetharam J Gardi (Ex. Member of Parliament), Member All India Congress Committee, Proprietor of Shubham Petroleum, Khadog
2.	Shri Vikramsinh C. Parmar, President, Dadra & Nagar Haveli Territorial Congress (I) Committee.
3.	Shri Keshubhai Patel, Vice President, District Panahcyat
4.	Shri Kamaleshbhai, President, Silvassa Municipal Council
5.	Shri T P Chauhan
6.	Shri Ramesh B Batel
7.	Shri Chandra Khant M Parekh,
8.	Shri Sanjay Singh
9.	Shri Lalit Patel, Member
10.	Shri Mahendra Kataria, Vypar Association
11.	Shri Mahesh G Patel
12.	Shri Dhirubhai Patel
13.	Shri Radha Krishna, Consultant of Industries Association
14.	Shri Rameshbhai
15.	Shri Natubhai G Patel, Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha, Dadra and Nagar Haveli
16.	Shri Maheshchandra D Patel, President, Bharatiya Samach Utkarsh Sangh
17.	Silvassa Steel Industries Association
18.	Industries Association of Dadra & Nagar Haveli
19.	Shri Jainkumar Varma
20.	Shri Rambilas Bidaday
21.	CMC Textiles Private Limited
22.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli Industries Association
23.	M/s Dhanudyog Industries
24.	Rejoinder of M/s Silvassa Steel Industries Association to the reply of ED-DNH.

Annexure-2 (ii)

List of consumers / representatives of organizations who raised objections / suggestions during the public hearing at Silvassa on 17th September 2010.

Sl.	Name of the Objector
1.	Shri M.L. Lahoty, Advocate, Silvassa Steel Industries Association
2.	Shri Paban K.Sharma, Advocate, Silvassa Steel Industries Association
3.	MS Gaugi Bhatta Bharti, Advocate, Silvassa Steel Industries Association
4.	Shri Pranab K Nayak, Secretary, Silvassa Steel Industries Association
5.	Shri Kunal Singhal, Consultant
6.	Shri Sanjay Gupta, Consumer
7.	Shri Neeraj Agrawal, Member
8.	Shri Shridhar Prabhu, Advocate, DNH Association
9.	Shri Ajeet Yadav, DNH Association / CMC – Textiles
10.	Shri Sanjeev Kapoor, JBF Industries Limited
11.	Shri Rambikar Bidada, Allok Industries Limited
12.	Shri Mahesh Lakhwani, Beekaylon Synthetics Pvt Limited
13.	Dr. Shelke, DNH Industries Association
14.	Shri Raman Jha, Filatex Indian Limited / DNH Industries Association

Annexure-3

A. Matrix Indicating Objections raised, Department response and Commission's comments on the written objections received in response to the public notice

Objector-1:- Silvassa Steel Industries Association

<table>
<tr><th>S. No</th><th>Para No. in the objection</th><th>Objections raised</th><th>Response of Department</th><th>Comments of Commission</th></tr>
<tr><td>1.</td><td>Para 1,2,9, 10,12, 13,26</td><td>There is no reason for high demand charges to HT-(B) and HT-(C).
The effective rate per unit (as worked out by Association for 1450 kVA) for the units in HT-A is Rs. 3.13 and the effective rate per unit for the units in HT-B is Rs. 3.76.

The Association has also represented to the Hon'ble Administrator of D&NH and Daman regarding the discriminatory tariff burdening the steel units with Rs. 700/- per kVA as demand charges where as other industrial units are charged Rs. 60/- per kVA as demand charges (although their contracted loads are much higher than the steel units) and requested to fix the demand charges at old tariff rates.

This analogy has been expressly admitted by the Board and vide table No. 4.6 it clearly stated that</td><td>The Department needs to prepare and project ARR and tariff petition as per tariff regulations 2009 notified by Hon'ble Commission. The Department has submitted its proposal considering scenario prevailing in FY 2009-10 for full cost recovery. Regulation 2 of JERC regulations 2009 provides for tariff proposals to cover the gap between expected ARR at prevalent tariff and expected cost of service. Further the approval of ARR and determination of tariff is under Commissions jurisdiction. The Commission should be guided by the objective that the tariff progressively reflects the efficient and prudent cost of supply of electricity. The National tariff policy also states that the tariff should be with in ± 20% of the average cost of supply.

<table>
<tr><th>S. No</th><th>HT Industry Category</th><th>Average Cost of Supply (Rs/kWh)</th><th>Average Tariff at + 20% of CoS (Rs/kWh)</th><th>Average Tariff at -20% of CoS (Rs/kWh)</th><th>Average Realization at Existing Tariff (Rs/kWh)</th><th>Average Realization at Proposed Tariff (Rs/kWh)</th></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>HT-A</td><td>4.38</td><td>5.26</td><td>3.50</td><td>3.17</td><td>4.45</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>HT-B</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>3.94</td><td>5.01</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>HT-C</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>4.38</td><td>5.75</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>HT-Average</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>3.17</td><td>4.51</td></tr>
</table>
The proposed tariffs are in line with National tariff policy except for HT-C categories of Consumers which Department would try to bring down to ± 20% of cost of supply. The tariff proposal has been formulated by Department with an endeavour to progressively approach towards the average cost of supply for majority of consumer categories, with minimum impact on lower income</td><td>The Commission has taken note of the objection on the discriminating nature of tariffs among the HT consumers and appropriate decision has been taken while determining the tariffs.</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>the average energy charges for the units of HT industrial (B) and (C) were at Rs. 3.94 and Rs. 4.36 per unit respectively where as average energy charge for the units of HT industrial (A) is only Rs. 3.17 per unit where as the consumption of HT industrial (A) was 3140 MU atleast nine times more than that of total energy consumed by the units of HT industrial (B) and (C) i.e., 342 MU.

The Association states that it is regularly protesting against arbitrary and discriminatory fixation of demand charge on HT (B) and HT (C) categories

Creating separate categories in HT industry itself is illegal being both arbitrary and discriminatory. Discriminatory treatment is outside the purview of section 62 of EA 2003 and the Association requested abolition of separate subcategories HT (B) and HT (C) and treat them on par with HT (A).</td>
<td>domestic and agricultural consumers. The tariffs for the Consumers prepared by the petitioner are Comparable with the neighboring states as tabulated here under.

<table>
<tr><th>S. No</th><th>States/ Utility</th><th>T.O.</th><th>Average Tariff (Rs/kWh)</th></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>DNH</td><td>FY 2010-11 (Proposed)</td><td>4.51</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Gujarat</td><td>FY 2010-11</td><td>4.91</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>MSEDCL</td><td>FY 2009-10</td><td>5.40- HT Express</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td></td><td></td><td>5.06- HT Non-Exp</td></tr>
<tr><td>5</td><td>M.P</td><td>FY 2010-11</td><td>5.11</td></tr>
</table>

The allegations of tariff hike being very high and unreasonable are wrong and are denied.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Para 3</td>
<td>The estimated energy sales for FY 2010-11 is unrealistic. The forecast of energy sales is shown as 3482 MU for HT / EHT Industries (out of total of 3704 MU) based on assumed growth rate of 11% which is unrealistic. The Government has banned setting up of any new unit and increase in existing units in HT-B</td>
<td>The sales forecast completely depend on sales expected in HT industry category. The sale forecast has been based on trends observed in sale pattern of various categories over the past year on account of Govt. policies, Socio economic Changes, industrial growth which would affect Consumption across various categories of consumers.

The CAGR considering the sales for the last 5 years presented abnormal trend as a result of which normalization has been undertaken for such categories. The sales I FY 2004-05 and FY</td>
<td>The objection is noted and sales projections have been considered on due verification of data furnished by ED - DNH.</td>
</tr>
</table>

		category. No growth can be envisaged in this category and demand would continue to be 3131 MU for FY 2010-11. The total demand against this category would get reduced by 151 MU (351 MU) and based merely on the ipsi-dixit of Electricity department of UT Dadra & Nagar Haveli. Since sales projections are erroneous various other calculations percolating there from are equally erroneous and wrong.	2005-06 were considerably low which affected the CAGR computation drastically. To take care of such anomalies, the expected growth for some of the categories have been normalized based on past experience and expected growth. The 5 year CAGR for HT/EHT industry is about 14% and this has been normalized to 11%. As per actual Sales of HT industries for 3 months from April to June 2010, it is Computed that average monthly sales is around 294 MUs which translates to approx. 3530 MUs against the respondents objection that sales for FY 2010-11 be kept same as of FY 2009-10 i.e 3131 MUs, the projections made are more realistic.	
3.	Para 4	The estimate of 65400 kVA for HT industrial (B) and 14012 kVA for HT industrial (c) has no justification. The annual demand of HT industrial (B) remained static at 64100 kVA for 2008-09 and 2009-10. Similarly the demand of HT industrial (C) remained at 13012 kVA for 2008-09 and 2009-10. The number of consumers admitted also remained same for the past two years i.e., 2008-09 and 2009-10. The increase of 10% assumed for FY 2010-11 is therefore arbitrary and unjustified. The increase in demand by 4000 kVA for HT industrial (B) and 1000 kVA for HT industrial (c) needs to be reduced and rectified.	With reference to the load growth, the details pertaining to pending applications are provided in the reply to additional data gaps on ARR and tariff petition for 2010-11. the copies of the additional data gaps reply are available on DNH website. The pending applications for HT consumers are around 430 and LT Consumers 47. Many of these connections are to be released with future allocation of power from RGPPL and some allocation from CGS. Hence it is appropriate to assume the increase of 10% for the consumers	Projections as assessed by ED – DNH are less than those given by CEA, and therefore for the purpose of this ARR projection of ED – DNH have been accepted which are subject to review and adjustment at the time of next year ARR.

4.	Para 5,6,7	The Association requests that their category loss data needs to be worked out and the overall T&D loss cannot be fastened on them. The overall T&D loss is taken as 7.9% while in FY 2008-09, the actual overall T&D loss was only 6.4 %. The increase of 1.5% in the overall T&D loss is illegal and violation of provisions of Section 61 of the Electricity Act 2003 and national tariff policy. Section 61 of the 2003 Act provides that "Consumers interest must be safeguarded and that the tariff needs to reflect the cost of supply". The national tariff policy stipulated that the T&D losses need to be gradually reduced. The Appellate tribunal of electricity, New Delhi held that category wise loss data must be worked out and there is no question of increasing T&D loss pending such data. Since the increase of T&D loss by 1.5% is legally impermissible the loss on this cannot be 318 MU, it would at best be 210 MUs and there by 112 MUs need to be stuck down. The total energy requirement of 4022 MU would thus become 3914 MU on this basis.	The LT categories like domestic, commercial are increasing and also the distribution network of these categories is increasing which leads to higher T&D losses. The present system of Department is running to its full Capacity against the norm of 80-85% of its capacity due to shortage in availability of infrastructure capacity. Hence T&D losses are at higher level. Efforts are being taken for enhancement of infrastructure capacity to reduce T&D losses. The losses in the last 2-3 months are around 7.5% and hence assumption of 7.9% for FY 2010-11 is reasonable and justified.	T&D loss level of 7.36% has been approved by the Commission for the year 2010-11. A directive has been issued to the ED –DNH to conduct energy audit and take appropriate measures to reduce the technical and commercial losses.(Para 6.6 of directives)
5.	Para 8, 14	Why separate category of HT industrial (B) and HT industrial (C) has been created and as to the justification for putting exorbitant burden on HT(B) and HT(C) while their consumption is 10.89% of the total HT / EHT category. Due to excessive burden some of the units were forced to close down and the remaining surviving units	Such categorization of Consumers is allowed as per section 62 of Electricity Act 2003. The dept can differentiate the consumers based on their load profile, power factor, voltage, nature of supply etc. The industries under HT (B) and HT (C) categories are basically furnace based industries and Rolling mills which are basically Heavy electricity consumers where HT (A) categories include industries such as textiles, plastics and pharmaceuticals. HT (A) categories have a 3 phase utilization which provides a balanced load unlike HT (B) and HT (C) where the load pattern is different	This is addressed while taking decision on tariffs.

		are also passing through critical conditions and if this discriminatory policy is continued, no steel / rolling unit may at all survive in Silvassa. Creating separate categories in HT industry itself is illegal being both arbitrary and discriminatory. Discriminatory treatment is outside the purview of section 62 of EA 2003 and the Association requested abolition of separate subcategories HT (B) and HT (C) and treat them on par with HT (A).	from the other category consumers which may create a higher impact on the system. Similar pattern of categorization has been done in different places in Western Region namely Chattisgarh (EHT consumers, Heavy industries etc), Madhya Pradesh (HV Consumers-Industrial, Non industrial etc) Maharastra (industries on express feeder, Industries on non express feeders) and Goa (Furnace based and rolling mill based). The energy losses are more in induction furnace and the production efficiency compared to other HT industrial Consumers is very less. In rolling mills the transient harmonics are higher and there is no provision for analyzing this harmonics and its penalty etc in tariff. The furnace based consumers are prone to thefts which may lead to higher T&D losses. Considering all these aspects Department has done rationalization of HT Consumers. The Hon'ble Commission has powers to approve tariff and tariff categories under section 62 (3) of EA 2003	
6.	Para 15	The demand charges were levied on the basis of 365 days of working of the unit while a norm of 300 days per year is accepted in all other parts of the country. The association requests that this aspect may kindly be considered in the interest of public as there would not be required to be brought from other sources at higher rates.	The methodology adopted for demand charges is to compensate for fixed costs of Department such as O&M including fixed cost paid to Central Generating Stations (CGS) for power purchase. Hence recovery of all fixed cost needs are to be ensured by Department to remain revenue neutral. This is the practice followed from the beginning. In contention with the 300 days used as a basis for demand charges for other states, it is observed that the demand charges levied are on monthly basis i.e Rs/kVA/Month.	Demand Charges are fixed charges in nature – investment specific and therefore charged on monthly basis.

7.	Para 16 to 18	The petitioner has not given any fixed asset register or conducted any assets audit to verify the existence and value of the assets claimed for which depreciation and return on equity have been claimed. In the absence of any fixed asset register there cannot be any claim for return on equity and depreciation as the Hon'ble Commission as well as the consumers are in no position to verify the claims of the petitioner. Petitioner being a department of the Government has not been maintaining its accounts as required of a regulated entity. The expenditure incurred which do not have any correlation with electricity functions are apportioned to electricity functions. There is no separate audit of electricity income and expenditure.	Department has submitted the details of gross fixed assets in the additional replies to data gaps to Hon'ble Commission. The copies of additional data gaps reply are available on DNH Website. The absence of fixed asset register should not deprive Department from claiming benefits of depreciation. Which is to compensate for natural wear & tear of the asset. The rate of depreciation applied is as per the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission Tariff Regulations 2009 as provided in the JERC Tariff Regulations 2009. Depreciation for distribution and other assets not covered by CERC shall be as per Government of India norms 1994 as may be revised by the Commission from time to time. If there is a variation after the CAG audit, the same can be adjusted particularly, in the context that such audit will have a minimum change in the value of assets and resultant depreciation. The allegations on the correctness of claim to the contrary are wrong and are denied.	The issue raised is noted by the Commission. A directive has been issued separately in the order for maintaining separate accounts for regulated business and get the Fixed Asset Register prepared and get it audited. In the absence of fixed assets register the Commission has taken decision on depreciation etc., as per Regulations issued by the Commission.
8.	Para 19	Over the years funds that have been available to petitioner have been in the form of annual budgetary support / grant and not equity. The petitioner may be directed to place records of both annual financial supports received and annual surplus generated during the last 15 years, so that refund of excess aggregate surplus can be directed.	Department is controlled by Government of India (GOI) and is regularly submitting monthly financial statements to Planning Commission. All the expenditure incurred is as per plan and non-plan funds received from GOI and are purely towards electricity functions. The accounts of Government Departments are audited by Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG). The Government controlled units does not have profit and loss account and balance sheet. Only income and expenditure statements are maintained. Such audited financial statements are already submitted to Hon'ble Commission which was extracted from annual reports of UT of DNH in reply to additional data gaps on ARR and Tariff Petition for FY 2010-11. Department will improve / modify its MIS system to take care of	Commission does not consider the objection as the part of present ARR exercise.

			regulatory information to the extent possible. Department submits that though it has started maintaining accounts in the formats as required under regulatory regime, it will need some time to well verse and blend with such requirements. However it will also need to maintain its accounts as per requirement of Government of India. Any immediate change in the methodology of accounts / system for electricity business can have adverse impact on power scenario of UT-DNH as it will affect Department cash flow. The allegations to the contrary are wrong and denied by Department that the miscellaneous expenditure incurred having no correlation to electricity functions are apportioned to electricity business.	
9.	Para 29 & 21	The electricity Department of UT / DNH is a service provider and not an entity with profit motives. The petitioner has been able to generate huge surplus even at the current power tariff of Rs. 3-15 per unit. There is a strong case for reduction of power tariff.	It will make all efforts to optimize the power purchase cost. any reduction in power purchase cost will be passed on to the consumers in truing up process as per the prevailing tariff regulations 2009 for fuel surcharge adjustment formula. Though Department is a service provider, it cannot be deprived off the benefits entitled including return on capital base equity as per tariff regulations.	The contention of the objector is not correct. ED is entitled for returns subject to their meeting laid down condition. The matter has suitably addressed.
10.	Para 22 & 23	The petitioner needs to enter into long term power purchase agreements with most affordable power sources. The petitioner relies on short term sourcing measures and off loads entire additional financial burden on to industrial consumers. We cannot be expected to pay for the inefficiencies / deficiencies of the operations. UI is a compensatory charge for grid indiscipline and it cannot be treated as a source of power purchase	Department is taking concrete steps for long term power planning. In extreme cases short term power purchases were made for a limited quantum in order to meet the present demand of the consumers. Department earlier also had been continuously experiencing similar short fall of power in the past which was met through other sources. There is no generation facility and no additional allocations are received from CGS. Department has been constantly pursuing with the authority and Ministry of Power for getting higher allocation from existing / upcoming power plants. However the fact is that the firm allocation to Department is very less around 55mW only and the other is infirm. Recently it has also got share of power from NTPC Bhilai Plant to the extent of 100mW which has improved situations in DNH MARGINALLY. Department is also pursuing with Ratnagiri Gas and Power Private Ltd (RGPPL) for purchase of around 30mW of power under open access. It is also arranging power from power exchange. Department is in the process of processing long-term power under case 1 on competitive basis for around 200-250mW.	The suggestion made is noted and matter addressed suitably.

11.	Para 24	Forum of regulators recognized that UI charges are not to be allowed in the Revenue Requirements of the utilities. It is not open to the petitioner to over draw from the grid at the cost of grid instability and claim UI charges as a pass through in tariff.	No comments as the same is the abstraction of press release by Forum of Regulators.	It is an order of CERC
12.	Para 25	It is not open for petitioner to pass on the UI charges to the consumers of the region the petitioner ought to provide its procurement plan.	With regards to the objection raised by respondent on future demand of power and need for having power procurement plan, it is submitted that allocation of power available to department was less and hence it resorted to short term power purchases at higher cost. It is submitted that Department has been constantly pursuing with Authority and Ministry of Power for getting higher allocation from existing / upcoming power plants.	The objection is noted and drawal under UI is not a source of regular power. It shall be restricted to system exigencies only.

Objector-2 :- Jindal Photo Limited

<table>
<tr><th>S. No</th><th>Para No. in the objection</th><th>Objections Raised</th><th>Response of Department</th><th>Comments of Commission</th></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>Para 3 and 4</td><td>We have set up our industry seeking benefits given by the Administration of Dadra and Nagar Haveli for exemption in sales tax, income tax and low electricity rates. Industries like us whose exemptions are almost over would be adversely affected if the electricity rates are hiked. The following are the incremental percentage of expenses due to hike in proposed tariff rates.
<table>
<tr><th></th><th>Consumer No.</th><th>Existing last 3 months average bill</th><th>After proposed bill</th><th>% increase</th></tr>
<tr><td>Residential bill (90HP)</td><td>D/673</td><td>34495</td><td>47232</td><td>37</td></tr>
<tr><td>Unit I (600 kVA)</td><td>D4/001/005</td><td>192122</td><td>277122</td><td>44</td></tr>
<tr><td>Unit II (83 HP)</td><td>D/962</td><td>3281</td><td>4253</td><td>30</td></tr>
<tr><td>PPD Unit (197 kVA)</td><td>D4/013/091</td><td>295955</td><td>395355</td><td>34</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total</td><td></td><td>525853</td><td>723962</td><td>36</td></tr>
</table>
The respondent requests not to increase the tariff in view of industrial survival.</td><td>With regards to the objection on tariff increase, it is submitted that Department is under the control of administration of UT-DNH. Also, it is now under the Regulatory Regime of JERC. With regards to tariff increase, it is submitted that Department needs to prepare and project ARR & Tariff Petition as per Tariff Regulations 2009 notified by Hon'ble Commission. Department has submitted its proposal considering scenario prevailing in FY 2009-10. Further the Regulation 12 of JERC Tariff Regulations 2009 provides for tariff proposal to cover the gap between expected ARR at prevalent tariff and expected cost of services.</td><td>The objection/ suggestion is noted and appropriate decision is taken while determining the tariffs</td></tr>
</table>

Objectors 3-11:

Objector -3 : Filatex India Limited
Objector -4 Sterlite Industries (India) Limited
Objector -5 DNH Spinners
Objector -6 Guptha Synthetics
Objector -7 Bhilosa Industries Pvt. Ltd
Objector -8 Beekaylon Synthetics (P) Ltd.
Objector -9 Raj Rayan Ltd
Objector -10 Unify Industries Pvt. Ltd
Objector -11 Allok Industries Ltd

S. No	Para No. in the objection	Objections Raised	Response of Department	Comments of Commission
1	Para 6	Power should be procured competitively by distribution licensees. Procurement of electricity should be based on competitive bidding process. The present tariff petition is not in the direction of achieving the objectives of National Tariff Policy. No power purchase plan has been shown in the petition.	Department is in the process of procuring long term power under Case-I on a competitive basis for around 200 –250 MW and all other power purchases from traders, if any, are through competitive bidding process only.	The suggestion made is noted and a directive has been issued vide para 6.8 of directives to purchase power based on competitive bidding as per guidelines issued by Ministry of Power, Government of India on long-term basis.
2	Para 7	By implementing MYT, the Commission is obliged to go for three year control period, in deciding the tariff and its long term impact may be assessed at this stage itself.	With regards to the suggestion by respondent on MYT, it is submitted that Hon'ble Commission has the powers to decide on the subject matter.	The suggestion is noted and the ED has been directed to build data base and MIS to submit proposals under MYT. The Commission would decide with reference to adequacy of the required data base when the MYT has to be introduced with.

3	Para 8	Electricity Department of DNH is not a profit oriented organization. It is a welfare department of the Government, catering to the electricity needs of its citizens. The petitioner has always made profit. The petitioner should be directed to present data of profit for the 1st quarter of current financial year. With the existing rate of energy there was no loss / deficit in these months. The tariff asked is not tenable and in fact needs to be reduced drastically inline with the principles of tariff determination.	Department is not working as a profit oriented organization but it is entitled to the normative benefits including return on capital base/ equity as per Tariff Regulations. Further it is understood that every utility in the country is serving consumers with profit motive or being commercial entity in nature. However Department would like to submit that while computing its Budget Estimate (B.E.) for any financial year it has to provide / commit to the Government to India, the quantum of surplus to be generated from revenue. The department gets Plan Fund and Non-Plan Fund for running the electricity business. All types of capital expenditure in nature are met from Plan Fund and expenses like Power Purchase, Salary, Office and General Expenses are met from Non-Plan Fund. The budgetary allocations received by Department are just like working capital and it has to be remitted back to Government of India with some margin money. It is clarified that department has to provide surplus amount to Government of India for the working capital provided to operate the business. Typically the surplus amount/ target to be provided to Government of India from Non-Plan Fund are around Rs.100 Crores every year. The surplus amount for budget year is generally calculated as under: a) Projecting Power Purchase quantum for budget year based on previous years quantum and future availability scenario b) Average Power Purchase Cost per unit c) Projected Total Power Purchase Cost d) Estimating sales after deducting T&D loss as per previous year's figures e) Average Realization Rate of sale of power f) Projected Total Revenue g) Difference between Revenue and Power purchase cost is Surplus Amount.	The Commission is guided by the Electricity Act – 2003 and its regulations while determining the Tariff.

			The surplus amounts generated by Department are remitted back to Government of India which may be further made available to Department for funding Capital Expenditure Projects envisaged in future 3-4 years. **It is estimated that Department needs around Rs. 500 Crores in next 3 years for capital expenditure for strengthening / developing new infrastructure in Transmission and Distribution Segment.** Department in its additional reply to data gaps has clarified that no power surcharge has been charged to consumers for the month of April 2010 and subsequent months. With regards to the objection on tariff increase, it is submitted that Department is under the control of administration of UT-DNH. Also, it is now under the Regulatory Regime of JERC. With regards to tariff increase, it is submitted that Department needs to prepare and project ARR & Tariff Petition as per Tariff Regulations 2009 notified by Hon'ble Commission. Department has submitted its proposal considering scenario prevailing in FY 2009-10 for full cost recovery. Further the Regulation 12 of JERC Tariff Regulations 2009 provides for tariff proposal to cover the gap between expected ARR at prevalent tariff and expected cost of services.	
4	Para 9	The petitioner proposed power rates of KGPP and GGP at Rs. 6.00 and Rs. 5.50 per unit respectively, though the last years purchase cost from same sources was Rs. 3.55 and Rs. 3.35 per unit respectively. Respondent prays Hon'ble Commission to place power purchase data on record. The prices from these sources are so high that power can be purchased from IEX at competitive rates on long-term purchase agreements. The price from IEX was cheaper than power purchase price from other stations.	The Department will make all out efforts to optimize the power purchase cost. Further the real time issue is that cheaper power is available mostly during off-peak hours and the cost of power during peak hours is very high; due to which Department has to resort to purchase of such high cost of power to avoid load shedding / additional weekly staggering day.	The costing etc. is done by the Commission after due consideration to record / documents as applicable and found fit.

5	Para 10 & 27	The line losses at distribution were negligible as 93% consumers are HT. The line losses have to be gradually reduced as per the principles of National Electricity and Tariff policies. The petitioner should be directed to present actual line loss data with supporting records to assess and verify the extent of actual line loss at distribution stage. About 97% of total supply by petitioner is to industrial consumers. 93-94 % is at high voltage. There is no justification for higher loss level.	The losses indicated in the petition are Transmission and Distribution (T&D) Losses. It is submitted that supply in LT category like domestic, commercial is increasing and also the distribution network of these categories is increasing which leads to higher T & D loses. Another reason for increase in T & D loss is that the present system of Department is running to its full capacity against the norm of 80-85% of its capacity. This is due to shortage in availability of infrastructure capacity. However, efforts are being taken by Department for enhancement of infrastructure capacity to reduce T & D losses. T & D losses will be reduced by completing various projects at 220 kV and 66 kV level.	The objection is noted and addressed as considered appropriate by the Commission.
6	Para 11	The licensee is only Government department and hence ROE norms shall not apply. There is no working capital as it is not a corporate body. Hence all the charges in this behalf shall not be admissible.	With regards to objection raised on ROE and Interest on working capital, Department has already clarified its position in earlier section of this reply.	The objection and the issues raised are noted and appropriate decision has been taken.
7	Para 13 to 15	The fixed asset register is not produced and fixed asset audit was not conducted. In the absence of any fixed asset register, there cannot be any claim for return on equity, depreciation and return on capital base. This view has been taken by the Hon'ble Commission while determining the ARR and Tariff for ED-Union Territory of Pondicherry. The Commission should direct the licensee to prepare and maintain the assets register.	With regards to the objection raised by the respondent on Fixed Asset Register, it is submitted that Department has submitted the details of Gross Fixed Assets in the additional replies to data gaps to Hon'ble Commission. The copies of the additional data gaps reply are available on department website. It is submitted that absence of fixed assets register should not deprive department from claiming benefits of depreciation which is to compensate for natural wear and tear of asset. Further, the rate of depreciation applied is as per the Central Electricity Regulatory Commissions Tariff Regulations 2009 as provided in the JERC Tariff Regulations 2009.	The objection and suggestions are noted and appropriate decisions have been taken.

8	Para 16	The petitioner, being a department of Government has not been maintaining its accounts in terms as required of a regulated entity. There is no separate audit of electricity income and expenditure. Such data and accounts of the petitioner was not the basis on which the tariff was determined for the consumers in the region.	With regards to the objection of respondent on audit of Department accounts, it is submitted that Department is controlled by Government of India (GOI) and it has regularly submitted its monthly financial statement to Planning Commission. All the expenditure incurred is as per Plan and Non-Plan funds received from GOI and are purely towards the electricity functions. Further it is noteworthy to mention that even accounts of Government Departments are audited by Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG). It is also submitted that Government controlled units does not have Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet; only Income and Expenditure Statements are maintained. Such audited financial statements are already submitted to Hon'ble Commission which was extracted from Annual Reports of UT DNH in the reply to additional data gaps on ARR & Tariff Petition for FY 2010-11. Department will improve /modify its MIS system to take care of Regulatory Information to the extent possible. Department submits that though it has started maintaining accounts in the formats as required under regulatory regime, it will need some time to well verse and blend with such requirements. However it will also need to maintain its accounts as per Requirement of Government of India. The allegations to the contrary are wrong and denied by Department that the miscellaneous expenditure incurred having no correlation to electricity functions are apportioned to electricity business. It is further submitted that Department is maintaining accounts as per requirements of Government of India and it cannot be said that accounts are un-audited. Hence petition is not liable to be dismissed.	The issue raised by the objector is noted. The provision of relevant regulations of Commission and Electricity Act to be followed.

9	Para 17	The petitioner may be directed to place records of annual financial support received and annual surplus generated during the last 15 years so that refund of excessive aggregate surplus can be directed.	Department has submitted the information previously in replies to data gaps on ARR & Tariff petition for FY 2010-11.	The objection is not considered relevant for the present purpose.
10	Para 18 & 19	The petitioner relied on the past period of extraordinary circumstances where in there was huge power shortage in western grid coupled with high fuel prices and short terms purchase / UI measures had to be adopted so as to limit the weekly power staggering to one day. During FY 2009-10 and Q1 FY 2010-11, the power supply is reasonable, stable and economical. As such Q1 of FY 2010-11 the petitioner has been able to generate huge surpluses even at current power tariff of Rs. 3.15 per unit. The ED / DNH is a service provider and not an entity with profit motive. There is strong case for reduction of tariff. The main cost which is claimed by the petitioner is power purchase cost. Most of the power purchases are from its share in the central generating stations or NTPC and nuclear power corporation.	With regards to the objection raised by respondent on reduction of existing tariff due to the reasons of power supply available at reasonable rates, it is respectfully submitted by Department that it will make all efforts to optimize the power purchase cost. Further any reduction in power purchase cost will be passed on to the consumers in truing up process and/ or as per prevailing provisions of Tariff Regulations 2009 for Fuel Surcharge Adjustment formula. Department has already commented/ justified its position on tariff increase. Further it is submitted that though Department is a service provide it cannot be deprived off the benefits entitled including return on capital base/ equity as per Tariff Regulations	The objection raised is addressed, as considered appropriate by the Commission.
11	Para 20, 21 & 22	There is need for substantial improvement by the petitioner to improve its operation efficiencies to reduce the power purchase cost to a fair and just level. The petitioner needs to enter long term power purchase agreements with most affordable power sources to be able to supply affordable and consistent power to union Territory. The petitioner often	With regards to the objection raised by respondent to have consistent and affordable power, it is submitted that the demand –supply scenario in previous years was very critical and hence Department had to purchase of power from grid / other sources to alleviate load shedding scenario. In FY 2008-09 and FY 2009-10, the firm allocation of power from Central Generating Stations (CGS) was very minimal to Department and the same was insufficient to cater the demand of Department.	The suggestion by the objector is, addressed as considered appropriate by the Commission.

		relied on short term sourcing measures and off loads entire financial burden on industrial consumers. The petitioner has claimed the total cost of Rs. 153.60 crores from UI purchase from approximately 175 MU. There is need to improve operational efficiencies to reduce power purchase cost. The UI cannot be treated as a source of power purchase. The petitioner has sought approval for purchase of power at Rs. 8/- per unit. The last years average was Rs. 3.37. The average purchase price from open market (IEX) was Rs. 3.92. If the petitioner plans it out with long term agreements, this average can go down. The entire power which has been proposed at UI, if goes to IEX, there will be revenue saving of Rs. 78.10 crore.	The power allocation to Department in FY 2008-09 was around 400 MW and daily schedule availability of power ranged from 240 MW to 300 MW only as against the actual drawal of 400 to 410 MW, thereby causing a shortage of power to the tune of 100-150 MW. After the Availability Based Tariff (ABT) regime came into force, Department had to pay charges for the quantum of power drawn over and above the daily scheduled allocation at much higher rates depending upon the prevailing frequency of grid. Even after paying high UI charges, the required quantity of power was not available. Due to huge gap between demand and supply of power, production in the Industry was getting adversely affected. Further due to increase in the rates of UI charges from Rs.7.45/kWh to Rs.10.00/kWh as per CERC's order, the overall procurement cost of power for Department went up high to a considerable extent. It is also submitted that the prices of liquid fuel viz. RLNG and Naphtha touched their peak in mid-2008 and they were in the range of Rs.6 to12/- per unit. Department was forced to purchase the power as it was bound by the terms and conditions of PPA. Further there were many applications received from HT Consumers to procure power even at high cost and provide continuous power as any interruption of power would affect their process. Hence Department was purchasing power at high cost under consensus with HT consumers and recovery of such high cost of power purchase was made only from Industrial consumers through 'Load Shedding Charge'. With regards to the concern raised by respondent on long term planning for power, it is submitted by Department is taking concrete steps on this front. However in extreme situations, Department has resorted to short-term sources for a limited quantum in order to meet the present demand of the consumers. DNH earlier also had been continuously experiencing similar shortfall	

			of power in the past which was met through other sources. Further the power purchase rate at Rs.8/- per unit is projection and Department will make all efforts to optimize the power purchase cost. It is also arranging power from power exchanges. Hence any reduction in power purchase cost will be passed on to the consumers in truing up process and / or as per prevailing provisions of Tariff Regulations 2009 for Fuel Surcharge Adjustment formula. Further no additional allocations are received by department from CGS. It is submitted that Department has been constantly pursuing with Authority and Ministry of Power for getting higher allocation from existing / upcoming power plants. However the fact is that the firm allocation of Department is very less i.e. around 55 MW only and other is infirm. Recently it has also got share of Power from NTPC Bhilai Plant to the extent of 100 MW which has improved situations in DNH to marginal extent. Department is also pursuing with Ratnagiri Gas and Power Private Limited (RGPPL) for purchase of around 30 MW of power under open access. It is also arranging power from power exchanges. Further Department is in process of procuring long-term power under Case-I on competitive basis for around 200 -250 MW.	

12	Para 23	The Forum of Regulators recognizes that the UI charges are not to be allowed in the revenue requirement on the utilities.	No Comments. As the same is extraction of press release.	Commission is guided by the Electricity Act.
13	Para 24	The distribution utilities will now be required to forecast their demand more precisely and plan the power purchase in advance. The UI charges claimed by the petitioner should not be passed on to the consumers of the region.	With regards to the objection raised by respondent on future demand of power and need for having power procurement plan, it is submitted that allocation of power available to department was less and hence it resorted to short term power purchases at higher cost. It is submitted that Department has been constantly pursuing with Authority and Ministry of Power for getting higher allocation from existing / upcoming power plants. Further Department is in process of procuring long term power under Case-I on competitive basis for around 200 -250 MW.	Commission is guided by the Electricity Act.
14	Para 25	All costs and expenditure ought to be verified and linked to the performance of the utility. All costs and expenditure incurred by the utility cannot be allowed parse.	With regards to request by respondent to Commission for prudence check; the same is under jurisdiction of Commission and call for no comments from Department.	The suggestion is noted. The expenses projected by the ED are admitted after prudency check.
15	Para 26	The petitioner ought to be directed to give all details and data in accordance with the forms prescribed by the Hon'ble Commission in the tariff regulations.	With regards to objection raised by respondent on sufficient justification for costs and expenses, it is submitted that necessary clarifications and supporting data / information is provided through additional data gap replies.	Most of the data is given in required proformas.

16	Para 28 to 32	The tariff proposal is not in line with the principles of tariff determination enshrined in the Electricity Act, National Tariff Policy and Tariff Regulations. The petitioner relied on cross-subsidizing non-industrial consumers by industrial consumers. The respondent prays that it is only the state that can subsidize a class of consumers and the same cannot be recovered from another class. The tariff for the industrial consumers be determined applying the voltage wise loss level adjustment. The tariff should be based on cost of supply. Higher purchase cost based on UI charges are only mismanagement of the department. No reasons or supporting data / details have been given for increasing one more slab. The fact of lesser line losses for HT has not been kept in view while proposing the higher rate for HT category. Line losses of other categories should not be loaded on HT category. No reason, supporting data and details have been furnished for the proposed increase of 100% in maximum billing demand charges.	With regards to objections raised by respondent on Tariff, UI and T&D loss issues, Department has already discussed the same in earlier sections of this reply and further the same is under Hon'ble Commission's jurisdiction.	Commission has kept in view the peculiarity of Consumer category in DNH where 1.5% consumers utilize 94% energy and addressed the issue accordingly keeping in mind the Electricity Act, Tariff policy & regulations. It is first ARR of DNH and a beginning is made in the direction.

Additional points raised by M/s Alok Industries Ltd, Silvassa

17	Para 33	The infrastructure has been created and maintained by HT consumers. Instead of giving incentive and rebate as in other states, the petitioner has put additional burden and surcharge on the HT consumers. In the past the petitioner has passed on its losses to the HT consumers as surcharges but never passed on the profit to the category.	The rebates are provided to the HT consumers. Further any such incentives / rebates to be provided are under Hon'ble Commission's jurisdiction.	Issue addressed as considered appropriate.

Objector-12: DNH Industries Association

<table>
<tr><th>S. No</th><th>Para No. in the objection</th><th>Objections Raised</th><th>Response of Department</th><th>Comments of Commission</th></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>Para 5</td><td>DNH is 170 KM from the commercial capital of Mumbai. The UT shares its borders with two highly industrialized states like Gujarat and Maharashtra.
The petitioner has already increased the tariff in the last 3 years. Any further increase would have devastating effect on the industrial economics of the region. This would surely lead to mass exodus of industries to Maharashtra.
The entire raw material and input ingredients comes from outside the region. The financial products also get exported outside the region. There is no proposition for indigenization. All these coupled with the increase in the tariff shock would lead to feeling of the industry which would have devastating impact on the economy of the region.</td><td>The contents of the Para 1 & 2 calls for no comments as they are related to introduction of objector and general information.
Tariff Increase
It is submitted that Department is not working as a profit oriented organization but it is entitled to the normative benefits including return on capital base/ equity as per Tariff Regulations.

The table below provides the comparison of average tariff for HT Industries categories at Existing and Proposed tariffs for FY 2010-11 along with average Cost of supply.
<table>
<tr><th>S. No</th><th>HT Industry Category</th><th>Average Cost of Supply (Rs/kWh)</th><th>Average Tariff at + 20% of CoS (Rs/kWh)</th><th>Average Tariff at- 20% of CoS (Rs/kWh)</th><th>Average Realization at Existing Tariff (Rs/kWh)</th><th>Average Realization at Proposed Tariff (Rs/kWh)</th></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>HT-A</td><td>4.38</td><td>5.26</td><td>3.50</td><td>3.17</td><td>4.45</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>HT-B</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>3.94</td><td>5.01</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>HT-C</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>4.38</td><td>5.75</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>HT-Average</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>3.17</td><td>4.51</td></tr>
</table>
As can be seen from the above table, the proposed tariffs are in line with National Tariff Policy except for HT-C categories of consumers which Department would endeavor and try to bring down to +/- 20% of Cost of Supply.
The tariff proposal has been formulated by Department with an endeavor to progressively approach towards the average cost of supply for majority of consumer categories, with minimum impact on lower income domestic and agriculture consumers. Further the tariffs for the consumers including HT consumers proposed by the petitioner are comparable with</td><td>The Commission shall be guided by the Act & the regulations.</td></tr>
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<table>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>the neighboring
States as tabulated under:
<table>
<tr><th>S.No</th><th>States/ Utility</th><th>T.O.</th><th>Average Tariff (Rs/kWh)</th></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>DNH</td><td>FY 2010-11 (Proposed)</td><td>4.51</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Gujarat</td><td>FY 2010-11</td><td>4.91</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>MSEDCL</td><td>FY 2009-10</td><td>5.40-HT Express</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td></td><td></td><td>5.06-HT Non-Exp</td></tr>
<tr><td>5</td><td>M.P</td><td>FY 2010-11</td><td>5.11</td></tr>
</table>
</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Para 6 A

6 B</td>
<td>The petitioner has unilaterally assumed the role of the Commission and determined tariff for its consumers. The petitioner determined the tariff by notification dated 30th January 2008 and 19th February 2008 claiming to be exercising process under section 61 of the Electricity Act 2003.
The tariff determined under the above notifications should be first ordered to be rescinded and all collections made under the notification should be ordered to be refunded as a precondition for considering the petition even on maintainability.</td>
<td>With regards to the objection raised by respondent on maintainability of petition, it is submitted that this is the first filing of tariff petition of Department and the Department / Administration had to be well versed with various provisions and procedures of filing.
Further it is noteworthy to mention that Department had submitted its petition for FY 2009-10 on 8th February 2010; however the Tariff Regulations were also issued on the same day and hence Hon'ble Commission directed to file the petition for FY 2010-11 considering the provisions of JERC Tariff Regulations 2009. Accordingly, the petition was submitted in April 2010 after considering the actuals of FY 2009-10 and projecting the figures for FY 2010-11. The revised petition was filed by Department within the specified timelines of Hon'ble Commission.
The Commission after hearing to Department has accepted and admitted the petition filed Department vide its order dated 14th June 2010.</td>
<td>Not relevant to the ARR under Consideration.</td>
</tr>
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3	Para 6D	The petitioner is a department of Union Dadra and Nagar Haveli and is represented by Superintending Engineer (Power). Since the Union Dadra and Nagar Haveli is Union Territory, its entire business is to be conducted by the Government of India through President of India. This executive action of presenting the petition before Hon'ble Commission should have been in the name of President of India. Hence the petition is to be dismissed.	Response is the same as for para 6 & 7 above.	The issue raised have been examined and the tariff petition filed by the ED – DNH is admitted as after examination of the proposal as per regulations.
4	Para 6F	The Superintending Engineer who has claimed that he had the required authorization under Government Order No. 376 dated 20th July 2009 has not submitted the same to the Commission. Such an authorization is not in accordance with the rules of business framed under article 77 of the constitution of India and the said authorization is illegal. Any executive action taken in contravention of the business rules is a nullity and void.		

<table>
<tr><td>5</td><td>Para 6I</td><td>The Government of India could not have approved the figures for the period commencing after 20/07/2009 and also the tariff proposals of the petitioner on 20/07/2009 when the alleged authorization was granted to file the petition under objection. The petition under challenge is without authorization and hence not valid.</td><td rowspan="2">Response is the same as for para 6 & 7 above</td><td rowspan="2">The issue raised have been examined and the tariff petition is taken on record.</td></tr>
<tr><td>6</td><td>Para 7</td><td>The petitioner ought to have filed the tariff application on or before 30th November but the present petition was filed in the month of April 2010 without any application for condonation of delay explaining the reasons for the delay in filing the petition.</td></tr>
<tr><td>7</td><td>Para 8</td><td>The application is opposed to Regulation 3 (1) (f) since the petitioner did not file the Multi Year Tariff.

The petitioner has not submitted the base line data as required under National Tariff Policy for independent validation.

The cross subsidy being determined is exorbitantly high for the industrial and commercial consumers violating Regulation 6 (2).

The petition under objection is not in accordance with the provisions of regulations and is not maintainable as it is not based on audited accounts under Regulation13 (2).</td><td>With regards to the objection raised by respondent on MYT filing, it is submitted that this being the first filing it would be imprudent to directly file MYT petition. Further MYT Regulations are also yet to be issued by Hon’ble Commission.

With regards to the payment of petition fees, Department submits that it has complied with regulations pertaining to the fees and paid the amount.</td><td>ARR and Tariff petition is taken on record after due consideration of the proposal.</td></tr>
</table>

		The application fee as per Regulation 12 (4) is not paid and hence preliminary hearing may be held on maintainability aspect.		
8	Para 9 & 10	Any petition culminating in an order or a contract is nullity if the same contravenes any regulation. Thus the petition filed in gross violation of sub ordinate legislation is unsustainable and bad in law.	With regards to the contentions in Para 9, it is an extract of a case in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. Further Department has complied with prevailing Regulations of Tariff Regulations 2009 and accordingly Hon'ble Commission has admitted the petition on 14th June 2010 as mentioned in reply 6 & 7.	ARR and Tariff petition filed by department is admitted after examination of the proposal as per Regulations.
9	Para 11	Opening balance for FY 2010-11 in Table 3.6 has been taken as 10.253 instead of 10.2082 which is the closing balance for FY 2009-10.	The figures are corrected and provided in additional replies to Hon'ble Commission which are available on website of DNH.	Noted
10	Para 12	The petitioner claimed weighted average price of Rs. 8/- per unit as cost of power sourced through UI mechanism.	With regards to purchase price of other sources, Department has already provided the details in the Tariff Filing Formats and additional replies to data gaps.	The objection raised is addressed as considered appropriate.
11	Para 13	The UI mechanism should not be used as a source of power by any licensee and CERC ruled that it will not allow any payment made under UI mechanism as pass through if the expenditure incurred is after August 2009. Hence Rs. 153.6 crore sought as expenditure under UI should not be allowed as pass through.	With regards to the objection raised by respondent regarding UI charges, it is submitted that clarification has been made in additional data gaps reply that the same will be met through other sources / power exchanges and not UI. The copies of the additional data gaps reply are available on DNH website. With regards to the demand – supply scenario, it is submitted that the demand –supply scenario in previous years was very critical and hence Department had to purchase of power from grid / other sources to alleviate load shedding scenario. Further there were many applications received from HT Consumers to procure power even at high cost and provide continuous power, as any interruption of power would affect their process. Hence Department was purchasing power at high cost under consensus with HT consumers and recovery of such high cost of power purchase was made only from Industrial Consumers through 'Load Shedding Charge'.	The objection raised is addressed as considered appropriate.

12	Para 14	In the absence of fixed asset register, the assets could not be verified.	With regards to the objection raised by the respondent on Fixed Asset Register, it is submitted that Department has submitted the details of Gross Fixed Assets in the additional replies to data gaps to Hon'ble Commission. The copies of the additional data gaps reply are available on DNH website. It is submitted that absence of fixed assets register should not deprive Department from claiming benefits of depreciation which is to compensate for natural wear and tear of asset. Further, the rate of depreciation applied is as per the Central Electricity Regulatory Commissions Tariff Regulations 2009 as provided in the JERC Tariff Regulations 2009.	The objection is noted and addressed as considered appropriate.
13	Para 15	The depreciation on the distribution assets of the petitioner ought to have been arrived by applying Government of India norms of 1994.	With regards to the objection on depreciation, it is submitted that Department has considered depreciation rates as per CERC Tariff Regulations 2009.	Relevant provision of regulations have been followed.
14	Para 16	Under Regulation 24, ROE should be computed on the paid up equity capital.	The contents of the Para 16 calls for no comments as they are referred from the Tariff Regulations and are statement of fact.	Objection addressed as considered appropriate.
15	Para 17	In paragraph 10 of the petition it was mentioned that the basis and details of opening equity component have been already discussed in section 3.7.1 but no such section is available in the petition	With regards to discrepancy cited by respondent on equity details in the petition, it is submitted that clarifications and detailed information is provided in additional replies to data gaps.	No comments

16	Para 18	Return on equity calculated at 16% is arbitrary, illegal and opposed to regulations. The debt equity ratio of 70:30 is to be considered. The entire capital employed till date has been funded through equity infusion by Union of India, through budgetary support, without any external borrowings. The balance 70% should be treated as debt. Under Regulation 75 (3), the interest rate on the amount of equity above 30% treated as loan shall be weighted average rate of interest on loan capital of the petitioner. Since the petitioner has no loan capital in its books, the question of weighted average rate of interest does not arise at all. Hence the present RBI rate i.e 6. per annum may be allowed as notional interest on 70% of equity deemed as loan.	It is submitted that Department is also now under Regulatory regime and should not be deprived off from claiming normative benefits as per prevailing Tariff Regulations however the Hon'ble Commission will decide on the final approval of ARR & Tariff Petition matters.	The objection raised is noted. Appropriate decision has been taken.
17	Para 19	Working capital and Interest rate of working capital for integrated utility should be the some of one month's requirement for meeting power purchase cost, employees cost, administrative and general expenses, repair and maintenance expense and sum of two months requirements for meeting fuel cost.	No comments as it is referred from Regulations 29 (3).	The suggestion made is addressed and the interest on working capital is allowed as per Regulations issued by the Commission.

18	Para 20	The one month power purchase cost would be 119.9 crores and not 125.94 crore as claimed in table-3.17 of the petition	With regards to inclusion of short term purchases cost in total power purchase cost, Department has already clarified its position on the same. Hence one month's cost of total power purchase should be considered for working capital computations including cost of other sources/ power exchanges.	The suggestion is addressed and the power purchase cost for one month is considered on due scrutiny of the power purchase costs.
19	Para 21	The petitioner has not reduced the A&G expenses to one month instead as claimed the same for the whole year	With regards to objection raised on full A&G expenses considered in working capital instead of one month's A&G, it is submitted that Department has provided the revised and corrected figures in additional replies to data gaps.	A&G expenses are allowed as per Regulations of the Commission after prudency check.
20	Para 22	The interest on working capital works out to Rs. 14.883 crore based on SBI PLR of 11.75% instead of Rs. 15.516 claimed by the petitioner.	With regards to the issue raised by respondent on RBI PLR, Department accepts that the SBI PLR as on 1st April 2010 was 11.75% p.a. and the same needs to be considered for computation on Interest on Working Capital. The error may pleased be condoned / rectified during the ARR & Tariff Process.	No comments since it is corrected by ED - DNH.
21	Para 23	The cost of power purchase is shown as Rs. 1511.285 crore in Table 3.20 (Page 26) where as at Table 3.9 (Page 16) the same is depicted as 1438.8 crore.	With regards to the contention of respondent that there is anomaly in power purchase figures, it is submitted that there is no such difference in two separate tables. The difference as mentioned by respondent is on account of Transmission and other charges, which are to the tune of Rs.72.49 Crores. The same is mentioned in the petition at first Para of page 17. Hence there is no such anomaly in petition and the figures projected by the petitioner are correct.	The power purchase costs projected by the ED – DNH includes transmission charges and the power purchase costs are arrived at on due scrutiny
22	Para 24	The petitioner has not complied with the directives of the Commission. The petitioner is not eligible to claim tariff increase with out complying with the directives of the Commission.	It is submitted that this being the first ARR & Tariff Petition filing before Hon'ble Commission, there cannot be any tariff order and hence directives for compliance of Department does not arise.	Specific directive being referred to is not mentioned. However it is the first ARR of ED - DNH filed with the Commission.

23	Para 25 & 26	The general conditions in the tariff schedule (Page 37) of the petition cannot be allowed as there may be conflict between general conditions and regulations. The petitioner cannot bring out these aspects in the ARR approval proceedings. Some of the aspects have to be part of electricity code to be drafted under section 50 the Electricity Act 2003. The petitioner has no powers to stipulate the same under the tariff filings. The tariff petition is incomplete since the petitioner claimed at clause 17 page 39 of the petition that they will file a separate petition for approval of service and miscellaneous charges. On this ground the petition is liable to be dismissed.	With regards to the contentions on General Conditions of Tariff Schedule, it is submitted that Department is under regulatory regime and due to revised petition being filed before Hon'ble Commission for FY 2010-11incorporating figures of FY 2009-10, there has been a delay in filing the same. However, the regulation 35 (2) of Tariff Regulations 2009 provides for determination of General Conditions of Tariff / Supply Code by Commission. Further the Hon'ble Commission has issued Regulations on Electricity Supply Code Regulations 2010 on 20th May 2010. If directed by Hon'ble Commission in the tariff order, Department will comply with the directive for filing petition/ information required for the same.	A Supply Code was issued by the Commission and the supply code includes "General Conditions of Tariff" which the Department has to follow.
24	Para 27	The interest charges levied at 2% is highly onerous especially when the present interest regime of base rate (SBI = 7.5% per annum) and when CGRF is not constituted.	With regards to delayed payment charges, the same is levied as per current prevailing charges notified by Hon'ble Administration of DNH. Further CGRF has been formed by Department, however the Hon'ble Commission has suggested review of certain terms and conditions of appointment for CGRF, Chairman.	The objection is noted and appropriate interest charges are are to be levied only in case of and to discourage late payments.
25	Para 28	The losses of PGCIL as depicted by the petitioner are disputed by the objector.	With regards to the losses for western region, the petitioner has relied upon the WRLDC website for immediate preceding 52 weeks loss. Department has also submitted the clarifications and additional information on PGCIL losses in the additional reply to data gaps submitted to Commission. Further the losses can be updated to actuals value based on actual purchase of Department for the respective financial year.	The objection is noted PGCIL loss projected by ED – DNH are duly verified and have been approved to the extent admissible.

Objector 13: CMC Textiles Private Limited

S. No	Para No. in the objection	Objections Raised	Response of Department	Ruling of Commission
1	Para 5	The petitioner claimed an aggregate revenue requirement of Rs. 1614 crore for 4269 MUs. As against this the revenue proceeds on a different basis and the collection is shown only for 3704 MU. The rate shown in the ARR i.e Rs. 4.35 is not compatible to the figures supplied by the petitioner.	With regards to the contents in Para 5, it calls for no comments as they are referred from the petition.	No comment as it is reproduction of contents in the petition.
2	Para 6, 19 &22	There is inconsistency in the line losses projected in the ARR and the line losses actuals were taken at 6.4% for 2008-09, 7.4% for 2009-10 and 7.9% for 2010-11. The department is making provision for their own inefficiency. Even though 3710 MUs are purchased during 2009-10, the department has shown the sale / distribution of 3594 MUs only. The difference is inexplicable.	With regards to the contentions of the respondent on excess of T & D losses, it is submitted that supply in LT category like domestic, commercial is increasing and also the distribution network of these categories is increasing which leads to higher T & D loses. Another reason for increase in T & D loss is that the present system of EDDNH is running to its full capacity against the norm of 80-85% of its capacity. This is due to shortage in availability of infrastructure capacity. However, efforts are being taken by Department for enhancement of infrastructure capacity to reduce T & D losses. T & D losses will be reduced by completing various projects at 220 kV and 66 kV level.	The objection is noted and addressed as considered appropriate.
3	Para 7	The figure of Rs. 72.49 crore towards transmission and other charges is inflated figure. The transmission charges payable to PGCIL with an escalation of 5% will be 15 Paise kWh, which would mean that total transmission and other charges cannot be more than 64 crore.	With regards to escalation for transmission charges, it is submitted by EDDNH that there are several transmission projects in the pipe-line in the Western Region which may be commissioned within this year. As a result of this, under the WRLDC guidelines, the transmission charge has to be shared by all the users of the transmission line. Hence, keeping this in mind, department has proposed the transmission charges payable to PGCIL as 17 paise kWh with an escalation of 5%. Further transmission charges include other elements also as provided in tariff filing formats. Thus, it cannot be said that the figure of 72.49 Cr is an inflated figure.	The objection is noted. The transmission charges have been approved after due scrutiny.

4	Para 8,9 & 10	In the absence of any fixed asset register, there cannot be any claim for return on equity or depreciation as the Hon'ble Commission as well as the consumers is in no position to ascertain or verify or assess the claims of the petitioner or its genuineness. The petitioner ought to be directed to immediately compile a fixed asset register to enable the Hon'ble Commission to undertake an informed and prudent check and to consider the claims of the petitioner on an ascertainable basis. The gross fixed assets which are funded by the consumers (as per the guidelines of electricity department) and later handed over to the electricity department have zero cost in the hands of electricity department. The said assets should not be added for the purpose of depreciation and claiming equity since the cost has already been incurred by the consumers.	With regards to the objection raised by the respondent on Fixed Asset Register, it is submitted that Department has submitted the details of Gross Fixed Assets in the additional replies to data gaps to Hon'ble Commission. The copies of the additional data gaps reply are available on department website. It is submitted that absence of fixed assets register should not deprive department from claiming benefits of depreciation, which is to compensate for natural wear and tear of asset. Further, the rate of depreciation applied is as per the Central Electricity Regulatory Commissions Tariff Regulations 2009 as provided in the JERC Tariff Regulations 2009.	The objections are noted. Appropriate decision has been taken on depreciation, return on equity and the claims have been dealt accordingly.
5	Para 11	The electricity department is a service department of welfare Government and it cannot make claim profit. The petitioner has not shown surplus of last year 29 crore and it has to be carried forward.	It is submitted that Department is not working as a profit oriented organization but it is entitled to the normative benefits including return on capital base/ equity as per Tariff Regulations	The objection is noted. It is dealt as per provisions of the regulations
6	Para 12	The projected growth of 11% is not correct. It cannot be more than 5%.	No Reply	The objection has been addressed appropriately.

7	Para 13	The petitioner is not maintaining its accounts as required of a regulated entity. There is no separate audit of the electricity income and expenditure. The tariff cannot be determined on the basis of such data.	With regards to the objection of respondent on audit of Department accounts, it is submitted that Department is controlled by Government of India (GOI) and it has regularly submitted its monthly financial statement to Planning Commission. All the expenditure incurred is as per Plan and Non-Plan funds received from GOI and are purely towards the electricity functions. Further it is noteworthy to mention that even accounts of Government Departments are audited by Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG). It is also submitted that Government controlled units does not have Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet; only Income and Expenditure Statements are maintained. Such audited financial statements are already submitted to Hon'ble Commission which was extracted from Annual Reports of UT DNH in the reply to additional data gaps on ARR & Tariff Petition for FY 2010-11. Department will improve /modify its MIS system to take care of Regulatory Information to the extent possible. Department submits that though it has started maintaining accounts in the formats as required under regulatory regime, it will need some time to well verse and blend with such requirements. However it will also need to maintain its accounts as per Requirement of Government of India. It needs to abide by the rules and guidelines specified by Government of India as the entire funding so far has been provided by Government of India. Any immediate change in the methodology of accounts / system for electricity business can have adverse impact on power scenario of UT-DNH as it will affect Department's cash flow. The allegations to the contrary are wrong and denied by Department that the miscellaneous expenditure incurred having no correlation to electricity functions are apportioned to electricity business. It is further submitted that Department is maintaining accounts as per requirements of Government of India and it cannot be said that accounts are un-audited. Hence petition is not liable to be dismissed.	The objection raised is addressed as considered appropriate.

8	Para 14, 15	The main cost component which is claimed by the petitioner is the power purchase cost. Most of the power purchases of the petitioner are from its share of central sector generating stations or NTPC and nuclear power corporation.	It will make all efforts to optimize the power purchase cost. Further any reduction in power purchase cost will be passed on to the consumers in truing up process and/ or as per prevailing provisions of Tariff Regulations 2009 for Fuel Surcharge Adjustment formula.	The objection has been addressed while admitting the power purchase costs from various central generating stations.
9	Para 16	The petitioner claimed Rs. 153.60 crore for UI purchase of 175 MU. UT is a compensatory charge for grid indiscipline. It cannot be treated as a source of purchase. UI charge should not be allowed in the revenue requirement of the utilities. The distribution utilities are now required to forecast their demand more precisely and plan the power purchase in advance. Other wise they will have to bear the burden of additional UI charges from their own finances and will not be able to pass this on to the consumers.	With regards to the objection raised by respondent in Para 16, it is submitted that the demand –supply scenario in previous years was very critical and hence Department had to purchase of power from grid / other sources to alleviate load shedding scenario. In FY 2008-09 and FY 2009-10, the firm allocation of power from Central Generating Stations (CGS) was very minimal to Department and the same was insufficient to cater the demand of Department. The power allocation to Department in FY 2008-09 was around 400 MW and daily schedule availability of power ranged from 240 MW to 300 MW only as against the actual drawal of 400 to 410 MW, thereby causing a shortage of power to the tune of 100-150 MW. Further due to increase in the rates of UI charges from Rs.7.45/kWh to Rs.10.00/kWh as per CERC's order, the overall procurement cost of power for Department went up high to a considerable extent. It is also submitted that the prices of liquid fuel viz RLNG and Naphtha touched their peak in mid-2008 and they were in the range of Rs.6 to12/- per unit. Department was forced to purchase the power as it was bound by the terms and conditions of PPA. Further there were many applications received from HT Consumers to procure power even at high cost and provide continuous power, as any interruption of power would affect their process. Hence Department was purchasing power at high cost under consensus with HT consumers and recovery of such high cost of power purchase was made only from Industrial consumers through 'Load Shedding Charge'. With regards to the concern raised by respondent on long term	The objection is noted and addressed as considered appropriate.

			planning for power, it is submitted by Department is taking concrete steps on this front. However in extreme situations, Department has resorted to short-term sources for a limited quantum in order to meet the present demand of the consumers. DNH earlier also had been continuously experiencing similar shortfall of power in the past which was met through other sources. Further the power purchase rate at Rs.8/- per unit is projection and Department will make all efforts to optimize the power purchase cost. It is also arranging power from power exchanges. Hence any reduction in power purchase cost will be passed on to the consumers in truing up process and / or as per prevailing provisions of Tariff Regulations 2009 for Fuel Surcharge Adjustment formula. Further no additional allocations are received by department from CGS. It is submitted that Department has been constantly pursuing with Authority and Ministry of Power for getting higher allocation from existing / upcoming power plants. Further Department is in the process of procuring long-term power under Case-I on competitive basis for around 200 -250 MW.	
10	Para 17	The forum of regulators recognizes that the UI charges are not to be allowed in the revenue requirement of the utilities.	The contents of the Para 17 calls for no comments as the same is extraction of press release by Forum of Regulators.	Addressed as considered appropriately.
11	Para 18	It is not open to the petitioner to overdraw from the grid at the cost of grid instability and claim UI charges as a pass through in the tariff.	With regards to the objection raised by respondent regarding purchasing of UI power, it is submitted that clarification has been made in additional data gaps reply that the same will be met through other sources / power exchanges and not UI. The copies of the additional data gaps reply are available on DNH website.	The suggestion is noted and as mentioned earlier a directive has been issued to the Department to plan for power procurement on long term bases by inviting compitative bids as per guidelines issued by Ministry of Power, GOI. (Para 6.8)

12	Para 20 & 21	The electricity department should consider interest on working capital based on net of actual interest paid and earned instead of 12.25% considered based on SBI. PLR which is notional. The capital allocation for T&D has been received from Government of India, the interest rate at which Government has issued bonds should be taken into account which will reduce interest on working capital.	With regards to the issue raised by respondent it is replied that the computation of Interest on Working capital has been done as per prevailing Tariff Regulations 2009 issued by JERC.	The interest on working capital has been allowed as per Tariff Regulations.
13	Para 23 & 24	The unit cost of Rs. 3.67will further reduce once the amount is quantified on account of 1) Interest 2) Gross fixed assets 3) Power purchase from UI 4) The growth projection for FY 2010-11 5) Provision for bad debts Percentage of T&D losses The petitioner may be directed to give all details and take in accordance with the forms prescribed by the Hon'ble Commission in the tariff regulations.	With regards to objection raised by respondent on sufficient justification for costs and expenses, it is submitted that necessary clarifications and supporting data / information is provided through additional data gap replies. With regards to the objection of respondent on tariff increase, it is submitted that Department is under the control of administration of UT-DNH. Also, it is now under the Regulatory Regime of JERC. With regards to tariff increase, it is submitted that Department needs to prepare and project ARR & Tariff Petition as per Tariff Regulations 2009 notified by Hon'ble Commission. Department has submitted its proposal considering scenario prevailing in FY 2009-10 for full cost recovery. Further the Regulation 12 of JERC Tariff Regulations 2009 provides for tariff proposal to cover the gap between expected ARR at prevalent tariff and expected cost of services.	The suggestion is addressed while admitting the expenses under various heads of accounts.

Objector-14-16:

Objector-14: Advance Surfactants India Ltd

Ojector-15: Silvassa Industries Association

Objector-16: All India Texturisers Association

S. No	Para No. in the objection	Objections Raised	Response of Department	Ruling of Commission
1	Para 4	The Department fixing their own tariff even after establishment of the Commission	The last tariff was determined on 5th September 2008. The tariff Regulations 2009 came into existence on 8th February 2010. It would be improper to mention that Department has fixed tariff on its own. The Tariff Regulations were issued by JERC in 2010. The power surcharge being determined by Department in FY 2008-09 & 2009-10was part of earlier notification. It has just proposed tariff as per proposal ARR.	Not relevant to the present ARR & Tariff fixation.
2	Para 5	The industries depend on Electricity Department to run their operations. Substantial majority of EDs revenues are from industrial consumers. Without such industrial consumers the financial position of the electricity department would be much worse.	Without sufficient power supply industries would also face problems. So it is imprudent to comment on such things.	No comment.
3	Para 6	The petition is not maintainable due to delay in filing the same. The petitioner ought to have filed the tariff application on or before 30th March of each year.	This is the 1st filing of the tariff petition of Department and the Department / administration had to be well versed with various provisions and procedures of filing. The Department had submitted its petition for FY 2009-10 on 8th February 2010 and the tariff Regulations were also issued on the same day and hence Hon'ble Commission directed to file the petition for FY 2010-11 considering the provisions of JERC tariff Regulations 2009. Accordingly the petition was submitted in April 2010 after considering the actuals 2009-10 and projecting the figures for FY 2010-11. The revised petition was filed by Department within the specified time lines of Hon'ble Commission. The Commission after hearing Department accepted and admitted the petition vide its order dt. 14th June 2010.	The objection raised has been examined. Decision was taken by the Commission to take the ARR & Tariff Petition on record on examination of all aspects.

4	Para 8	Power should be procured competitively by distribution licensees. Procurement of electricity should be based on competitive bidding process. The present tariff petition is not in the direction of achieving the objectives of National Tariff Policy. No power purchase plan has been shown in the petition.	Department has mentioned that it is in the process of procuring long term power under Case-I on a competitive basis for around 200 –250 MW and all other power purchases from traders, if any, are through competitive bidding process only.	The suggestion has been addressed. A directive is given to ED - DNH to estimate its power requirements in advance and invite competitive bids for procurement of power on long-term basis.
5	Para 10	By implementing MYT, the Commission is obliged to go for three year control period, in deciding the tariff and its long term impact may be assessed at this stage itself.	With regards to the suggestion by respondent on MYT, it is submitted that Hon'ble Commission has the powers to decide on the subject matter.	Presently MYT is not considered possible for non availability of statistical data required. However the same shall be adopted in near future with ED generating the data.
6	Para 11 & 23	The petitioner, being a department of Government has not been maintaining its accounts in terms as required of a regulated entity. There is no separate audit of electricity income and expenditure. Such data and accounts of the petitioner was not the basis on which the tariff was determined for the consumers in the region.	With regards to the objection of respondent on audit of Department accounts, it is submitted that Department is controlled by Government of India (GOI) and it has regularly submitted its monthly financial statement to Planning Commission. All the expenditure incurred is as per Plan and Non-Plan funds received from GOI and are purely towards the electricity functions. Further it is noteworthy to mention that even accounts of Government Departments are audited by Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG). It is also submitted that Government controlled units does not have Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet; only Income and Expenditure.	The suggestion is noted. ARR is analysed & Tariff fixed as per the relevant regulation of the Commission

			Statements are maintained. Such audited financial statements are already submitted to Hon'ble Commission which was extracted from Annual Reports of UT DNH in the reply to additional data gaps on ARR & Tariff Petition for FY 2010-11. Department will improve /modify its MIS system to take care of Regulatory Information to the extent possible. Department submits that though it has started maintaining accounts in the formats as required under regulatory regime, it will need some time to well verse and blend with such requirements. It is further submitted that Department is maintaining accounts as per requirements of Government of India and it cannot be said that accounts are unaudited. Hence petition is not liable to be dismissed.	
7	Para 12 & 13	Electricity Department of DNH is not a profit oriented organization. It is a welfare department of the Government, catering to the electricity needs of its citizens. The petitioner has always made profit. The petitioner should be directed to present data of profit for the 1st quarter of current financial year. With the existing rate of energy there was no loss / deficit in these months. The tariff asked is not tenable and in fact needs to be reduced drastically inline with the principles of tariff determination.	Department is not working as a profit oriented organization but it is entitled to the normative benefits including return on capital base/ equity as per Tariff Regulations. Department in its additional reply to data gaps has clarified that no power surcharge has been charged to consumers for the month of April 2010 and subsequent months. With regards to the objection on tariff increase, it is submitted that Department is under the control of administration of UT-DNH. Also, it is now under the Regulatory Regime of JERC. With regards to tariff increase, it is submitted that Department needs to prepare and project ARR & Tariff Petition as per Tariff Regulations 2009 notified by Hon'ble Commission. Department has submitted its proposal considering scenario prevailing in FY 2009-10 for full cost recovery. Further the Regulation 12 of JERC Tariff Regulations 2009 provides for tariff proposal to cover the gap between expected ARR at prevalent tariff and expected cost of services. The Appropriate Commission should be guided by the objective that the tariff progressively reflects the efficient and prudent cost of supply of electricity. In line with the above provision, the National Tariff Policy also	The objection is noted. The Department, which is involved in distribution business has to recover all its expenses through tariffs and also generate some internal resources to meet the capital investments etc.

			states that the tariffs should be within ± 20% of the average cost of supply. The table below provides the comparison of average tariff for HT Industries categories at Existing and Proposed tariffs for FY 2010-11 along with average Cost of supply.	

S. No	HT Industry Category	Average Cost of Supply (Rs/kWh)	Average Tariff at + 20% of CoS (Rs/kWh)	Average Tariff at -20% of CoS (Rs/kWh)	Average Realization at Existing Tariff (Rs/kWh)	Average Realization at Proposed Tariff (Rs/kWh)
1	HT-A	4.38	5.26	3.50	3.17	4.45
2	HT-B				3.94	5.01
3	HT-C				4.38	5.75
4	HT-Average				3.17	4.51

As can be seen from the above table, the proposed tariffs are in line with National Tariff Policy except for HT-C categories of consumers which EDDNH would endeavour and try to bring down to +/- 20% of Cost of Supply.

The tariff proposal has been formulated by Department with an endeavour to progressively approach towards the average cost of supply for majority of consumer categories, with minimum impact on lower income domestic and agriculture consumers. Further the tariffs for the consumers including HT consumers proposed by the petitioner are comparable with the neighboring States as tabulated under:

S.No	States/ Utility	T.O.	Average Tariff (Rs/kWh)
1	DNH	FY 2010-11 (Proposed)	4.51
2	Gujarat	FY 2010-11	4.91
3	MSEDCL	FY 2009-10	5.40-HT Express
4			5.06-HT Non-Exp
5	M.P	FY 2010-11	5.11

The allegations of tariff not being tenable and needs to be reduced are incorrect and are denied.

8	Para 14	The petitioner proposed power rates of KGPP and GGP at Rs. 6.00 and Rs. 5.50 per unit respectively, though the last years purchase cost from same sources was Rs. 3.55 and Rs. 3.35 per unit respectively. Respondent prays Hon'ble Commission to place power purchase data on record. The prices from these sources are so high that power can be purchases from IEX at competitive rates on long-term purchase agreements. The price from IEX was cheaper than power purchase price from other stations.	Department in its reply in earlier sections has mentioned that it will make all out efforts to optimize the power purchase cost. Further the real time issue is that cheaper power is available mostly during off-peak hours and the cost of power during peak hours is very high; due to which Department has to resort to purchase of such high cost of power to avoid load shedding / additional weekly staggering day.	The objection is addressed while examining the power procurement costs from various sources and allowed only what is admissible.
9	Para 15 & 36	The line losses at distribution were negligible as 93% consumers are HT. The line losses have to be gradually reduced as per the principles of National Electricity and Tariff policies. The petitioner should be directed to present actual line loss data with supporting records to assess and verify the extent of actual line loss at distribution stage. About 97% of total supply by petitioner is to industrial consumers. 93-94 % are at high voltage. There is no justification for higher loss level.	The losses indicated in the petition are Transmission and Distribution (T&D) Losses. It is submitted that supply in LT category like domestic, commercial is increasing and also the distribution network of these categories is increasing which leads to higher T & D loses. Another reason for increase in T & D loss is that the present system of EDDNH is running to its full capacity against the norm of 80-85% of its capacity. This is due to shortage in availability of infrastructure capacity. However, efforts are being taken by Department for enhancement of infrastructure capacity to reduce T & D losses. T & D losses will be reduced by completing various projects at 220 kV and 66 kV level.	The objection is noted, and addressed as considered appropriate.
10	Para 17	The licensee is only Government department and hence ROE norms shall not apply. There is no working capital as it is not a corporate body. Hence all the charges in this behalf shall not be admissible.	With regards to objection raised on ROE and Interest on working capital, Department has already clarified its position in earlier section of this reply.	The objection is noted. An appropriate decision has been taken on ROE and interest on working capital as per Regulations issued by the Commission.

11	Para 19	At Table 3.3 closing balance of capital expenditure for 2009-10 is not tallying with opening balance of capital expenditure for 2010-11	The figures are corrected and provided in additional replies to Hon'ble Commission which are available on website of DNH.	No comments on the objection raised as revised data is furnished by ED - DNH.
12	Para 20 to 22	The fixed asset register is not produced and fixed asset audit was not conducted. In the absence of any fixed asset register, there cannot be any claim for return on equity, depreciation and return on capital base. This view has been taken by the Hon'ble Commission while determining the ARR and Tariff for ED-Union Territory of Pondicherry. The Commission should direct the licensee to prepare and maintain the assets register.	With regards to the objection raised by the respondent on Fixed Asset Register, it is submitted that Department has submitted the details of Gross Fixed Assets in the additional replies to data gaps to Hon'ble Commission. The copies of the additional data gaps reply are available on department website. It is submitted that absence of fixed assets register should not deprive department from claiming benefits of depreciation, which is to compensate for natural wear and tear of asset. Further, the rate of depreciation applied is as per the Central Electricity Regulatory Commissions Tariff Regulations 2009 as provided in the JERC Tariff Regulations 2009.	The objection is noted. Regulations shall be followed.
13	Para 24	The petitioner may be directed to place records of annual financial support received and annual surplus generated during the last 15 years so that refund of excessive aggregate surplus can be directed.	Department has submitted the information previously in replies to data gaps on ARR & Tariff petition for FY 2010-11.	The objection is noted. An appropriate action would be taken.
14	Para 25 & 26	The petitioner relied on the past period of extraordinary circumstances where in there was huge power shortage in western grid coupled with high fuel prices and short terms purchase / UI measures had to be adopted so as to limit the weekly power staggering to one day. During FY 2009-10 and Q1 FY 2010-11, the power supply is reasonable, stable and economical. As such Q1 of FY 2010-11 the petitioner has been	With regards to the objection raised by respondent on reduction of existing tariff due to the reasons of power supply available at reasonable rates, it is respectfully submitted by Department that it will make all efforts to optimize the power purchase cost. Further any reduction in power purchase cost will be passed on to the consumers in truing up process and/ or as per prevailing provisions of Tariff Regulations 2009 for Fuel Surcharge Adjustment formula. Department has already commented/ justified its position on tariff increase. Further it is submitted that though Department is a service provide it cannot be deprived off the benefits entitled including return on capital base/ equity as per Tariff Regulations.	The objection is addressed while approving the ARR and determining the tariffs.

		able to generate huge surpluses even at current power tariff of Rs. 3.15 per unit. The ED / DNH is a service provider and not an entity with profit motive. There is strong case for reduction of tariff. The main cost which is claimed by the petitioner is power purchase cost. Most of the power purchases are from its share in the central generating stations or NTPC and nuclear power corporation.		
15	Para 27 to 29	There is need for substantial improvement by the petitioner to improve its operation efficiencies to reduce the power purchase cost to a fair and just level. The petitioner needs to enter long term power purchase agreements with most affordable power sources to be able to supply affordable and consistent power to union Territory. The petitioner often relied on short term sourcing measures and off loads entire financial burden on industrial consumers. The petitioner has claimed the total cost of Rs. 153.60 crores from UI purchase from approximately 175 MU. There is need to improve operational efficiencies to reduce power purchase cost. The UI cannot be treated as a source of power purchase. The petitioner has sought approval for purchase of power at UT Rs. 8/- per unit. The last years average was Rs. 3.37. The average purchase price from	With regards to the objection raised by respondent to have consistent and affordable power, it is submitted that the demand – supply scenario in previous years was very critical and hence Department had to purchase of power from grid / other sources to alleviate load shedding scenario. In FY 2008-09 and FY 2009-10, the firm allocation of power from Central Generating Stations (CGS) was very minimal to Department and the same was insufficient to cater the demand of Department. The power allocation to Department in FY 2008-09 was around 400 MW and daily schedule availability of power ranged from 240 MW to 300 MW only as against the actual drawal of 400 to 410 MW, thereby causing a shortage of power to the tune of 100-150 MW. Further there were many applications received from HT Consumers to procure power even at high cost and provide continuous power as any interruption of power would affect their process. Hence Department was purchasing power at high cost under consensus with HT consumers and recovery of such high cost of power purchase was made only from Industrial consumers through 'Load Shedding Charge'. With regards to the concern raised by respondent on long term planning for power, it is submitted by Department is taking concrete steps on this front. However in extreme situations, Department has resorted to short term sources for a limited	The objection is noted.

		open market (IEX) was Rs. 3.92. If the petitioner plans it out with long term agreements, this average can go down. The entire power which has been proposed at UI, if goes to IEX, there will be revenue saving of Rs. 78.10 crore.	quantum in order to meet the present demand of the consumers. DNH earlier also had been continuously experiencing similar shortfall of power in the past which was met through other sources. Further the power purchase rate at Rs.8/- per unit is projection and Department will make all efforts to optimize the power purchase cost. It is also arranging power from power exchanges. Hence any reduction in power purchase cost will be passed on to the consumers in truing up process and / or as per prevailing provisions of Tariff Regulations 2009 for Fuel Surcharge Adjustment formula. Further no additional allocations are received by department from CGS. It is submitted that Department has been constantly pursuing with Authority and Ministry of Power for getting higher allocation from existing / upcoming power plants. However the fact is that the firm allocation of Department is very less i.e. around 55 MW only and other is infirm. Recently it has also got share of Power from NTPC Bhilai Plant to the extent of 100 MW which has improved situations in DNH to marginal extent. Department is also pursuing with Ratnagiri Gas and Power Private Limited (RGPPL) for purchase of around 30 MW of power under open access. It is also arranging power from power exchanges. Further Department is in process of procuring long-term power under Case-I on competitive basis for around 200 -250 MW.	

16	Para 32	According to paragraph 3.6 of the petition depreciation has to be calculated on the basis of CERC Regulations. However according to Regulations 26 (1), depreciation for distribution and other assets not covered by CERC regulation should be as per Government of India Norms of 1994. the Government of India norms 1994 prescribed lower depreciation from that of CERC Regulations the depreciation on the distribution assets ought to have been arrived by applying Government of India norms of 1994.	Department has considered depreciation rates as per CERC tariff Regulations 2009	The provisions of existing regulations only to be followed.

Objector- 17: Gokul Enterprises Private Limited

S. No	Para No. in the objection	Objections Raised	Response of Department	Comments of the Commission
1	Para 5A1	Total expenditure and net revenue requirement out of the estimated for a total expenditure of Rs. 1614.792 Cr for the year 2010-11, the major component of Rs. 1511.285 Cr is towards power purchase. The Department has not generation facility. The entire power requirement is met through its share from central power sector generation.	The contents of the Para 5.A.1 calls for no comments as they are referred from the petition filed by Department for FY 2010-11.	No comments.
2	Para 5A2	Gap between supply and demand The actual sale of energy during 2004-05 was 1754 MU, which rose to 3329 MU in the year 2009-10. Due to increase in demand the allocations were not sufficient and the petitioner started procuring power from other sources and draw excess power through UI mechanism to meet the supply demand gap, which is costly.	With regards to the objection raised by respondent, it is submitted that the demand –supply scenario in previous years was very critical and hence department had to purchase of power from grid / other sources to alleviate load shedding scenario. In FY 2008-09 and FY 2009-10, the allocation of power from Central Generating Stations (CGS) was very minimal to Department and the same was insufficient to cater the demand of Department. The power allocation to Department in FY 2008-09 was around 400 MW and daily schedule availability of power ranged from 240 MW to 300 MW only as against the actual drawal of 400 to 410 MW, thereby causing a shortage of power to the tune of 100-150 MW. Further there were many applications received from HT Consumers to procure power even at high cost and provide continuous power as any interruption of power would affect their process. Hence Department was purchasing power at high cost under consensus with HT consumers and recovery of such high cost of power purchase was made only from Industrial consumers through 'Load Shedding Charge'.	The suggestion is addressed as considered appropriate.

3	Para 5A3	Drawal of power through UI is not as per procedure through UI mechanism at Rs. 8/- per unit. UI is to maintain grid discipline. Power cannot be procured at a penal rate through UI mechanism. The forum of regulators also stated that UI mechanism is not meant for trading of electricity. The licensees have to bear the burden of additional UI charges from their own finances and will not be able to pass on this to consumers. The Department has to plan through long term power purchase agreements to meet their shortage at reasonable rate. The revenue requirement needs to be revised, as power cannot be procured through UI mechanism at penal rates.	The contents of the Para 5.A.3 are referred from the petition filed by EDDNH for FY 2010-11 and are statement of facts. With regards to the objection raised by respondent regarding purchasing of UI power, it is submitted that clarification has been made in additional data gaps reply that the same will be met through other sources / power exchanges and not UI. The copies of the additional data gaps reply are available on DNH website. Further the power purchase rate at Rs.8/- per unit is projection and Department will make all efforts to optimize the power purchase cost. Department is also pursuing with Ratnagiri Gas and Power Private Limited (RGPPL) for purchase of around 30 MW of power under open access. It is also arranging power from power exchanges. Hence any reduction in power purchase cost will be passed on to the consumers in truing up process and / or as per prevailing provisions of Tariff Regulations 2009 for Fuel Surcharge Adjustment formula	The suggestion is addressed as considered appropriate.
4	Para 5A4	Budgetary support The required funds for supply of electricity are being received through budgetary grants every year and the department is continuously improving its installations and assets by utilizing the budgetary supports and the revenues received by the sale of electricity etc are remitted back to Government Revenue head.	The contents of the Para 5.A.4 are referred from the petition filed by EDDNH for FY 2010-11 and the statements with regards to budgetary allocations are fact and calls for no comments. However Department would like to submit that while computing its Budget Estimate (B.E.) for any financial year it has to provide / commit to the Government to India, the quantum of surplus to be generated from revenue. The department gets Plan Fund and Non-Plan Fund for running the electricity business. All types of capital expenditure in nature are met from Plan Fund and expenses like Power Purchase, Salary, Office and General Expenses are met from Non-Plan Fund. The budgetary allocations received by Department are just like working capital and it has to be remitted back to Government of India with some margin money. It is clarified that department has to provide surplus amount to Government of India for the working capital provided to operate the business. Typically the surplus amount/ target to be provided to Government of India from Non-Plan Fund are around Rs.100 Crores every year. The surplus amount for budget year is generally calculated as under:	No comments.

			a. Projecting Power Purchase quantum for budget year based on previous years quantum and future availability scenario b. Average Power Purchase Cost per unit c. Projected Total Power Purchase Cost d. Estimating sales after deducting T&D loss as per previous year's figures e. Average Realization Rate of sale of power f. Projected Total Revenue g. Difference between Revenue and Power purchase cost is Surplus Amount. The surplus amounts generated by Department are remitted back to Government of India which may be further made available to Department for funding Capital Expenditure Projects envisaged in future 3-4 years.	
5	Para 5A5	Depreciation claimed There is no fixed asset register. In the absence of supporting data, the correctness of claim of depreciation and ROE etc cannot be ascertained. These claims are to be supported by auditing accounts.	With regards to the objection raised by the respondent on Fixed Asset Register, it is submitted that Department has submitted the details of Gross Fixed Assets in the additional replies to data gaps to Hon'ble Commission. The copies of the additional data gaps reply are available on department website. It is submitted that absence of fixed assets register should not deprive EDDNH from claiming benefits of depreciation which is to compensate for natural wear and tear of asset. Further, the rate of depreciation applied is as per the Central Electricity Regulatory Commissions Tariff Regulations 2009 as provided in the JERC Tariff Regulations 2009.	The objection is noted. Where ever the data considered to be given a prudence check.
6	Para 5A6	Recovery of expenditure made	The contents of the Para 5.A.6 calls for no comments as they are answered earlier in this reply.	
7	Para 5A7	Future Demand of Power Many of the industries established their units as the Government promulgated various policies, incentives including tax holidays etc from time to time to attract industries in this union territory. Through initially for some time this was good, the situation started changing due to exhausting available infra structure facilities, allocation of power available to the union territory,	With regards to the objection raised by respondent on future demand of power, it is submitted that respondent himself has mentioned in the paragraph that allocation of power available to department was less and hence it resorted to short term power purchases at higher cost. Further respondent has mentioned that there is no generation facility and no additional allocations are received by department from CGS. It is submitted that Department has been constantly pursuing with Authority and Ministry of Power for getting higher allocation from existing / upcoming power plants. However the fact is that the firm allocation of Department is very less i.e. around 55 MW only and other is infirm. Recently it has also got share of Power from NTPC Bhilai Plant to the extent of 100 MW	Objection is noted and addressed as considered appropriate.

		quality of power available to the union territory. Quality of power supply has reduced and the department started procuring power at higher rates and through penal rates from grid for meeting the growing demand and the department started charging the consumers at higher rates to compensate the extra financial burden. There is no generating station coming up to meet the growing demand and no further allocation from central generating station to this U/T and hence the department is resorting to short time procurement at higher rates which causes hike in the existing tariff. If this system continues the small scale industries and LT consumers cannot survive due to higher power costs. The department may make long term forecast of their energy requirements and plan for long term power purchase arrangements at reasonable rates.	which has improved situations in DNH to marginal extent. Department is also pursuing with Ratnagiri Gas and Power Private Limited (RGPPL) for purchase of around 30 MW of power under open access. It is also arranging power from power exchanges. Further Department is in process of procuring long term power under Case-I on competitive basis for around 200 -250 MW.	

<table>
<tr><td>8</td><td>Para 5A8</td><td>Transmission and Distribution losses
There is no energy audit. 97% of total power purchase is by high tension consumers. The network of power stations and lines are being made for big consumers. Even 1% of theft or wastage amounts to be big on remaining consumers who consume only 3% of the total consumption.</td><td>The losses indicated in the petition are Transmission and Distribution (T&D) Losses. It is submitted that supply in LT category like domestic, commercial is increasing and also the distribution network of these categories is increasing which leads to higher T & D loses. Another reason for increase in T & D loss is that the present system of EDDNH is running to its full capacity against the norm of 80-85% of its capacity This is due to shortage in availability of infrastructure capacity. However, efforts are being taken by Department for enhancement of infrastructure capacity to reduce T & D losses. T & D losses will be reduced by completing various projects at 220 kV and 66 kV level.</td><td>The objection is noted and addressed as considered appropriate.</td></tr>
<tr><td>9</td><td>Para 5B1</td><td>Increase in tariff for HT consumers

Proposed tariff for HT industrial consumers is very high. The proposed hike for HT industrial category of consumers is about 50 % of the existing tariff which is very high and unreasonable.</td><td>With regards to the Para 5.B.1 of the objection on tariff increase, it is submitted that Department is under the control of administration of UT-DNH. Also, it is now under the Regulatory Regime of JERC. With regards to tariff increase, it is submitted that Department needs to prepare and project ARR & Tariff Petition as per Tariff Regulations 2009 notified by Hon’ble Commission. Department has submitted its proposal considering scenario prevailing in FY 2009-10 for full cost recovery. Further the Regulation 12 of JERC Tariff Regulations 2009 provides for tariff proposal to cover the gap between expected ARR at prevalent tariff and expected cost of services. The table below provides the comparison of average tariff for HT Industries categories at Existing and Proposed tariffs for FY 2010-11 along with average Cost of supply.
<table>
<tr><th>S. No</th><th>HT Industry Category</th><th>Average Cost of Supply (Rs/kWh)</th><th>Average Tariff at + 20% of CoS (Rs/kWh)</th><th>Average Tariff at -20% of CoS (Rs/kWh)</th><th>Average Realization at Existing Tariff (Rs/kWh)</th><th>Average Realization at Proposed Tariff (Rs/kWh)</th></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>HT-A</td><td rowspan="4">4.38</td><td rowspan="4">5.26</td><td rowspan="4">3.50</td><td>3.17</td><td>4.45</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>HT-B</td><td>3.94</td><td>5.01</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>HT-C</td><td>4.38</td><td>5.75</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>HT-Average</td><td>3.17</td><td>4.51</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td>The objection is addressed as considered appropriate.</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>As can be seen from the above table, the proposed tariffs are in line with National Tariff Policy except for HT-C categories of consumers which EDDNH would endeavour and try to bring down to +/- 20% of Cost of Supply. The tariff proposal has been formulated by Department with an endeavour to progressively approach towards the average cost of supply for majority of consumer categories, with minimum impact on lower income domestic and agriculture consumers. Further the tariffs for the consumers including HT consumers proposed by the petitioner are comparable with the neighboring States as tabulated under:
<table>
<tr><td>S. No</td><td>States/ Utility</td><td>T.O.</td><td>Average Tariff (Rs/kWh)</td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>DNH</td><td>FY 2010-11 (Proposed)</td><td>4.51</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Gujarat</td><td>FY 2010-11</td><td>4.91</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>MSEDCL</td><td>FY 2009-10</td><td>5.40-HT Express</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td></td><td></td><td>5.06-HT Non-Exp</td></tr>
<tr><td>5</td><td>M.P</td><td>FY 2010-11</td><td>5.11</td></tr>
</table>
The allegations of tariff hike being very high and unreasonable to the contrary are wrong and are denied.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>10</td><td>Para 5B2</td><td>Growth of industry
The major component of power purchase cost is on account of energy required for industrial consumers whose consumption is about 97%. The HT industries consume about 22 % of the total consumption by the industrial category. The growth rate of HT consumers consumption is reducing and EHT industry rate is increasing. The consumption of HT consumers is reducing and consumption of EHT consumers is increasing. This shows that major assets, investment</td><td>With regards to the objection raised by respondent on investments for development of networks, it is submitted that Investments are to be made for entire system and cannot be done for specific class of categories. The benefit of system augmentations and other investments is received by all consumers. As mentioned in above paragraph, Department is running the system to its full capacity against norm of 80-85% of its capacity. Capital Investments are required to strengthen the existing infrastructure and also to cater for future requirements. In lieu of the consumption of energy being more for industrial consumers than other category of consumers, there is a concern that the other categories may be burdened with a higher tariff. However, Department submits that this concern has been taken care of by introducing a new slab for HT (A) Industries having consumption of 5 lakh units and above.</td><td>The suggestion is addressed by giving direction to augment the transmission and distribution system to improve the quality of supply and reduce T&D losses as a whole. (Para 6.6)</td></tr>
</table>

		of electricity department is for the development of network for Extra high tension consumers and a meager investment for normal development works / HT industries.		
11	Para 5B3 & 5B4	Employment provided by the HT industries Financial requirements and power requirements are not forecasted properly. The consumption ratio of HT industries when compared to total sale of power is about 20 % where as the HT industries engage about 20% of manpower of about 35000 personnel employed by the industry. Most of our establishments are small scale / medium scale and are more labour oriented and in turn higher labour cost. Any addition to the existing power cost will create problems to our small entrepreneurs.	The contents of the Para 5.B.3. & 5.B.4 are related to objection raised by respondent requesting not to consider tariff increase to which justifications are already provided in earlier responses and objected by petitioner. However, it is submitted by Department that there is more drawal by the bulk consumers in the 66 kV category of HT (A) Industrial, hence in the present petition it is proposed to add a new slab for Industries having consumption of 5 lakh units and above. As a result of this, the small consumers in this category would not be burdened by the increase in tariff.	Addressed as considered appropriate.
12	Para 5C	Future power demand & future planning for procurement of power. There is no generation in this U/T and has to depend on central generating stations allocation and power to be procured from other sources like traders etc for meeting their demand. It is necessary to plan / forecast their future demands properly. The petitioners may be directed to make long term power purchase agreements at reasonable rates and avoid additional unbearable burden on existing consumers.	The contents of the Para 5.C are related to long term power procurement which are already addressed by Department in response to para 5.A.3 & 5.A.7.	The objection is commented under para 5A7.

Objector-18: Industries Association of DNH

S. No.	Para No.	Objections Raised	Response of Department	Comments of the Commission
1.	Para 3	The date of the alleged authorization letter is July 2009 precisely one year before the filing of the petition. At that time the figures and data pertaining to 2009-10 could not have been known to the Government and in the light of the new facts and developments that occurred pursuant to the said alleged authorization, the present filing suffers from serious infirmities.	No reply	The petition for ARR & Tariff 2010-11 has been admitted and taken on record after verification of the requirements for submission of the petition.
2.	Para 4	The industrial consumers consume about 97% of the total consumption.		No comments as it is a factual statement.
3.	Para 5	The petition is not maintainable due to delay in filing the same. The petition should have been filed on or before 30th November of each year. The present petition was filed in the month of April 2010 without any application for condonation of delay explaining the reasons for delay in filing the petition.	With regards to the objection raised by respondent on maintainability of petition, it is submitted that this is the first filing of tariff petition of Department and the Department / Administration had to be well versed with various provisions and procedures of filing. Further it is noteworthy to mention that Department had submitted its petition for FY 2009-10 on 8th February 2010; however the Tariff Regulations were also issued on the same day and hence Hon'ble Commission directed to file the petition for FY 2010-11 considering the provisions of JERC Tariff Regulations 2009. Accordingly, the petition was submitted in April 2010 after considering the actuals of FY 2009-10 and projecting the figures for FY 2010-11. The revised petition was filed by Department within the specified timelines of Hon'ble Commission. The Commission after hearing to Department has accepted and admitted the petition filed by Department vide its order dated 14th June 2010.	The objection is noted. The petition under consideration has been admitted after examination of the proposal as per Regulations.

4.	Para 6	The entire filing is made on the basis of unaudited accounts. The petitioner has not provided the baseline data as required under National tariff policy for independent validation.	With regards to the objection of respondent on audit of Department accounts, it is submitted that Department is controlled by Government of India (GOI) and it has regularly submitted its monthly financial statement to Planning Commission. All the expenditure incurred is as per Plan and Non-Plan funds received from GOI and are purely towards the electricity functions. Further it is noteworthy to mention that even accounts of Government Departments are audited by Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG). It is also submitted that Government controlled units does not have Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet; only Income and Expenditure Statements are maintained. Such audited financial statements are already submitted to Hon'ble Commission which was extracted from Annual Reports of UT DNH in the reply to additional data gaps on ARR & Tariff Petition for FY 2010-11. Department will improve /modify its MIS system to take care of Regulatory Information to the extent possible. Department submits that though it hasstarted maintaining accounts in the formats as required under regulatory regime, it will need some time to well verse and blend with such requirements. However it will also need to maintain its accounts as per Requirement of Government of India. It needs to abide by the rules and guidelines specified by Government of India as the entire funding so far has been provided by Government of India. Any immediate change in the methodology of accounts / system for electricity business can have adverse impact on power scenario of UT-DNH as it will affect Department's cash flow. The allegations to the contrary are wrong and denied by Department that the miscellaneous expenditure incurred having no correlation to electricity functions are apportioned to electricity business. It is further submitted that Department is maintaining accounts as per requirements of Government of India and it cannot be said that accounts are unaudited. Hence petition is not liable to be dismissed.	The objection is noted and addressed appropriately.
5.	Para 11	The petitioner being a department of Government has not been maintaining its accounts interms as required as a regulated entity. The expenditure incurred by the Department including miscellaneous expenditure which do not have any correlation with the electricity functions are apportioned to electricity functions. There is no separate audit of the electricity income and expenditure.		The objection is commented under para 6 above.

6.	Para 7	The opening balance of capital expenditure for FY 2010-11 is not tallying with closing balance of FY 2009-10.	The figures are correlated and provided in additional replies to Hon'ble Commission which are available on website of Department	No comments as the defect in the figures is corrected by Department.
7.	Para 8	The fixed asset register is not maintained. The petitioner has not conducted any asset audit to verify the existence, age, usability and value of the assets to arrive at appropriate net value as on 31st March 2010 claimed for the depreciation.	With regards to the objection raised by the respondent on Fixed Asset Register, it is submitted that Department has submitted the details of Gross Fixed Assets in the additional replies to data gaps to Hon'ble Commission. The copies of the additional data gaps reply are available on DNH website. It is submitted that absence of fixed assets register should not deprive EDDNH	The objection is noted and addressed appropriate.
8.	Para 9, 10 & 13	The Commission made it clear while determining ARR and tariff for ED/UT of Pondicherry that in the absence of fixed asset register, there cannot be any claim for ROE and depreciation. The petitioner ought to be directed to compile a fixed asset register to enable the Hon'ble Commission to undertake prudence check and consider claims of the petitioner.	from claiming benefits of depreciation which is to compensate for natural wear and tear of asset. Further, the rate of depreciation applied is as per the Central Electricity Regulatory Commissions Tariff Regulations 2009 as provided in the JERC Tariff Regulations 2009. In the event, after the CAG audit if there is a variation, the same can be adjusted, particularly, in the context that such audit will have a minimum change in the value of assets and resultant depreciation. The allegations on correctness of claim to the contrary are wrong and are denied.	As mentioned under para – 8 as addressed appropriately.
9.	Para 12	CERC has ruled that UI mechanism should not be used as a source of power Rs. 153.6 Crore sought as expenditure under UI mechanism should not be allowed as pass through.	With regards to the objection raised by respondent regarding purchasing of UI power, it is submitted that clarification has been made in additional data gaps reply that the same will be met through other sources / power exchanges and not UI. The copies of the additional data gaps reply are available on DNH website.	The objection is noted and addressed appropriately.
10.	Para 14	Since Government of India norms 1994 prescribed lower depreciation from that of CERC Regulations, the depreciation on the distribution assets of the petitioner ought to have been arrived by applying Government of India norms of 1994.	It is submitted that Department has considered depreciation rates as per CERC Tariff Regulations 2009.	The objection is noted. Adoption of depreciation rates as indicated in CERC Regulations is in order.

11.	Para 15	The amount of equity for the purpose of tariff should be limited to 30% and balance should be considered as loan. The equity employed is more than 30%.	The contents of the Para 15 calls for no comments as they are referred from the Tariff Regulations and are statement of fact.	No comments.
12.	Para 16	In paragraph 10 of the petition, it is mentioned that the basis and details of opening equity component have been already discussed in section 3.7.1. But no such section is available in the petition.	With regards to discrepancy cited by respondent on equity details in the petition, it is submitted that the section 3.7.1 may be read as section 3.10 and further necessary clarifications are provided in additional replies to data gaps.	No comments as the error pointed out by the objector is since corrected by ED - DNH.
13.	Para 17,18	The return on equity calculated at 16% arbitrary illegal and opposed to the regulation. The entire capital employed till date has been funded through equity infusion by the union of India, through Budgetary support without any external borrowing. The interest rate on the amount of equity above 30% treated as loan shall be weighted average rate of interest on loan capital in its books, the question of weighted average rate of interest does not arise. Hence the present RBI rate i.e., 6% per annum may be allowed as notional interest on 70% of equity deemed as loan for the purpose of calculating rate of return.	It is submitted that Department is also now under Regulatory regime and should not be deprived off from claiming normative benefits as per prevailing provisions of Tariff Regulations; however the Hon'ble Commission will decide on the final approval of ARR & Tariff Petition matters.	The objection raised is addressed while taking decision on the approval of ARR and determination of tariff.
14.	Para 19	The one-month power purchase cost would be Rs. 119.9 crores and not Rs. 125.94 Crores as claimed in table 3.17 of the petition.	With regards to inclusion of short term purchases cost in total power purchase cost, Department has already clarified its position in earlier section of this reply. Hence one month's cost of total power purchase should be considered for working capital computations including cost of other sources/ power exchanges.	The interest on working capital is approved after due scrutiny of power purchase cost.

15.	Para 20	Since SBI-PLR as on 1st April 2010 stood at 11.75%, the interest on working capital works out to be Rs. 14.883 Crores as against Rs. 15.516 crores claimed by the petitioner.	With regards to the issue raised by respondent on SBI PLR, Department accepts that the SBI PLR as on 1st April 2010 was 11.75% p.a. and the same needs to be considered for computation on Interest on Working Capital. The error may pleased be condoned / rectified during the ARR & Tariff Process.	The objection is addressed while approving the interest for working capital.
16.	Para 21	Cost of power purchase is shown as Rs. 1511.285 crores in table (No. 3-20 (page 26)) where as at table 3-9 (page 16) the same is depicted as Rs. 1438.8 crores	With regards to the contention of respondent that there is anomaly in power purchase figures, it is submitted that there is no such difference in two separate tables. The difference as mentioned by respondent is on account of Transmission and other charges which are to the tune of Rs.72.49 Crores. The same is mentioned in the petition at first Para of page Hence there is no such anomaly in petition and the figures projected by the petitioner are correct.	The objection is addressed while considering the power purchase costs projected in the ARR.
17.	Para 22	The petitioner relied on return on net fixed assets (NFA) / equity. The petitioner may be directed to place records of both annual financial support received and annual surpluses generated during the last 15 years so that refund of excessive aggregate surplus can be directed.	Department has submitted the information previously in replies to data gaps on ARR & Tariff petition for FY 2010-11.	The objection is noted. Appropriate action would be taken on the issue raised.
18.	Para 23	During Q1 of current FY 2010-11 the petitioner has been able to generate huge surpluses even at the current power tariff of Rs. 3-15 / unit. The ED/DNH is a service provider and not an entity with profit motives. Hence there is a strong case for reduction of existing power tariff	With regards to the objection raised by respondent on reduction of existing tariff due to the reasons of power supply available at reasonable rates, it is respectfully submitted by Department that it will make all efforts to optimize the power purchase cost. Further any reduction in power purchase cost will be passed on to the consumers in truing up process and/ or as per prevailing provisions of Tariff Regulations 2009 for Fuel Surcharge Adjustment formula. Department has already commented/ justified its position on tariff increase. Further it is submitted that though Department is a service provider it cannot be deprived off the benefits entitled including return on capital base/ equity as per Tariff Regulations.	The suggestion of the objector has been addressed while and determination of tariff.
19.	Para 24	The main cost which is claimed by the petitioner is power purchase cost. most of the power purchases of the petitioner are from its share in the central sector generating stations of NTPC and Nuclear Power Corporation.		

20.	Para 25	The petitioner needs to enter into long term PPAs with most affordable power sources. The petitioner relied on short term sourcing measures and off loads the entire additional financial burden on to industrial consumers.	With regards to the objection raised by respondent to have consistent and affordable power, it is submitted that the demand –supply scenario in previous years was very critical and hence Department had to purchase of power from grid / other sources to alleviate load shedding scenario. In FY 2008-09 and FY 2009-10, the firm allocation of power from Central Generating Stations (CGS) was very minimal to Department and the same was insufficient to cater the demand of Department. The power allocation to Department in FY 2008-09 was around 400 MW and daily schedule availability of power ranged from 240 MW to 300 MW only as against the actual drawal of 400 to 410 MW, thereby causing a shortage of power to the tune of 100-150 MW. After the Availability Based Tariff (ABT) regime came into force, Department had to pay charges for the quantum of power drawn over and above the daily scheduled allocation at much higher rates depending upon the prevailing frequency of grid. Even after paying high UI charges, the required quantity of power was not available. Due to huge gap between demand and supply of power, production in the Industry was getting adversely affected.	The suggestion is noted and addressed appropriately.
21.	Para 26	The petitioner has claimed a total cost of Rs. 153.60 crores from UI purchase for approximately 175 MUs. There is need to improve the operational efficiency of the petitioner.		The suggestion is noted and and addressed appropriately.
22.	Para 27	UI is a penal charge for grid indiscipline it cannot be treated as a source of power purchase. The petitioner has sought approval for purchase. The petitioner has source approval for purchase of UI power at Rs. 8/- per unit. The last years average was Rs. 3.97. The average purchase price from open market (IEX) was Rs. 3-92. The entire power which has been proposed at UI if goes to IEX, there will be revenue saving of Rs. 78.10 Crores.		
23.	Para 28	The forum of regulators notified that the UI charges are not to be allowed in the revenue requirement of the utilities.	The contents of the Para 28 calls for no comments as the same is extraction of press release by Forum of Regulators.	No comments as it is recommendation of FOR.

24.	Para 29, 37	The petitioner has claimed increase in loss levels. There is no justification for higher line losses when 97% consumption is by industrial consumers. The so called line losses are not line losses but were losses due to inefficient metering in sectors other than industrial consumers. In the last 3 months petitioner has improved its metering system in those sectors also. The petitioner should be directed to present actual line loss data.	The losses indicated in the petition are Transmission and Distribution (T&D) Losses. It is submitted that supply in LT category like domestic, commercial is increasing and also the distribution network of these categories is increasing which leads to higher T & D loses. Another reason for increase in T & D loss is that the present system of EDDNH is running to its full capacity against the norm of 80-85% of its capacity. This is due to shortage in availability of infrastructure capacity. However, efforts are being taken by Department for enhancement of infrastructure capacity to reduce T & D losses. T & D losses will be reduced by completing various projects at 220 kV and 66 kV level.	Objection is noted and addressed appropriately.
25.	Para 30	The power procurement should be on the basis of transparent competitive bidding process. The present petition has failed to disclose any power purchase plan.	With regards to procurement of power, Department is in process of procuring long term power under Case-I on a competitive basis for around 200 -250 MW and all other power purchases from traders, if any, are through competitive bidding process only.	The suggestion is addressed appropriately.
26.	Para 31	As per policy, Multi Year Tariff should be implemented.	With regards to the suggestion by respondent on MYT, it is submitted that Hon'ble Commission has the powers to decide on the subject matter.	The suggestion is noted and addressed appropriately.

27.	Para 32	The ED/DNH is not a profit oriented organisation. It is a welfare department of the Government. The department has earned huge profits except in 2008-09. with the existing tariff, the petitioner earned profit in the 1st three months of the FY 2010-11.	It is submitted that Department is not working as a profit oriented organization but it is entitled to the normative benefits including return on capital base/ equity as per Tariff Regulations.	The objection / suggestion is noted. Department is responsible for distribution and supply of electricity. It has to realize the costs for power purchase and distribution management through tariffs and also generate some internal resources to meet the capital investment to augment its transmission and distribution system.
28.	Para 33	The deficit of the month shall be recovered as surcharge from the consumers as per notification dated 19/08/2008. There was no surcharge except in the month of April 10. Even during April 10, petitioner made a profit but charged the surcharge. With the existing rate of energy charges there was no loss / deficit in these months.	Department in its additional reply to data gaps has clarified that no power surcharge has been charged to consumers for the month of April 2010 and subsequent months.	The objection is noted to be addressed appropriately.
29.	Para 34	Since there has not been any investment / loan in commercial lines, there cannot be any profit as held by the Commission in case No. OP-1/2009 filed by ED of Puducherry.	With regards to the objection raised by respondent in para 34, it is submitted that Hon'ble Commission has the powers to decide on the subject matter.	The suggestion is addressed while approving the ARR and determining the tariffs.

30.	Para 35	The tariff asked for is not tenable and infact needs to be reduced drastically in line with the principles of tariff determination.	With regards to the Para 35 of the objection on tariff increase, it is submitted that Department is under the control of administration of UT-DNH. Also, it is now under the Regulatory Regime of JERC. With regards to tariff increase, it is submitted that Department needs to prepare and project ARR & Tariff Petition as per Tariff Regulations 2009 notified by Hon'ble Commission. Department has submitted its proposal considering scenario prevailing in FY 2009-10 for full cost recovery. Further the Regulation 12 of JERC Tariff Regulations 2009 provides for tariff proposal to cover the gap between expected ARR at prevalent tariff and expected cost of services.	The suggestion is addressed while determining the tariffs.
31.	Para 36	The petitioner has proposed power rates of KGPP and GGP at Rs. 6.00 and Rs. 5.50 per unit respectively though the last years purchase cost from the same source is Rs. 3.55 and Rs. 3.35 per unit respectively. The petitioner should be directed to produce all data and records. The Commission may direct the petitioner to purchase power from IEX at competitive rates on long term purchase agreements. The price from IEX is cheaper than purchase from other sources.	Department in its reply in earlier sections has mentioned that it will make all out efforts to optimize the power purchase cost. Further the real time issue is that cheaper power is available mostly during off-peak hours and the cost of power during peak hours is very high; due to which Department has to resort to purchase of such high cost of power to avoid load shedding / additional weekly staggering day.	The objection is addressed while approving the power purchase.
32.	Para 38	The licensee is only Government department distributing electricity and hence the ROE norms fixed for the generator and others shall not apply to it. Neither the department has obtained loan nor paid interest on it. There is no working capital as it is not a corporate body. All the charges in this behalf shall not be admissible.	With regards to objection raised on ROE and Interest on working capital, Department has already clarified its position in earlier section of this reply.	The objection raised is noted and appropriate decision is taken in approving the ROE and interest on working capital as per Regulations issued by the Commission.

Objector-19: M/s JBF Industries Ltd

S. No	Para No. in the objection	Objections Raised	Response of Department	Comments of the Commission
1.	Para3	The petitioner claimed aggregate revenue requirement of Rs. 1614 Crores for 4269 MU on the basis of its expenditure for the year. On this projection the units sold should be 4269, where as the revenue collection is shown for 3704 MU. The rate of Rs. 4.35 shown in the ARR is not compatible with the figures supplied by the petitioner.	With regards to objection raised by respondent on sales equal to purchase, it is submitted that there are transmission and distribution losses which also need to be factored in. It is clarified that revenue realized is on net sales after T&D Loss only.	The objection is noted. The difference between the energy purchase and sales are the T&D losses.
2.	Para 4	The procurement of power has to be on the basis of transparent competitive bidding mechanism which the present petition has failed to disclose as no power plan has been shown in the petition	With regards to power procurement Department has mentioned that it is in process of procuring long term power under Case-I on a competitive basis for around 200 -250 MW and all other power purchases from traders, if any, are through competitive bidding process only.	The objection is noted and addressed appropriately.
3.	Para 5	As per policy MYT has to be implemented	With regards to the suggestion by respondent on MYT, it is submitted that Hon'ble Commission has the powers to decide on the subject matter.	The objection is noted and and addressed appropriately.
4.	Para 6	Department is not a profit oriented organization. It is a welfare department of Government. The department earned huge profits except during 1st three months of the FY 2010-11 with the existing tariff. With the existing rates of energy there was no loss / deficit.	With regards to the contention of respondent in Para 6, it is submitted that Department is not working as a profit oriented organization but it is entitled to the normative benefits including return on capital base/ equity as per Tariff Regulations.	The objection is noted. It is in the business of distribution and supply of electricity. It has to realize the cost for purchase of power and distribution costs through tariffs.

5.	Para 7	The proposed power purchase rates of KGPP and GGP at Rs. 6.00 and Rs. 5.50 per unit respectively through the last years purchase cost from the same sources was Rs. 3.55 and Rs. 3.35 per unit respectively. There is no reason for abnormal increase in power purchase cost. The power purchase cost The power purchase price from KGPP and GGPP	With regards to power purchase cost, Department has mentioned that it will make all out efforts to optimize the power purchase cost. Further the real time issue is that cheaper power is available mostly during off-peak hours and the cost of power during peak hours is very high; due to which Department has to resort to purchase of such high cost of power to avoid load shedding / additional weekly staggering day.	The objection is noted. The power purchase from KGPP & GGPP is allowed at actual costs on due verification.
6.	Para 8 & 14	The T&D losses increased from 6.4% (2008-09) to 7.4% (2009-10). The losses further increased to 7.9% for the year 2010-11. The line losses in distribution should be negligible as 93% consumers are HT. The so called line losses are not line losses but were losses due to inefficient metering in sectors other than industrial consumers The petitioner should submit the actual line loss at distribution stage one percent line loss results in four paise increase in power tariff.	The losses indicated in the petition are Transmission and Distribution (T&D) Losses. It is submitted that supply in LT category like domestic, commercial is increasing and also the distribution network of these categories is increasing which leads to higher T & D loses. Another reason for increase in T & D loss is that the present system of Department is running to its full capacity against the norm of 80-85% of its capacity. This is due to shortage in availability of infrastructure capacity. However, efforts are being taken by Department for enhancement of infrastructure capacity to reduce T & D losses. T & D losses will be reduced by completing various projects at 220 kV and 66 kV level.	The objection is noted and addressed appropriately.

7.	Para 9	The ARR projections are to purchase 4025.35 MU (Table 3.9) at Rs. 1438 cr. plus over and above Rs. 72.49 Cr charges for Transmission and other charges taking the total to 1511 Cr. the transmission charges of 72.49 Cr claimed is escalated figure. The transmission charges payable to PGCIL with an escalation of 5% will be 15 paise KWH which means that total transmission and other charges cannot be more than 64 crore. On last year figures of 45.13 crore for 3594 MU by simple mathematics the escalation 5% works out to be not more than 65 crore. Hence the figure of 72.49 Cr is inflated.	With regards to escalation for transmission charges, it is submitted by Department that there are several transmission projects in the pipe-line in the Western Region which may be commissioned within this year. As a result of this, under the WRLDC guidelines, the transmission charge has to be shared by all the users of the transmission line. Hence, keeping this in mind, Department has proposed the transmission charges payable to PGCIL as 17 paise kWh with an escalation of 5%. Further transmission charges include other elements also as provided in tariff filing formats. Thus, it cannot be said that the figure of 72.49 Cr is an inflated figure.	The objection is noted. The transmission charges to be paid to PGCIL have been approved after due verification.
8.	Para 10, 16	There is no fixed asset register. In the absence of fixed asset register it is not possible to verify the accumulated depreciation on the assets or the value of the assets in operation. The Commission made it clear in the matter of Pondicherry tariff that the register of fixed assets is required to be maintained and there cannot be any claim for ROE and depreciation. The petitioner has not conducted any asset audit to verify the existence, age, usability and value of assets arrived at the appropriate net value as on 31st March 2010 for which depreciation and return on equity have been claimed.	With regards to the objection raised by the respondent on Fixed Asset Register, it is submitted that Department has submitted the details of Gross Fixed Assets in the additional replies to data gaps to Hon'ble Commission. The copies of the additional data gaps reply are available on DNH website. It is submitted that absence of fixed assets register should not deprive Department from claiming benefits of depreciation which is to compensate for natural wear and tear of asset. Further, the rate of depreciation applied is as per the Central Electricity Regulatory Commissions Tariff Regulations 2009 as provided in the JERC Tariff Regulations 2009.	The objection is noted and addressed appropriately.

9.	Para 11	There is no separate audit of electricity income and expenditure. The expenditure incurred by the departments which do not have any correlation with the electricity functions are apportioned to the electricity functions. The petitioner being a Government department has not been maintaining its accounts in terms as required of a regulated entity.	With regards to the objection of respondent on audit of Department accounts, it is submitted that Department is controlled by Government of India (GOI) and it has regularly submitted its monthly financial statement to Planning Commission. All the expenditure incurred is as per Plan and Non-Plan funds received from GOI and are purely towards the electricity functions. Further it is noteworthy to mention that even accounts of Government Departments are audited by Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG). It is also submitted that Government controlled units does not have Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet; only Income and Expenditure Statements are maintained. Such audited financial statements are already submitted to Hon'ble Commission which was extracted from Annual Reports of UT DNH in the reply to additional data gaps on ARR & Tariff Petition for FY 2010-11. Department will improve /modify its MIS system to take care of Regulatory Information to the extent possible. Department submits that though it has started maintaining accounts in the formats as required under regulatory regime, it will need some time to well verse and blend with such requirements. However it will also need to maintain its accounts as per Requirement of Government of India.	The objection is noted and addressed appropriately.
10.	Para 12	Most of the power purchases of the petitioner are from its share in the central sector generating stations or NTPC and nuclear power corporation.	With regards to the objection raised by respondent on reduction of existing tariff due to the reasons of power supply available at reasonable rates, it is respectfully submitted by Department that it will make all efforts to optimize the power purchase cost. Further any reduction in power purchase cost will be passed on to the consumers in truing up process and/ or as per prevailing provisions of Tariff Regulations 2009 for Fuel Surcharge Adjustment formula. Department has already commented/ justified its position on tariff increase. Further it is submitted that though Department is a service provide it cannot be deprived off the benefits entitled including return on capital base/ equity as per Tariff Regulations. Further it is also understood that every utility in the country is serving consumers with profit motive or being commercial entity in nature.	The objection is addressed while approving the cost of purchase of power from various sources for determining the tariffs.

11.	Para 13	The petitioner has claimed a total cost of Rs. 153.60 crores from UI purchases for 175 MU. The petitioner is treating UI as a source of power purchase. UI is a compensatory charge for grid indiscipline. The forum of regulators notified that UI charges are not to be allowed in the revenue requirement of the utilities. The distribution utilities are now required to forecast their demand more precisely and plan for power purchase in advance. The additional charges from UI should not be passed on to the consumers.	With regards to the contentions of the respondent of power purchase cost, it is submitted that the demand – supply scenario in previous years was very critical and hence Department had to purchase of power from grid / other sources to alleviate load shedding scenario. In FY 2008-09 and FY 2009-10, the firm allocation of power from Central Generating Stations (CGS) was very minimal to Department and the same was insufficient to cater the demand of Department. The power allocation to Department in FY 2008-09 was around 400 MW and daily schedule availability of power ranged from 240 MW to 300 MW only as against the actual drawal of 400 to 410 MW, thereby causing a shortage of power to the tune of 100-150 MW. After the Availability Based Tariff (ABT) regime came into force, Department had to pay charges for the quantum of power drawn over and above the daily scheduled allocation at much higher rates depending upon the prevailing frequency of grid. Even after paying high UI charges, the required quantity of power was not available. Due to huge gap between demand and supply of power, production in the Industry was getting adversely affected.	Issue addressed appropriately.
12.	Para 15	The licensee is Government Department and hence the ROE norms fixed for the generators and others shall not apply to it. The department neither obtained loan nor paid any interest on it. There is no working capital as it is not a corporate body	With regards to objection raised on ROE and Interest on working capital, Department has already clarified its position.	The objection is noted. The ROE is admissible as per the Regulations issued by the Commission.
13.	Para 17	The petitioner has relied on the past period of extra ordinary circumstances where in there was huge power shortage in western grid coupled with high fuel prices and UI measures are to be adopted to limit the weekly power staggering to one day. During FY 2009-10 and Q_1 FY	Reply not furnished	The objection is noted. The expenses incurred towards power purchase and to manage distribution business is allowed on due prudency

		2010-11, the power supply is reasonable, stable and economical. The electricity department of DNH is a service provider and not an entity with profit motive. The petitioner is able to generate huge profits with the existing tariff of Rs. 3-15		check. Drawal of power under UI is not considered as a source of regular supply of power.
14.	Para 21	The supporting data and details were not furnished for the proposed 100% increase in the demand charges	Reply not furnished	The objection is addressed while approving the ARR and determination of tariff.
15.	Para 22	The higher line losses of other categories should not be loaded on to HT category and there is no justification for additional slab.	Reply not furnished	The objection is addressed while determining the tariffs for 20010-11.
16.	Para 23	Infrastructure has been created and maintained by HT consumers. Instead of giving incentives and rebate as in the other states, the petitioner has put in additional burden and surcharge on HT consumers.	Reply not furnished	The objection is noted and addressed appropriately.
17.	Para 24	The tariff proposals are not in line with the principles of tariff determination enshrined in the Electricity Act, National policy and tariff Regulations. Tariff of the industrial consumers be determined applying the voltage wise loss levels.	Reply not furnished	The objection is addressed while determining the tariffs to various categories of consumers.

Objector-20 : LT Consumers Representative (Sri Chandrakanth Parekh)

S. No.	Para No. in the objection	Objections Raised	Response of Department	Comments of the Commission
1.	Para5A 2	Gap between supply and demand The actual sale of energy during 2004-05 was 1754 MU, which rose to 3329 MU in the year 2009-10. Due to increase in demand the allocations were not sufficient and the petitioner started procuring power from other sources and draw excess power through UI mechanism to meet the supply demand gap, which is costly.	With regards to the objection raised by respondent, it is submitted that the demand –supply scenario in previous years was very critical and hence Department had to purchase power from grid / other sources to alleviate load shedding scenario. In FY 2008-09 and FY 2009-10, the allocation of power from Central Generating Stations (CGS) was very minimal to Department and the same was insufficient to cater the demand of Department. The power allocation to Department in FY 2008-09 was around 400 MW and daily schedule availability of power ranged from 240 MW to 300 MW only as against the actual drawal of 400 to 410 MW, thereby causing a shortage of power to the tune of 100-150 MW. After the Availability Based Tariff (ABT) regime came into force, Department had to pay charges for the quantum of power drawn over and above the daily scheduled allocation at much higher rates depending upon the prevailing frequency of grid. Even after paying high UI charges, the required quantity of power was not available. Due to huge gap between demand and supply of power, production in the Industry was getting adversely affected.	The objection is noted. The drawal of power under UI is not considered as a source of power while approving the cost of power purchase
2.	Para5A 3	Drawal of power through UI is not as per procedure through UI mechanism at Rs. 8/- per unit. UI is to maintain grid discipline. Power cannot be procured at a penal rate through UI mechanism. The forum of regulators also stated that UI mechanism is not meant for trading of electricity. The licensees have to bear the burden of additional UI charges from	The contents of the Para 5.A.3 are referred from the petition filed by Department for FY 2010-11 and are statement of facts. With regards to the objection raised by respondent regarding purchasing of UI power, it is submitted that clarification has been made in additional data gaps reply that the same will be met through other sources / power exchanges and not UI. The copies of the additional data gaps reply are available on DNH website. Further the power purchase rate at Rs.8/- per unit is	The objection is noted. The drawal of power under UI is not considered as a source of power while approving the cost of power purchase

		their own finances and will not be able to pass on this to consumers. The Department has to plan through long term power purchase agreements to meet their shortage at reasonable rate. The revenue requirement needs to be revised, as power cannot be procured through UI mechanism at penal rates.	projection and Department will make all efforts to optimize the power purchase cost. Department is also pursuing with Ratnagiri Gas and Power Private Limited (RGPPL) for purchase of around 30 MW of power under open access. It is also arranging power from power exchanges. Hence any reduction in power purchase cost will be passed on to the consumers in truing up process and / or as per prevailing provisions of Tariff Regulations 2009 for Fuel Surcharge Adjustment formula	
3.	Para5A 5	Depreciation claimed There is no fixed asset register. In the absence of supporting data, the correctness of claim of depreciation and ROE etc cannot be ascertained. These claims are to be supported by auditing accounts.	With regards to the objection raised by the respondent on Fixed Asset Register, it is submitted that Department has submitted the details of Gross Fixed Assets in the additional replies to data gaps to Hon'ble Commission. The copies of the additional data gaps reply are available on DNH website. It is submitted that absence of fixed assets register should not deprive Department from claiming benefits of depreciation which is to compensate for natural wear and tear of asset. Further, the rate of depreciation applied is as per the Central Electricity Regulatory Commissions Tariff Regulations 2009 as provided in the JERC Tariff Regulations 2009.	The objection is noted and addressed appropriately.
4.	Para5A 7	Future Demand of Power Many of the industries established their units as the Government promulgated various policies, incentives including tax holidays etc from time to time to attract industries in this union territory. Though initially for some time this was good, the situation started changing due to exhausting available infra structure facilities, allocation of power available to the union territory, quality of power available to the union territory. Quality of power supply has reduced and the department started procuring power at	With regards to the objection raised by respondent on future demand of power, it is submitted that respondent himself has mentioned in the paragraph that allocation of power available to department was less and hence it resorted to short term power purchases at higher cost. Further respondent has mentioned that there is no generation facility and no additional allocations are received by department from CGS. It is submitted that Department has been constantly pursuing with Authority and Ministry of Power for getting higher allocation from existing / upcoming power plants. However the fact is that the firm allocation of Department is very less i.e. around 55 MW only and other is infirm. Recently it has also got share of Power from NTPC Bhilai Plant to the extent of 100 MW	The objection is noted and addressed appropriately.

		higher rates and through penal rates from grid for meeting the growing demand and the department started charging the consumers at higher rates to compensate the extra financial burden. There is no generating station coming up to meet the growing demand and no further allocation from central generating station to this U/T and hence the department is resorting to short time procurement at higher rates which causes hike in the existing tariff. If this system continues the small scale industries and LT consumers cannot survive due to higher power costs. The department may make long term forecast of their energy requirements and plan for long term power purchase arrangements at reasonable rates.	which has improved situations in DNH to marginal extent. Department is also pursuing with Ratnagiri Gas and Power Private Limited (RGPPL) for purchase of around 30 MW of power under open access. It is also arranging power from power exchanges. Further Department is in process of procuring long term power under Case-I on competitive basis for around 200 -250 MW.	
5.	Para5 A 8	Transmission and Distribution losses There is no energy audit. 97% of total power consumption is by high tension consumers. The network of power stations and lines are being made for big consumers. Even 1% of theft or wastage amounts to be big on remaining consumers who consume only 3% of the total consumption.	The losses indicated in the petition are Transmission and Distribution (T&D) Losses. It is submitted that supply in LT category like domestic, commercial is increasing and also the distribution network of these categories is increasing which leads to higher T & D loses. Another reason for increase in T & D loss is that the present system of Department is running to its full capacity against the norm of 80-85% of its capacity This is due to shortage in availability of infrastructure capacity. However, efforts are being taken by Department for enhancement of infrastructure capacity to reduce T & D losses. T & D losses will be reduced by completing various projects at 220 kV and 66 kV level.	The objection is noted and addressed appropriately.

6.	Para5 B 1	**Increase in tariff for LT consumers** Proposed tariff for LT industrial consumers is very high. The proposed hike for LT industrial category of consumers whose connected load is upto 99 HP is about 43% of the existing tariff which is very high and unreasonable.	The Department is under the control of administration of UT-DNH. Also, it is now under the Regulatory Regime of JERC. With regards to tariff increase, it is submitted that Department needs to prepare and project ARR & Tariff Petition as per Tariff Regulations 2009 notified by Hon'ble Commission. Department has submitted its proposal considering scenario prevailing in FY 2009-10 for full cost recovery. Further the Regulation 12 of JERC Tariff Regulations 2009 provides for tariff proposal to cover the gap between expected ARR at prevalent tariff and expected cost of services.	The objection is addressed while determining the tariffs to various categories of consumers.
7.	Para5 B 2	**Growth of industry** The major component of power purchase cost is on account of energy required for industrial consumers whose consumption is about 97%. The LT industries consume about 3.5% of the total consumption by the industrial category consumption. The consumption of LT consumers is reducing and consumption of HT consumers is increasing. This shows that major assets, investment of electricity department is for the development of network for high tension consumers and a meager investment for normal development works / LT industries.	With regards to the objection raised by respondent on investments for development of networks, it is submitted that Investments are to be made for entire system and cannot be done for specific class of categories. The benefit of system augmentations and other investments is received by all consumers.	The objection is noted and addressed appropriately.

8.	Para5 B 3 5 B 4	**Employment provided by the LT industries** Financial requirements and power requirements are not forecasted properly. The consumption ratio of LT industries when compared to total sale of power is about 3.5 % where as the LT industries engage about 60% of manpower of about 35000 personnel employed by the industry. Most of our establishments are small scale / medium scale and are more labour oriented and inturn higher labour cost. Any addition to the existing power cost will create problems to our small entrepreneurs.	The contents of the Para 5.B.3. & 5.B.4 are related to objection raised by respondent requesting not to consider tariff increase to which justifications are already provided in earlier responses and objected by petitioner.	The objection is addressed while determining the tariffs.
9.	Para5 C	Future power demand & future planning for procurement of power. There is no generation in this U/T and has to depend on central generating stations allocation and power to be procured from other sources like traders etc for meeting their demand. It is necessary to plan / forecast their future demands properly. The petitioners may be directed to make long term power purchase agreements at reasonable rates and avoid additional unbearable burden on existing consumers.	The contents of the Para 5.C are related to long term power procurement which are already addressed by Department in response to para 5.A.3 & 5.A.7.	This is already dealt under 5A7. (Sl. 4 above)

Objector-21: Danudhyog Sahakari Sangh Ltd

S. No.	Para No. in the objection	Objections Raised	Response of Department	Comments of the Commission
1	Para7& 12	The ARR and tariff proposal for 2010-11 made without considering guideline issued by GOI tariff policy and the guide lines issued by regulatory Commission from time to time. The tariff increased for industries is very high.	Department is under the control of Administration of UT-DNH and also it is now under the Regulatory Regime of JERC. With regards to the objection which is related to tariff proposal and Department not complying to Commission's guidelines, it is submitted that Department has submitted the Tariff Proposal as per Tariff Regulations 2009 issued by JERC. It is submitted that Department needs to prepare and project ARR & Tariff Petition as per Tariff Regulations 2009 notified by Hon'ble Commission. Department has submitted its proposal considering scenario prevailing in FY 2009-10 for full cost recovery. Further the Regulation 12 of JERC Tariff Regulations 2009 provides for tariff proposal to cover the gap between expected ARR at prevalent tariff and expected cost of services.	The objection is addressed while determining the tariffs.
2	Para 9,10 & 11	Fixed asset register not produced. Petitioner not conducted any asset audit to verify the existence and value of asset. In the absence of any fixed asset register, there cannot be any claim for ROE and depreciation. This view has been taken by the Commission while determining ARR and tariff for Elec Department of Pondicherry. The Commission is therefore requested not to consider any depreciation or ROE on such assets.	With regards to the objection raised by the respondent on Fixed Asset Register, it is submitted that Department has submitted the details of Gross Fixed Assets in the additional replies to data gaps to Hon'ble Commission. The copies of the additional data gaps reply are available on DNH website. It is submitted that absence of fixed assets register should not deprive Department from claiming benefits of depreciation which is to compensate for natural wear and tear of asset. Further, the rate of depreciation applied is as per the Central Electricity Regulatory Commissions Tariff Regulations 2009 as provided in the JERC Tariff Regulations 2009.	The objection is noted and addressed appropriately.

3	Para13 and 24	The petitioner wants to make profit at the cost of poor consumers The department is run on the grant and support of central Government Budgetary allocation. The department should not claim such huge profit and the burden of the same should not be passed on to consumers	The Department is not working as a profit oriented organization but it is entitled to the normative benefits including return on capital base/ equity as per Tariff Regulations.	The objection is noted. The ED has to recover all its costs through tariff and also generate some surplus as per regulations.
4	Para 14 to 20	The distribution losses of 8% claimed is on high side particularly when 97% consumption is from industries. The distribution losses for industrial area is very high and unfounded anywhere in the country. The Department may be asked to take a view of close study from a reputed consultant who are engaged in determining AT&C losses. Feeder meters may be installed for every feeder. The Commission may advise the petitioner to reduce line losses and fix up responsibility to a person who are involved in maintenance of sub-stations. In no case the distribution losses can be summed up for more than 5% which is also as per tariff policy and EA 2003. An action plan for reduction of the losses should be drawn up.	With regards to the objection raised by the respondent in the paragraphs 14-20 on T&D losses, it is humbly submitted by Department that supply in LT category like domestic, commercial is increasing and also the distribution network of these categories is increasing which leads to higher T & D loses. Another reason for increase in T & D loss is that the present system of Department is running to its full capacity against the norm of 80-85% of its capacity. This is due to shortage in availability of infrastructure capacity. However, efforts are being taken by Department for enhancement of infrastructure capacity to reduce T & D losses. T & D losses will be reduced by completing various projects at 220 kV and 66 kV level. The contention of respondent that Maharashtra has 4.85% distribution loss is incorrect as 4.85% is Intra-State Transmission loss and distribution loss for Maharashtra State utility is approx 20%. Hence allegations that distribution losses of Department are higher are not acceptable, as the same are Transmission and Distribution Losses.	The objection is noted and addressed appropriately.

5	Para 21 to 23	The petitioner instead of making long term power agreements, drawing the power from the grid under UI. The UI is a penal charge and is being passed on to the consumers. UI cannot be treated as a source of power purchase The forum of regulators recognizes that UI charges are not to be allowed in the revenue requirement of the Utilities. The distribution utilities are required to forecast their demand more precisely and plan the power purchase in advance. The deficit power states also have made mid term power procurement agreements with several suppliers at a cost of Rs. 2.50 per unit and avoiding UI to the consumers.	In FY 2008-09 and FY 2009-10, the firm allocation of power from Central Generating Stations (CGS) was very minimal to Department and the same was insufficient to cater the demand of Department. The power allocation to Department in FY 2008-09 was around 400 MW and daily schedule availability of power ranged from 240 MW to 300 MW only as against the actual drawal of 400 to 410 MW, thereby causing a shortage of power to the tune of 100-150 MW. After the Availability Based Tariff (ABT) regime came into force, Department had to pay charges for the quantum of power drawn over and above the daily scheduled allocation at much higher rates depending upon the prevailing frequency of grid. Even after paying high UI charges, the required quantity of power was not available. Due to huge gap between demand and supply of power, production in the Industry was getting adversely affected.	The objection is noted and addressed appropriately.

B. Objections / suggestions raised during Public Hearing at Silvassa on 17.08.2010

Morning Session

Objector-1: Shri Sitaram J. Gardi

Objection:

He objected for the proposed increase in tariff as already the Department is making a profit of about Rs.55 crore. He suggested that the protection of industries which is causing development of the area is also essential. He also suggested that the Department should be made accountable for the losses and the consumers need not be burdened due to the losses.

Objector-2: Shri Vikram Sinh C. Parmar

Objection:

He expressed that the proposed increase in tariff will largely affect on economical growth and industrial Development of DNH. He also strongly objected for the proposed increase in commercial category tariff.

Objector-3: Shri Keshubhai Patel

Objection:

He objected for not informing and discussing with public representatives about the proposed increase in tariff, in advance. He also informed that due to declaring as a tax free area in 1977, development in industrial sector Town Place in Dadra & Nagar Haveli. He objected for the proposed increase in tariff.

Objector-4: Shri Kamleshbhai

Objection:

He suggested that the theft of energy should be curbed due to which there will not be any necessity to increase tariff.

Objector-5: Shri T P Chauhan

Objection:

He suggested to fix accountability to Departmental personnel for the lapses contributing.

Objector-6: Shri Ramesh B. Patel

Objection:

He suggested that the elected members should have been informed in advance before proposing the increase in tariff. Due to industrialization, the poor tribal people in the area got benefited. He objected for the proposed increased in tariff.

Objector-7: Shri Chandrakanth M Parekh

Objection:

He suggested that in LT category, power consumption is less but scope for employment is more. He opposed for the proposed increase in tariff to LT category consumers.

Objector-8: Shri Sanjay Shukla

Objection:

He objected for purchasing material such as meters at higher cost and recovering the losses occurring from the consumers. He questioned how to recover the losses occurring due to corruption of Departmental people? He objected for not informing the State Power Committee, about the proposed increase in tariff in advance. He also suggested not to increase tariff, as other-wise the industries cannot survive.

Objector-9: Shri Lalit Patel

Objection:

He strongly objected for diversion of 70 MW of power from DNH to other States, because of lack of proper action by the Department. He suggested to increase tariff by 10 paise per unit if necessary, but not at 50 paise per unit.

Objector-10: Shri Mahendra Kataria

Objection:

He suggested that the arrears from Industries should be realized. He complained that new connections are not being given stating that power is not available. He also explained concern for not energizing new transformers quickly. He also objected for the proposed increase in tariff when the Department is actually earning profit at the existing tariff.

Objector-11: Shri Mahesh G Patel

Objection:

He suggested to take action for development of areas like Madoni and Sindoni which are still undeveloped.

Objector-12: Shri Dhirubhai Patel

Objection:

He suggested to provide free electricity to the poor *adivasi* people.

Objector-13: Shri Radhakrishna

Objection:

He expressed his concern on the high AT & C losses which is 8%. He also suggested not to increase tariff as the poor tribal in this area will not be able to pay. He suggested that the Department should plan to purchase power at lesser rates by entering into long-term power purchase agreement.

Objector-14: Shri Shri Rameshbhai

Objection:

He objected to the proposed corporatization of the Department

Afternoon Session

Objector-15: Shri Natubhai G. Patel

Objection:

He expressed strong objection for the proposed hike in tariff of domestic and commercial category of consumers, where many are poor tribal consuming much less energy. He suggested that at the present tariff the Department is able to get profit and so there is no need to increase the tariff. He also expressed that due to industrialization ample job opportunities are generated for the local people and caused socio-economic development of the Union Territory. He also expressed concern that as the only benefit now existing is lesser electricity tariff and if it is increased the LT and HT Industries may migrate to other places.

Objector-16: Shri Ranjodh Jaswal

Objection:

He expressed that the industries are established due to exemption in sales tax, income tax and low electricity rates which are getting over and so if electricity rates are increased, the industries will suffer as the proposed increase which result in 36% higher bills. He also objected for levying the power surcharge during 2008-09 and 2009-10.

Objector-17: Silvassa Steel Industries

Objection:

Explained the objection already given in writing earlier.

Objector-18: Industries Association of Dadra & Nagar Haveli

Objection:

Explained the objection already given in writing on behalf of various industries in DNH.

Objector-19: Shri Jainkumar Varma

Objection:

He suggested that for those who are consuming more energy and at higher voltage causing lesser line losses shall be given concessional rates as is being given in other States. He also requested to withdraw levying penalty for exceeding contracted demand which is only due to technical reasons and also requested to keep demand charges at minimum rate.

Objector-20: Shri Rambilas Bidaday

Objection:

Department is purchasing power at higher rates. Line losses are high at 8%. Department is managing huge profit. So no need to increase tariff.

Objector-21: CMC Textiles

Objection:

Explained the objection already given in writing earlier.

Objector-22: Dadra & Nagar Haveli Industries Association

Objection:

Explained the objection is already given in writing earlier.

Objector-23: Dhanudyog Industries

Objection:

Explained the objection is already given in writing earlier.

Rejoinder:

Response of Silvassa Steel Industries Association to the reply, filed by Electricity Department of Dadra & Nagar Haveli (UT) dated 13.08.2010

1. The reply of ED-DNH is totally casual and does not assist the Hon'ble Commission in rationally determining the Tariff. The Association (SSIA) respectfully reiterates that there is no justification whatsoever of either increasing unit charges or for retaining/continuing highly disproportionate and unjustified demand charges on HT-B and HT-C.

2. As regards to creation of separate categories of HT-B and HT-C, ED-DNH has tried to justify on the ground that (i) Section 62 (3) permits creation of separate category, (ii) Steel Rolling Mills and Induction Furnaces have particularly higher energy losses. It is submitted that the above grounds are misleading. The ED-DNH in its reply categorically submitted that the categorization can be based on account of 'the consumer's load factor, power factor, voltage, total consumption of electricity during any specified period or the time at which the supply is required or the geographical position of any area, the nature of supply and the purpose for which the supply is required'.

   The SSIA is demonstrating in the following paragraphs that the ED-DNH has categorized the steel industries in one of the above counts.

3. So far as the steel industries are concerned, the categorization exists only in six States, namely, Goa, Chhattisgarh, Chandigarh, Punjab, Haryana and Orissa. Although categorization exists in these six States, but unlike in DNH, reliefs are provided to these industries and they have not been unduly burdened as their effective tariff rates are either equal or even lower than the other industries, when the unit charges and the available rebates are taken into consideration. The SSIA is enclosing a chart indicating therein how the steel industries are not excessively burdened. Apart from the six States, there are ten other States given in the chart where also the rational approach has been taken while determining the tariff.

4. In its reply, ED-DNH has referred to Goa, where the demand charge is Rs.700/- per kVA, but totally ignoring the vital fact that the effective tariff of categorized steel units are at least less by 40 to 50 paise per unit in comparison to the other industries. The SSIA is hereby demonstrating the same.

Chart for high tension HT supply industrial in Goa for 1450 kVA and 6 lakh units.

Demand charges	= 1450	x	Rs.150	=	Rs. 2,17,500
Unit charges	= 6,00,000	x	Rs.3.00	=	Rs.18,00,000
Duty charges	= 6,00,000	x	Rs.0.58	=	Rs. 3,48,000
Total	=				Rs.23,65,500

Effective rates for 6,00,000 unit for HT supply industrial in Goa is Rs.3.94

Chart for high tension HT Ferro Metallurgical / Steel Melting / Power Intensive

Demand charges = 1450 kVA x Rs.700	= Rs.10,15,000
Unit charges-1450 kVA x 300 = 4,35,000 units	
= 4,35,000 x Rs.1.00	= Rs. 4,35,000
Unit charges = 1,65,000 units x Rs. 2.00	= Rs. 3,30,000
Duty charges = 1,5,000 x Rs.0.58	= Rs. 3,48,000
Total =	Rs.21,28,000

Effective rates for 6,00,000 units for HT Ferro Metallurgical / Steel Melting / Power intensive in Goa is Rs.3.54.

5. So far as the other factors, namely, the voltage and total consumption of electricity are concerned, there are other heavy and large industries, namely, Sterlite Industries Limited, Hiran Aluminum Limited, Hindalco Limited, Indian Petro-Chemical Limited, JBF Industries Limited, Alok Industries Limited, Bhilosa Tex and Twist, Welspun Syntex Limited, Jindal Photo Limited, etc. It is submitted that although the total consumption of electricity of these units are either more or equal to the steel industries, ED-DNH discriminated the steel industries by levying Rs.700/- per kVA as demand charges whereas the demand charges on these industries is as low as Rs.60/- as a result of which,

the effective tariff of steel industries is 77 paise higher in compare to these industries. It is pertinent to mention here that there are metal industries, whose nature and manufacturing process are almost similar to the steel industries, but ED-DNH arbitrarily categorized only steel units and collecting Rs.700/- per kVA demand charges for the reason best known to ED-DNH.

6. As regards the geographical position of any area, Silvassa being a very small plain area, there cannot be any categorization on this count.

7. From the above paragraphs, it is crystal clear that the categorization of steel industries is uncalled and arbitrary and within the parameter of Section 62 (3) of the Electricity Act, 2003. It is further submitted that by levying higher demand charges from the steel industries the ED-DNH is not acting in accordance with the stipulations under the Acts and Rules as the revenue generated from steel industries on account of higher demand charges has only forced the steel units to suffer huge financial loss. It is the humble submission of the SSIA that If the demand charges of steel units is kept at par with the other industries and the tariff is raised only by a negligible 10 paise for all industries, the so-called revenue gap could easily be met.

8. The SSIA sates that since 2005 there is not a single induction furnace unit, which has come up predominantly due to the abnormal hike in tariff and in fact, most of the existing steel units are forced to face financial losses. Significantly, SSIA has obtained from ED-DNH the actual status of year-wise consumption from 2007 onward which clearly establishes that while the consumption in 2007-08 was 30,40,50,258 units, in 2009-10 it become 27,00,40,680 units. Thus there is a decline by 11%. Therefore, firstly, when both induction furnaces and rolling mills are taken together, the forecast would be on the decline from the existing consumption and ED-DNH's stand of 11% increase is absolutely misleading. Secondly, the extra power, if at all drawn from the Grid, it is not for the purpose of meeting the requirement of the steel units. The SSIA is enclosing herewith the chart showing the year-wise consumption of the steel units for your ready reference.

9. If the ED-DNH is allowed to continue charging the Demand charges of Rs.700/- per kVA, which is ten times higher than the other similar HT industries, in near future no steel industry would at all exists / survives in Silvassa.

10. ED-DNH has come up with an altogether false stand that "furnace consumers are prone to thefts which may lead to higher T&D losses". In fact, almost all the steel units have their own dedicated feeders and, therefore, the question of theft does not arise. Further, there are few

units, whose lines are combined, for instance two units are supplied through one dedicated line and the consumption of electricity is recorded in three meters at three different places / stages, 1st meter situated at the ED-DNH's premises, 2nd meter situated at outside the factory and the 3rd situated in the factory premises. Therefore, the allegation of theft by ED-DNH is baseless and factually unfounded. Moreover, as admitted in the reply by the ED-DNH, the T&D loss has been occurred primarily due to the inefficiency of its own distribution system and inadequacy of the instrument, (therefore, this Hon'ble Commission take a serious note of this aspect. Further, even as per the Regulation 39 of the JERC Tariff Regulation, 2009, T&D losses can also be determined separately. The SSIA requests this Hon'ble Commission to kindly issue appropriate direction for separate determination of the T&D loss of our category as) according SSIA, the T&D loss would be totally negligible and may as low as 1%-2%. Consequently, burden of T&D loss of 7.9% on the steel units is not at all called for.

11. So far as the ED-DNH's allegation of more energy losses in induction furnace is concerned, the SSIA respectfully submits that when compared with the other similar industries, the power factor and load factor of the steel industries are much higher, even in some cases the load factor is more than 85% - 90% and the power factor is more than 95%, while the other industries have very disproportionately low load factor and yet they are enjoying lower tariff vis-à-vis the steel units. The ED-DNH is trying to penalize the steel units by baselessly alleging that the T&D loss is caused due to the more loss of energy in steel units whereas the loss in steel units is nominal in comparison with the other similar industries. Therefore, this baseless allegation itself throw the light on the bias and prejudice approach of the ED-DNH towards the steel industries.

12. The biased and prejudiced attitude of ED-DNH may be well visualized from the fact that on 21.04.2008 vide circular the ED-DNH has decided to impose load shedding of Furnace Based Consumers only, during the period from 18.00 hours to 24.00 hours with the object of avoiding over drawal of power. It is more than established from the own record of the ED-DNH, which has been annexed herewith, the consumption of furnace based consumer is only 8% of total industrial consumption, that apart, the consumption of these units are either static or gradually decreasing. Thus, the over drawal of power has been occasioned only due to other than steel industries, therefore, this imposition of load shedding only on the steel industries tantamounts to penalize these units though the over-drawal is not attributable to the steel units.

13. The SSIA is narrating herein below the brief history of tariff so far as it is related to the steel units;

    Sine the inception of Dadra & Nagar Haveli till 16.08.2004, when the Notification No.7-8 (8)/Ele/99/2317/3078 was issued, the tariff for all industries were same and there was no discrimination among the industries. Vide notification dated 16.08.2004, for the first time, the ED-DNH has separated the steel units and re-rolling mills and categorized them HT-B and HT-C respectively and thereby determined the tariff of these categorizes by 18 paise higher than the other industries. It is pertinent to mention here that the Demand Charges of Rs.700/- per kVA for HT-B and Rs.450/- per kVA for HT-C were also imposed whereas for the other industries the Demand charge continued to be Rs.60/- per kVA only.

    Further, vide Notification dated 14.09.2006, the ED-DNH has increased the tariff by 25 paise for the category of steel industries and 21 paise in the other industries thereby the tariff for steel units became higher by 22 paise than the other industries. Thereafter, again on 30.01.2008 vide Notification, ED-DNH increased the tariff of the steel industries by 05 paise higher than the other industries as a result of which the steel industries are burdened with higher tariff to the extent of 27 paise.

    ED-DNH vide another notification No.1-1(227)/Ele/2008/1764 dated 05.09.2008 increased 50 paise in the steel industries only, while the tariff for any other categories including the industries has remained as it was. The immediate fall-out was the tariff of steel industries became higher by 77 paise than the other industries and this higher tariff has been charged from the steel industries till date and thereby burdening the HT-B and HT-C categories by Rs.30 crore (approx.) in two year, the result of which is now these units are facing acute financial hardship and they are in the verge of closure.

14. The SSIA states that there is any justification for any increase in the tariff for steel industries. Further, the demand charges as well as unit charges need to be reduced and brought at par with other industries. The categorization also need to be reconsidered and eliminated. The Tariff Order may, accordingly, be passed after considering these pertinent issues raised by SSIA so far as the tariff of categories HT-B and HT-C are concerned.

Comparative Chart of Demand Charges of Difference States

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Demand charges in Rs./kVA	Special HT Category for Steel	Energy rates in Rs.	Power / Load Factor rebate	Remarks
1.	Goa	700/- Demand charges of general industries is Rs.120	Yes	1.58/2.58/ 3.08	No Rebate	Effective tariff in comparison with HT-A category is less by 40 paise because unit rate for steel industry are less in comparison to HT-A category industries.
2.	Pondicherry	275/-	No	2.05	No Rebate	
3.	Chandigarh	60/-	Yes	3.36	No Rebate	The rates of steel and general industries are same both demand charges and unit charges are same.
4.	Chhattisgarh	310/-	Yes	2.30	PF-Yes LF-yes	Demand charges of general industries / steel industries are same but unit charges of steel industries is less by 50 paise thus steel units gets cheaper power
5.	Uttarkhand	220/-	No	2.85	No Rebate	
6.	Himachal Pradesh	225/-	No.	3.00	No Rebate	
7.	Andhra Pradesh	195/-	No	3.20	PF-No LF-Yes	Ferro Alloys unit have got special tariff energy charges Rs.2.40. No demand charges.
8.	Uttar Pradesh	220/-		3.85	PF-No LF-Yes	
9.	Gujarat	100/140/-	No	4.10	PF-No LF-Yes	Nigh tariff rebate of paise 75 and special night tariff of Rs.2 per energy unit
10.	Haryana	000/-	Yes	4.09	No rebate	Even though there is category for steel industries. The energy charges are same for general and steel industries.
11.	Orissa	200/-	Yes	3.30	PF-No LF-Yes	General and steel category has same demand charges and unit charges.
12.	Tamil Nadu	300/-	No	4.00	No rebate	
13.	Madhya	180/-	No	3.60	PF-No LF-	

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Demand charges in Rs./kVA	Special HT Category for Steel	Energy rates in Rs.	Power / Load Factor rebate	Remarks
	Pradesh				Yes	
14.	Maharashtra	150/-	No	4.60	PF-No LF-Yes	Night tariff incentive is there.
15.	Punjab	326/-	Yes	4.33		Unit charge are same
16.	Assam	100/-	No	3.5	PF-No LF-Yes	

Comments of the Commission:

The objections / suggestions are noted and they are addressed while determining the ARR of ED-DNH and determination of tariffs.

Annexure-4

WESTERN REGIONAL POWER COMMITTEE
CALCULATIONS FOR ALLOCATION OF SHARES w.e.f 6.05.2010
FOR OFF-PEAK HOURS (FROM 0000 TO 1800 HOURS & FROM 2200 TO 2400 HOURS)

	KSTPS	VSTPS-I	VSTPS-II	VSTPS-III	KGPP	GGPP	SIPAT	KAPP	TAPP 3&4	TOTAL
Installed Capacity (MW)	2100.00	1260.00	1000.00	1000.00	656.20	657.39	1000.00	440.00	1080.00	9193.59
Firm allocation	**1790.00**	**1070.00**	**850.00**	**850.00**	**558.00**	**558.00**	**850.00**	**374.00**	**918.00**	**7818.00**
Un-allocated share	310.00	190.00	150.00	150.00	98.20	99.39	150.00	66.00	162.00	1375.59
Specific allocation out of Unallocated share										
Allocation to DD	40.00				28.99	29.31				98.30
Allocation to DNH	10.00				55.99	56.46				122.45
Allocation to Powergrid (HVDC-BHD)		2.52								2.52
Allocation to Powergrid (HVDC-VIN)		0.76								0.76
Allocation to MPAKVNL, Indore	2.73	1.89	1.50		0.85	0.99				7.96
Allocation to Goa					12.37	12.63				25.00
Madhya Pradesh	52.63	32.26	25.47	25.47			25.47	11.21	27.50	200.00
Heavy Water Plant of DAE								18.00		18.00
Balance un-allocated share	**204.64**	**152.57**	**123.03**	**124.53**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**124.53**	**36.79**	**134.50**	**900.60**
FIRM ALLOCATION IN MW										
Gujarat	360.00	230.00	239.00	266.00	187.00	237.00	273.00	125.00	274.00	2191.00
Madhya Pradesh	400.00	385.00	273.00	200.00	140.00	117.00	143.00	93.00	180.00	1931.00
Chhattisgarh	210.00	0.00	0.00	105.00	0.00	0.00	158.00	0.00	48.00	521.00
Maharashtra	610.00	410.00	319.00	258.00	204.00	200.00	258.00	137.00	393.00	2789.00
GOA	210.00	35.00	12.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	15.00	11.00	303.00
DD	0.00	5.00	3.00	5.00	2.00	2.00	4.00	2.00	5.00	28.00
DNH	0.00	5.00	4.00	6.00	25.00	2.00	4.00	2.00	7.00	55.00
TOTAL	**1790.00**	**1070.00**	**850.00**	**850.00**	**558.00**	**558.00**	**850.00**	**374.00**	**918.00**	**7818.00**
ALLOCATION OF 15% UNALLOCATED SHARE in MW										
Gujarat 3.43 %	7.02	5.23	4.22	4.27	0.00	0.00	4.27	1.26	4.61	30.89
Madhya Pradesh 19.54 %	37.76	28.27	22.82	24.33	0.00	0.00	24.33	7.19	26.28	170.98
Chhattisgarh 0.00 %	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maharashtra 43.97 %	89.98	67.09	54.10	54.76	0.00	0.00	54.76	16.18	59.14	395.99
GOA 1.47 %	3.01	2.24	1.81	1.83	0.00	0.00	1.83	0.54	1.98	13.24
DD 4.99 %	10.21	7.61	6.14	6.21	0.00	0.00	6.21	1.84	6.71	44.94
DD - Specific Allocation	40.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	28.99	29.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	98.30
DNH 26.60 %	54.43	40.58	32.73	33.13	0.00	0.00	33.13	9.79	35.78	239.56
DNH - Specific allocation	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	55.99	56.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	122.45
Goa - Specific allocation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.37	12.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.00
Madhya Pradesh	52.63	32.26	25.47	25.47	0.00	0.00	25.47	11.21	27.50	200.00
Allocation to Powergrid (HVDC-BHD)		2.52								2.52
Allocation to Powergrid (HVDC-VIN)		0.76								0.76
Allocation to MPAKVNL, Indore (Sp. Allo.)	2.73	1.89	1.50		0.85	0.99				7.96
Allocation to MPAKVNL, Indore	2.23	1.54	1.23		0.00	0.00				5.00
Heavy Water Plant of DAE								18.00		18.00
Total	**310.00**	**190.00**	**150.00**	**150.00**	**98.20**	**99.39**	**150.00**	**66.00**	**162.00**	**1375.59**
Total Allocation (Firm + Specific allocation + allocation from balance unallocated share) in MW										
Gujarat	**367.02**	**235.23**	**243.22**	**270.27**	**187.00**	**237.00**	**277.27**	**126.26**	**278.61**	**2221.89**
Madhya Pradesh	**490.39**	**445.53**	**321.28**	**249.80**	**140.00**	**117.00**	**192.80**	**111.40**	**233.78**	**2301.98**
Chhattisgarh	**210.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**105.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**158.00**	**0.00**	**48.00**	**521.00**
Maharashtra	**699.98**	**477.09**	**373.10**	**312.76**	**204.00**	**200.00**	**312.76**	**153.18**	**452.14**	**3184.99**
GOA	**213.01**	**37.24**	**13.81**	**11.83**	**12.37**	**12.63**	**11.83**	**15.54**	**12.98**	**341.24**
DD	**50.21**	**12.61**	**9.14**	**11.21**	**30.99**	**31.31**	**10.21**	**3.84**	**11.71**	**171.24**
DNH	**64.43**	**45.58**	**36.73**	**39.13**	**80.99**	**58.46**	**37.13**	**11.79**	**42.78**	**417.01**
Allocation to Powergrid (HVDC-BHD)		**2.52**								**2.52**
Allocation to Powergrid (HVDC-VIN)		**0.76**								**0.76**
Allocation to MPAKVNL, Indore	**4.96**	**3.43**	**2.73**		**0.85**	**0.99**				**12.96**
Heavy Water Plant of DAE								**18.00**		**18.00**
TOTAL	**2100.00**	**1260.00**	**1000.00**	**1000.00**	**656.20**	**657.39**	**1000.00**	**440.00**	**1080.00**	**9193.59**

Shares in %

Constituents	KSTPS	VSTPS-I	VSTPS-II	VSTPS-III	KGPP	GGPP	SIPAT	KAPP	TAPP 3&4
Gujarat	**17.4771**	**18.6693**	**24.3219**	**27.0271**	**28.4974**	**36.0517**	**27.7271**	**28.6959**	**25.7975**
Madhya Pradesh	**23.3518**	**35.3592**	**32.1280**	**24.9801**	**21.3350**	**17.7977**	**19.2801**	**25.3171**	**21.6467**
Chhattisgarh	**10.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**10.5000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**15.8000**	**0.0000**	**4.4445**
Maharashtra	**33.3324**	**37.8640**	**37.3096**	**31.2757**	**31.0881**	**30.4233**	**31.2757**	**34.8133**	**41.8646**
GOA	**10.1432**	**2.9558**	**1.3809**	**1.1831**	**1.8851**	**1.9212**	**1.1831**	**3.5320**	**1.2016**
DD	**2.3910**	**1.0011**	**0.9139**	**1.1214**	**4.7226**	**4.7628**	**1.0214**	**0.8718**	**1.0844**
DNH	**3.0683**	**3.6178**	**3.6727**	**3.9126**	**12.3423**	**8.8927**	**3.7126**	**2.6790**	**3.9607**
Allocation to Powergrid (HVDC-BHD)		**0.2000**							
Allocation to Powergrid (HVDC-VIN)		**0.0603**							
Allocation to MPAKVNL, Indore	**0.2362**	**0.2725**	**0.2730**		**0.1295**	**0.1506**			
Heavy Water Plant of DAE								**4.0909**	
TOTAL	**100.0000**	**100.0000**	**100.0000**	**100.0000**	**100.0000**	**100.0000**	**100.0000**	**100.0000**	**100.0000**

Note :(i) Specific allocation of 200 MW of unallocated power from WR ISGS stations have been made to drought prone district of Bundelkhand
(ii) Also, allocation to Maharashtra has been increased from unallocated power of WR CGSs by reduction in unallocated share of other states of WR

Share Allocation_6.05.10 REA_Share_Allocataion

WESTERN REGIONAL POWER COMMITTEE
CALCULATIONS FOR ALLOCATION OF SHARES w.e.f 6.05.2010
FOR PEAK HOURS (FROM 1800 TO 2200 HOURS)

		KSTPS	VSTPS-I	VSTPS-II	VSTPS-III	KGPP	GGPP	SIPAT	KAPP	TAPP 3&4	TOTAL
Installed Capacity (MW)		2100.00	1260.00	1000.00	1000.00	656.20	657.39	1000.00	440.00	1080.00	9193.59
Firm allocation		**1790.00**	**1070.00**	**850.00**	**850.00**	**558.00**	**558.00**	**850.00**	**374.00**	**918.00**	**7818.00**
Un-allocated share		310.00	190.00	150.00	150.00	98.20	99.39	150.00	66.00	162.00	1375.59
Specific allocation out of Unallocated share											
Allocation to DD		40.00				28.99	29.31				98.30
Allocation to DNH		10.00				55.99	56.46				122.45
Allocation to Powergrid (HVDC-BHD)			2.52								2.52
Allocation to Powergrid (HVDC-VIN)			0.76								0.76
Allocation to MPAKVNL, Indore		2.73	1.89	1.50		0.85	0.99				7.96
Allocation to Goa						12.37	12.63				25.00
Madhya Pradesh		52.63	32.26	25.47	25.47			25.47	11.21	27.50	200.00
Heavy Water Plant of DAE									18.00		18.00
Balance un-allocated share		**204.64**	**152.57**	**123.03**	**124.53**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**124.53**	**36.79**	**134.50**	**900.60**
FIRM ALLOCATION IN MW											
Gujarat		360.00	230.00	239.00	266.00	187.00	237.00	273.00	125.00	274.00	2191.00
Madhya Pradesh		400.00	385.00	273.00	200.00	140.00	117.00	143.00	93.00	180.00	1931.00
Chhattisgarh		210.00	0.00	0.00	105.00	0.00	0.00	158.00	0.00	48.00	521.00
Maharashtra		610.00	410.00	319.00	258.00	204.00	200.00	258.00	137.00	393.00	2789.00
GOA		210.00	35.00	12.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	15.00	11.00	303.00
DD		0.00	5.00	3.00	5.00	2.00	2.00	4.00	2.00	5.00	28.00
DNH		0.00	5.00	4.00	6.00	25.00	2.00	4.00	2.00	7.00	55.00
TOTAL		**1790.00**	**1070.00**	**850.00**	**850.00**	**558.00**	**558.00**	**850.00**	**374.00**	**918.00**	**7818.00**
ALLOCATION OF 15% UNALLOCATED SHARE in MW											
Gujarat	3.43 %	7.02	5.23	4.22	4.27	0.00	0.00	4.27	1.26	4.61	30.89
Madhya Pradesh	17.22 %	33.01	24.73	19.96	21.44	0.00	0.00	21.44	6.34	23.16	150.08
Chhattisgarh	0.00 %	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maharashtra	44.07 %	90.18	67.24	54.22	54.88	0.00	0.00	54.88	16.22	59.27	396.89
GOA	0.37 %	0.76	0.56	0.46	0.46	0.00	0.00	0.46	0.14	0.50	3.33
DD	2.54 %	5.20	3.88	3.13	3.16	0.00	0.00	3.16	0.93	3.42	22.88
DD - Specific Allocation		40.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	28.99	29.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	98.30
DNH	32.37 %	66.24	49.39	39.83	40.31	0.00	0.00	40.31	11.91	43.54	291.52
DNH - Specific allocation		10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	55.99	56.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	122.45
Goa - Specific allocation		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.37	12.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.00
Madhya Pradesh		52.63	32.26	25.47	25.47	0.00	0.00	25.47	11.21	27.50	200.00
Allocation to Powergrid (HVDC-BHD)			2.52								2.52
Allocation to Powergrid (HVDC-VIN)			0.76								0.76
Allocation to MPAKVNL, Indore (Sp. Allo.)		2.73	1.89	1.50		0.85	0.99				7.96
Allocation to MPAKVNL, Indore		2.23	1.54	1.23							5.00
Heavy Water Plant of DAE									18.00		18.00
Total		**310.00**	**190.00**	**150.00**	**150.00**	**98.20**	**99.39**	**150.00**	**66.00**	**162.00**	**1375.59**
Total Allocation (Firm + Specific allocation + allocation from balance unallocated share) in MW											
Gujarat		**367.02**	**235.23**	**243.22**	**270.27**	**187.00**	**237.00**	**277.27**	**126.26**	**278.61**	**2221.89**
Madhya Pradesh		**485.64**	**441.99**	**318.43**	**246.91**	**140.00**	**117.00**	**189.91**	**110.54**	**230.66**	**2281.08**
Chhattisgarh		**210.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**105.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**158.00**	**0.00**	**48.00**	**521.00**
Maharashtra		**700.18**	**477.24**	**373.22**	**312.88**	**204.00**	**200.00**	**312.88**	**153.22**	**452.27**	**3185.89**
GOA		**210.76**	**35.56**	**12.46**	**10.46**	**12.37**	**12.63**	**10.46**	**15.14**	**11.50**	**331.33**
DD		**45.20**	**8.88**	**6.13**	**8.16**	**30.99**	**31.31**	**7.16**	**2.93**	**8.42**	**149.18**
DNH		**76.24**	**54.39**	**43.83**	**46.31**	**80.99**	**58.46**	**44.31**	**13.91**	**50.54**	**468.97**
Allocation to Powergrid (HVDC-BHD)			**2.52**								**2.52**
Allocation to Powergrid (HVDC-VIN)			**0.76**								**0.76**
Allocation to MPAKVNL, Indore		**4.96**	**3.43**	**2.73**		**0.85**	**0.99**				**12.96**
Heavy Water Plant of DAE									**18.00**		**18.00**
TOTAL		**2100.00**	**1260.00**	**1000.00**	**1000.00**	**656.20**	**657.39**	**1000.00**	**440.00**	**1080.00**	**9193.59**

Shares in %

Constituents	**KSTPS**	**VSTPS-I**	**VSTPS-II**	**VSTPS-III**	**KGPP**	**GGPP**	**SIPAT**	**KAPP**	**TAPP 3&4**
Gujarat	**17.4771**	**18.6693**	**24.3219**	**27.0272**	**28.4974**	**36.0517**	**27.7272**	**28.6959**	**25.7975**
Madhya Pradesh	**23.1257**	**35.0783**	**31.8426**	**24.6911**	**21.3350**	**17.7977**	**18.9911**	**25.1230**	**21.3578**
Chhattisgarh	**10.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**10.5000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**15.8000**	**0.0000**	**4.4444**
Maharashtra	**33.3421**	**37.8761**	**37.3219**	**31.2882**	**31.0881**	**30.4233**	**31.2882**	**34.8217**	**41.8771**
GOA	**10.0361**	**2.8226**	**1.2455**	**1.0461**	**1.8851**	**1.9212**	**1.0461**	**3.4400**	**1.0646**
DD	**2.1523**	**0.7044**	**0.6125**	**0.8163**	**4.7226**	**4.7628**	**0.7163**	**0.6670**	**0.7793**
DNH	**3.6305**	**4.3165**	**4.3826**	**4.6311**	**12.3423**	**8.8927**	**4.4311**	**3.1615**	**4.6793**
Allocation to Powergrid (HVDC-BHD)		**0.2000**							
Allocation to Powergrid (HVDC-VIN)		**0.0603**							
Allocation to MPAKVNL, Indore	**0.2362**	**0.2725**	**0.2730**		**0.1295**	**0.1506**			
Heavy Water Plant of DAE								**4.0909**	
TOTAL	**100.0000**	**100.0000**	**100.0000**	**100.0000**	**100.0000**	**100.0000**	**100.0000**	**100.0000**	**100.0000**

Note :(i) Specific allocation of 200 MW of unallocated power from WR ISGS stations have been made to drought prone district of Bundelkhand
(ii) Also, allocation to Maharashtra has been increased from unallocated power of WR CGSs by reduction in unallocated share of otherstates of WR

Share Allocation_6.05.10 REA_Share_Alloctaion

WESTERN REGIONAL POWER COMMITTEE
CALCULATIONS FOR ALLOCATION OF SHARES w.e.f 23.04.2010
FOR OFF-PEAK HOURS (FROM 0000 TO 1800 HOURS & FROM 2200 TO 2400 HOURS)

	KSTPS	VSTPS-I	VSTPS-II	VSTPS-III	KGPP	GGPP	SIPAT	KAPP	TAPP 3&4	TOTAL
Installed Capacity (MW)	2100.00	1260.00	1000.00	1000.00	656.20	657.39	1000.00	440.00	1080.00	9193.59
Firm allocation	**1790.00**	**1070.00**	**850.00**	**850.00**	**558.00**	**558.00**	**850.00**	**374.00**	**918.00**	**7818.00**
Un-allocated share	310.00	190.00	150.00	150.00	98.20	99.39	150.00	66.00	162.00	1375.59
Specific allocation out of Unallocated share										
Allocation to DD	40.00				28.99	29.31				98.30
Allocation to DNH	10.00				55.99	56.46				122.45
Allocation to Powergrid (HVDC-BHD)		2.52								2.52
Allocation to Powergrid (HVDC-VIN)		0.76								0.76
Allocation to MPAKVNL, Indore	2.73	1.89	1.50		0.85	0.99				7.96
Allocation to Goa					12.37	12.63				25.00
Heavy Water Plant of DAE								18.00		18.00
Balance un-allocated share	**257.27**	**184.83**	**148.50**	**150.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**150.00**	**48.00**	**162.00**	**1100.60**
FIRM ALLOCATION IN MW										
Gujarat	360.00	230.00	239.00	266.00	187.00	237.00	273.00	125.00	274.00	2191.00
Madhya Pradesh	400.00	385.00	273.00	200.00	140.00	117.00	143.00	93.00	180.00	1931.00
Chhattisgarh	210.00	0.00	0.00	105.00	0.00	0.00	158.00	0.00	48.00	521.00
Maharashtra	610.00	410.00	319.00	258.00	204.00	200.00	258.00	137.00	393.00	2789.00
GOA	210.00	35.00	12.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	15.00	11.00	303.00
DD	0.00	5.00	3.00	5.00	2.00	2.00	4.00	2.00	5.00	28.00
DNH	0.00	5.00	4.00	6.00	25.00	2.00	4.00	2.00	7.00	55.00
TOTAL	**1790.00**	**1070.00**	**850.00**	**850.00**	**558.00**	**558.00**	**850.00**	**374.00**	**918.00**	**7818.00**

ALLOCATION OF 15% UNALLOCATED SHARE in MW

	%	KSTPS	VSTPS-I	VSTPS-II	VSTPS-III	KGPP	GGPP	SIPAT	KAPP	TAPP 3&4	TOTAL
Gujarat	4.31 %	11.09	7.97	6.40	6.47	0.00	0.00	6.47	2.07	6.98	47.44
Madhya Pradesh	34.16 %	85.65	61.59	49.50	51.24	0.00	0.00	51.24	16.40	55.34	370.96
Chhattisgarh	0.00 %	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maharashtra	30.48 %	78.42	56.34	45.26	45.72	0.00	0.00	45.72	14.63	49.38	335.46
GOA	1.20 %	3.09	2.22	1.78	1.80	0.00	0.00	1.80	0.58	1.94	13.21
DD	6.58 %	16.93	12.16	9.77	9.87	0.00	0.00	9.87	3.16	10.66	72.42
DD - Specific Allocation		40.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	28.99	29.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	98.30
DNH	23.27 %	59.87	43.01	34.56	34.91	0.00	0.00	34.91	11.17	37.70	256.11
DNH - Specific allocation		10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	55.99	56.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	122.45
Goa - Specific allocation		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.37	12.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.00
Allocation to Powergrid (HVDC-BHD)			2.52								2.52
Allocation to Powergrid (HVDC-VIN)			0.76								0.76
Allocation to MPAKVNL, Indore (Sp. Allo.)		2.73	1.89	1.50		0.85	0.99				7.96
Allocation to MPAKVNL, Indore		2.23	1.54	1.23		0.00	0.00				5.00
Heavy Water Plant of DAE									18.00		18.00
Total		**310.00**	**190.00**	**150.00**	**150.00**	**98.20**	**99.39**	**150.00**	**66.00**	**162.00**	**1357.59**

Total Allocation (Firm + Specific allocation + allocation from balance unallocated share) in MW

	KSTPS	VSTPS-I	VSTPS-II	VSTPS-III	KGPP	GGPP	SIPAT	KAPP	TAPP 3&4	TOTAL
Gujarat	**371.09**	**237.97**	**245.40**	**272.47**	**187.00**	**237.00**	**279.47**	**127.07**	**280.98**	**2238.44**
Madhya Pradesh	**485.65**	**446.59**	**322.50**	**251.24**	**140.00**	**117.00**	**194.24**	**109.40**	**235.34**	**2301.96**
Chhattisgarh	**210.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**105.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**158.00**	**0.00**	**48.00**	**521.00**
Maharashtra	**688.42**	**466.34**	**364.26**	**303.72**	**204.00**	**200.00**	**303.72**	**151.63**	**442.38**	**3124.46**
GOA	**213.09**	**37.22**	**13.78**	**11.80**	**12.37**	**12.63**	**11.80**	**15.58**	**12.94**	**341.21**
DD	**56.93**	**17.16**	**12.77**	**14.87**	**30.99**	**31.31**	**13.87**	**5.16**	**15.66**	**198.72**
DNH	**69.87**	**48.01**	**38.56**	**40.91**	**80.99**	**58.46**	**38.91**	**13.17**	**44.70**	**433.56**
Allocation to Powergrid (HVDC-BHD)		**2.52**								**2.52**
Allocation to Powergrid (HVDC-VIN)		**0.76**								**0.76**
Allocation to MPAKVNL, Indore	**4.96**	**3.43**	**2.73**		**0.85**	**0.99**				**12.96**
Heavy Water Plant of DAE								**18.00**		**18.00**
TOTAL	**2100.00**	**1260.00**	**1000.00**	**1000.00**	**656.20**	**657.39**	**1000.00**	**440.00**	**1080.00**	**9193.59**

Shares in %

Constituents	**KSTPS**	**VSTPS-I**	**VSTPS-II**	**VSTPS-III**	**KGPP**	**GGPP**	**SIPAT**	**KAPP**	**TAPP 3&4**
Gujarat	**17.6709**	**18.8862**	**24.5399**	**27.2465**	**28.4974**	**36.0517**	**27.9465**	**28.8793**	**26.0169**
Madhya Pradesh	**23.1263**	**35.4440**	**32.2501**	**25.1240**	**21.3350**	**17.7977**	**19.4240**	**24.8629**	**21.7907**
Chhattisgarh	**10.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**10.5000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**15.8000**	**0.0000**	**4.4444**
Maharashtra	**32.7817**	**37.0108**	**36.4261**	**30.3720**	**31.0881**	**30.4233**	**30.3720**	**34.4614**	**40.9609**
GOA	**10.1470**	**2.9538**	**1.3782**	**1.1800**	**1.8851**	**1.9212**	**1.1800**	**3.5400**	**1.1985**
DD	**2.7109**	**1.3620**	**1.2771**	**1.4870**	**4.7226**	**4.7628**	**1.3870**	**1.1724**	**1.4500**
DNH	**3.3270**	**3.8103**	**3.8556**	**4.0905**	**12.3423**	**8.8927**	**3.8905**	**2.9931**	**4.1386**
Allocation to Powergrid (HVDC-BHD)		**0.2000**							
Allocation to Powergrid (HVDC-VIN)		**0.0603**							
Allocation to MPAKVNL, Indore	**0.2362**	**0.2726**	**0.2730**		**0.1295**	**0.1506**			
Heavy Water Plant of DAE								**4.0909**	
TOTAL	**100.0000**	**100.0000**	**100.0000**	**100.0000**	**100.0000**	**100.0000**	**100.0000**	**100.0000**	**100.0000**

Note :(i) Additional allocation 100 MW of unallocated power of WR ISGS stations have been made to drought prone district of Bundelkhand Region in MP by reduction in allocation of unallocated power of other states of WR

Share Allocation_23.04.10 REA_Share_Alloctaion

WESTERN REGIONAL POWER COMMITTEE
CALCULATIONS FOR ALLOCATION OF SHARES w.e.f 23.04.2010
FOR PEAK HOURS (FROM 1800 TO 2200 HOURS)

	KSTPS	VSTPS-I	VSTPS-II	VSTPS-III	KGPP	GGPP	SIPAT	KAPP	TAPP 3&4	TOTAL
Installed Capacity (MW)	2100.00	1260.00	1000.00	1000.00	656.20	657.39	1000.00	440.00	1080.00	9193.59
Firm allocation	**1790.00**	**1070.00**	**850.00**	**850.00**	**558.00**	**558.00**	**850.00**	**374.00**	**918.00**	**7818.00**
Un-allocated share	310.00	190.00	150.00	150.00	98.20	99.39	150.00	66.00	162.00	1375.59
Specific allocation out of Unallocated share										
Allocation to DD	40.00				28.99	29.31				98.30
Allocation to DNH	10.00				55.99	56.46				122.45
Allocation to Powergrid (HVDC-BHD)		2.52								2.52
Allocation to Powergrid (HVDC-VIN)		0.76								0.76
Allocation to MPAKVNL, Indore	2.73	1.89	1.50		0.85	0.99				7.96
Allocation to Goa					12.37	12.63				25.00
Heavy Water Plant of DAE								18.00		18.00
Balance un-allocated share	**257.27**	**184.83**	**148.50**	**150.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**150.00**	**48.00**	**162.00**	**1100.60**
FIRM ALLOCATION IN MW										
Gujarat	360.00	230.00	239.00	266.00	187.00	237.00	273.00	125.00	274.00	2191.00
Madhya Pradesh	400.00	385.00	273.00	200.00	140.00	117.00	143.00	93.00	180.00	1931.00
Chhattisgarh	210.00	0.00	0.00	105.00	0.00	0.00	158.00	0.00	48.00	521.00
Maharashtra	610.00	410.00	319.00	258.00	204.00	200.00	258.00	137.00	393.00	2789.00
GOA	210.00	35.00	12.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	15.00	11.00	303.00
DD	0.00	5.00	3.00	5.00	2.00	2.00	4.00	2.00	5.00	28.00
DNH	0.00	5.00	4.00	6.00	25.00	2.00	4.00	2.00	7.00	55.00
TOTAL	**1790.00**	**1070.00**	**850.00**	**850.00**	**558.00**	**558.00**	**850.00**	**374.00**	**918.00**	**7818.00**

ALLOCATION OF 15% UNALLOCATED SHARE in MW

		KSTPS	VSTPS-I	VSTPS-II	VSTPS-III	KGPP	GGPP	SIPAT	KAPP	TAPP 3&4	TOTAL
Gujarat	4.31 %	11.09	7.97	6.40	6.47	0.00	0.00	6.47	2.07	6.98	47.44
Madhya Pradesh	32.26 %	80.76	58.08	46.68	48.39	0.00	0.00	48.39	15.48	52.26	350.05
Chhattisgarh	0.00 %	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maharashtra	30.56 %	78.62	56.48	45.38	45.84	0.00	0.00	45.84	14.67	49.51	336.34
GOA	0.30 %	0.77	0.55	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.45	0.14	0.49	3.30
DD	4.58 %	11.78	8.47	6.80	6.87	0.00	0.00	6.87	2.20	7.42	50.41
DD - Specific Allocation		40.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	28.99	29.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	98.30
DNH	27.99 %	72.01	51.73	41.57	41.99	0.00	0.00	41.99	13.44	45.34	308.06
DNH - Specific allocation		10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	55.99	56.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	122.45
Goa - Specific allocation		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.37	12.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.00
Allocation to Powergrid (HVDC-BHD)			2.52								2.52
Allocation to Powergrid (HVDC-VIN)			0.76								0.76
Allocation to MPAKVNL, Indore (Sp. Allo.)		2.73	1.89	1.50		0.85	0.99				7.96
Allocation to MPAKVNL, Indore		2.23	1.54	1.23							5.00
Heavy Water Plant of DAE									18.00		18.00
Total		**310.00**	**190.00**	**150.00**	**150.00**	**98.20**	**99.39**	**150.00**	**66.00**	**162.00**	**1357.59**

Total Allocation (Firm + Specific allocation + allocation from balance unallocated share) in MW

	KSTPS	VSTPS-I	VSTPS-II	VSTPS-III	KGPP	GGPP	SIPAT	KAPP	TAPP 3&4	TOTAL
Gujarat	**371.09**	**237.97**	**245.40**	**272.47**	**187.00**	**237.00**	**279.47**	**127.07**	**280.98**	**2238.44**
Madhya Pradesh	**480.76**	**443.08**	**319.68**	**248.39**	**140.00**	**117.00**	**191.39**	**108.48**	**232.26**	**2281.05**
Chhattisgarh	**210.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**105.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**158.00**	**0.00**	**48.00**	**521.00**
Maharashtra	**688.62**	**466.48**	**364.38**	**303.84**	**204.00**	**200.00**	**303.84**	**151.67**	**442.51**	**3125.34**
GOA	**210.77**	**35.55**	**12.45**	**10.45**	**12.37**	**12.63**	**10.45**	**15.14**	**11.49**	**331.30**
DD	**51.78**	**13.47**	**9.80**	**11.87**	**30.99**	**31.31**	**10.87**	**4.20**	**12.42**	**176.71**
DNH	**82.01**	**56.73**	**45.57**	**47.99**	**80.99**	**58.46**	**45.99**	**15.44**	**52.34**	**485.51**
Allocation to Powergrid (HVDC-BHD)		**2.52**								**2.52**
Allocation to Powergrid (HVDC-VIN)		**0.76**								**0.76**
Allocation to MPAKVNL, Indore	**4.96**	**3.43**	**2.73**		**0.85**	**0.99**				**12.96**
Heavy Water Plant of DAE								**18.00**		**18.00**
TOTAL	**2100.00**	**1260.00**	**1000.00**	**1000.00**	**656.20**	**657.39**	**1000.00**	**440.00**	**1080.00**	**9193.59**

Shares in %

Constituents	**KSTPS**	**VSTPS-I**	**VSTPS-II**	**VSTPS-III**	**KGPP**	**GGPP**	**SIPAT**	**KAPP**	**TAPP 3&4**
Gujarat	**17.6709**	**18.8862**	**24.5399**	**27.2465**	**28.4974**	**36.0517**	**27.9465**	**28.8793**	**26.0169**
Madhya Pradesh	**22.8936**	**35.1652**	**31.9679**	**24.8390**	**21.3350**	**17.7977**	**19.1390**	**24.6556**	**21.5057**
Chhattisgarh	**10.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**10.5000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**15.8000**	**0.0000**	**4.4444**
Maharashtra	**32.7915**	**37.0225**	**36.4380**	**30.3840**	**31.0881**	**30.4233**	**30.3840**	**34.4702**	**40.9729**
GOA	**10.0367**	**2.8218**	**1.2446**	**1.0450**	**1.8851**	**1.9212**	**1.0450**	**3.4418**	**1.0635**
DD	**2.4659**	**1.0687**	**0.9801**	**1.1870**	**4.7226**	**4.7628**	**1.0870**	**0.9542**	**1.1500**
DNH	**3.9052**	**4.5027**	**4.5565**	**4.7985**	**12.3423**	**8.8927**	**4.5985**	**3.5080**	**4.8466**
Allocation to Powergrid (HVDC-BHD)		**0.2000**							
Allocation to Powergrid (HVDC-VIN)		**0.0603**							
Allocation to MPAKVNL, Indore	**0.2362**	**0.2726**	**0.2730**		**0.1295**	**0.1506**			
Heavy Water Plant of DAE								**4.0909**	
TOTAL	**100.0000**	**100.0000**	**100.0000**	**100.0000**	**100.0000**	**100.0000**	**100.0000**	**100.0000**	**100.0000**

Note :(i) Additional allocation 100 MW of unallocated power of WR ISGS stations have been made to drought prone district of Bundelkhand Region in MP by reduction in allocation of unallocated power of other states of WR

Share Allocation_23.04.10 REA_Share_Alloctaion

WESTERN REGIONAL POWER COMMITTEE
CALCULATIONS FOR ALLOCATION OF SHARES w.e.f 1.03.2010
FOR OFF-PEAK HOURS (FROM 0000 TO 1800 HOURS & FROM 2200 TO 2400 HOURS)

	KSTPS	VSTPS-I	VSTPS-II	VSTPS-III	KGPP	GGPP	SIPAT	KAPP	TAPP 3&4	TOTAL
Installed Capacity (MW)	2100.00	1260.00	1000.00	1000.00	656.20	657.39	1000.00	440.00	1080.00	9193.59
Firm allocation	**1790.00**	**1070.00**	**850.00**	**850.00**	**558.00**	**558.00**	**850.00**	**374.00**	**918.00**	**7818.00**
Un-allocated share	310.00	190.00	150.00	150.00	98.20	99.39	150.00	66.00	162.00	1375.59
Specific allocation out of Unallocated share										
Allocation to DD	40.00				28.99	29.31				98.30
Allocation to DNH	10.00				55.99	56.46				122.45
Allocation to Powergrid (HVDC-BHD)		2.52								2.52
Allocation to Powergrid (HVDC-VIN)		0.76								0.76
Allocation to MPAKVNL, Indore	2.73	1.89	1.50		0.85	0.99				7.96
Allocation to Goa					12.37	12.63				25.00
Heavy Water Plant of DAE								18.00		18.00
Balance un-allocated share	**257.27**	**184.83**	**148.50**	**150.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**150.00**	**48.00**	**162.00**	**1100.60**
FIRM ALLOCATION IN MW										
Gujarat	360.00	230.00	239.00	266.00	187.00	237.00	273.00	125.00	274.00	2191.00
Madhya Pradesh	400.00	385.00	273.00	200.00	140.00	117.00	143.00	93.00	180.00	1931.00
Chhattisgarh	210.00	0.00	0.00	105.00	0.00	0.00	158.00	0.00	48.00	521.00
Maharashtra	610.00	410.00	319.00	258.00	204.00	200.00	258.00	137.00	393.00	2789.00
GOA	210.00	35.00	12.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	15.00	11.00	303.00
DD	0.00	5.00	3.00	5.00	2.00	2.00	4.00	2.00	5.00	28.00
DNH	0.00	5.00	4.00	6.00	25.00	2.00	4.00	2.00	7.00	55.00
TOTAL	**1790.00**	**1070.00**	**850.00**	**850.00**	**558.00**	**558.00**	**850.00**	**374.00**	**918.00**	**7818.00**

ALLOCATION OF 15% UNALLOCATED SHARE in MW

	%	KSTPS	VSTPS-I	VSTPS-II	VSTPS-III	KGPP	GGPP	SIPAT	KAPP	TAPP 3&4	TOTAL
Gujarat	6.31 %	16.23	11.66	9.37	9.47	0.00	0.00	9.47	3.03	10.22	69.45
Madhya Pradesh	25.06 %	62.24	44.77	35.99	37.59	0.00	0.00	37.59	12.03	40.60	270.81
Chhattisgarh	0.00 %	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maharashtra	30.48 %	78.42	56.34	45.26	45.72	0.00	0.00	45.72	14.63	49.38	335.46
GOA	2.30 %	5.92	4.25	3.42	3.45	0.00	0.00	3.45	1.10	3.73	25.31
DD	10.08 %	25.93	18.63	14.97	15.12	0.00	0.00	15.12	4.84	16.33	110.94
DD - Specific Allocation		40.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	28.99	29.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	98.30
DNH	25.77 %	66.30	47.63	38.27	38.66	0.00	0.00	38.66	12.37	41.75	283.62
DNH - Specific allocation		10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	55.99	56.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	122.45
Goa - Specific allocation		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.37	12.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.00
Allocation to Powergrid (HVDC-BHD)			2.52								2.52
Allocation to Powergrid (HVDC-VIN)			0.76								0.76
Allocation to MPAKVNL, Indore (Sp. Allo.)		2.73	1.89	1.50		0.85	0.99				7.96
Allocation to MPAKVNL, Indore		2.23	1.54	1.23		0.00	0.00				5.00
Heavy Water Plant of DAE									18.00		18.00
Total		**310.00**	**190.00**	**150.00**	**150.00**	**98.20**	**99.39**	**150.00**	**66.00**	**162.00**	**1357.59**

Total Allocation (Firm + Specific allocation + allocation from balance unallocated share) in MW

	KSTPS	VSTPS-I	VSTPS-II	VSTPS-III	KGPP	GGPP	SIPAT	KAPP	TAPP 3&4	TOTAL
Gujarat	**376.23**	**241.66**	**248.37**	**275.47**	**187.00**	**237.00**	**282.47**	**128.03**	**284.22**	**2260.45**
Madhya Pradesh	**462.24**	**429.77**	**308.99**	**237.59**	**140.00**	**117.00**	**180.59**	**105.03**	**220.60**	**2201.81**
Chhattisgarh	**210.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**105.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**158.00**	**0.00**	**48.00**	**521.00**
Maharashtra	**688.42**	**466.34**	**364.26**	**303.72**	**204.00**	**200.00**	**303.72**	**151.63**	**442.38**	**3124.46**
GOA	**215.92**	**39.25**	**15.42**	**13.45**	**12.37**	**12.63**	**13.45**	**16.10**	**14.73**	**353.31**
DD	**65.93**	**23.63**	**17.97**	**20.12**	**30.99**	**31.31**	**19.12**	**6.84**	**21.33**	**237.24**
DNH	**76.30**	**52.63**	**42.27**	**44.66**	**80.99**	**58.46**	**42.66**	**14.37**	**48.75**	**461.07**
Allocation to Powergrid (HVDC-BHD)		**2.52**								**2.52**
Allocation to Powergrid (HVDC-VIN)		**0.76**								**0.76**
Allocation to MPAKVNL, Indore	**4.96**	**3.43**	**2.73**		**0.85**	**0.99**				**12.96**
Heavy Water Plant of DAE								**18.00**		**18.00**
TOTAL	**2100.00**	**1260.00**	**1000.00**	**1000.00**	656.20	657.39	1000.00	440.00	1080.00	9193.59

Shares in %

Constituents	**KSTPS**	**VSTPS-I**	**VSTPS-II**	**VSTPS-III**	**KGPP**	**GGPP**	**SIPAT**	**KAPP**	**TAPP 3&4**
Gujarat	**17.9159**	**19.1796**	**24.8369**	**27.5465**	**28.4974**	**36.0517**	**28.2465**	**29.0975**	**26.3169**
Madhya Pradesh	**22.0115**	**34.1091**	**30.8987**	**23.7590**	**21.3350**	**17.7977**	**18.0590**	**23.8702**	**20.4257**
Chhattisgarh	**10.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**10.5000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**15.8000**	**0.0000**	**4.4444**
Maharashtra	**32.7817**	**37.0108**	**36.4261**	**30.3720**	**31.0881**	**30.4233**	**30.3720**	**34.4614**	**40.9609**
GOA	**10.2818**	**3.1152**	**1.5416**	**1.3450**	**1.8851**	**1.9212**	**1.3450**	**3.6600**	**1.3635**
DD	**3.1396**	**1.8755**	**1.7969**	**2.0120**	**4.7226**	**4.7628**	**1.9120**	**1.5542**	**1.9750**
DNH	**3.6333**	**4.1770**	**4.2268**	**4.4655**	**12.3423**	**8.8927**	**4.2655**	**3.2658**	**4.5136**
Allocation to Powergrid (HVDC-BHD)		**0.2000**							
Allocation to Powergrid (HVDC-VIN)		**0.0603**							
Allocation to MPAKVNL, Indore	**0.2362**	**0.2725**	**0.2730**		**0.1295**	**0.1506**			
Heavy Water Plant of DAE								**4.0909**	
TOTAL	**100.0000**	**100.0000**	**100.0000**	**100.0000**	**100.0000**	**100.0000**	**100.0000**	**100.0000**	**100.0000**

Notes: (i) 5 MW has been allocated to MPAKVNL round the clock by equivalent reduction in the allocation from unallocated power to MP.
(ii) Additiona allocation of unallocated power have been made to MP by reduction in allocation of unallocated power of Chhattissgarh & Gujarat for supply of power to drought prone district of Bundelkhand Region in MP.

Share Allocation_1.03.10 REA_Share_Alloctaion

WESTERN REGIONAL POWER COMMITTEE
CALCULATIONS FOR ALLOCATION OF SHARES w.e.f 1.03.2010
FOR PEAK HOURS (FROM 1800 TO 2200 HOURS)

	KSTPS	VSTPS-I	VSTPS-II	VSTPS-III	KGPP	GGPP	SIPAT	KAPP	TAPP 3&4	TOTAL
Installed Capacity (MW)	2100.00	1260.00	1000.00	1000.00	656.20	657.39	1000.00	440.00	1080.00	9193.59
Firm allocation	**1790.00**	**1070.00**	**850.00**	**850.00**	**558.00**	**558.00**	**850.00**	**374.00**	**918.00**	**7818.00**
Un-allocated share	310.00	190.00	150.00	150.00	98.20	99.39	150.00	66.00	162.00	1375.59
Specific allocation out of Unallocated share										
Allocation to DD	40.00				28.99	29.31				98.30
Allocation to DNH	10.00				55.99	56.46				122.45
Allocation to Powergrid (HVDC-BHD)		2.52								2.52
Allocation to Powergrid (HVDC-VIN)		0.76								0.76
Allocation to MPAKVNL, Indore	2.73	1.89	1.50		0.85	0.99				7.96
Allocation to Goa					12.37	12.63				25.00
Heavy Water Plant of DAE								18.00		18.00
Balance un-allocated share	**257.27**	**184.83**	**148.50**	**150.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**150.00**	**48.00**	**162.00**	**1100.60**
FIRM ALLOCATION IN MW										
Gujarat	360.00	230.00	239.00	266.00	187.00	237.00	273.00	125.00	274.00	2191.00
Madhya Pradesh	400.00	385.00	273.00	200.00	140.00	117.00	143.00	93.00	180.00	1931.00
Chhattisgarh	210.00	0.00	0.00	105.00	0.00	0.00	158.00	0.00	48.00	521.00
Maharashtra	610.00	410.00	319.00	258.00	204.00	200.00	258.00	137.00	393.00	2789.00
GOA	210.00	35.00	12.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	15.00	11.00	303.00
DD	0.00	5.00	3.00	5.00	2.00	2.00	4.00	2.00	5.00	28.00
DNH	0.00	5.00	4.00	6.00	25.00	2.00	4.00	2.00	7.00	55.00
TOTAL	**1790.00**	**1070.00**	**850.00**	**850.00**	**558.00**	**558.00**	**850.00**	**374.00**	**918.00**	**7818.00**

ALLOCATION OF 15% UNALLOCATED SHARE in MW

	%	KSTPS	VSTPS-I	VSTPS-II	VSTPS-III	KGPP	GGPP	SIPAT	KAPP	TAPP 3&4	TOTAL
Gujarat	4.31 %	11.09	7.97	6.40	6.47	0.00	0.00	6.47	2.07	6.98	47.44
Madhya Pradesh	23.16 %	57.35	41.26	33.17	34.74	0.00	0.00	34.74	11.12	37.52	249.90
Chhattisgarh	0.00 %	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maharashtra	30.56 %	78.62	56.48	45.38	45.84	0.00	0.00	45.84	14.67	49.51	336.34
GOA	2.30 %	5.92	4.25	3.42	3.45	0.00	0.00	3.45	1.10	3.73	25.31
DD	10.08 %	25.93	18.63	14.97	15.12	0.00	0.00	15.12	4.84	16.33	110.94
DD - Specific Allocation		40.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	28.99	29.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	98.30
DNH	29.59 %	76.13	54.69	43.94	44.39	0.00	0.00	44.39	14.20	47.94	325.67
DNH - Specific allocation		10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	55.99	56.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	122.45
Goa - Specific allocation		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.37	12.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.00
Allocation to Powergrid (HVDC-BHD)			2.52								2.52
Allocation to Powergrid (HVDC-VIN)			0.76								0.76
Allocation to MPAKVNL, Indore (Sp. Allo.)		2.73	1.89	1.50		0.85	0.99				7.96
Allocation to MPAKVNL, Indore		2.23	1.54	1.23							5.00
Heavy Water Plant of DAE									18.00		18.00
Total		**310.00**	**190.00**	**150.00**	**150.00**	**98.20**	**99.39**	**150.00**	**66.00**	**162.00**	**1357.59**

Total Allocation (Firm + Specific allocation + allocation from balance unallocated share) in MW

	KSTPS	VSTPS-I	VSTPS-II	VSTPS-III	KGPP	GGPP	SIPAT	KAPP	TAPP 3&4	TOTAL
Gujarat	**371.09**	**237.97**	**245.40**	**272.47**	**187.00**	**237.00**	**279.47**	**127.07**	**280.98**	**2238.44**
Madhya Pradesh	**457.35**	**426.26**	**306.17**	**234.74**	**140.00**	**117.00**	**177.74**	**104.12**	**217.52**	**2180.90**
Chhattisgarh	**210.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**105.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**158.00**	**0.00**	**48.00**	**521.00**
Maharashtra	**688.62**	**466.48**	**364.38**	**303.84**	**204.00**	**200.00**	**303.84**	**151.67**	**442.51**	**3125.34**
GOA	**215.92**	**39.25**	**15.42**	**13.45**	**12.37**	**12.63**	**13.45**	**16.10**	**14.73**	**353.31**
DD	**65.93**	**23.63**	**17.97**	**20.12**	**30.99**	**31.31**	**19.12**	**6.84**	**21.33**	**237.24**
DNH	**86.13**	**59.69**	**47.94**	**50.39**	**80.99**	**58.46**	**48.39**	**16.20**	**54.94**	**503.12**
Allocation to Powergrid (HVDC-BHD)		**2.52**								**2.52**
Allocation to Powergrid (HVDC-VIN)		**0.76**								**0.76**
Allocation to MPAKVNL, Indore	**4.96**	**3.43**	**2.73**		**0.85**	**0.99**				**12.96**
Heavy Water Plant of DAE								**18.00**		**18.00**
TOTAL	**2100.00**	**1260.00**	**1000.00**	**1000.00**	**656.20**	**657.39**	**1000.00**	**440.00**	**1080.00**	**9193.59**

Shares in %

Constituents	**KSTPS**	**VSTPS-I**	**VSTPS-II**	**VSTPS-III**	**KGPP**	**GGPP**	**SIPAT**	**KAPP**	**TAPP 3&4**
Gujarat	**17.6709**	**18.8862**	**24.5399**	**27.2465**	**28.4974**	**36.0517**	**27.9465**	**28.8793**	**26.0169**
Madhya Pradesh	**21.7787**	**33.8304**	**30.6166**	**23.4740**	**21.3350**	**17.7977**	**17.7740**	**23.6629**	**20.1407**
Chhattisgarh	**10.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**10.5000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**15.8000**	**0.0000**	**4.4444**
Maharashtra	**32.7915**	**37.0225**	**36.4380**	**30.3840**	**31.0881**	**30.4233**	**30.3840**	**34.4702**	**40.9729**
GOA	**10.2818**	**3.1152**	**1.5415**	**1.3450**	**1.8851**	**1.9212**	**1.3450**	**3.6600**	**1.3635**
DD	**3.1397**	**1.8755**	**1.7969**	**2.0120**	**4.7226**	**4.7628**	**1.9120**	**1.5542**	**1.9750**
DNH	**4.1012**	**4.7374**	**4.7941**	**5.0385**	**12.3423**	**8.8927**	**4.8385**	**3.6825**	**5.0866**
Allocation to Powergrid (HVDC-BHD)		**0.2000**							
Allocation to Powergrid (HVDC-VIN)		**0.0603**							
Allocation to MPAKVNL, Indore	**0.2362**	**0.2725**	**0.2730**		**0.1295**	**0.1506**			
Heavy Water Plant of DAE								**4.0909**	
TOTAL	**100.0000**	**100.0000**	**100.0000**	**100.0000**	**100.0000**	**100.0000**	**100.0000**	**100.0000**	**100.0000**

Notes: (i) 5 MW has been allocated to MPAKVNL round the clock by equivalent reduction in the allocation from unallocated power to MP.
(ii) Additiona allocation of unallocated power have been made to MP by reduction in allocation of unallocated power of Chhattissgarh & Gujarat for supply of power to drought prone district of Bundelkhand Region in MP.

Share Allocation_1.03.10 REA_Share_Alloctaion

EASTERN REGIONAL POWER COMMITTEE :: KOLKATA

REGIONAL ENERGY ACCOUNTING FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL, 2010

STATION : FSTPS STAGE - I

CAPACITY CHARGES (INCLUSIVE OF INCENTIVE, IF ANY) & ENERGY CHARGES BILLING

BENEFICIARIES	SHARE ALLOCATION OF CURRENT MONTH	CAPACITY CHARGE INCLUSIVE OF INCENTIVE PAYABLE BY THE BENEFICIARIES	DRAWAL SCHUDULE
	(%)	(Rs.)	(MWH)
ER:			
BIHAR	26.066250	65796868	140732.50
JHARKHAND	9.826667	24804639	53042.34
DVC	0.000000	0	0.00
ORISSA	13.630000	34405076	73584.79
WEST BENGAL	30.540000	77089584	164877.44
SIKKIM	1.630000	4114474	8799.94
SUB-TOTAL	81.692917	206210640	441037.01
SR:			
ANDHRA PRADESH	2.480000	6260058	
KARNATAKA	0.000000	0	
TAMILNADU	1.460000	3685357	
KERALA	0.190667	481285	
PONDICHERRY	0.302805	764345	
SUB-TOTAL	4.433472	11191045	23882.90
WR:			
CHHATTISGARH	0.000000	0	
GUJARAT	0.000000	0	
MADHYA PRADESH	0.000000	0	
MAHARASTRA	0.000000	0	
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	0.000000	0	
DAMAN & DIU	0.000000	0	
GOA	0.000000	0	
SUB-TOTAL	0.000000	0	0.00
NR:			
UTTAR PRADESH	2.080000	5250371	
HARYANA	0.690000	1741710	
RAJASTHAN	0.690000	1741710	
J & K	1.340278	3383152	
HIMACHAL PRADESH	0.000000	0	
DELHI	1.390000	3508661	
PUNJAB	1.390000	3508661	
UTTARAKHAND	0.000000	0	
CHANDIGARH	0.000000	0	
SUB-TOTAL	7.580278	19134266	40979.48
NER :			
ASSAM	4.955000	12507495	
MEGHALAYA	0.580000	1464046	
NAGALAND	0.608333	1535564	
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0.150000	378633	
SUB-TOTAL	6.293333	15885737	33974.35
GRAND TOTAL	100.000000	252421688	539873.75

S.E.(Commercial)

Page No. 3 / 11

EASTERN REGIONAL POWER COMMITTEE :: KOLKATA

REGIONAL ENERGY ACCOUNTING FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL, 2010

STATION : KhSTPS STAGE - I
CAPACITY CHARGES (INCLUSIVE OF INCENTIVE, IF ANY) & ENERGY CHARGES BILLING

BENEFICIARIES	SHARE ALLOCATION OF CURRENT MONTH	CAPACITY CHARGE INCLUSIVE OF INCENTIVE PAYABLE BY THE BENEFICIARIES	DRAWAL SCHUDULE
	(%)	(Rs.)	(MWH)
ER:			
BIHAR	37.967918	72693711	131305.18
JHARKHAND	4.615000	8835920	15956.60
DVC	0.000000	0	0.00
ORISSA	15.240000	29178638	52700.68
WEST BENGAL	0.000000	0	0.00
SIKKIM	1.550000	2967644	5359.98
SUB-TOTAL	59.372918	113675912	205322.44
SR:			
ANDHRA PRADESH	2.450000	4690792	
KARNATAKA	0.000000	0	
TAMILNADU	1.440000	2757037	
KERALA	0.186333	356755	
PONDICHERRY	0.298944	572361	
SUB-TOTAL	4.375277	8376944	15205.56
WR:			
CHHATTISGARH	0.000000	0	
GUJARAT	0.000000	0	
MADHYA PRADESH	0.000000	0	
MAHARASTRA	0.000000	0	
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	0.000000	0	
DAMAN & DIU	0.000000	0	
GOA	0.000000	0	
SUB-TOTAL	0.000000	0	0.00
NR:			
UTTAR PRADESH	9.120000	17461232	
HARYANA	3.040000	5820411	
RAJASTHAN	3.040000	5820411	
J & K	4.168472	7980993	
HIMACHAL PRADESH	0.000000	0	
DELHI	6.070000	11621676	
PUNJAB	6.070000	11621676	
UTTARAKHAND	0.000000	0	
CHANDIGARH	0.000000	0	
SUB-TOTAL	31.508472	60326398	108874.74
NER :			
ASSAM	3.273333	6267152	
MEGHALAYA	0.580000	1110473	
NAGALAND	0.600000	1148765	
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0.140000	268045	
SUB-TOTAL	4.593333	8794436	15883.55
POWERGRID(PUSAULI)	0.150000	287191	518.71
GRAND TOTAL	100.000000	191460882	345805.00

S.E.(Commercial)

EASTERN REGIONAL POWER COMMITTEE :: KOLKATA

REGIONAL ENERGY ACCOUNTING FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL, 2010

STATION : KhSTPS STAGE - II
CAPACITY CHARGES (INCLUSIVE OF INCENTIVE, IF ANY) & ENERGY CHARGES BILLING

BENEFICIARIES	SHARE ALLOCATION OF CURRENT MONTH	CAPACITY CHARGE INCLUSIVE OF INCENTIVE PAYABLE BY THE BENEFICIARIES	DRAWAL SCHUDULE
	(%)	(Rs.)	(MWH)
ER:			
BIHAR	6.670000	35550331	38794.80
JHARKHAND	1.670000	8900907	9713.24
DVC	0.000000	0	0.00
ORISSA	2.050000	10926264	11923.44
WEST BENGAL	0.000000	0	0.00
SIKKIM	0.330000	1758862	1919.38
SUB-TOTAL	10.720000	57136364	62350.87
SR:			
ANDHRA PRADESH	0.000000	0	
KARNATAKA	0.000000	0	
TAMILNADU	0.000000	0	
KERALA	0.000000	0	
PONDICHERRY	0.000000	0	
SUB-TOTAL	0.000000	0	0.00
WR:			
CHHATTISGARH	2.000000	10659769	
GUJARAT	9.400000	50100916	
MADHYA PRADESH	4.930000	26276332	
MAHARASTRA	9.870000	52605962	
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	0.200000	1065977	
DAMAN & DIU	0.130000	692885	
GOA	0.000000	0	
SUB-TOTAL	26.530000	141401841	154306.77
NR:			
UTTAR PRADESH	16.730000	89168971	
HARYANA	4.580000	24410872	
RAJASTHAN	7.110000	37895480	
J & K	5.560000	29634159	
HIMACHAL PRADESH	1.530000	8154724	
DELHI	10.490000	55910491	
PUNJAB	8.020000	42745675	
UTTARAKHAND	1.870000	9966884	
CHANDIGARH	0.200000	1065977	
SUB-TOTAL	56.090000	298953233	326236.97
NER :			
ASSAM	5.060000	26969217	
MEGHALAYA	1.600000	8527816	
NAGALAND	0.000000	0	
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0.000000	0	
SUB-TOTAL	6.660000	35497032	38736.64
GRAND TOTAL	100.000000	532988471	581631.25

S.E.(Commercial)

Page No. 5 / 11

EASTERN REGIONAL POWER COMMITTEE :: KOLKATA

REGIONAL ENERGY ACCOUNTING FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL, 2010

STATION : TSTPS STAGE - I

CAPACITY CHARGES (INCLUSIVE OF INCENTIVE, IF ANY) & ENERGY CHARGES BILLING

BENEFICIARIES	SHARE ALLOCATION OF CURRENT MONTH	CAPACITY CHARGE INCLUSIVE OF INCENTIVE PAYABLE BY THE BENEFICIARIES	DRAWAL SCHUDULE
	(%)	(Rs.)	(MWH)
ER:			
BIHAR	37.264583	142001256	248827.90
JHARKHAND	9.146667	34854494	61076.59
DVC	0.310000	1181293	2069.96
ORISSA	31.800000	121177793	212337.35
WEST BENGAL	9.100000	34676664	60763.20
SIKKIM	2.400000	9145494	16025.46
SUB-TOTAL	90.021250	343036995	601100.45
SR:			
ANDHRA PRADESH	2.480000	9450344	
KARNATAKA	0.000000	0	
TAMILNADU	1.460000	5563509	
KERALA	0.190667	726560	
PONDICHERRY	0.301541	1149059	
SUB-TOTAL	4.432208	16889471	29624.16
WR:			
CHHATTISGARH	0.000000	0	
GUJARAT	0.000000	0	
MADHYA PRADESH	0.000000	0	
MAHARASTRA	0.000000	0	
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	0.000000	0	
DAMAN & DIU	0.000000	0	
GOA	0.000000	0	
SUB-TOTAL	0.000000	0	0.00
NR:			
UTTAR PRADESH	0.000000	0	
HARYANA	0.000000	0	
RAJASTHAN	0.000000	0	
J & K	0.491542	1873081	
HIMACHAL PRADESH	0.000000	0	
DELHI	0.000000	0	
PUNJAB	0.000000	0	
UTTARAKHAND	0.000000	0	
CHANDIGARH	0.000000	0	
SUB-TOTAL	0.491542	1873081	3248.91
NER :			
ASSAM	3.716667	14162815	
MEGHALAYA	0.580000	2210161	
NAGALAND	0.608333	2318127	
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0.150000	571593	
SUB-TOTAL	5.055000	19262696	33753.98
GRAND TOTAL	100.000000	381062243	667727.50

S.E.(Commercial)