



TELANGANA ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION

Vidyut Niyamtran Bhavan, G.T.S. Colony, Kalyan Nagar, Hyderabad 500 045

ORDER
ON
REVISED AGGREGATE REVENUE REQUIREMENT
(ARR)
OF
RETAIL SUPPLY BUSINESS
AND
RETAIL SUPPLY TARIFFS
FOR
FY 2025-26
IN THE SUPPLY AREAS
OF
SOUTHERN POWER DISTRIBUTION COMPANY OF TELANGANA LIMITED
(TGSPDCL)
AND
NORTHERN POWER DISTRIBUTION COMPANY OF TELANGANA LIMITED
(TGNPDCL)

ORDER DATED 29.04.2025

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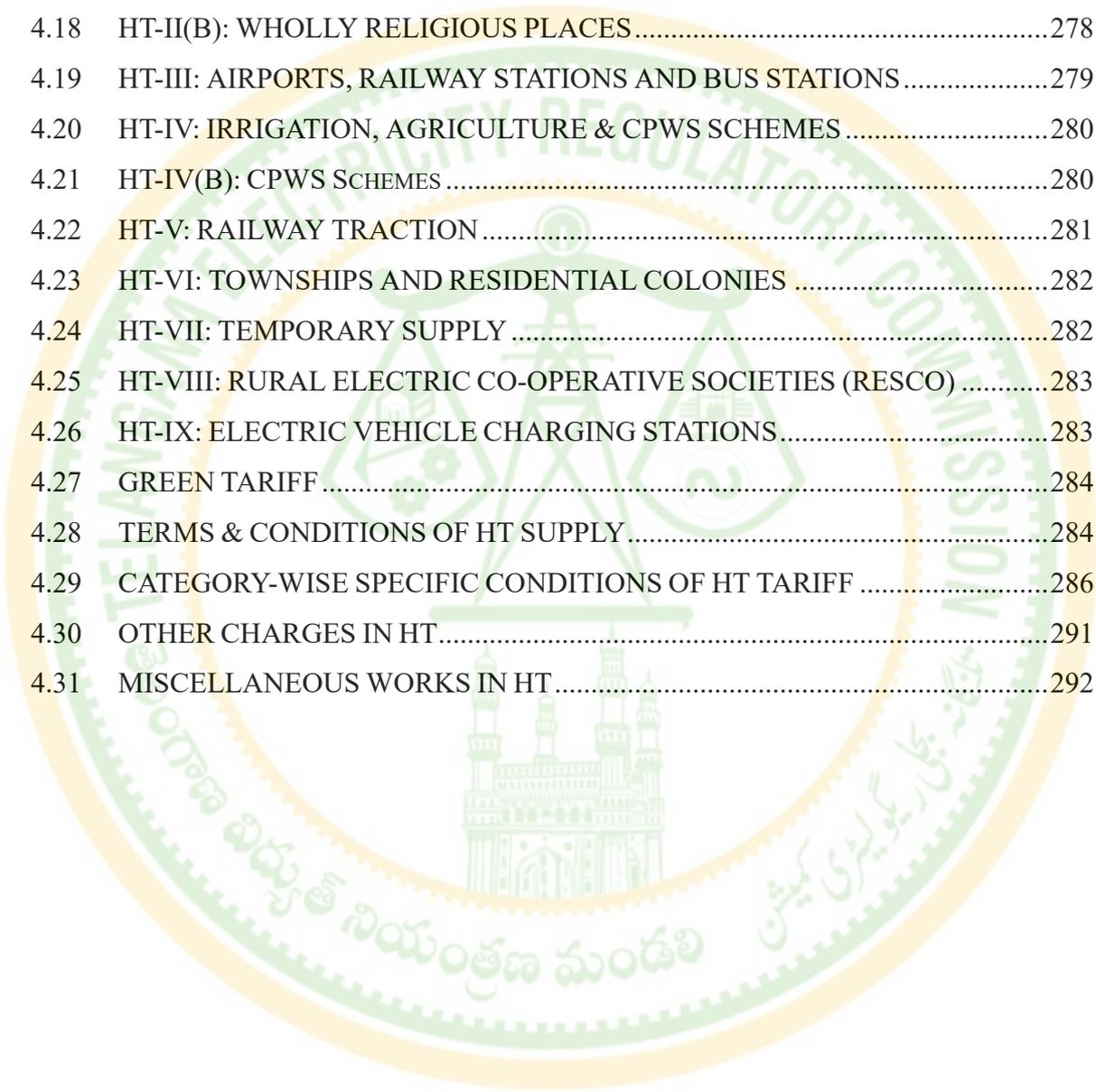
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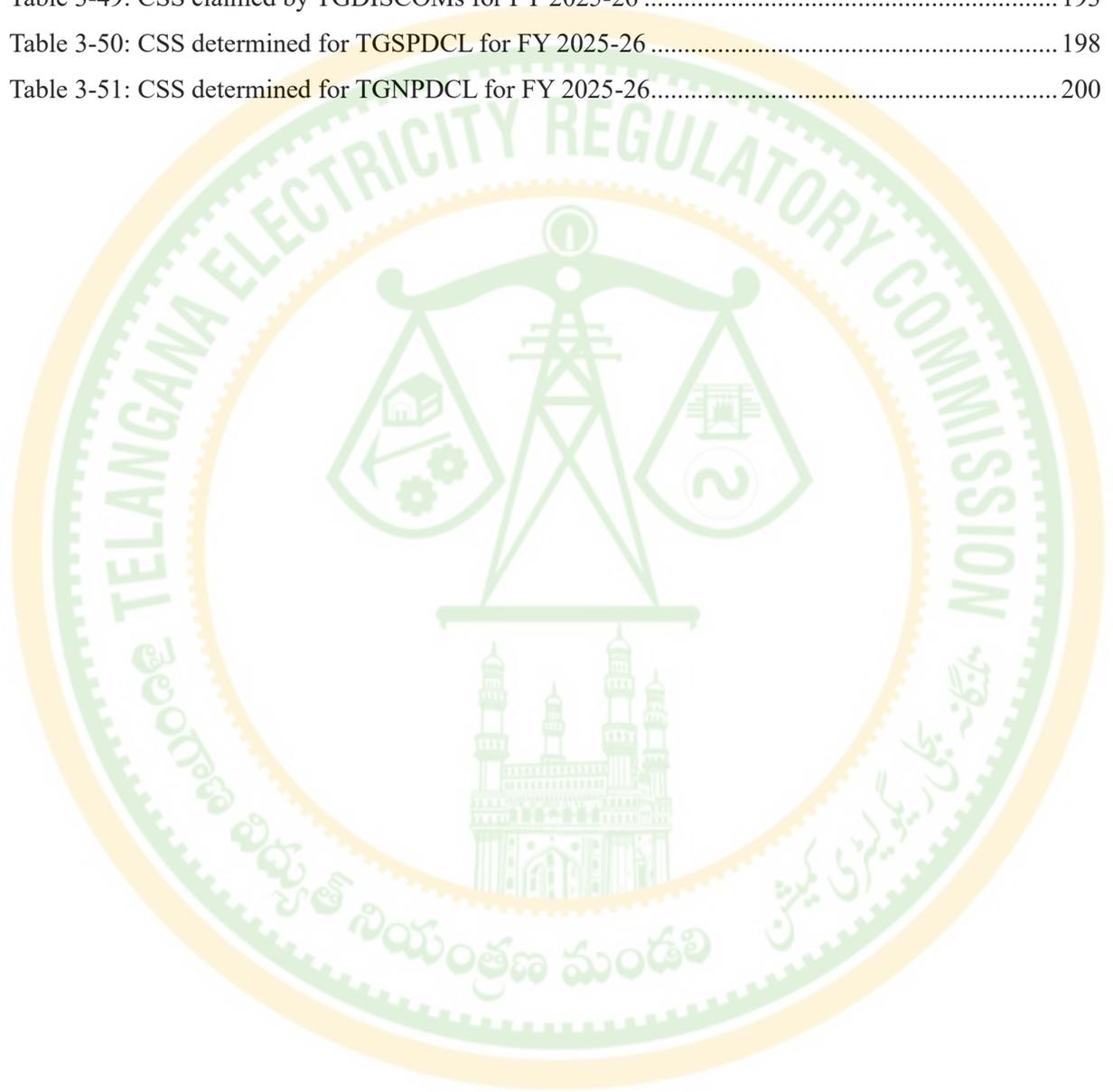
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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

A&G	Administrative and General
APCPDCL	Andhra Pradesh Central Power Distribution Corporation Limited
APERC	Andhra Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission
APNPDCL	Northern Power Distribution Company of Andhra Pradesh Limited
APTRANSCO	Transmission Corporation of Andhra Pradesh Limited
ARR	Aggregate Revenue Requirement
ASCI	Administrative Staff College of India
AT&C	Aggregate Technical and Commercial Losses
CAGR	Compound Annual Growth Rate
CC	Consumer Contribution
CEA	Central Electricity Authority
CERC	Central Electricity Regulatory Commission
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CT	Current Transformer
CWIP	Capital Work in Progress
DA	Daily Allowance
DE	Divisional Engineer
DISCOM	Distribution Company
DNR	Distribution Network Renovation
DTR	Distribution Transformer
EE	Employee Expenses
FPT	Filing for Proposed Tariff
FRP	Financial Restructuring Plan
FY	Financial Year
G.O.Ms	Government Order (Manuscript)
GFA	Gross Fixed Assets
GHMC	Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation
GoI	Government of India
GoTG	Government of Telangana
HT	High Tension
HV	High Voltage
HVDC	High Voltage Direct Current
IDC	Interest During Construction
ISI	Indian Standard Institute
kV	kilo Volt
LI	Lift Irrigation
LT	Low Tension
LV	Low Voltage
MAT	Minimum Alternative Tax
MoP	Ministry of Power
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste
MU	Million Units
MW	Mega-Watt

List of Abbreviations

MYT	Multi Year Tariff
NCE	Non-Conventional Energy
NEP	National Tariff Policy
NTI	Non-Tariff Income
NTP	National Tariff Policy
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
O.P.	Original Petition
OA	Open Access
PFC	Power Finance Corporation
PGCIL	Power Grid Corporation of India Limited
PTC	Power Trading Corporation
PTR	Power Transformer
R&M	Repairs & Maintenance
RBI	Reserve Bank of India
RE	Renewable Energy
REC	Rural Electrification Corporation
RECs	Renewable Energy Certificates
RMI	Renovation, Modernisation & Improvement
RoCE	Return on Capital Employed
RoE	Return on Equity
RPPO	Renewable Power Purchase Obligation
RRB	Regulated Rate Base
Rs.	Rupees
RTC	Round the Clock
S/s or SS	Sub-Station
SCCL	Singareni Collieries Company Limited
SLDC	State Load Despatch Centre
STU	State Transmission Utility
TGERC	Telangana Electricity Regulatory Commission
TGNPDCL	Northern Power Distribution Company of Telangana Limited
TGPCC	Telangana Power Coordination Committee
TGSPDCL	Southern Power Distribution Company of Telangana Limited
TGTRANSCO	Transmission Corporation of Telangana Limited
WACC	Weighted Average Cost of Capital
WPI	Wholesale Price Index



TELANGANA ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION
Vidyut Nyantran Bhavan, G.T.S. Colony, Kalyan Nagar, Hyderabad 500 045

Dated 29.04.2025

Present

Dr. Justice Devaraju Nagarjun, Chairman

O.P. No. 21 of 2025 and I.A. No. 04 of 2025

Southern Power Distribution Company of Telangana Limited (TGSPDCL)

O.P. No. 22 of 2025 and I.A. No. 05 of 2025

Northern Power Distribution Company of Telangana Limited (TGSPDCL)

... Applicants

Southern Power Distribution Company of Telangana Limited (TGSPDCL) and Northern Power Distribution Company of Telangana Limited (TGSPDCL) (hereinafter referred to as “Applicants” or “Petitioners” or “TGDISCOMs” or “Licensees”) filed petitions on 28.01.2025 under Section 64 of the Electricity Act, 2003 and in accordance with provisions under ‘Multi Year Tariff’ (MYT) Regulation No. 2 of 2023 for determination of revised Aggregate Revenue Requirement (ARR) and Retail Supply Tariffs for Retail Supply Business for FY 2025-26.

The Commission, in exercise of its powers under the Electricity Act, 2003 and Regulation No. 2 of 2023 passed the present order after considering petitioner’s submissions, suggestions/objections of the stakeholders, responses of petitioners on issues that were raised during the Public Hearings, and all other relevant material.

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COMMON ORDER

CHAPTER-1 : INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

Telangana Electricity Regulatory Commission (Commission)

1.1.1 Telangana State Electricity Regulatory Commission was constituted by the Government of Telangana (GoTG) in accordance with the provisions of Schedule XII(C)(3) of the A.P. Reorganisation Act of 2014 read with Section 82(1) of the Electricity Act, 2003 vide G.O.Ms.No.3, (Energy) (Budget) Department, dated 26.07.2014. Further, the Government of Telangana vide G.O.Ms.No.12, Energy (HR. A1) Department dated 31.05.2024 changed the nomenclature and abbreviation of the Commission as 'Telangana Electricity Regulatory Commission and TGERC respectively.

Telangana State Distribution Companies (TGDISCOMs)

1.1.2 Consequent to the formation of the state of Telangana, the erstwhile APCPDCL (excluding the Kurnool and Anantapur circles) was renamed as TSSPDCL and the APNPDCL (excluding seven mandals viz., Chintoor, Vararamachandrapuram, Kunavaram, Kukunuru, Velairupadu, Badrachalam (excluding Badrachalam town) and part of Burgampadu (excluding twelve (12) revenue villages)) was renamed as TSNPDCL respectively *w.e.f.* 02.06.2014.

1.1.3 The statement of bifurcation of assets and liabilities between the DISCOMs of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh as approved by the Expert Committee formed for recommendation on bifurcation of assets & liabilities was forwarded to the Government of Telangana for necessary implementation.

1.1.4 During FY 2016-17, Government of Telangana vide G.O.Ms.No.225, 234 and 240 dated 11.10.2016, issued orders for reorganisation of existing districts and formation of new districts in the state of Telangana. Accordingly, seven revenue mandals under the territorial jurisdiction of TSNPDCL have been merged with Siddipet district of TSSPDCL, Gundala mandal of Nalgonda which was under the territorial jurisdiction of TSSPDCL was demerged/hived off and merged with Jangaon district under the territorial jurisdiction of TSNPDCL.

- 1.1.5 The Government of Telangana vide G.O.Ms.No.20 dated 23.02.2019 has re-transferred the Gundala mandal from TSNPDCL jurisdiction to TSSPDCL. With regard to the transfer of assets and liabilities, the TSSPDCL took over the network of Gundala mandal *w.e.f.* 02.04.2019 during FY 2019- 20. Accordingly, the assets and liabilities of Gundala were incorporated in TSSPDCL in FY 2019-20.
- 1.1.6 The Commission vide its order dated 17.03.2017 in O.P. Nos. 3 and 4 of 2017, allowed the change in names of the licensees to be Southern Power Distribution Company of Telangana Limited (TSSPDCL) and Northern Power Distribution Company of Telangana Limited (TSNPDC) in place of APCPDCL and APNPDCL respectively.
- 1.1.7 In wake of the Government of Telangana's orders vide U.O. Note No.4634/Genl, L&C/ 2024 dated 17.05.2024 to replace all references to "TS" with "TG" in the nomenclature of all state PSUs, Agencies, Autonomous Institutions and other government bodies, the TSSPDCL and TSNPDCL replaced the abbreviated form of the company name and revised logo from TSSPDCL and TSNPDCL to TGSPDCL and TGNPDCL respectively in all official documents.

1.2 REGULATION NO. 1 OF 2014

- 1.2.1 The Commission, soon after its formation, had notified Regulation viz., 'Adoption' Regulation No.1 of 2014 on 10.12.2014 being adoption of previously subsisting regulations, decisions, directions or order, licenses and practice of directions.
- 1.2.2 In accordance with the above Regulation, all the earlier Regulations framed by the erstwhile Andhra Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission will continue to apply for the State of Telangana, till further modification.

1.3 REGULATION NO. 4 OF 2005

- 1.3.1 Accordingly, the Regulation No. 4 of 2005 notified on 14.11.2005 viz., 'Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff for Wheeling and Retail Sale of Electricity' Regulation, 2005 and its subsequent amendments thereof, as subsisting as on date of constitution of TGERC and in force, shall *mutatis mutandis* apply to the State of Telangana.
- 1.3.2 Regulation No. 4 of 2005 introduced Multi-Year-Tariff framework and specified the principles and procedures of filings and also defines control period as a multi-year period fixed by the Commission from time to time, usually five years. Accordingly, the

period from FY 2018-19 to FY 2023-24 was considered as fourth control period.

1.4 REGULATION NO. 2 OF 2023

1.4.1 In exercise of the powers conferred under Section 61 read with Section 181 of the Electricity Act, 2003 (36 of 2003), TGERC has introduced Regulation No. 2 of 2023 viz. Telangana State Electricity Regulatory Commission (Multi Year Tariff) Regulation, 2023 *inter-alia* superseding Regulation No.4 of 2005.

1.4.2 Regulation No. 2 of 2023 continued the Multi-Year-Tariff framework and specified the principles and procedures of filings and also defines control period as a five-year period beginning with the fifth control period from FY 2024-25 to FY 2028-29.

1.5 TIMELINES FOR FILING TARIFF PETITIONS OF RETAIL SUPPLY BUSINESS

1.5.1 As per clause 6 of Regulation No. 2 of 2023, TGDISCOMs, after first year of the Control Period and onwards, shall file annual petition for their Retail Supply Business comprising of (i) *True-up* of preceding year; (ii) Aggregate Revenue Requirement (ARR) for ensuing year of the control period; (iii) Revenue from retail sale of electricity at existing tariffs & charges and projected revenue gap for ensuing year of the Control Period and (iv) Proposal of consumer category wise retail supply tariff and charges for ensuing year of the Control Period by 30th November of current financial year.

1.6 REGULATORY PROVISIONS RELATED TO DELAY IN FILING PETITIONS

1.6.1 Clause (4) of Regulation No. 2 of 2016 includes a provision for levying a penal fee @ Rs. 5,000/- per day for the first 30 days beyond the specified date and @ Rs.1,50,000/- plus Rs.10,000/- per day after 30 days till submission of petition in case a licensee fails to comply with the timelines for submitting tariff / MYT petitions.

1.6.2 Clause 29 of Regulation No. 2 of 2023 provides that in case of delay in submission of tariff / *True-up* filings by the licensee as required under the Regulation, rate of RoE shall be reduced by 0.5% per month or part thereof.

1.7 PRESENT PETITIONS

1.7.1 TGDISCOMs filed the instant petitions along with delay condonation petitions for approval of ARR and Retail Supply Tariffs for FY 2025-26 with the following prayers:

TGSPDCL:

- *Take the accompanying ARR and Tariff application of TGSPDCL on record and treat it as complete.*
- *Grant suitable opportunity to TGSPDCL within a reasonable time frame to file additional material information that may be subsequently available.*
- *Consider and approve TGSPDCL's ARR and Tariff application including all requested regulatory treatments in the filing.*
- *Pass such order as the Commission may deem fit and proper in the facts and circumstances of the case.*

TGNPDCL:

- *Take the accompanying ARR and Tariff application of TGNPDCL on record and treat it as complete.*
- *Grant suitable opportunity to TGNPDCL within a reasonable time frame to file additional material information that may be subsequently available.*
- *Consider and approve TGNPDCL's ARR and Tariff application including all requested regulatory treatments in the filing.*
- *Pass such order as the Commission may deem fit and proper in the facts and circumstances of the case.*

1.7.2 The TGDICOMs have submitted a petition for filing True ups with the following reasons:

- *The TGDISCOMs requested the State Government of Telangana for approval of filing of power purchase true ups of FY 2022-23 and FY 2023-24 pertaining to retail supply business, the formal approval from GoTG is awaited.*
- *Enforcement of Model Code of Conduct regarding biennial elections to the Telangana Legislative Council Graduates and Teachers constituencies 2025.*
- *The TGDISCOMs are engaged in making the power supply arrangement to meet the unprecedented demand in the State of Telangana to ensure uninterrupted power supply to all the consumers.*

1.8 ADMISSION OF PETITIONS

1.8.1 The petitions submitted by TGDISCOMs were scrutinised and found to be in order as required under 'Conduct of Business' Regulations, 2015 (Regulation No. 2 of 2015). The filings were admitted and were taken on record subject to consideration of delay

condonation petitions by assigning the following original petition (O.P.) numbers:

- O.P. No. 21 of 2025 for TGSPDCL
- O.P. No. 22 of 2025 for TGNPDCL
- I.A. No. 04 of 2025 for TGSPDCL for condoning the delay
- I.A. No. 05 of 2025 for TGNPDCL for condoning the delay

1.9 DELAY CONDONATION APPLICATIONS

1.9.1 As per Regulation No. 2 of 2023, compliance with the stipulated deadlines is essential for maintaining Regulatory efficiency and accountability. The timely submission of ARR and tariff petitions ensures transparency, financial prudence, and the smooth functioning of the Regulatory framework. While the Commission acknowledges the reasons cited by the DISCOMs for the delay, it is important to reiterate that the responsibility for timely submissions rests with the licensees.

1.9.2 Repeated delays in filing tariff petitions not only disturb the Regulatory process but also have financial and operational implications for the sector. It is important for all licensees to comply with Regulatory timelines as prescribed under the applicable regulations.

1.9.3 As per Clause 29.2 (f) of Regulation No. 2 of 2023, the Commission will have a right to impose penalties, including the reduction in the Return on Equity (RoE) for non-compliance with filing deadlines. The TGDISCOMs have also filed separate applications for condoning the delay in filing the petitions beyond the deadlines fixed in Regulation No. 02 of 2023. The TGDISCOMs have mainly submitted the following reasons for condonation of delay:

- a. *As per the instructions of Government of Telangana, the TGDISCOMs were in the process of preparation and finalisation of State Energy Policy for next 10 years.*
- b. *In coordination with TGREDCO, the TGDISCOMs have floated tenders for empanelment of vendors for supply and erections of Solar Power Plants up to 1 MW for self-help group (SHG) under “Indira Mahila Shakti Program” of the Government of Telangana.*
- c. *The TGDISCOMs were in the process of floating of tenders with RFP for supply and erection of Solar Power Plants up to 4000 MW under ‘Kusum Component- C’.*
- d. *The information on the status of upcoming new LIS projects in the state of Telangana and their energy requirement for FY 12025-26 from I&CAD is awaited.*

- e. *The revised scheduled CODs of YTPS and NCEs are awaited.*
- f. *Finalisation of process for construction of new Power Plant at Ramagundam.*
- g. *Further, the Licensee had submitted the ARR for 5th Control Period under MYT regime from FY 2024-25 to FY 2028-29 in September 2024 and the Commission had released the Tariff Order on 28.10.2024.*
- h. *The Licensee had undertaken analysis of the tariff order released by the Commission and further was also developing certain proposals for the subject petition.*
- i. *In view of above difficulties faced by the TGDISCOMs, the Licensee humbly submits before the Commission that the licensee was in the process of finalising the ARR, Tariff Proposals, Cross Subsidy Surcharge Proposals for Retail Supply Business for FY 2025-26.*

1.9.4 Even otherwise imposing penalties for delay is not going to serve the purpose. The penalty, if any imposed will not be passed on to the consumers and it will be added to the losses of the TGDISCOMs, thereby financial health of TGDISCOMs will get deteriorated.

1.9.5 Therefore, considering the submissions of TGDISCOMs, the Commission has allowed I.A.Nos. 04 & 05 of 2025 by way of separate orders and condoned the delay in filing the petitions beyond the deadline. The Commission directs the TGDISCOMs to ensure strict compliance with Regulatory deadlines in subsequent filings, failing which necessary Regulatory actions, will be imposed as per the provisions of the applicable regulations.

1.10 DATA GAPS

1.10.1 Upon scrutiny of the filings the Commission identified certain data gaps and directed the petitioners to furnish additional information. The Commission has considered the original filings and additional information submitted by the petitioners.

1.11 PUBLIC NOTICE

1.11.1 The petitioners, as directed by the Commission, published a public notice in two (2) English, two (2) Telugu and one (1) Urdu daily newspapers on 07.02.2025 ([Annexure I](#)). The public notice was to inform the stakeholders and general public at large that the petitioners have filed petitions for revised ARR and Retail Supply Tariffs before the Commission in respect of their Retail Supply Business for FY 2025-26. It was also notified in the said public notice that, objections/suggestions on the filings may be filed

with the petitioners on or before 28.02.2025 with a copy marked to the Commission Secretary. Further, in the public notice it was also indicated the venues of public hearings to be held in the areas of supply of the respective TGDISCOM viz., in the TGNPDCL area of supply on 19.03.2025 from 10:30 hours onwards at the Meeting Hall, Integrated District Collectorate Complex, Hanumakonda and in the TGSPDCL area of supply on 21.03.2025 from 10:30 hours onwards in Court Hall of the Commission, 'Vidyut Niyantaran Bhavan', Kalyan Nagar, Hyderabad- 500045. The filings of the petitioners along with the additional information submitted by TGDISCOMs were also posted on the official website of TGDISCOMs as well as on the website of the Commission.

1.12 RESPONSE TO PUBLIC NOTICE

- 1.12.1 In response to the public notice, objections/suggestions were received from 81 stakeholders for TGSPDCL, 57 stakeholders for TGNPDCL and 33 stakeholders for both DISCOMs. The details of stakeholders who submitted objections/ suggestions is enclosed as [Annexure II](#).
- 1.12.2 Though number of objections were received from the stakeholders, most of the issues raised by stakeholders are not in respect of tariff petitions. The said objections/suggestions are in respect of deficiency in services of TGDISCOMs.
- 1.12.3 The petitioners were directed to arrange responses to stakeholders 'written objections/suggestions by 07.03.2025 to the respective objector with a copy to Commission Secretary before the scheduled date of public hearing. It was also directed to post the replies on the website of the respective TGDISCOM.

1.13 STATE ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING

- 1.13.1 A meeting of the State Advisory Committee (SAC) was conducted on 04.03.2025 at Meeting Hall, TGERC, 'Vidyut Niyantaran Bhavan', Kalyan Nagar, Hyderabad-500045 in which the views of members on the filings of the petitioners were also sought. The views of the members were duly considered while determining the ARR and Retail Supply Tariff for FY 2025-26.

1.14 CORRESPONDENCE WITH GOTG FOR MAKING A STATEMENT ON THE FILINGS MADE BY TGDISCOMs

- 1.14.1 The Commission, vide Lr. No. TGERC/Secy/Tariff/F.No.RST-2025-26/D.No.122/25,

dated 18.02.2025, intimated Government of Telangana about the filings made by TGDISCOMs for determination of revised ARR and proposal for consumer category wise tariff and charges for Retail Supply Business for FY 2025-26 and requested it to make a statement on the proposals of TGDISCOMs at the respective venues of the public hearings.

1.15 PUBLIC HEARING

1.15.1 As published in the public notice, the Commission conducted public hearings on 19.03.2025 and 21.03.2025 at TGNPDCL and TGSPDCL areas of supply respectively. Live streaming of the public hearing proceedings was also made available. During the public hearings, TGDISCOMs made brief presentations on their respective filings. Out of 132 objectors who were present in public hearings, 86 were present for TGSPDCL and 46 were present for TGNPDCL. They were permitted to present objections before the Commission. At the end, as directed by the Commission, the petitioners responded on the issues raised by the stakeholders during the Public Hearings. As directed by the Commission, the petitioners responded on the issues raised by the objectors during the public hearing. The Petitioners have also made a written submission of the replies given. The list of the stakeholders who attended the public hearing is at [Annexure II](#).

1.16 STATEMENT OF GOVERNMENT OF TELANGANA

1.16.1 The petitioners have responded and the representative of the Government has also participated in the public hearing.

CHAPTER-2 : SUMMARY OF FILINGS

2.1 SUMMARY OF FILINGS

2.1.1 The salient features of the filings of TGDISCOMs for projecting the various components of revised ARR, Retail Supply Tariffs and CSS for FY 2025-26 are summarized below.

2.2 SALE OF ENERGY AND LOSS

2.2.1 Projections for sale of energy and loss of TGDISCOMs for FY 2025-26 are as under:

Table 2-1: Sale of energy and losses claimed by TGSPDCL for FY 2025-26

Particulars	FY 2023-24 (Actuals)		FY 2024-25 (H1 Actuals + H2 Projections)		FY 2025-26 (Projections)	
	MU	%	MU	%	MU	%
Metered Sales	37,672	64.54	41,919	66.60	46,308	67.11
LT Agricultural Sales	15,707	26.91	16,400	26.06	17,124	24.82
Total Sales	53,379	91.45	58,320	92.66	63,432	91.92
<i>Add:</i> Distribution Losses	4,987	8.55	4,619	7.34	5,573	8.08
Energy required at DISCOM level	58,366	100.00	62,938	100.00	69,005	100.00

2.2.2 TGSPDCL submitted that the actual distribution losses for FY 2024-25 (H1) are 8.49% and are expected to further reduce with implementation of following measures:

- (i) Reduction of both technical and commercial losses by vigorously conducting 11 kV feeder-wise energy audits for around 2,803 feeders in the company.
- (ii) During the year 2024-25, 2,803 feeders (Towns and Mandal Headquarters) are made available in EAUDIT for which energy audit is done on regular basis at corporate office level.

Table 2-2: Sale of energy and losses claimed by TGNPDCL for FY 2025-26

Particulars	FY 2023-24 (Actuals)		FY 2024-25 (Projections)		FY 2025-26 (Projections)	
	MU	%	MU	%	MU	%
Metered Sales	11,617	50.01	12,587	51.56	13,495	51.31
LT Agricultural Sales	9,447	40.67	9,812	40.19	10,457	39.76
Total Sales	21,064	90.68	22,400	91.04	23,951	91.07
<i>Add:</i> Distribution Losses	2,166	9.33	2,204	8.96	2,348	8.93
Energy required at DISCOM level	23,230	100.00	24,604	100.00	26,299	100.00

2.2.3 TGNPDCL submitted that the actual distribution losses for FY 2023-24 are 10.53% and are expected to further reduce with implementation of following initiatives:

- (i) Bifurcation of over-loaded 11 kV and 33 kV feeders.
- (ii) 11 kV AB cables are proposed wherever there is difficulty in maintaining minimum clearance from overhead lines in cities and towns.
- (iii) LT AB cable is proposed in theft prone areas to reduce commercial losses. High loss divisions have been selected for LY AB cable installation.
- (iv) The power factor of 33 kV feeders is being monitored daily and efforts are made for improvement of power factor.
- (v) New AGL services are being released in TGNPDCL only after providing necessary infrastructure i.e., LT lines, 11 kV lines and Distribution Transformers and also by ensuring fixing of 2/3 KVAR capacitor at consumer AGL pump sets.
- (vi) Special drive is also being conducted for fixing of 2/3 KVAR capacitors at AGL pump sets wherever they are not available for reactive power compensation and efficient utilisation of AGL pump sets.
- (vii) Energy audit is being done for all feeders on regular basis at corporate office level.
- (viii) Providing of additional DTRs and enhancement of capacity of DTRs in towns.
- (ix) Replacement and refurbishment of 33 kV, LT and 11 kV worn out breakers.
- (x) Renovation of DTR earthing and load balancing of DTRs.
- (xi) Replacement of defective and providing new AB switches.

2.3 SALES FORECAST

2.3.1 TGDISCOMs have adopted 'trend method' for projecting the category-wise sales of FY 2024-25 (H2) and FY 2025-26. As the name suggests, the licensees have considered historical growth trend observed in the sales of categories over the years. For few categories where historical CAGR was very erratic, manual growth rate was applied. The actual sales for FY 2023-24 and projected sales for FY 2024-25 and FY 2025-26 are presented in table below.

Table 2-3: Category-wise sales claimed by TGSPDCL (in MUs) for FY 2025-26

Consumer Category/Sales Forecast (MUs)		FY 2023-24 Actuals	FY 2024-25 Projected	FY 2025-26 Projected
LT Category				
LT-I	Domestic	10,827	11,698	12,611
LT-II	Non-Domestic/Commercial	3,524	3,939	4,403
LT-III	Industrial	983	1,012	1,048
LT-IV	Cottage Industries	10	9	10
LT-V	Agricultural	15,707	16,400	17,124

Consumer Category/Sales Forecast (MUs)		FY 2023-24 Actuals	FY 2024-25 Projected	FY 2025-26 Projected
LT-VI	Street Lighting & PWS	505	514	523
LT-VII	General Purpose	95	101	109
LT-VIII	Temporary Supply	113	134	157
LT-IX	EV Charging Stations	2	10	47
Sub-total (LT)		31,766	33,818	36,032
HT Category at 11 kV				
HT-I(A)	Industry	4,301	4,431	4,575
HT-I(A)	HMWSSB	43	46	49
HT-I(B)	Ferro Alloys	0.3	0.5	0.5
HT-II(A)	Others (Commercial)	2,105	2,322	2,574
HT-II(B)	Wholly Religious Places	0.3	0.4	0.5
HT-III	Airports, Bus Stations and Railway Stations	5	5	6
HT-IV(A)	Irrigation & Agriculture	18	23	25
HT-IV(B)	CPWS Schemes	129	133	138
HT-VA	Railway Traction	0	0	0
HT-VB	HMR	0	0	0
HT-VI	Townships and Residential Colonies	221	269	329
HT-VII	Temporary Supply	185	224	272
HT-VIII	RESCOs	0	0	0
HT-IX	EV Charging Stations	12	31	71
Sub-total		7,019	7,485	8,040
HT Category at 33 kV				
HT-I(A)	Industry	5,778	6,755	7,623
HT-I(A)	HMWSSB	59	61	62
HT-I(B)	Ferro Alloys	0	1	1
HT-II(A)	Others (Commercial)	1,400	1,560	1,772
HT-II(B)	Wholly Religious Places	4	5	5
HT-III	Airports, Bus Stations and Railway Stations	0	0	0
HT-IV(A)	Irrigation & Agriculture	43	66	86
HT-IV(B)	CPWS Schemes	254	268	282
HT-V(A)	Railway Traction	9	0	0
HT-VB	HMR	0	0	0
HT-VI	Townships and Residential Colonies	138	162	188
HT-VII	Temporary Supply	40	35	36
HT-VIII	RESCOs	0	0	0
HT-IX	EV Charging Stations	0	0	0
Sub-total		7,725	8,913	10,055
HT Category at 132 kV				
HT-I(A)	Industry	3,289	3,535	3,800
HT-I(A)	HMWSSB	1,170	1,181	1,203
HT-I(B)	Ferro Alloys	153	150	153
HT-II(A)	Others (Commercial)	94	203	346
HT-II(B)	Wholly Religious Places	0	0	0

Consumer Category/Sales Forecast (MUs)		FY 2023-24 Actuals	FY 2024-25 Projected	FY 2025-26 Projected
HT-III	Airports, Bus Stations and Railway Stations	85	110	134
HT-IV(A)	Irrigation & Agriculture	1,206	1,522	1,644
HT-IV(B)	CPWS	274	292	312
HT-VA	Railway Traction	494	941	1,463
HT-VB	HMR	103	170	251
HT-VI	Townships and Residential Colonies	0	0	0
HT-VII	Temporary Supply	0	0	0
HT-VIII	RESCOs	0	0	0
HT-IX	EV Charging Stations	0	0	0
Sub-total		6,868	8,104	9,305
Sub-total (LT)		31,766	33,818	36,032
Sub-total (HT)		21,613	24,502	27,400
Grand Total		53,379	58,320	63,432

Table 2-4: Category-wise sales claimed by TGNPDCL (in MUs) for FY 2025-26

Consumer Category/Sales Forecast (MUs)		FY 2023-24 Actuals	FY 2024-25 Projected	FY 2025-26 Projected
LT Category				
LT-I	Domestic	4,080	4,519	5,004
LT-II	Non-Domestic/Commercial	956	1,031	1,096
LT-III	Industrial	240	239	244
LT-IV	Cottage Industries	8	8	9
LT-V	Agricultural	9,447	9,812	10,457
LT-VI	Street Lighting & PWS	368	380	397
LT-VII	General Purpose	63	68	74
LT-VIII	Temporary Supply	14	15	16
LT-IX	EV Charging Stations	0.13	0.17	0.18
Sub-total (LT)		15,177	16,073	17,296
HT Category at 11 kV				
HT-I	Industry	1,062	1,132	1,211
HT-I(B)	Ferro Alloys	0	0	0
HT-II(A)	Others (Commercial)	204	229	253
HT-II(B)	Wholly Religious Places	0.27	0.33	0.34
HT-III	Airports, Bus Stations and Railway Stations	8	8	9
HT-IV(A)	Irrigation & Agriculture	26	25	25
HT-IV(B)	CPWS Schemes	155	159	165
HT-VA	Railway Traction	0	0	0
HT-VB	HMR	0	0	0
HT-VI	Townships and Residential Colonies	9	9	9
HT-VII	Temporary Supply	17	15	15
HT-VIII	RESCOs	1,111	1,165	1,235
HT-IX	EV Charging Stations	0	0	0
Sub-total		2,592	2,742	2,923

Consumer Category/Sales Forecast (MUs)		FY 2023-24 Actuals	FY 2024-25 Projected	FY 2025-26 Projected
HT Category at 33 kV				
HT-I	Industry	196	218	228
HT-I(B)	Ferro Alloys	0.03	21	36
HT-II(A)	Others (Commercial)	16	16	17
HT-II(B)	Wholly Religious Places	0	0	0
HT-III	Airports, Bus Stations and Railway Stations	0	0	0
HT-IV(A)	Irrigation & Agriculture	33	30	31
HT-IV(B)	CPWS Schemes	357	374	384
HT-V(A)	Railway Traction	0	0	0
HT-VB	HMR	0	0	0
HT-VI	Townships and Residential Colonies	31	34	35
HT-VII	Temporary Supply	7	8	8
HT-VIII	RESCOs	0	0	0
HT-IX	EV Charging Stations	0	9	39
<i>Sub-total</i>		640	711	777
HT Category at 132 kV				
HT-I	Industry	649	636	648
HT-I(B)	Ferro Alloys	0	0	0
HT-II(A)	Others (Commercial)	6	5	5
HT-II(B)	Wholly Religious Places	0	0	0
HT-III	Airports, Bus Stations and Railway Stations	0	0	0
HT-IV(A)	Irrigation & Agriculture	1,292	1,495	1,525
HT-IV(B)	CPWS	28	29	30
HT-VA	Railway Traction	614	642	681
HT-VB	HMR	0	0	0
HT-VI	Townships and Residential Colonies	65	67	67
HT-VII	Temporary Supply	1	0	0
HT-VIII	RESCOs	0	0	0
HT-IX	EV Charging Stations	0	0	0
<i>Sub-total</i>		2,654	2,874	2,956
<i>Sub-total (LT)</i>		15,177	16,073	17,296
<i>Sub-total (HT)</i>		5,887	6,327	6,655
Grand Total		21,064	22,400	23,951

2.4 POWER PURCHASE REQUIREMENT

2.4.1 TGDISCOMs submitted that the loss trajectory for the DISCOMs, approved by the Commission, in the ARR of Retail Supply Business Order for 5th CP was considered for projection of energy input for FY 2025-26.

Table 2-5: TGSPDCL Losses considered for projection of energy input for FY 2025-26

Losses (%)	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
	Actual	Approved	Approved
LT	4.80	4.70	4.65
11 kV	3.75	4.07	4.04
33 kV	3.55	3.18	3.16

Table 2-6: TGNPDCL Losses considered for projection of energy input for FY 2025-26

Losses (%)	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
	Actual	Approved	Approved
LT	5.01	4.70	4.65
11 kV	3.87	3.74	3.71
33 kV	3.01	2.99	2.97

2.4.2 Similarly, transmission losses as approved by the Commission in the ARR of Retail Supply Business Order for 5th CP are considered for Projection of energy input for the FY 2025-26.

Table 2-7: Intra-State Losses considered for projection of energy input for FY 2025-26

Losses (%)	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
	Estimated	Approved	Approved
Transco Loss	2.50	2.48	2.46

2.4.3 The actual losses external to the TGTRANSCO system have been considered for FY 2023-24, estimated to be 3.58% based on the actual loss figures as per TGTRANSCO monthly order from April 2023 to March 2024. For FY 2024-25 and FY 2025-26, the losses are estimated to be 3.54% based on the values approved by the Commission in the ARR of Retail Supply Business Order for 5th CP.

2.4.4 TGDISCOMs projections of energy requirement for FY 2025-26 duly considering the approved losses and projected sales is as below:

Table 2-8: Energy Requirement claimed by TGDISCOMS for FY 2025-26

Particulars	Units	FY 2025-26 (Projections)	
		TGSPDCL	TGNPDCL
LT sales	MU	36,032	17,296
Annual LT loss	%	4.65%	4.65%
LT losses	MU	1,757	844
<i>Energy Requirement at LT level</i>	<i>MU</i>	<i>37,789</i>	<i>18,140</i>
11 kV sales	MU	8,040	2,923
Annual 11 kV loss	%	4.04%	3.71%
11 kV losses	MU	1,929	812
<i>Energy Requirement at 11 kV level</i>	<i>MU</i>	<i>47,758</i>	<i>21,874</i>
33 kV sales	MU	10,055	777
Annual 33 kV loss	%	3.16%	2.97%
33 kV losses	MU	1,887	693
<i>Energy Requirement at 33 kV level</i>	<i>MU</i>	<i>59,700</i>	<i>23,344</i>

Particulars	Units	FY 2025-26 (Projections)	
		TGSPDCL	TGNPDCL
132 kV sales	MU	9,305	2,956
<i>Energy Requirement at 132 kV level</i>	<i>MU</i>	<i>69,005</i>	<i>26,300</i>
Cumulative Distribution losses	MU	5,573	2,348
Cumulative Distribution losses (incl. EHT sales)	%	8.08%	8.93%
Cumulative Transmission losses- TGTRANSCO & PGCIL	%	3.05%	3.10%
Cumulative Transmission losses- TGTRANSCO & PGCIL	MU	2,171	843
<i>Total Energy Requirement</i>	<i>MU</i>	<i>71,176</i>	<i>27,143</i>
Total T&D losses	MU	7,774	3,192
Total T&D losses	%	10.88%	11.76%
Total Sales	MU	63,432	23,951
Total Energy Requirement	MU	71,176	27,143

2.4.5 TGDISCOMs submitted that the demand for FY 2025-26 was projected based on the block-wise demand data obtained from SLDC and that the demand data was projected at hour-level based on both peak MW demand and energy requirement (based on sales grossed up by losses) as computed in the table above.

2.4.6 For FY 2023-24, TGDISCOMs have submitted the actual power purchase quantum & costs and for FY 2024-25 the power purchase quantum & cost as approved by the Commission in the ARR of Retail Supply Business order for 5th CP. For FY 2025-26 TGDISCOMs have submitted power purchase quantum & cost after taking into account all the available generation sources as approved in Power Purchase Plan against the projected energy requirement for estimating the energy balance (deficit or surplus).

2.4.7 TGDISCOMs have considered the actual power purchase quantum & cost for FY 2023-24 and the approved power purchase quantum & cost for FY 2024-25. For FY 2025-26, TGDISCOMs have taken certain assumptions for arriving at the energy availability, station-wise power purchase rates and overall energy expected to be procured based on the Merit Order Dispatch principle.

2.5 ENERGY AVAILABILITY

Thermal Energy: TGGENCO

2.5.1 For the completed years of FY 2022-23 and FY 2023-24, TGDISCOMS have considered the energy availabilities in line with the actual energy dispatched from TGGENCO thermal stations. For current year FY 2024-25, the availability was taken in accordance with the approved values in the ARR of Retail Supply Business order

for 5th CP.

2.5.2 For the ensuing year FY 2025-26, the availability projections were taken in accordance with the normative availabilities of the stations i.e., 85% of the capacity as approved by the Commission for respective TGGENCO thermal stations.

2.5.3 Availability of Units-1,2&3 of Yadadri TPS is considered for entire FY 2025-26. Further, date of commissioning for Unit-4 and Unit-5 is expected to be from 01.05.2025 and 01.06.2025 respectively.

2.5.4 Based on these considerations, overall station-wise PLFs (net off auxiliary consumption and maintenance) and the corresponding net energy availability for FY 2022-23 to FY 2025-26 claimed by TGDISCOMs is mentioned below:

Table 2-9: Net Energy Availability (MUs) from TGGENCO-Thermal claimed by TGSPDCL

Station Name	FY 2022-23		FY 2023-24		FY 2024-25		FY 2025-26	
	Actual		Actual		Approved		Considered	
	PLF	Energy	PLF	Energy	PLF	Energy	PLF	Energy
	%	MU	%	MU	%	MU	%	MU
Kothagudem- V	72	2,239	50	2,188	85	2,383	85	2,627
Kothagudem- VI	79	2,442	51	2,239	85	2,489	85	2,627
Kakatiya TPP- I	68	2,102	64	2,824	85	2,489	85	2,627
Kakatiya TPP- II	79	2,940	57	2,976	85	2,986	85	3,152
Ramagundam- B	42	164	28	154	85	52	-	-
Kothagudem- VII	57	2,831	58	4,061	85	3,982	85	4,203
BTPS	60	3,974	69	6,545	85	5,191	85	5,673
Yadadri TPS	-	-	-	-	85	2,040	85	19,962
Total	-	16,692	-	18,566	-	21,611	-	40,870

Table 2-10: Net Energy Availability (MUs) from TGGENCO-Thermal claimed by TGNPDCL

Station Name	FY 2022-23		FY 2023-24		FY 2024-25		FY 2025-26	
	Actual		Actual		Approved		Considered	
	PLF	Energy	PLF	Energy	PLF	Energy	PLF	Energy
	%	MU	%	MU	%	MU	%	MU
Kothagudem- V	72	935	50	913	85	994	85	1,096
Kothagudem- VI	79	1,019	51	935	85	1,039	85	1,096
Kakatiya TPP- I	68	877	64	1,179	85	1,039	85	1,096
Kakatiya TPP- II	79	1,227	57	1,242	85	1,247	85	1,316
Ramagundam- B	42	68	28	64	85	22	-	-
Kothagudem- VII	57	1,182	58	1,695	85	1,662	85	1,754
BTPS	60	1,659	69	2,732	85	2,167	85	2,368
Yadadri TPS	-	-	-	-	85	852	85	8,333
Total	-	6,968	-	8,761	-	9,021	-	17,060

Hydel Energy: TGGENCO and Inter-state

- 2.5.5 TGDISCOMs have projected the availability of hydel energy considering 100% share of power from the hydel projects in the state of Telangana majority of which serve as multi-purpose projects having primary importance for meeting irrigation needs and generation of power is subject to meeting the irrigation needs.
- 2.5.6 For the completed years of FY 2022-23 and FY 2023-24, TGDISCOMS have considered the energy availabilities in line with the actual energy dispatched from TGGENCO hydel stations.
- 2.5.7 For the ensuing year FY 2025-26, availability projections were taken in accordance with the availabilities as approved by the Commission in the ARR of Retail Supply Business order for 5th CP except for Muchkund and Tungabhadra where no availabilities were considered.
- 2.5.8 Based on above considerations, the overall net energy availability for FY 2022-23 to FY 2025-26 claimed by TGDISCOMs is mentioned below:

Table 2-11: Net Energy Availability (MUs) from TGGENCO-Hydel claimed by TGSPDCL

Name of the station	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
	Actual	Actual	Projection	Projection
	Energy	Energy	Energy	Energy
	MU	MU	MU	MU
Inter-state projects				
Priyadarshini Jurala*	154.69	38.87	204	204
State projects				
Srisaïlam left bank PH	1,513.63	212.35	1,568	1,568
Nagarjunsagar	1,636.26	372.09	1,421	1,421
Nagarjunsagar left canal PH	97.33		105	105
Nizamsagar	7.74	-	17	17
Pochampadu	75.68	70.58	47	47
Peddapalli (Mini hydro)	3.41	1.89	16	16
Palair	1.09	35.00	3	3
Pochampadu Stage-II	20.11	6.08	16	16
Singur	19.98	8.00	26	26
Lower Jurala	295.99	75.22	418	418
Pulichintala	224.81	137.00	209	209
Total	4,050.98	830.14	4,051	4,051

* An MoU, on the Priyadarshini Jurala project, was entered between Telangana and Karnataka with an energy sharing ratio of 50:50.

Table 2-12: Net Energy Availability (MUs) from TGGENCO-Hydel claimed by TGNPDCL

Name of the station	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
	Actual	Actual	Projection	Projection
	Energy	Energy	Energy	Energy
	MU	MU	MU	MU
Inter-state projects				
Priyadarshini Jurala*	65	16	85	85
State projects				
Srisailem left bank PH	632	89	655	655
Nagarjunsagar	683	155	593	593
Nagarjunsagar left canal PH	41		44	44
Nizamsagar	3	-	7	7
Pochampadu	32	29	20	20
Peddapalli (Mini hydro)	1	1	7	7
Palair	-	15	1	1
Pochampadu Stage-II	8	3	7	7
Singur	8	3	11	11
Lower Jurala	124	31	175	175
Pulichintala	94	57	87	87
Total	1,691	400	1,691	1,691

* An MoU, on the Priyadarshini Jurala project, was entered between Telangana and Karnataka with an energy sharing ratio of 50:50.

Central Generating Stations (CGS)

2.5.9 For the completed years of FY 2022-23 and FY 2023-24, TGDISCOMS have considered the energy availabilities in line with the actual energy dispatched from central generating stations.

2.5.10 For the ensuing year FY 2025-26, availability projections were taken at a PLF of 85% of the respective stations. Further, the capacity available to the TGDISCOMs was considered as approved by the Commission in the ARR of Retail Supply Business order for 5th CP.

2.5.11 Based on above considerations, the overall station-wise PLFs (net off auxiliary consumption and maintenance) and the corresponding net energy availability based on the respective CGS allocated share for FY 2022-23 to FY 2025-26 claimed by TGDISCOMs is mentioned below:

Table 2-13: Net Energy Availability (MUs) from Central Generating Stations claimed by TGSPDCL

Name of the station	FY 2022-23		FY 2023-24		FY 2024-25		FY 2025-26	
	Actual		Actual		Approved		Approved	
	PLF	Energy	PLF	Energy	PLF	Energy	PLF	Energy
	%	MU	%	MU	%	MU	%	MU
NTPC (SR) Ramagundam- I & II	66	1,984	73	1,429	85	1,714	85	1,854
NTPC (SR) Ramagundam- III	62	334	79	378	85	434	85	462

Name of the station	FY 2022-23		FY 2023-24		FY 2024-25		FY 2025-26	
	Actual		Actual		Approved		Approved	
	PLF	Energy	PLF	Energy	PLF	Energy	PLF	Energy
	%	MU	%	MU	%	MU	%	MU
NTPC Talcher- II	91	1,207	85	1,139	85	1,067	85	1,138
NTPC Simhadri Stage- I	68	2,272	68	2,186	85	2,668	85	2,831
NTPC Simhadri Stage- II	76	1,084	69	1,044	85	1,269	85	1,347
NTPC Kudigi- I, II & III	48	801	50	591.42	85	1,373	85	1,465
NLC TS II Stage- I	13	48	64	17	85	25	85	28
NLC TS II Stage- II	11	73	51	19	85	34	85	38
NNTPS	81	313	75	302	85	305	85	325
Neyveli new unit- I	50	17	60	29	-	-	-	-
Neyveli new unit- II	18	7	59	17	-	-	-	-
NPC- MAPS	36	52	36	43.46	100	116	100	137
NPC- Kaiga I & II	86	767	148	761.55	100	357	100	420
NPC- Kaiga III & IV	-	-	-	-	100	380	100	446
NPC Kudamkulam	80	248	76	234.69	100	262	100	28
Kudamkulam (KKNPP) Unit- II	-	-	-	-	100	23	100	309
Vallur TPP (NTECL- Vallur)	73	497	65	298.48	-	-	-	542
NLC-Tamil Nadu Power Ltd-Tuticorin	70	656	73	533.91	-	-	-	759
Telangana STPP Phase I	-	-	26	1,866	85	6,626	85	7,144
Bundled Power under JNNSM Phase-1	63	178	75	1,338	85	241	85	241
NTPC Bundled Power (200 MW)	87	1,070	102	218	85	1,050	85	1051
Total	-	9,621	-	12,453	-	17,946	-	20,564

Table 2-14: Net Energy Availability (MUs) from Central Generating Stations claimed by TGNPDCL

Name of the station	FY 2022-23		FY 2023-24		FY 2024-25		FY 2025-26	
	Actual		Actual		Approved		Approved	
	PLF	Energy	PLF	Energy	PLF	Energy	PLF	Energy
	%	MU	%	MU	%	MU	%	MU
NTPC (SR) Ramagundam- I & II	66	828	73	597	85	716	85	774
NTPC (SR) Ramagundam- III	62	139	79	158	85	181	85	193
NTPC Talcher- II	91	504	85	475	85	445	85	475
NTPC Simhadri Stage- I	68	948	68	913	85	1,114	85	1,182
NTPC Simhadri Stage- II	76	452	69	436	85	530	85	562
NTPC Kudigi- I, II & III	48	334	50	247	85	573	85	612
NLC TS II Stage- I	13	20	64	7	85	11	85	12
NLC TS II Stage- II	11	30	51	8	85	14	85	16
NNTPS	81	131	75	126	85	127	85	136
Neyveli new unit- I	50	7	60	12	-	-	-	-
Neyveli new unit- II	18	3	59	7	-	-	-	-
NPC- MAPS	36	22	36	18	100	49	100	57
NPC- Kaiga I & II	86	320	100	318	100	149	100	175
NPC- Kaiga III & IV	-	-	-	-	100	158	100	186
NPC Kudankulam	-	-	-	-	100	10	100	12
Kudamkulam (KKNPP) Unit- II	80	104	76	98	100	110	100	129
Vallur TPP (NTECL- Vallur)	73	207	65	125	-	-	-	226
NLC-Tamil Nadu Power Ltd-Tuticorin	70	274	73	223	-	-	-	317
Telangana STPP Phase I	-	-	26	779	85	2,766	85	2,982

Name of the station	FY 2022-23		FY 2023-24		FY 2024-25		FY 2025-26	
	Actual		Actual		Approved		Approved	
	PLF	Energy	PLF	Energy	PLF	Energy	PLF	Energy
	%	MU	%	MU	%	MU	%	MU
Bundled Power under JNNSM Phase-1	63	74	75	559	85	100	85	100
NTPC Bundled Power (200 MW)	87	47	102	91	85	439	85	439
Total	-	4,016	-	5,198	-	7,491	-	8,584

Non-Conventional Energy Sources (NCES)

2.5.12 For the completed years of FY 2022-23 and FY 2023-24, TGDISCOMS have considered the energy availabilities in line with the actual energy dispatched from Non-Conventional Energy sources. For current year FY 2024-25, the availability was taken in accordance with the approved values in the ARR of Retail Supply Business order for 5th CP.

2.5.13 Based on above considerations, the DISCOM-wise energy availabilities for FY 2025-26 from various NCE sources claimed by TGDISCOMs is mentioned below:

Table 2-15: Net Energy Availability (MUs) from NCE Sources claimed by TGDISCOMs

Type of NCE Project	FY 2025-26		
	TGSPDCL	TGNPDCL	State
NCE- Biomass	0.26	0.52	0.78
NCE- Bagasse	-	-	-
NCE- Municipal Waste to Energy	97.34	-	97.34
NCE- Industrial Waste based power project	41.43	41.43	82.87
NCE- Wind Power	281.18	-	282.18
NCE- Mini Hydel	0.23	0.29	0.52
NCE- Solar	4,515.85	2,040.73	6,556.58
NTPC CPSU Phase-II Tr- I & II (1,692 MW)	2,761.94	1,152.93	3,914.87
NTPC CPSU Phase-II Tr- III (735 MW)	2,521.99	1,052.76	3,574.75
SECI 400 MW	625.94	272.56	925.50
SECI 1,000 MW	1,632.35	681.40	2,313.75
NTPC Bundled Scheme under JNNSM Ph-I	74.78	54.35	129.13
NTPC Bundled Scheme under JNNSM Ph-I 400 MW	652.94	272.56	925.50
Additional RE procured	-	-	-
Total	13,234.23	5,569.54	18,803.77

Semcorp Energy India Limited (SEIL)

2.5.14 For the completed years of FY 2022-23 and FY 2023-24, TGDISCOMS have considered the energy availabilities in line with the actual energy dispatched from SEIL stations. For current year FY 2024-25, the availability was taken in accordance with the approved values in the ARR of Retail Supply Business order for 5th CP.

2.5.15 For the ensuing year FY 2025-26, availability projections were taken at a PLF of 85% in accordance with the availabilities as approved by the Commission in the Resource

Plan for 5th Control Period (FY 2024-25 to FY 2028-29) and 6th Control Period (FY 2029-30 to FY 2033-34) dated 29.12.2023 for SEIL stations. Further, the capacity availability for TGDISCOMs was taken in accordance with the approved values in the ARR of Retail Supply Business order for 5th CP.

2.5.16 Based on above considerations, the overall station-wise PLFs and the corresponding net energy availability for FY 2022-23 to FY 2025-26 claimed by TGDISCOMs is mentioned below:

Table 2-16: Net Energy Availability (MUs) from SEIL claimed by TGSPDCL

Name of the station	FY 2022-23		FY 2023-24		FY 2024-25		FY 2025-26	
	Actual		Actual		Approved		Approved	
	PLF	Energy	PLF	Energy	PLF	Energy	PLF	Energy
	%	MU	%	MU	%	MU	%	MU
SEIL- I	93	1,542	89	1,478	85	1,251	85	1,415
SEIL- II	81	2,848	86	3,019	-	-	-	-
Total	-	4,390	-	4,497		1,251	-	1,415

Table 2-17: Net Energy Availability (MUs) from SEIL claimed by TGSPDCL

Name of the station	FY 2022-23		FY 2023-24		FY 2024-25		FY 2025-26	
	Actual		Actual		Approved		Approved	
	PLF	Energy	PLF	Energy	PLF	Energy	PLF	Energy
	%	MU	%	MU	%	MU	%	MU
SEIL- I	93	644	89	617	85	522	85	591
SEIL- II	81	1,189	86	1,260	-	-	-	-
Total	-	1,833	-	1,877	-	522	-	591

Singareni Thermal Power Project (STPP)

2.5.17 For the completed years of FY 2022-23 and FY 2023-24, TGDISCOMs have considered the energy availabilities in line with the actual energy dispatched from STPP stations. For current year FY 2024-25, the availability was taken in accordance with the approved values in the ARR of Retail Supply Business order for 5th CP.

2.5.18 For the ensuing year FY 2025-26, availability projections were taken at a PLF of 85% in accordance with the availabilities as approved by the Commission in the Multi Year Tariff (MYT) for FY 2024-25 to FY 2028-29 dated 28.06.2024 for STPP stations. Further, the capacity availability for TGDISCOMs was taken in accordance with the approved values in the ARR of Retail Supply Business order for 5th CP.

2.5.19 PLF and the corresponding net energy availability for FY 2022-23 to FY 2025-26 claimed by TGDISCOMs is mentioned below:

Table 2-18: Net Energy Availability (MUs) from STTP claimed by TGSPDCL

Name of the station	FY 2022-23		FY 2023-24		FY 2024-25		FY 2025-26	
	Actual		Actual		Approved		Approved	
	PLF	Energy	PLF	Energy	PLF	Energy	PLF	Energy
	%	MU	%	MU	%	MU	%	MU
Singareni TPP	83	6,152	78.8	5,846	85	5,585	85	6,304

Table 2-19: Net Energy Availability (MUs) from STTP claimed by TGNPDCL

Name of the station	FY 2022-23		FY 2023-24		FY 2024-25		FY 2025-26	
	Actual		Actual		Approved		Approved	
	PLF	Energy	PLF	Energy	PLF	Energy	PLF	Energy
	%	MU	%	MU	%	MU	%	MU
Singareni TPP	83	2,568	78.8	2,440	85	2,331	85	2,631

Short-term Power (RTC)

2.5.20 For the completed years of FY 2022-23 and FY 2023-24, TGSPDCL has considered the energy purchases of 6,634 MUs for FY 2022-23, 11,290 MUs for FY 2023-24 and TGNPDCL has considered energy purchases of 1,954 MUs for FY 2022-23, 4,798 MUs for FY 2023-24 in line with the actual short-term energy purchases. Further, TGDISCOMs have proposed to purchase power from short-terms sources on a need-to-need basis.

2.6 SUMMARY

2.6.1 A summary of the source-wise projections for the net energy availability for FY 2022-23 to FY 2025-26 for the state as claimed by TGDISCOMs is mentioned below:

Table 2-20: Summary of Net Energy Availability (MUs) claimed by TGSPDCL

Generating Station	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
Thermal - TGGENCO	16,962	18,566	21,612	40,870
Hydel- TGGENCO	4,050	831	4,051	4,051
Central Generating Stations	9,621	12,453	17,946	20,564
NCES	6,213	7,768	9,245	13,234
SEIL	4,390	4,497	1,251	1,415
STPP	6,152	5,846	5,585	6,304
Short-term power	6,634	11,290	520	626
Total	53,752	61,251	60,210	87,065

Table 2-21: Summary of Net Energy Availability (MUs) claimed by TGNPDCL

Generating Station	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
Thermal - TGGENCO	6,968	8,761	9,021	17,060
Hydel- TGGENCO	1,691	347	1,691	1,691
Central Generating Stations	4,016	5,198	7,491	8,584
NCES	2,694	3,238	3,859	5,570
SEIL	1,833	1,877	522	591
STPP	2,568	2,440	2,331	2,631

Generating Station	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
Short-term power	1,954	4,798	1,406	439
Total	21,724	26,659	26,321	36,566

2.7 FIXED AND VARIABLE COSTS FOR TGGENCO

Fixed Costs for TGGENCO: Thermal and Hydel

2.7.1 For the completed years of FY 2022-23 and FY 2023-24, TGDISCOMS have considered actual fixed costs paid to the TGGENCO – Thermal and Hydel stations.

2.7.2 For the ensuing year FY 2025-26, fixed costs were considered in accordance with the approved values in the ARR of Retail Supply Business order for 5th CP order dated 28.10.2024.

2.7.3 The total fixed costs considered for TGGENCO- Thermal and Hydel stations for FY 2023-24 to FY 2025-26 claimed by TGDISCOMs is mentioned below:

Table 2-22: Total Fixed Costs (in Rs. crores) considered for TGGENCO claimed by TGSPDCL

Name of the station	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
	Actual	Approved	Projected
Thermal			
Kothagudem- V	270	234	269
Kothagudem- VI	422	276	312
Kakatiya TPP- I	296	851	310
Kakatiya TPP- II	529	14	473
Ramagundam- B	50	274	-
Kothagudem- VII	949	432	917
BTPS	872	909	1,011
YTPS	-	-	4,838
Total Thermal	3,388	2,989	8,130
Hydel			
<i>State Projects</i>			
Srisaïlam left bank PH	308	243	268
Nagarjunsagar	230	198	208
Nagarjunsagar left canal			15
Nizamsagar	37	36	18
Pochampadu			4
Palair			-
Singur			27
Peddapalli (Mini hydro)	7	7	-
Pochampad Stage- I	7	7	4
Priyadarshini Jurala	36	140	33
Lower Jurala	186		152
Pulichintala	66	61	66
Total Hydel	876	691	794
Total Thermal and Hydel	4,264	3,680	8,924

Table 2-23: Total Fixed Costs (in Rs. crores) considered for TGGENCO claimed by TGNPDCL

Name of the station	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
	Actual	Approved	Projected
Thermal			
Kothagudem- V	113	98	112
Kothagudem- VI	176	115	130
Kakatiya TPP- I	124	115	129
Kakatiya TPP- II	221	180	197
Ramagundam- B	21	6	-
Kothagudem- VII	396	355	383
BTPS	364	379	422
YTPS	-	-	2,020
Total Thermal	1,414	1,248	3,394
Hydel			
<i>State Projects</i>			
Srisailem left bank PH	129	101	112
Nagarjunsagar	96	82	87
Nagarjunsagar left canal			6
Nizamsagar	15	15	7
Pochampadu			2
Palair			-
Singur			11
Peddapalli (Mini hydro)	3	3	-
Pochampad Stage- I	3	3	2
Priyadarshini Jurala	15	58	14
Lower Jurala	78		63
Pulichintala	28	25	28
Total Hydel	366	289	332
Total Thermal and Hydel	1,780	1,537	3,725

Variable Costs for TGGENCO: Thermal

- 2.7.4 For the completed year FY 2023-24, TGDISCOMS have considered actual variable costs paid to the TGGENCO – Thermal stations.
- 2.7.5 For the current year FY 2024-25, variable costs were considered in accordance with the approved values in the ARR of Retail Supply Business order for 5th CP order dated 28.10.2024.
- 2.7.6 For the ensuing year FY 2025-26, in order to account for the increase in the coal costs in FY 2024-25, TGDISCOMS considered a 3% escalation on the variable costs approved by the Commission in the ARR of Retail Supply Business order for 5th CP order dated 28.10.2024.
- 2.7.7 The station-wise variable cost rates considered for TGGENCO thermal stations for FY 2023-24 to FY 2025-26 claimed by TGDISCOMs is mentioned below:

Table 2-24: Total Variable Costs (in Rs/kWh) considered for TGGENCO claimed by TGDISCOMs

Name of the station	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
	Actual	Approved	Projected
Kothagudem- V	4.01	4.19	4.41
Kothagudem- VI	3.95	3.74	3.93
Kakatiya TPP- I	3.44	3.36	3.54
Kakatiya TPP- II	3.36	3.16	3.32
Ramagundam- B	4.55	4.63	-
Kothagudem- VII	3.41	3.62	3.80
BTPS	3.25	3.34	3.51
YTPS	-	3.36	3.53

2.8 INTEREST ON PENSION BONDS FOR TGGENCO

2.8.1 For the completed year FY 2023-24, TGDISCOMs have considered actual costs paid to the TGGENCO – Thermal stations.

2.8.2 For the current year FY 2024-25 and ensuing year FY 2025-26, TGDISCOMs have considered the approved amounts as per TGGENCO MYT order dated 28.10.2024.

2.8.3 The total interest on pension bonds payable to TGGENCO for FY 2023-24 to FY 2025-26 claimed by TGDISCOMs is mentioned below:

Table 2-25: Interest on Pension Bonds (in Rs. Crores) claimed by TGSPDCL

Details	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
	Actual	Approved	Projected
TGGENCO Pension Bonds	824	965	1,051

Table 2-26: Interest on Pension Bonds (in Rs. Crores) claimed by TGNPDCL

Details	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
	Actual	Approved	Projected
TGGENCO Pension Bonds	344	403	439*

* Additional water charges of Rs. 10 crores are also applicable as per approved MYT order

2.9 FIXED AND VARIABLE COSTS FOR CENTRAL GENERATING STATIONS

Fixed Costs for Central Generating Stations

2.9.1 For the completed year FY 2023-24, TGDISCOMs have considered actual fixed costs paid to the Central Generating Stations.

2.9.2 For the ensuing year FY 2025-26, in order to account for the expected increase in the costs during FY 2024-25, TGDISCOMs considered a 3% escalation on the fixed costs approved by the Commission in the ARR of Retail Supply Business order for 5th CP order dated 28.10.2024. Further, for FY 2025-26, fixed costs of Vallur TPP and NLC Tamil Nadu Power Limited were arrived at by projecting monthly actual costs for

FY 2024-25 (H₁) and subsequently escalating the same by 3%.

2.9.3 The total fixed costs considered for Central Generating Stations for FY 2023-24 to FY 2025-26 claimed by TGDISCOMs is mentioned below:

Table 2-27: Total Fixed Costs (in Rs. crores) considered for CGS claimed by TGSPDCL

Name of the station	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
	Actual	Approved	Projected
NTPC (SR) Ramagundam- I & II	161	135	139
NTPC (SR) Ramagundam- III	37	37	38
NTPC Talcher- II	146	87	90
NTPC Simhadri Stage- I	325	270	279
NTPC Simhadri Stage- II	205	182	187
NTPC Kudigi- I, II & III	218	232	239
NLC TS II Stage- I	1	2	2
NLC TS II Stage- II	1	3	3
NNTPP	55	59	60
Neyveli new unit- I	3	-	-
Neyveli new unit- II	4	-	-
Vallur TPP (NTECL- Vallur)	65	-	58
NLC Tamil Nadu Power Ltd (Tuticorin)	91	-	86
NCE- Bundled power (Coal) JNNSM-II	-	-	-
Telangana STPP Phase 1	324	1,430	1,473
CGS Thermal Total	1,636	2,438	2,655

Table 2-28: Total Fixed Costs (in Rs. crores) considered for CGS claimed by TGSPDCL

Name of the station	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
	Actual	Approved	Projected
NTPC (SR) Ramagundam- I & II	67	56	58
NTPC (SR) Ramagundam- III	15	16	16
NTPC Talcher- II	61	37	38
NTPC Simhadri Stage- I	136	113	116
NTPC Simhadri Stage- II	86	76	78
NTPC Kudigi- I, II & III	91	97	100
NLC TS II Stage- I	-	1	1
NLC TS II Stage- II	-	1	1
NNTPP	23	24	25
Neyveli new unit- I	1	-	-
Neyveli new unit- II	2	-	-
Vallur TPP (NTECL- Vallur)	27	-	24
NLC Tamil Nadu Power Ltd (Tuticorin)	38	-	36
NCE- Bundled power (Coal) JNNSM-II	-	-	-
Telangana STPP Phase 1	135	597	615
CGS Thermal Total	683	1,018	1,108

Variable Costs for TGGENCO: Thermal

2.9.4 For the completed year FY 2024-25, TGDISCOMS have considered actual variable costs paid to the Central Generating Stations.

2.9.5 For the ensuing year FY 2025-26, in order to account for the expected increase in the

costs during FY 2024-25, TGDISCOMS considered a 3% escalation on the variable costs approved by the Commission in the ARR of Retail Supply Business order for 5th CP order dated 28.10.2024. Further, for FY 2025-26, variable costs of Vallur TPP and NLC Tamil Nadu Power Limited were arrived at by dividing the total actual variable cost for FY 2024-25 (H1) by the quantum of energy in kWh for FY 2024-25 (H1) and subsequently escalating the same by 3%.

2.9.6 The station-wise variable cost rates considered for Central Generating Stations for FY 2023-24 to FY 2025-26 claimed by TGDISCOMs is mentioned below:

Table 2-29: Total Variable Costs (in Rs/kWh) considered for CGS claimed by TGSPDCL

Name of the station	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
	Actual	Approved	Projected
NTPC (SR) Ramagundam- I & II	3.82	3.96	4.08
NTPC (SR) Ramagundam- III	3.82	3.96	4.08
NTPC Talcher- II	1.72	1.78	1.84
NTPC Simhadri Stage- I	4.07	4.22	4.35
NTPC Simhadri Stage- II	3.99	4.14	4.26
NTPC Kudigi- I, II & III	5.46	5.66	5.83
NLC TS II Stage- I	3.21	3.33	3.43
NLC TS II Stage- II	3.21	3.33	3.43
NNTPP	2.59	2.68	2.77
Neyveli new unit- I	-	-	-
Neyveli new unit- II	-	-	-
NPC- MAPS	2.62	2.72	2.80
NPC- Kaiga I & II	3.54	3.67	3.78
NPC- Kaiga III & IV	2.54	2.63	2.71
NPC Kudankulam	4.27	4.43	4.56
Kudankulam (KKNPP) Unit- II	4.27	4.43	4.56
Vallur TPP (NTECL- Vallur)	4.06	-	4.08
NLC-Tamil Nadu Power Ltd-Tuticorin	3.52	-	4.24
Telangana STPP Phase I	3.43	3.56	3.66
Bundled Power under JNNSM Phase-1	4.26	4.42	4.55
NTPC Bundled Power (200 MW)	5.63	5.84	6.01

Table 2-30: Total Variable Costs (in Rs/kWh) considered for CGS claimed by TGNPDCL

Name of the station	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
	Actual	Approved	Projected
NTPC (SR) Ramagundam- I & II	3.82	3.96	4.08
NTPC (SR) Ramagundam- III	3.82	3.96	4.08
NTPC Talcher- II	1.72	1.78	1.84
NTPC Simhadri Stage- I	4.07	4.22	4.35
NTPC Simhadri Stage- II	3.99	4.14	4.26
NTPC Kudigi- I, II & III	5.46	5.66	5.83
NLC TS II Stage- I	3.21	3.33	3.43
NLC TS II Stage- II	3.21	3.33	3.43
NNTPP	2.59	2.68	2.77
Neyveli new unit- I	-	-	-
Neyveli new unit- II	-	-	-
NPC- MAPS	2.62	2.72	2.80

Name of the station	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
	Actual	Approved	Projected
NPC- Kaiga I & II	3.54	3.67	3.78
NPC- Kaiga III & IV	2.54	2.63	2.71
NPC Kudankulam	4.27	4.43	4.56
Kudankulam (KKNPP) Unit- II	4.27	4.43	4.56
Vallur TPP (NTECL- Vallur)	4.06	-	4.08
NLC-Tamil Nadu Power Ltd-Tuticorin	3.52	-	4.24
Telangana STPP Phase I	3.43	3.56	3.66
Bundled Power under JNNSM Phase-1	4.26	4.42	4.55
NTPC Bundled Power (200 MW)	5.63	5.84	6.01

2.10 VARIABLE COSTS FOR NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (NCE SOURCES)

2.10.1 For the completed year FY 2023-24, TGDISCOMS have considered actual variable costs paid to the NCE sources.

2.10.2 For the ensuing year FY 2025-26, TGDISCOMs considered the variable costs as approved by the Commission in the ARR of Retail Supply Business order for 5th CP order dated 28.10.2024.

Table 2-31: Variable costs (Rs/kWh) considered for NCE sources claimed by TGSPDCL

Type of NCE Project	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
	Actual	Approved	Projected
NCE- Biomass	6.61	9.74	9.74
NCE- Bagasse	4.31	-	-
NCE- Industrial Waste based power project	9.08	5.57	5.57
NCE- Municipal Waste to Energy	7.69	8.32	8.32
NCE- Wind Power	4.58	4.30	4.27
NCE- Mini Hydel	-	5.56	5.24
NCE- Solar	6.00	5.88	5.88
NTPC Bundled Scheme under JNNSM Ph-I	10.74	10.40	10.40
NTPC Bundled Scheme under JNNSM Ph-I 400 MW	4.805	4.74	4.74
NTPC CPSU Phase-II Tr- I & II (1,692 MW)	2.58	2.82	2.82
NTPC CPSU Phase-II Tr- III (735 MW)	2.58	2.53	2.53
NGEL	2.825	-	-
SECI 400 MW	2.74	4.10	4.10
SECI 1,000 MW	2.74	2.44	2.44

Table 2-32: Variable costs (Rs/kWh) considered for NCE sources claimed by TGNPDCL

Type of NCE Project	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
	Actual	Approved	Projected
NCE- Biomass	6.67	9.74	9.74
NCE- Bagasse	5.12	-	-
NCE- Industrial Waste based power project	-	5.57	5.57
NCE- Municipal Waste to Energy	7.75	-	-
NCE- Wind Power	4.56	-	-
NCE- Mini Hydel	1.12	5.00	5.24
NCE- Solar	6.10	5.88	5.88
NTPC Bundled Scheme under JNNSM Ph-I	10.54	10.40	10.40

Type of NCE Project	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
	Actual	Approved	Projected
NTPC Bundled Scheme under JNNSM Ph-I 400 MW	4.76	4.74	4.74
NTPC CPSU Phase-II Tr- I & II (1,692 MW)	2.83	2.82	2.82
NTPC CPSU Phase-II Tr- III (735 MW)	-	2.53	2.53
SECI 400 MW	-	4.10	4.10
SECI 1,000 MW	2.73	2.44	2.44

2.11 FIXED AND VARIABLE COSTS FOR SEMBCORP ENERGY INDIA LIMITED (SEIL)

2.11.1 For the completed year FY 2023-24, TGDISCOMS have considered actual fixed costs and variable costs paid to SEIL.

2.11.2 For the current year FY 2024-25 and the ensuing year FY 2025-26, TGDISCOMS considered the fixed and variable costs as approved by the Commission in the ARR of Retail Supply Business order for 5th CP order dated 28.10.2024.

2.11.3 The station-wise fixed costs and variable cost rates considered for SEIL for FY 2023-24 to FY 2025-26 claimed by TGDISCOMS is mentioned below:

Table 2-33: Fixed and variable costs considered for SEIL claimed by TGSPDCL

Station	Fixed Costs (Rs. Crores)			Variable Costs (Rs/kWh)		
	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
	Actual	Approved	Projected	Actual	Approved	Projected
SEIL- I	222	222	222	2.73	2.83	2.83
SEIL- II	787	-	-	2.91	-	-
Total	1,009	222	222	-	-	-

Table 2-34: Fixed and variable costs considered for SEIL claimed by TGNPDCL

Station	Fixed Costs (Rs. Crores)			Variable Costs (Rs/kWh)		
	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
	Actual	Approved	Projected	Actual	Approved	Projected
SEIL- I	93	93	93	2.73	2.83	2.83
SEIL- II	329	-	-	2.91	-	-
Total	432	93	93	-	-	-

2.12 FIXED AND VARIABLE COSTS FOR SINGARENI THERMAL PROJECT (STPP)

2.12.1 For the completed year FY 2023-24, TGDISCOMS have considered actual fixed costs and variable costs paid to STPP.

2.12.2 For the current year FY 2024-25 and the ensuing year FY 2025-26, TGDISCOMS considered the fixed and variable costs as approved by the Commission in the ARR of Retail Supply Business order for 5th CP order dated 28.10.2024.

2.12.3 The station-wise fixed costs and variable cost rates considered for STPP for FY 2023-24 to FY 2025-26 claimed by TGDISCOMS is mentioned below:

Table 2-35: Fixed and variable costs considered for STPP claimed by TGSPDCL

Station	Fixed Costs (Rs. Crores)			Variable Costs (Rs/kWh)		
	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
	Actual	Approved	Projected	Actual	Approved	Projected
STPP	941	958	944	3.89	3.92	3.92

Table 2-36: Fixed and variable costs considered for STPP claimed by TGNDPCL

Station	Fixed Costs (Rs. Crores)			Variable Costs (Rs/kWh)		
	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
	Actual	Approved	Projected	Actual	Approved	Projected
STPP	393	400	394	3.89	3.92	3.92

2.13 BILATERAL/ INTER-STATE PURCHASES

- 2.13.1 For the completed year FY 2023-24, TGDISCOMs have considered the actual costs paid for short-term purchase including bilateral purchases and trading in the corresponding hour blocks.
- 2.13.2 For the ensuing year FY 2025-26, TGDISCOMs have estimated the actual energy dispatched based on the month-wise hour-wise total energy availability and energy requirement following the principles of Merit Order Dispatch.
- 2.13.3 Further, TGDISCOMs projected the variable costs for FY 2025-26 at short term price equal to the actual short-term cost for FY 2023-24.
- 2.13.4 TGDISCOMs proposed to buy the estimated energy deficit from the short-term markets by considering the rates for such purchase for FY 2023-24.
- 2.13.5 The details of per-unit rates considered for such other short-term purchases for FY 2025-26 claimed by TGDISCOMs is mentioned below:

Table 2-37: Variable rates (Rs/kWh) for other short-term purchases claimed by TGDISCOMs

Name of the station	FY 2025-26	
	TGSPDCL	TGNDPCL
	Projected	Projected
Other short-term purchase	5.55	5.55

2.14 SALE OF SURPLUS POWER

- 2.14.1 For the completed year FY 2023-24, TGDISCOMs have considered sale of surplus as per approved power procurement in the ARR of Retail Supply Business order for 5th CP order dated 28.10.2024.
- 2.14.2 For the ensuing year FY 2025-26, TGDISCOMs considered sale of surplus power at average market price of Rs. 5.56/unit and the surplus power is considered to be procured at Rs. 3.96/unit which is weighted average variable cost of the respective

generating stations.

2.15 D-D PURCHASES / SALES

- 2.15.1 TGDISCOMs submitted that they have met the net energy surplus/deficit via inter-DISCOM purchase / sale (after taking into account the short-term energy purchase / sale) based on the actual energy requirement and the energy allocation of each DISCOM.
- 2.15.2 For the completed year FY 2023-24, TGDISCOMs have considered the D-D purchases / sales based on the final settlement between them.
- 2.15.3 For the current year FY 2024-25, TGDISCOMs have considered the D-D purchase / sale as per the approved power procurement in the ARR of Retail Supply Business order for 5th CP order dated 28.10.2024.
- 2.15.4 For the ensuing year FY 2025-26, the D-D purchase / sale was estimated based on the respective DISCOM-wise energy requirement and energy dispatch as per MOD (after accounting for the short-term energy purchase). Further, for the cost accounting for FY 2025-26, the rate for D-D purchase / sale was considered on the basis of the variable cost of the marginal station contributing to such deficit / surplus.
- 2.15.5 The details of quantum of D-D purchase or sale and the corresponding costs/ revenue for FY 2023-24 to FY 2025-26 claimed by TGDISCOMs is mentioned below:

Table 2-38: Quantum of D-D purchase/(sale) and D-D costs/(revenue) claimed by TGDISCOMs

Station	D-D purchase / (sale) quantum (MU)			D-D costs / (revenue) (Rs. Crores)		
	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
	Actual	Approved	Projected	Actual	Approved	Projected
TGSPDCL	635	1,414	1,433	408	724	656
TGNPDCL	(635)	(1,414)	(1,433)	(408)	(724)	(656)

2.16 SUMMARY OF POWER PURCHASE FOR FY 2023-24 TO FY 2025-26

- 2.16.1 For the completed year FY 2023-24, TGDISCOMs furnished the actual power purchase quantum and costs incurred by the licensee.
- 2.16.2 For the current year FY 2024-25, TGDISCOMs submitted the power purchase quantum and costs as per the approved power procurement in the ARR of Retail Supply Business order for 5th CP order dated 28.10.2024.
- 2.16.3 For the ensuing year FY 2025-26, based on the overall energy availability and power purchase cost considerations discussed in the previous sections, the total power purchase energy quantum and costs have been allotted to the licensee separately, based

on the individual energy requirement, energy availability and the corresponding energy dispatch for the licensee.

2.16.4 The summary of power purchase quantum and costs for FY 2023-24 to FY 2025-26 claimed by TGDISCOMs are mentioned below:

Table 2-39: Power Purchase Cost claimed by TGDISCOMs

TGSPDCL:

Generating Station	Power Purchase Cost for FY 2023-24 (Actuals)				
	Power Purchase Quantum	Fixed Cost	Variable Cost	Other Costs	Total Cost
	MU	Rs. Crores	Rs. Crores	Rs. Crores	Rs. Crores
TGGENCO- Thermal	18,566	3,387.7	6,661	-	10,048.7
TGGENCO- Hydel	833	876.5	-	48.2	924.7
CGS	12,453	1636	4,645	101.3	6,382.3
NCES	7,768	-	3,768.6	-	3,768.6
SEIL	4,498	1,008.8	1,262.3	-	2,271.1
STPP	5,846	936	2,216.8	(20)	3,132.8
D-D purchase / (sale)	-	-	-	-	-
Other Short-term purchase	11,495	-	6,043.1	-	6,043.1
Interest on Pension bonds	-	-	-	824	824
Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-
Total	61,640	7,845	24,596.8	953.5	33,395

Generating Station	Power Purchase Cost for FY 2024-25 (Approved)				
	Power Purchase Quantum	Fixed Cost	Variable Cost	Other Costs	Total Cost
	MU	Rs. Crores	Rs. Crores	Rs. Crores	Rs. Crores
TGGENCO	25,661.77	3,696.40	7,596.62	988.55	12,281.57
CGS	17,309.42	2,437.63	6,775.77	-	9,213.40
Others	6,791.22	1,180.12	2,529.97	-	3,710.10
NCES	9,244.82	-	3,846.39	-	3,846.39
D-D purchase	1,506.13	-	771.14	-	771.14
Purchase of shortfall power	519.84	-	266.16	-	226.16
D-D sales	(92.46)	-	(47.34)	-	(47.34)
Sale of surplus power	(1,604.24)	-	(821.37)	-	(821.37)
Total	59,336.50	7,314.16	20,917.34	988.55	29,220.04

Generating Station	Power Purchase Cost for FY 2025-26 (Projected)				
	Power Purchase Quantum	Fixed Cost	Variable Cost	Other Costs	Total Cost
	MU	Rs. Crores	Rs. Crores	Rs. Crores	Rs. Crores
TGGENCO- Thermal	32,702	8,130	11,762	-	19,891
TGGENCO- Hydel	4,051	794	-	-	794
CGS	14,202	2,655	5,568	-	8,223
NCES	13,234	-	5,352	-	5,352
SEIL	1,263	222	357	-	579
STPP	3,665	944	1,436	-	2,380
D-D purchase / (sale)	1,433	-	656	-	656
Other Short-term purchase	626	-	348	-	348
Other Short-term sell	-	-	-	-	-

Generating Station	Power Purchase Cost for FY 2025-26 (Projected)				
	Power Purchase Quantum	Fixed Cost	Variable Cost	Other Costs	Total Cost
	MU	Rs. Crores	Rs. Crores	Rs. Crores	Rs. Crores
Interest on Pension bonds incl. water charges	-	1,074.55	-	-	1,074.55
Total	71,176	13,820	25,479	-	39,298
Sale of surplus power	17,288	-	(2,768)	-	(2,768)
Net PP Cost	71,176	13,820	22,711	-	36,530

TGNPDCL:

Generating Station	Power Purchase Cost for FY 2023-24 (Actuals)				
	Power Purchase Quantum	Fixed Cost	Variable Cost	Other Costs	Total Cost
	MU	Rs. Crores	Rs. Crores	Rs. Crores	Rs. Crores
TGGENCO- Thermal	7,750	1,414	2,781	-	4.195
TGGENCO- Hydel	348	366	-	20.1	386
CGS	5,199	683	1,939	42.3	2.664
NCES	3,238	-	1,516	-	1.516
SEIL	1,878	421	527	0.01	948
STPP	2,440	391	925	(8.3)	1.307
D-D purchase / (sale)	-	-	-	-	-
Other Short-term purchase	4,798	-	2,523	-	2.523
Interest on Pension bonds	-	-	-	344	344
Miscellaneous costs	-	-	-	19	19
Sale of surplus power	(409)	-	(217)	-	(217)
Total	25,243	3,275	9,994	417	13,686

Generating Station	Power Purchase Cost for FY 2024-25 (Approved)				
	Power Purchase Quantum	Fixed Cost	Variable Cost	Other Costs	Total Cost
	MU	Rs. Crores	Rs. Crores	Rs. Crores	Rs. Crores
TGGENCO	10,712.11	1,543.00	3,171.09	412.65	5,126.75
CGS	7,225.55	1,017.55	2,828.44	-	3,845.99
Others	2,834.89	492.62	1,056.10	-	1,548.72
NCES	3,859.11	-	1,605.61	-	1,605.61
D-D purchase	92.46	-	47.34	-	47.34
Purchase of shortfall power	1,405.88	-	719.81	-	719.81
D-D sales	(1,506.13)	-	(771.14)	-	(771.14)
Sale of surplus power	(1,228.31)	-	(628.90)	-	(628.90)
Total	23,395.54	3,053.18	8,028.36	412.65	11,494.19

Generating Station	Power Purchase Cost for FY 2025-26 (Projected)				
	Power Purchase Quantum	Fixed Cost	Variable Cost	Other Costs	Total Cost
	MU	Rs. Crores	Rs. Crores	Rs. Crores	Rs. Crores
TGGENCO- Thermal	13,651	3,394	4,910	-	8,303
TGGENCO- Hydel	1,691	332	-	-	332
CGS	5,928	1,108	2,324	-	3,432
NCES	5,570	-	2,279	-	2,279
SEIL	527	93	149	-	242
STPP	1,530	394	599	-	994

Generating Station	Power Purchase Cost for FY 2025-26 (Projected)				
	Power Purchase Quantum	Fixed Cost	Variable Cost	Other Costs	Total Cost
	MU	Rs. Crores	Rs. Crores	Rs. Crores	Rs. Crores
D-D purchase / (sale)	(1,433)	-	(656)	-	(656)
Other Short-term purchase	439	-	244	-	244
Other Short-term sell	(760)	-	(422)	-	(422)
Interest on Pension bonds and water charges	-	449	-	-	449
Total	27,143	5,770	9,427	-	15,197
Sale of surplus power	7,217	-	(1,155)	-	(1,155)
Net PP Cost	27,143	5,770	8,272	-	14,042

2.17 INTER-STATE TRANSMISSION CHARGES (PGCIL CHARGES)

2.17.1 TGDISCOMs have considered inter-state transmission charges as approved by the Commission in the ARR of Retail Supply Business order for 5th CP order dated 28.10.2024.

2.17.2 The inter-state transmission charges for FY 2023-24 to FY 2025-26 claimed by TGDISCOMs is mentioned below:

Table 2-40: PGCIL charges (in Rs. Crores) claimed by TGSPDCL

Details	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
	Actual	Approved	Projected
PGCIL Charges	1,714	1,624	1,702

Table 2-41: PGCIL charges (in Rs. Crores) claimed by TGNPDCL

Details	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
	Actual	Approved	Projected
PGCIL Charges	716	678	711

2.18 INTRA-STATE TRANSMISSION CHARGES (ISTS)

2.18.1 For the current year FY 2024-25, TGDISCOMs considered transmission charges as per ARR of Retail Supply Business order for 5th CP order dated 28.10.2024.

2.18.2 For the ensuing year FY 2025-26, TGDISCOMs considered transmission charges as per the TGTRANSCO filings for ARR of FY 2025-26.

Table 2-42: Intra-State Transmission Charges (Rs. Crores) claimed by TGDISCOMs

Details	TGSPDCL			TGNPDCL		
	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
	Actuals	Approved	Projection	Actuals	Approved	Projection
ISTS Charges	2,670	2,202	1,468	1,126	919	613

2.19 SLDC CHARGES

2.19.1 For the current year FY 2024-25, TGDISCOMs considered the SLDC charges as per ARR of Retail Supply Business order for 5th CP order dated 28.10.2024.

2.19.2 For the ensuing year FY 2025-26, TGDISCOMs considered the SLDC charges as per the SLDC filings for ARR of FY 2025-26.

Table 2-43: SLDC Charges (Rs. Crores) claimed by TGDISCOMs

Details	TGSPDCL			TGNPDCL		
	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
	Actuals	Approved	Projection	Actuals	Approved	Projection
SLDC Charges	33	39	54	14	16	22

2.20 DISTRIBUTION COST

2.20.1 For the current year FY 2024-25, TGDISCOMs considered the approved distribution cost as per ARR of Retail Supply Business order for 5th CP order dated 28.10.2024.

2.20.2 For the ensuing year FY 2025-26, TGDISCOMs projected the revised distribution cost as per the filings for DB ARR of FY 2025-26 with a 90% allocation of Distribution ARR towards wheeling business and 10% towards retail supply business.

2.20.3 The details of distribution costs along with break-up of line items @90%-10% allocation factors for FY 2024-25 and FY 2025-26 claimed by TGDISCOMs is mentioned below:

Table 2-44: Distribution Costs (Rs. Crores) claimed by TGDISCOMs

Particulars	TGSPDCL		TGNPDCL	
	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
	Approved	Projected	Approved	Projected
Operation & Maintenance expenses	3,227.00	3,823	2,361	3,003
Depreciation	481.83	831	286	414
Interest and finance charges on loan	422.68	453	220	382
Interest on working capital	85.17	135	58	98
Return on Equity	151.88	307	76	209
<i>Aggregate Revenue Requirement</i>				
Non-Tariff Income	153.55	133	172	175
Income from Open Access charges	1.21	1.19	6	3
<i>Net Distribution ARR attributed to Wheeling Business</i>	<i>4,214</i>	<i>5,414</i>	<i>2,822</i>	<i>3,928</i>
<i>Retail Supply Business allocation</i>				
Operation & Maintenance expenses	358	425	262	334
Depreciation	54	92	32	46
Interest and finance charges on loan	47	50	24	42
Interest on working capital	-	-	-	-
Return on Equity	17	34	8	23
Aggregate Distribution (inclusive of 90% and 10% allocation)	4,690	6,015	3,149	4,373

2.21 INTEREST ON CONSUMER SECURITY DEPOSIT

2.21.1 For the completed year FY 2023-24, TGDISCOMs have considered the actual interest

paid on the consumer security deposits.

2.21.2 For the current year FY 2024-25 and ensuing year FY 2025-26, TGDISCOMs have considered the 'additions during the year' based on the revenue at current tariff.

2.21.3 TGDISCOMs have considered the rate of interest as notified by the Reserve Bank of India from time to time for payment of interest on security deposits. The rate as notified by RBI is 6.75%.

Table 2-45: Interest on consumer deposits (Rs. Crores) claimed by TGDISCOMs

Particulars	TGSPDCL			TGNPDCL		
	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
Opening Balance	4,581	4,663	4,978	1,319	1,416	1,523
Additions during the year	82	314.88	320	97	107	76
Closing Balance	4,663	4,978	5,298	1,416	1,523	1,598
Average Balance (opening + closing)/2	4,622	4,820	5,138	1,367	1,470	1,561
Interest p.a. (%)	6.75%	6.75%	6.75%	5.74%	6.75%	6.75%
Interest Cost	311.99	325.38	347	79	99	105

2.22 AGGREGATE REVENUE REQUIREMENT

2.22.1 The details of Aggregate Revenue Requirement for FY 2024-25 and FY 2025-26 claimed by TGDISCOMs is mentioned below:

Table 2-46: Aggregate Revenue Requirement (Rs. Crores) claimed by TGDISCOMs

Particulars	TGSPDCL		TGNPDCL	
	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
	Approved	Projected	Approved	Projected
Power Purchase Cost	29,220	36,530	11,494	14,042
Transmission Cost	2,202	1,468	919	613
PGCIL & ULDC Cost	1,624	1,702	678	711
SLDC Charges	39	54	16	22
Distribution Cost (90%)	4,214	5,414	2,822	3,928
<i>Retail Supply Business allocation</i>				
Operation & Maintenance expenses	358	425	262	334
Depreciation	54	92	32	46
Interest and finance charges on loan	47	50	24	42
Return on Equity	17	34	-	-
Interest on consumer deposit	324	347	8	23
Less: Non-Tariff Income	151	81	99	105
Other Costs	-	-	120	52
Aggregate Revenue Requirement	37,948	46,035	16,236	19,814

2.23 REVENUE PROJECTIONS FOR FY 2024-25 AND FY 2025-26

2.23.1 The details of gross revenue (excluding NTI) at current tariffs for FY 2024-25 and FY 2025-26 claimed by TGDISCOMs is mentioned below:

Table 2-47: Gross Revenue Projections (Rs. Crores) claimed by TGDISCOMs

Particulars	TGSPDCL		TGNDPCL	
	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected
<i>LT Category</i>	12,625	13,761.43	3,883	4,180
LT-I: Domestic	6,471	6,999	2,071	2,265
LT-II: Non-Domestic/ Commercial	4,494	5,023	1,180	1,253
LT-III: Industry	948	961	232	242
LT-IV: Cottage Industries	5	5	4	4
LT-V: Agriculture	60	63	50	51
LT-VI: Street lighting & PWS	388	394	270	282
LT-VII: General Purpose	86	92	58	62
LT-VIII: Temporary Supply	166	196	19	20
LT-IX: EV Charging Stations	7	28	0.16	0.11
<i>HT Category</i>	20,389	22,458	5,008	5,241
HT-I: Industry Segregated	13,149	14,050	1,809	1,889
HT-II: Others	4,210	4,731	297	324
HT-III: Airports, Railways, Bus stations	95	113	8	9
HT-IV: Lift Irrigation & CPWS	1,564	1,689	1,781	1,835
HT-V: Railway Traction & HMR	627	967	419	442
HT-VI: Townships and Residential Colonies	347	416	93	95
HT-VII: Temporary Supply	378	452	34	34
HT-VIII: RESCOs	-	-	560	589
HT-IX: EV Charging Stations	19	42	6	24
Total	33,014	36,220	8,891	9,421

2.24 NON-TARIFF INCOME PROJECTIONS FOR FY 2024-25 AND FY 2025-26

2.24.1 Non-Tariff Income of TGSPDCL for FY 2023-24 is Rs. 78.24 crores. Non-Tariff Income of TGSPDCL is projected for FY 2024-25 at Rs. 79.80 crores and for FY 2025-26 at Rs. 81.40 crores by considering 2% escalation over previous years.

2.24.2 Non-Tariff Income of TGNDPCL for FY 2023-24 is Rs. 72.37 crores. Non-Tariff Income of TGNDPCL is projected for FY 2024-25 at Rs. 50.97 crores and for FY 2025-26 at Rs. 51.99 crores.

2.25 REVENUE FROM CROSS SUBSIDY SURCHARGE AND ADDITIONAL SURCHARGE

2.25.1 For the ensuing year FY 2025-26, based on the projections of open access sales at 237.30 MUs, TGSPDCL's claim of revenue from cross subsidy surcharge and additional surcharge is given below:

Table 2-48: Revenue from CSS for FY 2025-26 (Rs. Crores) claimed by TGSPDCL

HT category	Voltage Level	Open Access Sales	CSS rate (Rs/unit)	CSS Revenue
HT-I	11 kV	0.14	1.49	0.03
HT-I	33 kV	81.67	1.48	12.67
HT-I	132 kV	129.18	1.52	19.58
HT-II	11 kV	0.78	2.15	0.17

HT category	Voltage Level	Open Access Sales	CSS rate (Rs/unit)	CSS Revenue
HT-II	33 kV	25.53	1.86	4.75
HT-II	132 kV	-	1.79	-
Total		237.30		37.20

2.25.2 For the ensuing year FY 2025-26, assuming that 50% of the open access sales (*i.e.*, 118.65 MU) would be from green energy (which are exempted from paying additional surcharge) and the additional surcharge rate at 1.69/unit (as per filings for FY 2025-26 (H1), TGSPDCL claim of revenue from Additional Surcharge is given below:

Table 2-49: Revenue from AS for FY 2025-26 (Rs. Crores) claimed by TGSPDCL

Particulars	Open Access Sales	Rate (Rs/unit)	Revenue
FY 2025-26	118.65	1.69	20.05

2.25.3 As there are no third-party open access sales, TGNPDCL claimed revenue from cross subsidy surcharge and additional surcharge as *zero* for ensuing year FY 2025-26.

2.26 COST OF SERVICE (COS)

2.26.1 For the ensuing year FY 2025-26, TGDISCOMs claim of CoS computed based on embedded cost methodology is given below:

Table 2-50: CoS for FY 2025-26 claimed by TGDISCOMs

Category Name	TGSPDCL			TGNPDCL		
	Total Cost	Sales	CoS	Total Cost	Sales	CoS
	Rs. Crore	MU	Rs. /kWh	Rs. Crore	MU	Rs. /kWh
LT						
Domestic	10,120	12,611	8.03	4,277	5,004	8.55
Non-Domestic/Commercial	3,682	4,403	8.36	959	1,096	8.75
Industry	900	1,048	8.58	204	244	8.37
Cottage Industries	8	10	8.61	8	9	9.46
Irrigation & Agriculture	14,850	17,124	8.67	10,072	10,457	9.63
Local Bodies, Street Lighting & PWS	446	523	8.53	384	397	9.68
Others (General Purpose & Temporary)	217	266	8.17	87	90	9.68
EVs	33	47	7.07	0.17	0.18	9.66
LT Total	30,257	36,032	8.40	15,992	17,296	9.25
HT category 11 kV						
Industry General	3,039	4,624	6.57	741	1,211	6.12
Ferro Alloy Units	0.4	0.54	6.75	0	0	-
Others	1,628	2,574	6.33	156	253	6.15
Airports, Bus Stations and Railways Stations	4	6	7.10	5	9	6.01
Lift Irrigation & Agriculture	105	163	6.43	114	190	5.99
HT VI: Townships & Residential Colonies	209	329	6.34	6	9	6.64

Category Name	TGSPDCL			TGNPDCL		
	Total Cost	Sales	CoS	Total Cost	Sales	CoS
	Rs. Crore	MU	Rs. /kWh	Rs. Crore	MU	Rs. /kWh
HT VII: Temporary	218	343	6.36	9	15	6.29
RESCO	0.0	0	-	664	1,235	5.37
Wholly Religious Places	0.3	0.46	5.44	0.14	0.3	4.03
HT 11 kV Total	5,204	8,040	6.47	1,695	2,923	5.80
HT category 33 kV						
Industry General	4,275	7,685	5.56	131	228	5.75
Ferro Alloy Units	0	1	5.30	19	35.59	5.38
Others	1,026	1,772	5.79	10	17	5.85
Airports, Bus Stations and Railways Stations	0	0	-	0	0	-
Lift Irrigation & Agriculture	223	368	6.05	232	415	5.59
Railway Traction	0	0	-	0	0	-
Townships & Residential Colonies	116	188	6.14	21	35	6.01
Temporary	16	36	4.32	5	8	6.36
Wholly Religious Places	3	5	5.06	0	0	-
EVs	0	0	-	14	39	3.56
HT 33 kV Total	5,658	10,055	5.63	432	777	5.56
HT category 132 kV						
Industry General	2,605	5,002	5.21	341	648	5.27
Ferro Alloy Units	77	153	5.03	0	0	-
Others	200	346	5.78	4	5	8.03
Airports, Bus Stations and Railways Stations	70	134	5.22	0	0	-
Lift Irrigation & Agriculture	1,114	1,956	5.69	1,001	1,555	6.44
Railway Traction	800	1,463	5.47	365	681	5.36
HMR Traction	131.77	251	5.25	0	0	-
Townships & Residential Colonies	0	0	-	36	67	5.41
Temporary	0	0	-	0	0	-
HT 132 kV Total	4,997	9,305	5.37	1,747	2,956	5.91
HT Total	15,859	27,400	5.79	3,874	6,655	5.82
LT Total	30,257	36,032	8.40	15,992	17,296	9.25
Total	46,117	63,432	7.27	19,866	23,951	8.29

2.27 PROPOSED TARIFFS FOR FY 2025-26

2.27.1 For the ensuing year FY 2025-26, TGDISCOMs have not proposed any changes in the tariff for all the categories.

2.27.2 Summary of existing and proposed electricity retail supply tariffs claimed by TGDISCOMs for FY 2025-26 is given below:

Table 2-51: Existing and proposed retail supply tariffs claimed by TGDISCOMs

Consumer Category/ Sub-Category/ Slab Structure (units)	Energy Unit	Existing Tariff		Proposed Tariff	
		Fixed/ Demand Charge (Rs/kW or Rs/KVA/month)	Energy Charge (Rs./Unit)	Fixed/ Demand Charge (Rs/kW or Rs/KVA/month)	Energy Charge (Rs./unit)
LT-I Domestic					
LT-I(A): Up to 100 units/month					
0-500	kWh	10	1.95	10	1.95
51-100	kWh	10	3.10	10	3.10
LT-I(B): More than 100 & up to 200 units/month					
0-100	kWh	10	3.40	10	3.40
100-200	kWh	10	4.80	10	4.80
LT-I(C): More than 200 units/month					
0-200	kWh	10	5.10	10	5.10
201-300	kWh	10	7.70	10	7.70
301-400	kWh	10	9.00	10	9.00
401-800	kWh	10	9.50	10	9.50
Above 800	kWh	50	10.00	50	10.00
LT-II Non-Domestic/Commercial					
LT-II(A): Up to 50 units/month	kWh/kVAh	30	7.00	30	7.00
LT-II(B): Above 50 units/month					
0-100	kWh/kVAh	70	8.50	70	8.50
101-300	kWh/kVAh	70	9.90	70	9.90
301-500	kWh/kVAh	100	10.40	100	10.40
Above 500	kWh/kVAh	100	11.00	100	11.00
LT-II(C): Advertisement Hoardings	kWh/kVAh	150	13.00	150	13.00
LT-II(D): Haircutting Salons having monthly consumption up to 200 units					
0-50	kWh/kVAh	60	5.30	60	5.30
51-100	kWh/kVAh	60	6.60	60	6.60
101-200	kWh/kVAh	60	7.50	60	7.50
LT-III: Industry					
Industries	kWh/kVAh	100	7.70	100	7.70
Seasonal Industries (off season)	kWh/kVAh	100	8.40	100	8.40
Pisciculture/Prawn culture	kWh/kVAh	50	6.20	50	6.20
Sugarcane crushing	kWh/kVAh	50	6.20	50	6.20
Poultry farms	kWh/kVAh	65	7.00	65	7.00

Consumer Category/ Sub-Category/ Slab Structure (units)	Energy Unit	Existing Tariff		Proposed Tariff	
		Fixed/ Demand Charge (Rs/kW or Rs/KVA/month)	Energy Charge (Rs./Unit)	Fixed/ Demand Charge (Rs/kW or Rs/KVA/month)	Energy Charge (Rs./unit)
Mushroom, Rabbit, Sheep & Goat farms	kWh/kVAh	100	7.30	100	7.30
LT-IV: Cottage Industries					
LT-IV(A): Cottage Industries	kWh	20	4.00	20	4.00
LT-IV(B): Agro Based Activities	kWh	20	4.00	20	4.00
LT-V: Agriculture					
LT-V(A): Agriculture with DSM Measures					
Corporate Farmers	kWh		2.50		2.50
Other than Corporate Farmers	kWh		0.00		0.00
LT-V(B): Others					
Horticulture up to 15 HP	Nurseries kWh	20	4.00	20	4.00
LT-VI: Street Lighting and PWS Schemes					
LT-VI(A): Street Lighting					
Panchayats	kWh	32	7.10	32	7.10
Municipalities	kWh	32	7.60	32	7.60
Municipal Corporations	kWh	32	8.10	32	8.10
LT-VI(B): PWS Schemes					
Panchayats	kWh/kVAh	32/HP subject to a minimum of Rs. 50/month	6.00	32/HP subject to a minimum of Rs. 50/month	6.00
Municipalities	kWh/kVAh	32/HP subject to a minimum of Rs. 100/month	7.10	32/HP subject to a minimum of Rs. 100/month	7.10
Municipal Corporations	kWh/kVAh	32/HP subject to a minimum of Rs. 100/month	7.60	32/HP subject to a minimum of Rs. 100/month	7.60
LT-VII: General					
LT-VII(A): General Purpose	kWh/kVAh	21	8.30	21	8.30
LT-VII(B): Wholly Religious Places	kWh	30	5.00	30	5.00
LT-VIII: Temporary Supply	kWh/kVAh	21	12.00	21	12.00
LT IX: EVs Charging Station	kWh/kVAh	0	6.00	0	6.00
HT-I: Industry					

Consumer Category/ Sub-Category/ Slab Structure (units)	Energy Unit	Existing Tariff		Proposed Tariff	
		Fixed/ Demand Charge (Rs/kW or Rs/KVA/month)	Energy Charge (Rs./Unit)	Fixed/ Demand Charge (Rs/kW or Rs/KVA/month)	Energy Charge (Rs./unit)
HT-I(A): Industry-General					
11 kV	kVAh	500	7.65	500	7.65
33 kV	kVAh	500	7.15	500	7.15
132 kV & above	kVAh	500	6.65	500	6.65
Light and Fans					
11 kV	kVAh		7.65		7.65
33 kV	kVAh		7.15		7.15
132 kV & above	kVAh		6.65		6.65
Poultry Farms					
11 kV	kVAh	500	7.65	500	7.65
33 kV	kVAh	500	7.15	500	7.15
Industrial Colonies					
11 kV	kVAh		7.30		7.30
33 kV	kVAh		7.30		7.30
132 kV & above	kVAh		7.30		7.30
Seasonal Industries					
11 kV	kVAh	500	8.60	500	8.60
33 kV	kVAh	500	7.90	500	7.90
132 kV & above	kVAh	500	7.70	500	7.70
HT-I(A) Optional category with CMD up to 150 MVA					
11 kV	kVAh	100	8.00	100	8.00
HT-I(B): Ferro Alloy Units					
11 kV	kVAh	500	7.65	500	7.65
33 kV	kVAh	500	7.15	500	7.15
132 kV & above	kVAh	500	6.65	500	6.65
HT-II: Others					
11 kV	kVAh	500	8.80	500	8.80
33 kV	kVAh	500	8.00	500	8.00
132 kV & above	kVAh	500	7.80	500	7.80
HT-II (B): Wholly Religious places					
11 kV	kVAh	285	5.00	285	5.00
33 kV	kVAh	285	5.00	285	5.00
132 kV & above	kVAh	285	5.00	285	5.00
HT-III: Airports, Bus Stations and Railway Stations					
11 kV	kVAh	500	8.50	500	8.50
33 kV	kVAh	500	7.85	500	7.85
132 kV & above	kVAh	500	7.45	500	7.45

Consumer Category/ Sub-Category/ Slab Structure (units)	Energy Unit	Existing Tariff		Proposed Tariff	
		Fixed/ Demand Charge (Rs/kW or Rs/KVA/month)	Energy Charge (Rs. /Unit)	Fixed/ Demand Charge (Rs/kW or Rs/KVA/month)	Energy Charge (Rs. /unit)
HT-IV: Irrigation, Agriculture & CPWS					
HT-IV(A): Lift Irrigation & Agriculture					
11 kV	kVAh	300	6.30	300	6.30
33 kV	kVAh	300	6.30	300	6.30
132 kV & above	kVAh	300	6.30	300	6.30
HT-IV(B): CPWS					
11 kV	kVAh		6.10		6.10
33 kV	kVAh		6.10		6.10
132 kV & above	kVAh		6.10		6.10
HT-V: Railway Traction					
HT-V(A): Railway Traction	kVAh	500	5.05	500	5.05
HT-V(B): HMR Traction	kVAh	500	4.95	500	4.95
HT-VI: Townships & Residential Colonies					
11 kV	kVAh	285	7.30	285	7.30
33 kV	kVAh	285	7.30	285	7.30
132 kV & above	kVAh	285	7.30	285	7.30
HT-VII: Temporary					
11 kV	kVAh	500	11.80	500	11.80
33 kV	kVAh	500	11.00	500	11.00
132 kV & above	kVAh	500	10.80	500	10.80
HT-VIII: RESCO					
11kV	kVAh		4.77		4.77
HT-IX: Electric Vehicle Charging Station					
11 kV	kVAh	100	6.00	100	6.00
33 kV	kVAh	100	6.00	100	6.00
132 kV & above	kVAh	100	6.00	100	6.00

2.28 CROSS SUBSIDY SURCHARGE (CSS)

2.28.1 For the ensuing year FY 2025-26, TGDISCOM claim for CSS is shown below:

Table 2-52: Cross Subsidy Surcharge (Rs. /unit) claimed by TGSPDCL

Category	Average realisation (@ Proposed Tariff)	Weighted average PP cost	Applicable loss %	Aggregate T & D (Rs/Unit)	Cross Subsidy Surcharge (Rs/unit)	20% limit on average realisation	Cross Subsidy Surcharge (Rs/Unit)
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)= max (0, a-b/(1-c) +d)	(f) =0.2*a	(g)=min(e,f)
HT Category at 11 kV							
HT-I Industry Segregated	9.16	5.52	9.36%	0.50	2.57	1.83	1.83
HT-II - Others and Wholly religious places	10.75	5.52	9.36%	0.50	4.16	2.15	2.15
HT-III Airports, Railways and Bus stations	10.82	5.52	9.36%	0.50	4.23	2.16	2.16
HT -IV A Lift Irrigation and agriculture	8.38	5.52	9.36%	0.50	1.79	1.68	1.68
HT- IV B - CP Water Supply Schemes	6.12	5.52	9.36%	0.50	0.00	1.22	0.00
HT-VI Townships and Residential Colonies	8.07	5.52	9.36%	0.50	1.48	1.61	1.48
HT VII -Temporary Supply	14.70	5.52	9.36%	0.50	8.11	2.94	2.94
HT IX- EV	5.91	5.52	9.36%	0.50	0.00	1.18	0.00
HT Category at 33 kV							
HT-I Industry Segregated	7.76	5.52	5.54%	0.24	1.67	1.55	1.55
HT-I (B) Ferro-Alloys	0.00	5.52	5.54%	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.00
HT-II - Others	9.31	5.52	5.54%	0.24	3.22	1.86	1.86
HT-III Airports, Railways and Bus stations	0.00	5.52	5.54%	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.00
HT -IV A Lift Irrigation and agriculture	6.84	5.52	5.54%	0.24	0.75	1.37	0.75
HT- IV B - CP Water Supply Schemes	6.10	5.52	5.54%	0.24	0.02	1.22	0.02
HT-VI Townships and Residential Colonies	7.95	5.52	5.54%	0.24	1.87	1.59	1.59
HT VII -Temporary Supply	14.46	5.52	5.54%	0.24	8.37	2.89	2.89
HT VIII - RESCOs	0.00	5.52	5.54%	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.00
HT Category at 132 kV							

Category	Average realisation (@ Proposed Tariff)	Weighted average PP cost	Applicable loss %	Aggregate T & D (Rs/Unit)	Cross Subsidy Surcharge (Rs/unit)	20% limit on average realisation	Cross Subsidy Surcharge (Rs/Unit)
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)= max (0, a-b/(1-c)+d)	(f) =0.2*a	(g)=min(e,f)
HT-I Industry Segregated	7.58	5.52	2.46%	0.18	1.74	1.52	1.52
HT-I (B) Ferro-Alloys	0.00	5.52	2.46%	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.00
HT-II - Others	8.95	5.52	2.46%	0.18	3.11	1.79	1.79
HT-III Airports, Railways and Bus stations	7.95	5.52	2.46%	0.18	2.11	1.59	1.59
HT -IV A Lift Irrigation and agriculture	7.07	5.52	2.46%	0.18	1.23	1.41	1.23
HT- IV B - CP Water Supply Schemes	6.10	5.52	2.46%	0.18	0.26	1.22	0.26
HT-V Railway Traction	6.64	5.52	2.46%	0.18	0.80	1.33	0.80
HT-VI Townships and Residential Colonies	0.00	5.52	2.46%	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.00
HT- Green Power	0.00	5.52	2.46%	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.00
HT VII- Temporary Supply	0.00	5.52	2.46%	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.00
HT VIII- RESCOs	0.00	5.52	2.46%	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table 2-53: Cross Subsidy Surcharge (Rs. /unit) claimed by TGNPDCL

Category	Average realisation (@ Proposed Tariff)	Weighted average PP cost	Applicable loss %	Aggregate T & D (Rs/Unit)	Cross Subsidy Surcharge (Rs/unit)	20% limit on average realisation	Cross Subsidy Surcharge (Rs/Unit)
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)= max (0, a-b/(1-c)+d)	(f) =0.2*a	(g)=min(e,f)
HT Category at 11 kV							
HT-I Industry Segregated	9.50	5.17	8.87%	0.65	3.17	1.90	1.90
HT-II - Others and Wholly religious places	11.64	5.17	8.87%	0.65	5.32	2.33	2.33
HT-III Airports, Railways and Bus stations	9.92	5.17	8.87%	0.65	3.60	1.98	1.98
HT -IV A Lift Irrigation and agriculture	11.08	5.17	8.87%	0.65	4.75	2.22	2.22
HT- IV B - CP Water Supply Schemes	6.12	5.17	8.87%	0.65	0.00	1.22	0.00

Category	Average realisation (@ Proposed Tariff)	Weighted average PP cost	Applicable loss %	Aggregate T & D (Rs/Unit)	Cross Subsidy Surcharge (Rs/unit)	20% limit on average realisation	Cross Subsidy Surcharge (Rs/Unit)
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)= max (0, a-b/(1-c)+d)	(f) =0.2*a	(g)=min(e,f)
HT-VI Townships and Residential Colonies	8.98	5.17	8.87%	0.65	2.66	1.80	1.80
HT VII -Temporary Supply	15.03	5.17	8.87%	0.65	8.70	3.01	3.01
HT - VIII RESCOs	4.77	5.17	8.87%	0.65	0.00	0.95	0.00
HT Category at 33 kV							
HT-I Industry Segregated	8.46	5.17	5.36%	0.23	2.77	1.69	1.69
HT-I (B) Ferro-Alloys	7.94	5.17	5.36%	0.23	2.24	1.59	1.59
HT-II - Others	10.47	5.17	5.36%	0.23	4.77	2.09	2.09
HT -IV A Lift Irrigation and agriculture	9.90	5.17	5.36%	0.23	4.20	1.98	1.98
HT- IV B - CP Water Supply Schemes	6.10	5.17	5.36%	0.23	0.41	1.22	0.41
HT-VI Townships and Residential Colonies	8.46	5.17	5.36%	0.23	2.76	1.69	1.69
HT - VII Temporary Supply	14.88	5.17	5.36%	0.23	9.18	2.98	2.98
HT-IX EVs	6.20	5.17	5.36%	0.23	0.80	1.24	0.80
HT Category at 132 kV							
HT-I Industry Segregated	7.98	5.17	2.46%	0.18	2.50	1.60	1.60
HT-II - Others	25.29	5.17	2.46%	0.18	19.81	5.06	5.06
HT -IV A Lift Irrigation and agriculture	9.33	5.17	2.46%	0.18	3.84	1.87	1.87
HT- IV B - CP Water Supply Schemes	6.10	5.17	2.46%	0.18	0.62	1.22	0.62
HT-V Railway Traction	6.49	5.17	2.46%	0.18	1.00	1.30	1.00
HT-VI Townships and Residential Colonies	8.53	5.17	2.46%	0.18	3.04	1.71	1.71

2.29 OTHER TARIFF PROPOSALS FOR FY 2025-26

Standby Charges:

2.29.1 For the ensuing year FY 2025-26, TGDISCOMs have proposed to levy Standby Charges at the rate of 10% of applicable energy charge for respective consumer category over and above the normal tariff to the extent of open access energy.

Grid Support Charges (GSC):

2.29.2 TGDISCOMs have requested to levy GSC on both co-located and not co-located captive power plants (both renewable and conventional), IPPs (both renewable and conventional) and generators having partial PPAs with the Licensee over and above PP capacity.

2.29.3 The rate of Grid Support Charges (Rs. /kW/month) by considering the total projected contracted capacity (computed from Transmission ARR filings for FY 2025-26) expected to be connected to the Telangana Grid as on end of 31.03.2025 and the approved R&M charges in MYT orders of TGTRANSCO and TGDISCOMs claimed for FY 2025-26 is given below:

Table 2-54: Grid Support Charges (Rs. Crores) claimed by TGDISCOMs

Particulars	Approved R&M Cost
TGSPDCL	240.52
TGNPDCL	155.53
TGTRANSCO	120.56
Total (A)	516.41
Contracted Capacity (MW) (B)	21,470.07
Rate of GSC (Rs/kW/month) [C=(A*10 ⁷ /12)/(B*1000)]	20.04

Unblocking of lead RKVAH for KVAH billing:

2.29.4 TGDISCOMs have requested that leading kVArh be unblocked for the purpose of billing and accordingly proposed that clauses 10.15.4 and 10.28.10 of Retail Supply Tariff Order for FY 2023-24 be modified from FY 2024-25 onwards as given below:

Existing Clause	Proposed Clause
<p>Clause 10.15.4 LT consumers, except LT-I Domestic, who are provided with metering capable of measuring active and reactive power under the orders of the Commission, shall maintain their power factor preferably in between 0.95 lag and 0.95 lead in the interest of the system security. The consumers should not maintain the power factor on leading side less than 0.95. If any consumer maintains the power factor less than 0.95 lead for a period of 2 consecutive months, it must be brought back in the range of ± 0.95 within a period of 3 months failing which without prejudice to such other rights as having accrued to the Licensee or any other right of the Licensee, the supply to the consumer may be discontinued. However,</p>	<p>Clause 10.15.4 LT consumers, except LT-I Domestic, who are provided with metering capable of measuring active and reactive power under the orders of the Commission, shall maintain their power factor preferably in between 0.95 lag and 0.95 lead in the interest of the system security. The consumers should not maintain the power factor on leading side less than 0.95. If any consumer maintains the power factor less than 0.95 lead for a period of 2 consecutive months, it must be brought back in the range of ± 0.95 within a period of 3 months failing which without prejudice to such other rights as having accrued to the Licensee or any other right of the</p>

Existing Clause	Proposed Clause
for the purpose of kVAh billing leading kVArh shall be blocked.	Licensee, the supply to the consumer may be discontinued.
Clause 10.28.10 (Maintenance of power factor at consumer end): HT consumers, who are provided with metering capable of measuring active and reactive power under the orders of the Commission, shall maintain their power factor preferably in between 0.95 lag and 0.95 lead in the interest of the system security. The consumers should not maintain the power factor on leading side less than 0.95. If any consumer maintains the power factor less than 0.95 lead for a period of 2 consecutive months, it must be brought back in the range of ± 0.95 within a period of 3 months failing which without prejudice to such other rights as having accrued to the licensee or any other right of the Licensee the supply to the consumer may be discontinued. However, for the purpose of kVAh billing leading kVArh shall be blocked.	Clause 10.28.10 (Maintenance of power factor at consumer end): HT consumers, who are provided with metering capable of measuring active and reactive power under the orders of the Commission, shall maintain their power factor preferably in between 0.95 lag and 0.95 lead in the interest of the system security. The consumers should not maintain the power factor on leading/lagging side less than 0.95. If any consumer maintains the power factor less than 0.95 lead/lag for a period of 2 consecutive months, it must be brought back in the range of ± 0.95 within a period of 3 months failing which without prejudice to such other rights as having accrued to the licensee or any other right of the Licensee the supply to the consumer may be discontinued.

2.30 REVENUE AND REVENUE GAP/SURPLUS FOR FY 2025-26

2.30.1 The revenue gap/surplus with proposed tariffs for FY 2025-26 claimed by TGDISCOMs is given below:

Table 2-55: Revenue gap/surplus for FY 2025-26 (Rs. Crores) claimed by TGDISCOMs

Particulars	TGSPDCL	TGNPDCL	Total
Aggregate Revenue Requirement for FY 2025-26	46,035	19,814	65,849
Revenue from Current Tariffs	36,220	9,421	45,641
Revenue from Cross Subsidy Surcharge	37.20	-	37
Revenue from Additional Surcharge	20.05	-	20
Total projected revenue for FY 2025-26 (excl. NTI)	36,277	9,421	45,698
Revenue (Deficit)/Surplus at current tariffs	(9,758)	(10,393)	(20,151)
Additional Revenue through Proposed tariffs	-	-	-
Revenue (Deficit)/Surplus at proposed tariffs	(9,758)	(10,393)	(20,151)

CHAPTER-3 OBJECTIONS OF STAKEHOLDERS, REPLIES OF PETITIONERS AND ANALYSIS & FINDINGS OF THE COMMISSION

3.1 OBJECTIONS/SUGGESTIONS MADE ON FILINGS

- 3.1.1 Objections/suggestions, to the petitions for ARR and Retail Supply Tariff determination for FY 2025-26, were filed by 171 stakeholders. The petitioners have filed replies on the objections/suggestions received from the stakeholders. Of these 171 objections, most of them are in respect of deficiencies in services or otherwise of TGDISCOMs and are not directly related to issues related to this petition.
- 3.1.2 All the objections/suggestions by the stakeholders, made both in writing and during public hearings, and corresponding responses of the applicants have been considered by the Commission.
- 3.1.3 For the sake of brevity, the objections/suggestions raised by stakeholders and the responses of the applicants have been consolidated and summarised issue-wise. Any specific suggestion(s) not finding elaboration in this order shall not be construed as not being considered.

3.2 DELAY IN FILING

Stakeholders' Submissions

- 3.2.1 Some of the stakeholders have submitted that, TGSPDCL and TGNPDCL have requested the Commission to condone delay in filing the subject petitions, which should have been submitted by the end of November 2024, for the reasons submitted by them in the petitions. It is known that, due to intransigence of the Government of Telangana, the DISCOMs could not file their ARR and tariff revision proposals for the three consecutive financial years from 2019-20 to 2021-22. Again, there was abnormal delay in filing their ARR and tariff petitions for the year 2024-25, with the DISCOMs submitting the same on 18.9.2024. Needless to say, the DISCOMs do not derive any benefit by delaying filing of their ARR and tariff petitions, or other petitions, as the delay would lead to precipitating the kind of financial crisis, and issue of orders by the Commission would lead to delay in getting the amounts due to them, fully or partly. Earlier, the DISCOMs went on record that they “shall obtain formal approval from State Government for filing of ARR & Tariff Proposals for FY 2023-24.” Such constraints of the DISCOMs in filing their petitions need to be considered in the right

spirit. For dereliction of the government in permitting or directing its power utilities to prepare and file their petitions before the Commission in time, the utilities should not be held responsible.

- 3.2.2 It is also submitted that the Secretary of TGERC, through the circular Lr. No. TSERC/Secy/FNo.ARR2017-18/5/D.No.879/17, dated 17.02.2017, intimated the TS DISCOMs that, in the absence of tariff filings by DISCOMs, the Commission will act *suo-motu* for determination of the tariff for FY 2017-18 in accordance with the directions of the Appellate Tribunal for Electricity in O.P. No. 1 of 2011 based on information available with the Commission in the form of ARR/FPTs for FY 2015-16 and FY 2016-17 and ARR for FY 2017-18. However, experience has confirmed that the Commission did not take any action *suo-motu* to initiate its regulatory process for determination of ARR and tariffs for the financial years concerned as per law and its own decision, in view of non-submission of ARR and tariff proposals by the DISCOMs in time. There has been no such instance of taking action *suo-motu* accordingly so far.
- 3.2.3 It is further submitted by some of the stakeholders that the DISCOMs have submitted various reasons for delay in filing the subject petitions like preparation and finalisation of State Energy Policy for next 10 years, floating tenders for empanelment of vendors for supply and erection of Solar Power Plants up to 1 MW for self-help group (SHG) under 'Indira Mahila Shakti Program' of the Government of Telangana, floating of tenders with RFP for supply and erection of Solar Power Plants up to 4000 MW under 'Kusum Component - C', awaiting information on status of upcoming new LIS projects in the state of Telangana and their energy requirement for FY 2025-26 from I&CAD, awaiting revised scheduled CODs of YTPS and NCEs, finalization of process for construction of new Power Plant at Ramagundam and developing certain proposals for the subject petition. In any case, the DISCOMs will have the opportunity to seek *True-up/True-down* on variations in its expenditure and revenues that may arise due to coming into play of these factors, as well as other factors, during the next financial year. Therefore, it can be safely presumed that the government could not devote timely attention to the issue of filing of the subject petitions by the DISCOMs and give its permission or direction to file the same in time, whatever be the reasons, and that the DISCOMs have given the above-mentioned reasons for the delay to avoid the embarrassment of submitting that the delay is caused in getting the permission of the government.

- 3.2.4 It is further submitted by some of the stakeholders that in the tariff order for 2024-25, the Commission has pointed out that “in case of delay in submission of tariff/*True-up* filings by the generating entity or licensee or SLDC, as required under this Regulation, rate of RoE shall be reduced by 0.5% per month or part thereof,” under clause 20.2 of multi-year tariff Regulation No. 2 of 2023. The Commission has decided to impose penalties on the DISCOMs as per this regulation and directed them to adhere to the timelines as specified in the said regulation in future filing of petitions. The power utilities of GoTS have been habituated to file their petitions before the Commission with abnormal delays, mainly because of the delay in getting permission of the government to finalise and file the same. Despite the Commission imposing penalties on the DISCOMs in the form of reducing rate of RoE, as pointed out above, the DISCOMs seem to be helpless in view of dereliction of successive governments in permitting them to file petitions in time.
- 3.2.5 Another stakeholder has requested the Commission to impose penalties on TGDISCOMs as per the Regulatory provisions which works out to around Rs. 6 lakhs ($5,000 \times 30 + 10,000 \times 29 + 1,50,000$) for each DISCOM and also reduce the RoE (at the rate of 0.5% per month) as claimed by TGDISCOMs for FY 2025-26.

Petitioner's Replies

- 3.2.6 TGDISCOMs have submitted the reasons for delay of filings for the ARR of FY 2025-26 as follows.
- As per the instructions of the Government the DISCOMs were in the process of preparation and finalization of Energy Policy, and it was released on 11.01.2025.
 - The information on the status of upcoming new LIS projects in the state of Telangana and their energy requirement for FY 2025-26 from I&CAD was awaited. Formal approval of Government of Telangana for filing of ARR for FY 2025-26 was awaited.
 - The Licensees had undertaken analysis of the Tariff Order of FY 2024-25 issued by the Commission on 28.10.2024. Further the DISCOMs submit that the future filings shall be done as per the Regulation No. 2 of 2023 and adhering to the timelines prescribed by TGERC Regulations.

- TGDISCOMs submitted that, the Licensees could not file the revised ARR of RSB for FY 2025-26 in view of all the reasons stated in the ARR petition not specifically w.r.t the formal approval of the GoTG. With the insufficient data available the Licensees may not be able to project the ARR of TGDISCOMs for the approval of Commission. In order to overcome the further financial burden on account of increase in power purchase cost experienced day to day by the DISCOMs, the Licensees proposed the ARR proposal by collecting the required information without further waiting for Power purchase True ups.
- With reference to *suo-motu* proceedings by the Commission, even if the Commission were to initiate *Suo-motu* proceedings in the absence of a Tariff petition, it would still rely on the actual financial and operational data provided by DISCOMs to arrive at any determination of subsequent pass through. This further reinforces the need for DISCOMs to file the petition themselves, ensuring that all relevant facts and figures are presented accurately. Further the future filings shall be done as per the Regulation No. 2 of 2023 and adhering to the timelines prescribed by TGERC Regulations.
- In light of the above reasons, the Licensees requested the Commission to consider above mentioned reasons and condone the delay for filing of the petition. The Licensees also requested the Commission not to impose any financial penalties on the DISCOM in view of the delay. Further the DISCOMs assured the Commission to file the future petitions within the time according to the regulations.

Commission's analysis & findings

3.2.7 The petitioners were expected to file the petitions on or before 30.11.2024 as per clause 6.2 of Regulation 2 of 2023. However, the petitioners have filed these applications on 28.01.2025 with a delay of 59 days along with an application to condone the delay. The stakeholders have raised objections with regard to filing of petition with an inordinate delay. Few of the stakeholders have though suggested to condone the delay and not to impose any penalty, while some of them on the other hand, have submitted that delay shall not be condoned and that the penalties as mandated in the regulation have to be imposed. One of the stakeholders has submitted that the reason for this delay is on account of the fact that the petitioner could not get necessary clearance from the government in filing the petitions.

- 3.2.8 TGDISCOMs have mainly submitted the reason for filing the application with delay is that the Commission has passed order on 28.10.2024 instead of on or before March 2024 as per the Regulation. However, admittedly this Commission has passed orders on 28.10.2024. Therefore, as rightly submitted by TGDISCOMs there was little time in going through the orders passed in O.P. No. 16 & 17 of 2024 and thereby there is a delay in filing present petitions. Even otherwise imposing penalties for delay is not going to serve the purpose. The penalty, if any imposed will not be passed on to the consumers and it will be added to the losses of the TGDISCOMs, thereby financial health of TGDISCOMs will get deteriorated.
- 3.2.9 Considering the submissions of all the stakeholders including TGDISCOMs, this Commission vide a separate reasoned orders in IA.Nos.4 & 5 of 2025 has condoned the delay in filing the petitions beyond the deadline. The Commission directs the DISCOMs to ensure strict compliance with regulatory deadlines in subsequent filings, failing which necessary regulatory actions, will be imposed as per the provisions of the applicable regulations.

3.3 TRUE UP/ DOWN AND FCA PETITIONS

Stakeholders' Submissions

- 3.3.1 The DISCOMs have not been allowed to file their petitions of *True-up* for variations in power purchase cost in time over the years. In fact, accumulated claims of *True-up* for variations in their retail supply business for a period of seven years from 2016-17 to 2022-23 (provisional) filed along with their petition for ARR and tariff revision for FY 2023-24 were considered by the Commission for a hefty sum of Rs. 12,514.57 crore for both TGSPDCL and TGNPDCL – Rs.10,281.73 crore under *True-up* and Rs. 2,232.84 crore under “reversal of UDAY savings” claimed in distribution *True-up* – in its retail supply tariff order for 2023-24. Along with subsidy committed for retail supply business for 2023-24, GoTS committed to support the DISCOMs, without burdening the consumers, by providing the above sum of Rs. 12,514.57 crore over a period of five years. (RST Order for 2023-24: pp 115-116). The DISCOMs have to reveal how much amount GoTS has provided to them so far out of the committed amount under *True-up*.
- 3.3.2 For balance amount, if any, for 2022-23 and *True-up* claims thereafter for retail supply business for subsequent years till 2024-25, the DISCOMs have not been allowed by

successive governments to file their petitions for fuel cost adjustment so far, nor have the DISCOMs been allowed to collect not more than Re. 0.30 per unit per month, though permitted by the Commission, in the CC bills so far. May be, political expediency of pre-election periods for the ruling parties of the day has overtaken regulatory compliance of the DISCOMs. The DISCOMs have to explain reasons for their non-compliance of regulatory requirements in this regard. It may be noted that petitions on claims of TGTRANSCO and TGDISCOMs for the 4th control period are filed by them for their transmission and distribution business, because they come under *True-down*.

3.3.3 For the recurring failures of the government and its DISCOMs to get the required petitions filed or to file, as the case may be, especially of ARR and tariff revision and FCA, the Commission is requested to dispense with the FCA arrangement and collection of a certain amount per unit per month, without prior approval of the Commission, and direct the DISCOMs to incorporate their revenue gap that would arise as a result of variations in expenditure and revenue permitted by the Commission for the FY concerned, in the ARR and tariff revision they propose for the next FY, and determine permissible ARR for the next year. Such an arrangement would put an end to a number of anomalies and imbalances associated with the arrangement of FCA in vogue and failures of the DISCOMs to file their required petitions in time. Detailed submissions can be made in support of this proposal as and when petitions for *True-up/True-down* of FCA claims due are filed by the DISCOMs for their retail supply business and the Commission takes them up for its consideration through public consultation and public hearings.

3.3.4 In response to the directive of the Commission to adhere to the timelines as specified in Regulation 2 of 2023 in future filing of petitions, that the DISCOMs have responded casually as “shall be complied” by SPDCL and “yet to be complied” by NPDCL – which indicates their inability to do so and that it reflects on the approach of the government.

Petitioner’s Replies

3.3.5 The Commission notified MYT Regulation No. 2 of 2023. The DISCOMs have requested the Commission for certain clarifications and amendment of certain clauses which were not considered. Under the MYT Regulation the DISCOMs were required

to file the ARR for all 5 years of the 5th control period pertaining to Distribution business and Retail supply business which has consumed significant time. As such the DISCOMs could not file the Power Purchase (PP) True up petitions pertaining to FY 2022-23 and FY 2023-24. Further the data compilation of True ups of FY 2022-23 and FY 2023-24 is under process, and these will be filed with the Commission.

- 3.3.6 DISCOMs are diligently adhering to the current MYT Regulation No. 2 of 2023 in calculating FCA and will continue to do so. The TGDISCOMs have written letters to the GOTG for approval for collection of FCA amount regularly every month as per the provisions in the MYT Regulation with a request to pay the FCA amount pertaining to AGL Category. The Quarterly petitions were filed before the Commission for FY 2023-24 for post facto approval for the FCA computations, the Commission rejected the petitions.
- 3.3.7 The Licensees have strived to comply with all the requirements as per the TGERC Regulations in force. Any delayed petitions have been duly accompanied with condonation of delay petition with reasons substantiating the cause of the delay before the Commission.

Commission's analysis & findings

- 3.3.8 The Commission has noted the concerns of the stakeholders in respect of the consequences that resulted in running into losses of the petitioners on account of not properly filing the *True-up/True-down* petitions and not collecting Fuel Cost Adjustment (FCA) as per stipulated regulations. The petitioners have failed to explain as to why they could not file their claims in respect of FCA adjustments quarterly as stipulated in the Regulation which has resulted in huge backlogs thereby the TGDISCOMs are not in a position to claim the FCA either from the government or from the consumers.
- 3.3.9 The Commission has rejected the petitions filed for post-facto approval of FCA computations due to non-compliance within the stipulated timelines in O.P.(SR) Nos. 21, 23, 25 and 27 of 2024 in case of TGSPDCL and O.P.(SR) No. 28, 29, 30 and 31 of 2024 in case of TGNDPDCL for each quarter of FY 2023-24 respectively.
- 3.3.10 The Commission has taken into consideration the stakeholder's proposal to eliminate FCA as a separate mechanism and instead incorporate revenue gaps arising from

expenditure variations into the ARR and tariff revision process for the subsequent year. The Commission will consult the stakeholders and consider review of the Regulation 2 of 2023 in respect of an embargo imposed on the DISCOMs in case they fail to file post-facto approval of FCA. Until thorough review is made, the existing framework will continue.

- 3.3.11 The Commission directs the TGDISCOMs to strictly comply with Regulation 2 of 2023 and ensure that all future *True-up*, ARR, Tariff Proposals, and FCA claims are filed within the stipulated timelines. Any deviation from the prescribed schedule will be viewed seriously and may attract regulatory action.

3.4 SALES PROJECTIONS FOR FY 2025-26

TGDISCOMs' Filings

- 3.4.1 TGDISCOMs adopted '*trend method*' for forecasting sales in various categories except for few categories where historical Compounded annual growth rates (CAGR) was erratic. TGSPDCL further submitted that it has projected the category wise sales based on the trend method since it had exceeded the sales approved in Resource Plan for FY 2024-25 (53,270 MU) in FY 2023-24 itself (53,379 MU).
- 3.4.2 TGDISCOMs have taken following inputs to arrive at sales projections of FY 2024-25 (H2) and FY 2025-26:
- a. Actual sales till FY 2023-24.
 - b. For projecting sales for FY 2024-25 (H2), category wise CAGR trend during the last 5 years, 4 years, 3 years, 2 years and 1 year was applied over actual sales of FY 2023-24 (H2).
 - c. For projecting total sales of FY 2025-26, category wise CAGR over actual sales of FY 2024-25 (H1) and projected sales of FY 2024-25 (H2) was applied.

Stakeholders' Submissions

- 3.4.3 One of the stakeholders has submitted that, TGDISCOMs in their ARR Petitions for FY 2025-26 have claimed huge unmetered sales, 40% of the total Sales in case of TG North DISCOM and 26% of the total Sales in case of TG South DISCOM. These unmetered Sales are pertaining to the Agricultural consumers. The unmetered Agriculture Sales as claimed for FY 2025-26 have been estimated to increase by

around 5% over the Agriculture Sales in FY 2024-25 for Telangana State. Further, TGDISCOMs have also considered increase in number of unmetered agricultural connections in FY 2025-26 as shown below:

Table 1 Billing Determinants for TG DISCOMs for FY 2024-25 & FY 2025-26

Particulars	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26	y-o-y Increase	Increase (%)	Ref
TGSPDCL					
Connections (nos)	1434508	1510736	76228	5%	Form-2
Contracted Demand (MW)	5317	5601	284	5%	Form-3
Sales (MU)	16400	17124	723.99	4%	Form-4
TGNPDCL					
Connections (nos)	1363883	1409365	45482	3%	Form-2
Contracted Demand (MW)	5162	5332	170	3%	Form-3
Sales (MU)	9812	10457	645	7%	Form-4

- 3.4.4 This is in violation of the MoP Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Rules, 2020 dt. 31/12/2020, which states that no connection shall be given without a meter, and such meter shall be the smart prepayment meter or pre-payment meter.
- 3.4.5 It is observed that as per CEA Report on “Status of Metering in the Country”, only 18% of the Rural Distribution Transformer (DTR) in case of TG South DISCOM and 30% of the Rural DT in case of TG North DISCOM are metered as on 31/03/2024. In the past, the Commission in its Tariff Orders has repeatedly directed TGDISCOMs to achieve 100% of the Agricultural DTR Metering, however, TGDISCOMs have failed to meter all Agricultural DTs as evident from the CEA Report.
- 3.4.6 Unmetered connections and accounting of Sales on assessment basis led to improper energy accounting resulting in revenue loss and scheduling of costly power which increases the revenue gap during *True-up* that is socialized to consumers at large in the ARR by the Commission even though tariff is fixed at normative distribution loss level. Distribution Losses, Metering, Billing and Collection are controllable parameters on the part of DISCOMs, therefore, *True-up* should not be allowed for masked inefficiencies on account of DISCOMs. Due to lack of metered connections and huge unmetered sales, proper energy accounting and actual distribution losses cannot be ascertained. Thus, the inefficiencies of TGDISCOMs are borne by honest metered consumers.
- 3.4.7 Some of the key parameters highlighting the negative performance of TGDISCOMs are as follows:

- a. Both TGDISCOMs – TGSPDCL and TGNPDCL are loss-making utilities and have been rated at ‘C’ as per 13th Integrated Rating for FY 2023-24. Their performance has been downgraded with respect to last years’ assessment for FY 2022-23.
- b. AT&C Loss is far above national average of 16.3% i.e., 20% for TGNPDCL and 18.80% for TGSPDCL in FY 2023-24.
- c. ACS-ARR Gap (on Cash basis) is far above national average of 0.39 Rs. /kWh i.e., Rs. 1.35 /kWh for TGNPDCL and Rs. 1.55/kWh for TGSPDCL in FY 2023-24.

3.4.8 Thus, the Commission is requested to take stern measures in terms of the provisions stipulated under Section 142 of the Electricity Act, 2003 for non-compliance of directions by TGDISCOMs. Separate non-compliance proceedings may be initiated against TGDISCOMs, and they may be directed to submit Action Taken Report (ATR) to the Commission, with a copy to REC and MoP, stipulating the timelines for metering 100% Agricultural Distribution Transformers. This proceeding is despite the fact that TGSPDCL has achieved the Distribution Loss target in FY 2023-24 (as mentioned in this Petition at para 3.2.1) which could have been even better had metering been in place and benefit of proper Energy Accounting should have been passed on to consumers through optimized Tariff.

3.4.9 It is pertinent to note vide the comments of the stakeholder on TGDISCOMs Distribution ARR Petition for FY 2024-25 submitted before ‘the Commission that TGDISCOMs are not availing Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) – A flagship scheme of Ministry of Power, Government of India. Telangana State has not participated in RDSS and only Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG) Households electrification works have been sanctioned under RDSS. The same was also highlighted in the public hearing held on 17/02/2025.

3.4.10 TGDISCOMs in this Petition for ARR & Tariff for Retail Supply Business for FY 2025- 26 have submitted that draft DPR for Smart Prepaid Metering for all existing Consumers (excluding Agriculture Consumers) and System Metering under RDSS has been prepared which is to be approved by Distribution Reforms Committee (DRC) and also by the Telangana State Cabinet in order to obtain final approval by MoP, Gol and the same has been informed to the Commission vide Lr. No. CE (RAC)/ SE(RAC)/

DE(RAC) /F.C32/ D.No.644/24, dt. 12/12/2024.

- 3.4.11 Understanding the importance of implementation of RDSS in Telangana State, TGDISCOMs have now initiated to participate in the RDSS. TGDISCOMs may be directed to expedite the approval process for RDSS.
- 3.4.12 Till the non-compliance proceedings gets completed to the satisfaction of the Commission, it is requested not to allow any unmetered Agriculture Sales for FY 2025-26 as the same is in violation of repeated directions by the Commission. TGDISCOMs have been given ample time and support to improve their operational efficiency, however DISCOMs have failed to do so. If such unmetered sales are to be allowed in view of giving some time to the DISCOMs to convert all existing unmetered connections to metered, it should not be more than 50% of the proposed unmetered sales.
- 3.4.13 Another stakeholder has submitted that, TGSPDCL Form 26 shows 42 MU sales under LT III Industry (Poultry Farms) despite having zero consumers. Such energy requirement should be discarded to reduce power purchase cost. Several HT categories and sub-categories show zero consumers and contracted demand but have projected sales, requiring clarification.
- 3.4.14 TGNPDCL submitted LT IX EV Charging Stations are projected at 5% growth, yet revenue is expected to drop from Rs 0.16 crore in FY 2023-24 to Rs 0.11 crore. In contrast, TGSPDCL projects 4X growth in this segment.
- 3.4.15 TGDISCOMs applied category wise CAGR (Compound Annual Growth Rate) trend during the last 5 years, 4 years, 3 years, 2 years, 1 year over the previous year to arrive at energy requirement during FY2025-26. But there was no proper justification for using the particular CAGR in the case of different consumer categories.
- 3.4.16 During the FY 2025-26 agriculture services are estimated to consume 10,457 MU accounting for 38.53% of energy requirement in the case of TGNPDCL and 17,124 MU accounting for 24.06% of energy requirement in the case of TGSPDCL. While TGNPDCL adopted 5-year CAGR of 6.56% TGSPDCL adopted 1-year CAGR of 4.41%. As agriculture services are not metered estimating consumption for this category has become a contentious issue. In the filings for FY 2024-25, TGDISCOMs stated that from the next year onwards, agriculture consumption would be estimated

based on meters installed on segregated feeders serving agriculture services. Instead for FY 2025-26, TGDISCOMs adopted different CAGRs without recording any justification. Feeder based agriculture consumption estimation has been already taken up by AP DISCOMs. TGDISCOMs should clarify when they plan to use feeder meter-based agriculture consumption estimation.

- 3.4.17 The TGDISCOMs adopted different growth rates in estimating power consumption by lift irrigation schemes. At the same time, they did not provide any rationale for the growth rates adopted. In majority of the cases Manual growth rate is adopted as “historical CAGR is erratic” They should be having information on ground level situation of lift irrigation schemes and the same should have been explained/taken into account.
- 3.4.18 Some stakeholders have submitted that, in the Tariff order dated 28/10/2024 (Section 4.1.5, pp108), the Commission has laid out the procedure it has used for agriculture consumption estimation. This procedure calculates the specific consumption (Units/HP/year) of pump sets in NPDCL and SPDCL jurisdiction, using historical data from FY20 to FY24. The contracted demand has been escalated by 5%/year to derive contracted demand for FY 2024-25. The pump operational period considered is 180 days for both DISCOMs and at 12 hours per day for SPDCL and 9 hours per day for NPDCL. This method has merits, but the results are sensitive to the quality of historical data (on consumption and contracted demand), as well as the assumptions on contracted demand growth and hours of pump operation in a year.
- 3.4.19 It is suggested that agriculture consumption could be better estimated using feeder meter data, even before feeder segregation is implemented. All 11 kV feeders in Telangana are reportedly metered. For mixed feeders, non-agriculture consumers are hopefully metered and mapped to the feeder. This metered consumption and expected losses (11 kV feeder, DTR and LT lines) could be subtracted from feeder meter readings to arrive at the agriculture consumption. This method with variations has been used by many states and AP has started doing this recently. The Commission could consider preparing guidelines for this method.
- 3.4.20 As done by the Maharashtra SERC and MPERC, TGERC could also consider setting up a Committee with members drawn from SAC, DISCOMs and TGERC to prepare these guidelines through discussions, and if needed, through field studies.

Petitioner's Replies

- 3.4.21 TGDISCOMs submitted that, currently accounting for unmetered connections is being done as per the ISI methodology approved by the Commission, thereby the energy requirement is being arrived by grossing up with the approved losses for arriving the power purchase cost. The DISCOMs have proposed to take up the segregation of agriculture feeders under RDSS for better monitoring and accounting of agriculture consumption. The Licensee has addressed letters to the MoP, GoI for approval on the proposals of the Licensee under RDSS. The above-mentioned works will be taken up after approval from Government of India.
- 3.4.22 The TGDISCOMs have achieved the grading towards the technical performance. However, the final grading is allotted by considering the financial performance of the DISCOM, which is having higher weightage as provided by the CEA. The increase in AT&C losses and ACS-ARR gap is due to non-receipt of electricity dues from government departments. If the said dues are cleared by the Government departments the AT & C losses and ACS-ARR gap will be below the National average.
- 3.4.23 The DISCOMs have provided the sample meters to the Agriculture DTRs as directed by the Commission and assessing the unmetered sales as per the ISI methodology approved by the Commission. The Commission has appointed ASCI for studying and verification of agriculture consumption. The ASCI has certified that the sales assessed by the DISCOMs as per the ISI methodology are far less than actual consumption assessed by the ASCI.
- 3.4.24 The Licensees are continuously pursuing with the Government of Telangana for clearance of outstanding electricity dues which is key eligibility criteria for participating in the RDSS scheme. Further, the Licensees have also addressed letters to the MoP, GoI to approve the proposal of the Licensee under RDSS. After obtaining approval from Government of India, the Licensees will participate in RDSS Scheme.
- 3.4.25 TGSPDCL projected 17,124 MU of sales and TGNPDCL projected 10,457 MU of sales in LT V category based on the ISI Methodology, pending agricultural connection requests indicating need for supply of electricity. The DISCOMs have proposed to take up the segregation of agriculture feeders under RDSS for better monitoring and accounting of agriculture consumption. Power purchase costs incurred to ensure the provision of the supply of electricity to LT V category should be duly considered.

- 3.4.26 To the question of not to permit unmetered sales, the petitioners have submitted that they categorically reject the proposal, as it is not reasonable, lacks regulatory backing, and is not aligned with the prevailing regulatory framework. The existing regulatory framework does not impose such a requirement. Hence, any proposal to link power purchase cost approval to this condition is arbitrary and unjustified.
- 3.4.27 Achieving 100% metering of Agricultural DTs within a short period is technically and financially impractical due to ground-level challenges such as infrastructure constraints, resistance from stakeholders, and funding limitations. Large-scale metering of Agricultural DTs requires substantial investment, which is subject to policy decisions and financial feasibility.
- 3.4.28 Disallowing carrying cost based on unilateral and non-statutory condition is against regulatory jurisprudence. As per established regulatory norms, power purchase cost is a legitimate expenditure incurred by DISCOMs, and any delay in recovery due to regulatory processes must be compensated through carrying cost. Denying carrying cost on legitimate claims violates the principle of time value of money.
- 3.4.29 The Commission determines power purchase cost recovery based on prudent check, past trends, and actual expenditure. Introducing additional conditions beyond the existing MYT Regulations and Tariff Policy is not within the scope of the present regulatory framework.
- 3.4.30 The proposal of 100% metering of Agricultural Distribution Transformers as a precondition for cost recovery is unreasonable and lacks regulatory legitimacy. Telangana DISCOMs will continue to comply with existing regulatory directives. The Commission is requested that this matter be considered in alignment with the applicable regulations and practical realities.
- 3.4.31 TGSPDCL submitted that, the number of consumers and connected load for LT III (Poultry farms) was inadvertently added in the industries section of LT III category. Same is the case with HT I(A) Poultry farms, HMWS &SB, HT 1(B) Ferro alloys, HT II(B) Wholly religious places.
- 3.4.32 TGNPDCL submitted that, the projected revenue for EV category declined following the reduction of fixed charges from Rs. 50 to Rs. 0 published in last tariff order. The projected revenue decreased as a result of reduced fixed charges. As the growth

expected in the EV category is marginal (5%) the revenue projected was reduced in TGNPDCL. TGSPDCL anticipates a significant growth of about 378.7%, driven by the continuous historical growth in this category.

- 3.4.33 The CAGR considered by TGDISCOMs for FY 2025-26 is based on anticipated growth in specific sectors. For EVs, the high CAGR reflects expected rapid adoption due to government incentives, infrastructure development, and market trends. For HMR traction at 132 kV, optimistic CAGR is justified by planned metro network expansions, operational efficiency improvements, and urban development projects in Hyderabad. These projections are aligned with current and future growth trends.
- 3.4.34 For FY 2025-26, TGNPDCL and TGSPDCL applied different CAGRs for agriculture services due to varying growth projections. TGNPDCL used a 5-year CAGR of 6.56%, while TGSPDCL used a 1-year CAGR of 4.41%. The higher agriculture demand in TGNPDCL's region justifies its higher CAGR.
- 3.4.35 NPDCL and SPDCL have unique consumer profiles and varied upcoming lift irrigation schemes. The growth rates for power consumption have been determined independently for each DISCOM based on the specific characteristics of the forthcoming LIS projects. By considering these factors, the DISCOMs have tailored their growth rate projections to align with the distinct circumstances and demands within their respective service areas.

Commission's analysis & findings

- 3.4.36 For FY 2024-25 (H1) i.e., for the period from April 2024 to September 2024, actual category-wise sales were considered for all consumer categories excluding LT-V Agricultural category.
- 3.4.37 As the actual category wise sales for the period October 2024 to March 2025 are not available, Compounded annual growth rates (CAGR) of actual H2 sales for 4-years, 3-years, 2-years and 1-year preceding FY 2024-25 were computed and after requisite due diligence suitable CAGRs have been adopted for the purpose of determining the category-wise sales for FY 2024-25 (H2).
- 3.4.38 Suitable CAGR were applied over the total sales computed for FY 2024-25 for the purpose of determining total sales for FY 2025-26 based on the following:

- a. CAGR of total sales for 5-years, 4-years, 3-years, 2-years and 1-year preceding FY 2024-25.
- b. CAGR of actual H1 sales of FY 2024-25 over FY 2023-24.
- c. Where erratic or negative growth rates were identified, nominal growth rates were considered.

3.4.39 The growth rates of actual agricultural contracted demands for the 4 years period before FY 2023-24 vis-à-vis the agricultural demand projected by TGDISCOMs for FY 2025-26 were analysed. LT-V Agricultural sales for FY 2025-26 were determined based on the demand claimed by TGDISCOMs in their petitions. For this purpose, an average operational period of 180 days per annum was considered for both the DISCOMs and an average daily operation time of 12 hours and 10 hours were considered for TGSPDCL and TGNPDCL respectively.

3.4.40 In respect of accounting of unmetered agricultural connections, several stakeholders have raised several concerns. Having considered the reply given by the TGDISCOMs as per the regulatory framework in respect of methodology adopted for unmetered agricultural connections, this Commission is of the opinion that though the ISI methodology to account for unmetered connections is not foolproof and that the metering of Agricultural feeders may give close data, however both the methods will not provide accurate data. Further, ASCI has also reported that the consumption of power for agriculture under ISI methodology has been provided at far less consumption level than actuals. Therefore, as long as there is no proper alternative methodology available before the Commission, the ISI methodology which is approved by this Commission has to be considered for calculation of unmetered agricultural connections. However, this Commission has taken into consideration the concerns of the stakeholders and will try to evolve an appropriate methodology for accounting of the unmetered agricultural connections.

3.4.41 One of the stakeholders has submitted that unless 100% metering of the agriculture DTR's is achieved, 50 % of unmetered sales is to be disallowed. This Commission is in agreement with the submissions of the TGDISCOMs that achieving of 100 % metering of the agriculture DTR's cannot be completed overnight. Further, the TGDISCOMs have also submitted that they have addressed letter to GoI that they are

ready to join RDSS scheme and are awaiting clearance of the cabinet and at the Central Government. This Commission is of the view that once the state DISCOMs join RDSS scheme, the situation in respect of DTR metering of agriculture connections may improve.

- 3.4.42 In respect of the comment made by some of the stake holders that the TGDISCOMs have been rated under ‘C’ category on account of their poor performance, the TGDISCOMs have refuted the same by submitting that one of the main reasons for inferior ratings of the TGDISCOMs is on account of accumulated losses, more particularly on account of non-clearance of dues by the government and that the TGDISCOMs have been continuously pursuing with the government for clearing all the outstanding electricity bills. The said comments of the DISCOMs are noted by this Commission and accordingly directs the TGDISCOMs to keep pursuing with the government for clearance of dues and submit quarterly report of the same.
- 3.4.43 Considering the importance of electric vehicle charging stations and to encourage their penetration, the sales claimed by TGDISCOMs for EV Charging stations have been approved as claimed.
- 3.4.44 For TGSPDCL, total sales under HT-VIII RESCO category for FY 2025-26 were determined by grossing up the approved sales of CESS for FY 2025-26 with the distribution losses approved for FY 2025-26.
- 3.4.45 The rationale provided by TGSPDCL regarding increase in load of HT-IB Ferro Alloys (33 kV) category has been accepted and accordingly sales claimed in the said category have been approved.

Table 3-1: Category-wise growth rates (%) & sales (MUs) approved for TGSPDCL for FY 2025-26

Consumer Category		Claimed	Approved		
		MUs	Growth rate	CAGR	MUs
LT Category					
LT-I	Domestic	12,611	08.07%	1-year	12,645.68
LT-II	Non-Domestic/Commercial	4,403	11.43%	1-year	4,375.48
LT-III	Industrial	1,048	03.02%	1-year	1,043.58
LT-IV	Cottage Industries	10	01.84%	3-year	9.66
LT-V	Agricultural	17,124	<i>Refer para 3.4.39</i>		12,324.19
LT-VI	Street Lighting & PWS	523	02.37%	1-year	529.30
LT-VII	General Purpose	109	07.67%	1-year	109.61
LT-VIII	Temporary Supply	157	10.00%	Nominal rate	146.96
LT-IX	EV Charging Stations	47	<i>Refer para 3.4.43</i>		46.87

Consumer Category		Claimed	Approved		
		MUs	Growth rate	CAGR	MUs
<i>Sub-total (LT)</i>		36,032			31,231.33
HT Category at 11 kV					
HT-I(A)	Industry	4,575	03.15%	1-year	4,622.17
HT-I(A)	HMWSSB	49			
HT-I(B)	Ferro Alloys	0.5	02.00%	Nominal rate	0.54
HT-II(A)	Others (Commercial)	2,574	10.34%	1-year	2,562.33
HT-II(B)	Wholly Religious Places	0.5	10.00%	Nominal rate	0.43
HT-III	Airports, Bus Stations and Railway Stations	6	15.85%	1-year	6.47
HT-IV(A)	Irrigation & Agriculture	25	10.00%	Nominal rate	25.55
HT-IV(B)	CPWS Schemes	138	02.67%	1-year	136.49
HT-VA	Railway Traction	-	-	-	-
HT-VB	HMR	-	-	-	-
HT-VI	Townships and Residential Colonies	329	20.31%	1-year	319.20
HT-VII	Temporary Supply	272	18.37%	1-year	259.19
HT-VIII	RESCOs	-	-	-	-
HT-IX	EV Charging Stations	71	<i>Refer para 3.4.43</i>		71.35
<i>Sub-total</i>		8,040			8,003.73
HT Category at 33 kV					
HT-I(A)	Industry	7,623	10.02%	2-year	7,684.28
HT-I(A)	HMWSSB	62			
HT-I(B)	Ferro Alloys	1	02.00%	Nominal rate	0.55
HT-II(A)	Others (Commercial)	1,772	13.04%	2-year	1,767.49
HT-II(B)	Wholly Religious Places	5	25.69%	1-year	6.03
HT-III	Airports, Bus Stations and Railway Stations	-	-	-	-
HT-IV(A)	Irrigation & Agriculture	86	41.22%	4-year	81.50
HT-IV(B)	CPWS Schemes	282	04.36%	2-year	281.52
HT-V(A)	Railway Traction	-	-	-	-
HT-VB	HMR	-	-	-	-
HT-VI	Townships and Residential Colonies	188	14.53%	2-year	186.39
HT-VII	Temporary Supply	36	02.00%	Nominal rate	35.80
HT-VIII	RESCOs	-	-	-	-
HT-IX	EV Charging Stations	-	-	-	-
<i>Sub-total</i>		10,055			10,043.87
HT Category at 132 kV					
HT-I(A)	Industry	3,800	05.39%	2-year	5,046.26
HT-I(A)	HMWSSB	1,203			
HT-I(B)	Ferro Alloys	153	01.00%	Nominal rate	152.64
HT-II(A)	Others (Commercial)	346	70.60%	3-year	345.65
HT-II(B)	Wholly Religious Places	-	-	-	-
HT-III	Airports, Bus Stations and Railway Stations	134	21.56%	4-year	133.67
HT-IV(A)	Irrigation & Agriculture	1,644	05.00%	Nominal rate	1,616.83
HT-IV(B)	CPWS	312	06.50%	1-year	310.47
HT-VA	Railway Traction	1,463	49.38%	4-year	1,430.22

Consumer Category		Claimed	Approved		
		MUs	Growth rate	CAGR	MUs
HT-VB	HMR	251	36.77%	4-year	225.25
HT-VI	Townships and Residential Colonies	-	-	-	-
HT-VII	Temporary Supply	-	-	-	-
HT-VIII	RESCOs	-	-	-	-
HT-IX	EV Charging Stations	-	-	-	-
Sub-total		9,305			9,260.99
Sub-total (LT)		36,032			31,231.33
Sub-total (HT)		27,400			27,308.58
Grand Total		63,432			58,539.91

Table 3-2: Category-wise growth rates (%) & sales (MUs) approved for TGNPDCL for FY 2025-26

Consumer Category		Claimed	Approved		
		MUs	Growth rate	CAGR	MUs
LT Category					
LT-I	Domestic	5,004	11.59%	1-year	5,080.17
LT-II	Non-Domestic/Commercial	1,096	06.28%	5-year	1,092.65
LT-III	Industrial	244	02.00%	Nominal rate	244.10
LT-IV	Cottage Industries	9	01.28%	4-year	8.29
LT-V	Agricultural	10,457	Refer para 3.4.39		9,117.57
LT-VI	Street Lighting & PWS	397	04.26%	4-year	397.13
LT-VII	General Purpose	74	07.79%	1-year	73.10
LT-VIII	Temporary Supply	16	05.00%	Nominal rate	16.35
LT-IX	EV Charging Stations	0.18	Refer para 3.4.43		0.18
Sub-total (LT)		17,296			16,029.53
HT Category at 11 kV					
HT-I(A)	Industry	1,211	06.28%	2-year	1,210.15
HT-I(A)	HMWSSB				
HT-I(B)	Ferro Alloys	-	-	-	-
HT-II(A)	Others (Commercial)	253	10.45%	2-year	251.67
HT-II(B)	Wholly Religious Places	0.34	02.00%	Nominal rate	0.34
HT-III	Airports, Bus Stations and Railway Stations	9	02.12%	2-year	8.65
HT-IV(A)	Irrigation & Agriculture	25	00.91%	3-year	25.51
HT-IV(B)	CPWS Schemes	165	03.82%	3-year	165.22
HT-VA	Railway Traction	-	-	-	-
HT-VB	HMR	-	-	-	-
HT-VI	Townships and Residential Colonies	9	01.44%	3-year	9.26
HT-VII	Temporary Supply	15	02.00%	Nominal rate	14.90
HT-VIII	RESCOs	1,235	Refer para 3.4.44		1,055.00
HT-IX	EV Charging Stations	-	-	-	-
Sub-total		2,923			2,740.71
HT Category at 33 kV					
HT-I(A)	Industry	228	04.48%	3-year	227.82
HT-I(A)	HMWSSB				

Consumer Category		Claimed	Approved		
		MUs	Growth rate	CAGR	MUs
HT-I(B)	Ferro Alloys	36	<i>Refer para 3.4.45</i>		35.59
HT-II(A)	Others (Commercial)	17	04.56%	1-year	17.92
HT-II(B)	Wholly Religious Places	-	-	-	-
HT-III	Airports, Bus Stations and Railway Stations	-	-	-	-
HT-IV(A)	Irrigation & Agriculture	31	01.00%	Nominal rate	30.80
HT-IV(B)	CPWS Schemes	384	02.74%	2-year	383.85
HT-V(A)	Railway Traction	-	-	-	-
HT-VB	HMR	-	-	-	-
HT-VI	Townships and Residential Colonies	35	02.00%	Nominal rate	34.83
HT-VII	Temporary Supply	8	02.00%	Nominal rate	8.31
HT-VIII	RESCOs	-	-	-	-
HT-IX	EV Charging Stations	39	<i>Refer para 3.4.43</i>		39.24
<i>Sub-total</i>		<i>777</i>			<i>778.37</i>
HT Category at 132 kV					
HT-I(A)	Industry	648	01.00%	Nominal rate	645.27
HT-I(A)	HMWSSB				
HT-I(B)	Ferro Alloys	-	-	-	-
HT-II(A)	Others (Commercial)	5	02.00%	Nominal rate	4.71
HT-II(B)	Wholly Religious Places	-	-	-	-
HT-III	Airports, Bus Stations and Railway Stations	-	-	-	-
HT-IV(A)	Irrigation & Agriculture	1,525	01.00%	Nominal rate	1,516.82
HT-IV(B)	CPWS	30	03.56%	1-year	29.98
HT-VA	Railway Traction	681	08.85%	3-year	676.69
HT-VB	HMR	-	-	-	-
HT-VI	Townships and Residential Colonies	67	00.00%	Nominal rate	66.95
HT-VII	Temporary Supply	-	-	-	-
HT-VIII	RESCOs	-	-	-	-
HT-IX	EV Charging Stations	-	-	-	-
<i>Sub-total</i>		<i>2,956</i>			<i>2,940.42</i>
<i>Sub-total (LT)</i>		<i>17,296</i>			<i>16,029.53</i>
<i>Sub-total (HT)</i>		<i>6,655</i>			<i>6,459.50</i>
Grand Total		23,951			22,489.03

3.4.46 [Annexure III](#) to this order provides monthly consumer category-wise approved sales for FY 2025-26.

3.4.47 [Annexure IV](#) to this order provides slab-wise approved sales for FY 2025-26.

3.5 ENERGY REQUIREMENT FOR FY 2025-26

TGDISCOMs' Filings

3.5.1 For estimating the energy requirement, the Petitioners considered the voltage-wise distribution losses as approved by the Commission in Order of ARR for Retail Supply Business for the Control Period of FY 2024-25 to FY 2028-29 dated 28.10.2024.

Table 3-3 : Voltage wise losses (%) as claimed by TGDISCOMS for FY 2025-26

Losses (%)	TGSPDCL	TGNPDCL
LT	4.65%	4.65%
11 kV	4.04%	3.71%
33 kV	3.16%	2.97%

3.5.2 TGDISCOMs have considered the transmission losses (TGTRANSCO) of 2.46% and Inter-State Transmission (PGCIL) losses of 3.54% for projecting the energy requirement for FY 2025-26, which are as approved by the Commission, in its Order of ARR for Retail Supply Business for the Control Period of FY 2024-25 to FY 2028-29 dated 28.10.2024.

3.5.3 The energy requirement for FY 2025-26 estimated by Petitioners duly considering the above losses and projected sales is tabulated below:

Table 3-4 Energy Requirement as projected by TGDISCOMS for FY 2025-26 (MUs)

Particulars	FY 25-26 Projection (in MU)	
	TGSPDCL	TGNPDCL
LT Sales	36,032	17,296
Annual LT Loss %	4.65%	4.65%
LT Loss (MU)	1,757	844
Energy Requirement at LT (MU)	37,789	18,140
11 kV Sales (MU)	8,040	2,923
Annual 11 kV Loss %	4.04%	3.71%
11 kV loss (MU)	1,929	812
Energy Requirement at 11 kV level (MU)	47,758	21,874
33 kV Sales (MU)	10,055	777
Annual 33 kV Loss %	3.16%	2.97%
33 kV losses (MU)	1,887	693
Energy Requirement at 33 kV level (MU)	59,700	23,344
132 kV Sales (MU)	9,305	2,956
Energy Requirement at 132 kV level (MU)	69,005	26,300
Cumulative Distribution Losses (MU)	5,573	2,348
Cumulative Distribution Losses (%) (incl. EHT sales)	8.08%	8.93%
Cumulative Transmission loss -TG TRANSCO & PGCIL (%)	3.05%	3.10%

Particulars	FY 25-26 Projection (in MU)	
	TGSPDCL	TGNPDCL
Cumulative Transmission Losses (MUs)- TGTRANSCO & PGCIL	2,171	843
Total Energy Requirement	71,176	27,143
Total T & D loss (MU)	7,744	3,192
T & D Loss %	10.88%	11.76%
Total Sales	63,432	23,951
Total Energy Requirement	71,176	27,143

3.5.4 Further, the Petitioners submitted that the demand for the FY 2025-26 has been projected based on the block-wise demand data obtained from SLDC. The demand data has been projected at hour level based on both peak MW demand and energy requirement (based on sales grossed up by losses).

Stakeholders' Submissions

3.5.5 Stakeholders have submitted that, SPDCL and NPDCL have shown T&D losses of 10.88% (7744 MU) and 11.76% (3192 MU), respectively, for the next financial year. Average cost of power purchase per unit is Rs.5.13 for SPDCL (with power purchase cost of Rs.36530 crore for 71,176 MU) and Rs.5.17 for NPDCL (with power purchase cost of Rs. 14,042 crores for 27,143 MU). The cost of T&D losses works out to Rs.5,622.94 crore - Rs.39,72.672 crore for SPDCL and Rs.1,650.264 crore for NPDCL. This shows the magnitude of, and scope for, savings that can be achieved by reducing distribution losses. Over the years there has been considerable reduction in T&D losses, with the efforts being made by TGTRANSCO and TGDISCOMs. However, distribution losses of SPDCL have been increased from 8.40% in 2022-23 to 8.55% in 2023-24. TGSPDCL has explained that the increase in distribution losses is due to increase in unmetered agricultural consumption from 12126 MU in 2022-23 to 15,616 MU in 2023-24. For H1 of 2024-25, SPDCL has shown distribution losses of 8.49%. For FY 2025-26, SPDCL has projected distribution losses of 8.08% (5573 MU), against a projected growth rate of 4.41% for LT V agriculture sales.

3.5.6 Distribution losses of NPDCL increased from 8.71% in 2022-23 to 9.44% in 2023-24. TGNPDCL has explained that this increase is due to increase in LT V agriculture sales from 7868 MU to 9,447 MU. It has projected a growth rate of 6.56% for LT V agriculture for 2025-26 and distribution loss of 8.93%. It has projected LT V agriculture sale of 10,457 MU for 2025-26 against projected 9,812 MU for 2024-25 and actual of 9,447 MU for 2023-24. For H1 of 2024-25, NPDCL has not shown the

actual distribution losses. Going by the logic of increase in distribution losses due to increase in agriculture sale, with all the measures proposed to be taken by the DISCOMs for reduction of distribution losses, to what extent can they reduce distribution losses for the next financial year in the face of projection of increases in LT V agriculture sales is to be seen.

- 3.5.7 Curtailment of AT&C losses and Energy efficient management vs demand side management is need of the hour. Though nominal improvement in T&D losses is shown, it was repeatedly highlighted before the Commission that the losses are adjusted in agriculture sales since no dependable methodology is adopted. Separate Meters for agriculture feeder/ DTRs are not installed. T&D losses shown by TGDISCOMs are also higher than that projected by the Commission. Lower T&D losses imply lower power requirement.
- 3.5.8 The stakeholder has recommended for setting up an Inter-Departmental Committee to study the causes of DISCOM losses and suggest measures to reduce them over a period of time and that State Advisory Committee (SAC) can also take a parallel study.
- 3.5.9 Stakeholders have submitted that, the Commission through the Order on ARR of Retail Supply Business for 5th Control Period and Retail Supply Tariffs for FY 2024-25 of TGDISCOMs dated 28-10-2024 estimated total power requirement during FY 2025-26 to be 87,288 MU. At the same time TGDISCOMs arrived at 98,319 MU as their energy requirement during the same year. TGDISCOMs' estimate of energy requirement is 12.64% higher than that approved by the Commission.

Power requirement

Table 1: Power requirement during FY 2025-26 according to DISCOMs' filings

Particulars	NPDCCL	SPDCCL	Total
Sales (MU)	23,951	63,432	87,383
Energy requirement (MU)	27,143	71,176	98,319
T&D Loss (MU)	3,192	7,744	10,936
T&D loss %	11.76	10.88	11.13

Table 2: Power requirement during FY 2025-26 according to ERC's 5th Control Period Order

Particulars	NPDCCL	SPDCCL	Total
Sales (MU)	21,541	56,721	78,262
Energy requirement (MU)	24,201	63,087	87,288
T&D Loss (MU)	2,660	6,366	9,026
T&D loss %	11.00	10.09	10.34

- 3.5.10 Requirement will also be impacted by deployment of solar power by some of the consumers. Singareni Collieries, Hyderabad Metro, and Railways are planning

additions to their solar energy generation capacity. To these, one has to add rooftop solar units being undertaken as a part of state as well as central govt initiatives.

Petitioner's Replies

- 3.5.11 TGSPDCL have not submitted any comments over increased distribution losses.
- 3.5.12 TGNPDCL entered an MoU with M/s. Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL) on 09.07.2024 for implementation of Demand Side Management (DSM) measures. As per the MoU, M/s. EESL will support the proposed DSM program through bringing in the necessary investments and technology required for providing the consumers of TGNPDCL with energy efficient appliances and equipment's like Super-Efficient Air Conditioners, IE3 Motors, BLDC fans etc. Despite revenue loss to the Company by utilization of energy efficient appliances, NPDCL is bound to implement DSM measures in coordination with M/S.EESL as per MoU. TGNPDCL installed 1610 No's 2/1MVAR capacitor banks for improvement of power factor and reduction of losses. The performance of these capacitor banks is being monitored daily from Corporate Office. 573 No's 600 KVAR Capacitor banks are erected on maximum load 11 kV feeders for reduction of load and line losses. New agricultural (AGL) services are being released in the jurisdiction of TGNPDCL only after providing necessary infrastructure i.e. LT lines, 11 kV lines and Distribution Transformers and also by ensuring fixing of 2/3KVAR capacitor at consumer AGL pump sets. Special drive is also being conducted for fixing of 2/3KVAR capacitors at Agl. pump sets wherever they are not available for reactive power compensation and efficient utilization of AGL pump sets.
- 3.5.13 The AGL consumption is being estimated as per ISI methodology approved by the Commission. It is baseless to say that the DISCOMs are adjusting the energy losses in the AGL consumption.
- 3.5.14 The T&D losses mentioned for arriving at the energy requirement has been derived based on the LT, 11kV, 33kV, InSTS & PGCIL losses as approved by the Commission in the 5th MYT RST Order dated 28.10.2024.
- 3.5.15 TGDISCOMs submitted that, the power requirement for Telangana state has increased vis-à-vis the approved numbers due to the increase in sales and other parameters. The Licensees have exceeded the sales approved in Resource plan for FY 2024-25 (53,270 MUs) in FY 2023-24 itself (53,379 MUs), necessitating the Licensees to project

category wise sales based on the trend method and same has been used.

- 3.5.16 Additional deployment of solar power by other entities such as SCCL, HMRL, Railways, etc. and the corresponding reduction in demand from the respective entities will be duly considered during the filing of the ARR petition for the respective year.

Commission's analysis & findings

- 3.5.17 The transmission & distribution losses is one of the areas which the licensees can certainly deploy suitable methods to improve their efficiency and reduce the losses. It is very unfortunate that in spite of making lot of concerns by the stakeholders, the TGSPDCL has failed to submit any comments in respect of the steps that are being taken to see that the losses are reduced. However, the TGNPDCL has outlined certain areas where certain efforts are being made to reduce the losses by way of deploying certain energy efficient appliances, in coordination with EESL. In fact, all these losses will become expensive for the consumers, and that TGDISCOMs are far behind than the national average. Even otherwise as rightly submitted by stakeholders there is no proper authenticated settled methodology to assess the actual losses of DISCOMs. It is alleged by the stakeholders that transmission and distribution losses are being adjusted towards agricultural sales, as there is no audit for agricultural consumption.
- 3.5.18 However, even in respect of the observations made there are no statistics. In any case even according to the statistics of the DISCOMs, the losses have increased. In case the energy efficient steps allegedly were taken by DISCOMs, for reducing the losses, the losses should not have been increased. Neither TGSPDCL nor TGNPDCL have explained concrete reasons for increase in losses. The Commission hereby directs that both the DISCOMs shall come up with detailed mechanism for reducing losses the reasons for such losses and efforts being employed to reduce the losses and bring the same to national average or less than that.
- 3.5.19 The Commission has considered distribution and transmission losses for FY 2025-26 as approved in MYT Orders issued for wheeling business for TSDISCOMs and transmission business for TGTRANSCO. With regard to the higher distribution losses in certain areas, the Commission directs TSDISCOMs to take strict measures to reduce the distribution losses and submit the quarterly report on the measures taken. The TSDISCOMs are also directed to ensure timely availability of quarter-wise energy

audit reports in public domain.

- 3.5.20 Regarding agricultural consumption, the Commission has considered the concerns raised by stakeholders and members of the State Advisory Committee (SAC). Taking their suggestions into account, the Commission will conduct a detailed review of the calculation method and issue clear directions to improve the process of estimating agricultural sales.
- 3.5.21 As rightly pointed out by stakeholders the T&D losses are huge in the TGDISCOMs when compared to the national average. However, there is no approved data to conclude that TGDISCOMs are adjusting the energy losses in Agricultural consumption. Admittedly there could be transmission and commercial losses for variety of reasons. At the same time there could be a possibility of showing some of the energy losses in the Agricultural consumption. Therefore, unless the Agricultural consumption is properly audited, true figures in respect of T&D losses of the DISCOMs cannot be found out. Since the TGDISCOMs have already submitted that they have given consent to join the RDSS and are also trying to evolve the methodology of calculating the agriculture consumption without actually fixing the meters to the agriculture motors, the situation is likely to improve in the coming financial year.
- 3.5.22 The energy requirement for each TGDISCOM has been computed by grossing up the approved sales at a particular voltage level with the approved percentage loss at that voltage level for arriving at the energy input for the next higher voltage level of Distribution Network. Thereafter, the losses external to the distribution system have been considered for arriving at the total energy requirement for FY 2025-26. The approach of the Commission in approving the energy requirement for FY 2025-26 is detailed below.

Distribution Losses

- 3.5.23 The Commission has considered the voltage-wise distribution losses as approved by the Commission in Wheeling MYT order dated 28.10.2024 for the Control Period of FY 2024-25 to FY 2028-29 to arrive at total energy requirement for FY 2025-26. The distribution losses considered for projecting the energy input for FY 2025-26 is tabulated below:

Table 3-5 : Voltage wise losses (%) Approved for TGDISCOMS for FY 2025-26

Losses (%)	TGSPDCL	TGNPDCL
LT	4.65%	4.65%
11 kV	4.04%	3.71%
33 kV	3.16%	2.97%

Intra-State Transmission Losses

3.5.24 The Commission has considered the transmission losses of TGTRANSCO as approved by Commission in the Transmission MYT Order dated 28.10.2024 for the Control Period of FY 2024-25 to FY 2028-29 for projecting energy requirement for FY 2025-26.

Table 3-6 : Intra-State losses (%) Approved for TGDISCOMS for FY 2025-26

Losses (%)	FY 2025-26
Intra-State Losses	2.46%

Inter-State Transmission Losses

3.5.25 The Commission has computed the average inter-state transmission losses for FY 2024-25 as 3.61%, based on the actual weekly inter-state transmission losses for FY 2024-25 (up to 16th February 2025). The computed average inter-state transmission losses for FY 2024-25 are considered as Inter-State Transmission losses for FY 2025-26.

Table 3-7 : Inter-State losses (%) Approved for TGDISCOMS for FY 2025-26

Losses (%)	FY 2025-26
Inter-State Transmission Loss (PGCIL)	3.61%

3.5.26 The Commission has also considered the concerns of the stakeholders that the Singareni Collieries, HMR, Railways are planning to add Solar Energy for their requirement thereby there is a chance that the requirement as projected by the DISCOMs may get reduced. The DISCOMs have also mentioned in the replies that they will consider the deployment of solar power by Singareni Collieries, Hyderabad metro, Railways while filing ARR for respective years. This comment of the DISCOMs may give an indication that the DISCOMs may come forward for *True-up* in respect of actual energy that was utilised during the course of filing of *True-up* petition at the end of the financial year.

3.5.27 Based on the above, the Commission has approved the energy requirement for FY 2025-26 as shown in the Tables below:

Table 3-8 : Energy Requirement as approved for TGDISCOMS for FY 2025-26 (MU)

Particulars	Unit	TGSPDCL	TGNPDCL
LT Sales	MU	31,231.33	16,029.53
Annual LT Loss	%	4.65%	4.65%
LT Loss	MU	1,523.08	781.72
Energy Requirement at LT Level	MU	32,754	16,811
11 kV Sales	MU	8,003.73	2,740.71
Annual 11 kV Loss	%	4.04%	3.71%
11 kV loss	MU	1,715.95	753.33
Energy Requirement at 11 kV level	MU	42,474	20,305
33 kV Sales	MU	10,043.87	778.37
Annual 33 kV Loss	%	3.16%	2.97%
33 kV losses	MU	1,713.72	645.35
Energy Requirement at 33 kV level	MU	54,231.68	21,729.01
132 kV Sales	MU	9,260.99	2,940.42
Energy Requirement at 132 kV Level	MU	63,493	24,669
Intra State Loss	%	2.46%	2.46%
Intra State Loss	MU	1,601.31	622.17
Energy Requirement at State Periphery	MU	65,093.98	25,291.61
Inter-State Loss	%	3.61%	3.61%
Inter-State Loss	MU	427.15	158.44
Inter-state Purchase	MU	16,928.15	7,066.39
Energy Requirement at Ex-bus	MU	65,521	25,450

3.6 ENERGY AVAILABILITY FOR FY 2025-26

TGDISCOMs' Filings

3.6.1 The power requirement of TGDISCOMs is met from Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) with various sources which include the following:

- Telangana Power Generation Corporation Limited (TGGENCO);
- Central Sector Generating Stations (NTPC Ltd., NLC India Limited & Nuclear Power Corporation of India (NPCIL));
- Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL);
- Non-Conventional Energy (NCE);
- Independent Power Producers (IPPs);

- Bi-lateral/Inter-State Purchases;

3.6.2 The TGDISCOMs have projected the energy availability for FY 2025-26 considering the following:

- Contracted capacities from TGGENCO, SCCL, NCEs and IPPs as per PPAs;
- Contracted capacity from NTPC and NPCIL as per latest share allocations from respective stations;
- Energy availability from sources other than NCE sources based on availability projections furnished by respective source for its generating stations;
- Energy availability from NCE sources in line with actual energy dispatched from Non-Conventional Energy Sources in past year.

3.6.3 TGDISCOMs have projected the energy availability for FY 2025-26 as tabulated below:

Table 3-9 : Energy Availability as projected by TGDISCOMs for FY 2025-26 (MU)

Generating Station	TGSPDCL	TGNPDCL	TGDISCOMs
TG Genco – Thermal	40,870	17,060	57,931
Hydel energy – TG Genco	4,051	1,691	5,742
Central Generating Stations	20,564	8,584	29,148
NCES	13,234	5,570	18,804
Sembcorp Energy	1,415	591	2,006
Singareni	6,304	2,631	8,935
Short-Term Power	626	439	1,065
Total	87,065	36,566	1,23,631

Stakeholders' Submissions

3.6.4 Stakeholders have submitted that, for net energy availability, the DISCOMs have considered a PLF of 85% and availability of hydel power as 5742 MU. However, the PLF achieved by the thermal plants of TGGENCO was very much lesser for FY 2023-24.

3.6.5 The DISCOMs have to provide actual PLF achieved by thermal plants of TGGENCO for FY 2024-25 as against 85% considered. For reasons like non availability or non-procurement of coal to the extent allocated, actual PLF and availability of power would come down.

3.6.6 The DISCOMs have submitted that, for NTECL Vallur and NLC Tamil Nadu Power Limited, to reduce the financial burden upon TGDISCOMs, the Licensees had

submitted a requisition to MoP, GoI expressing their willingness to surrender the share of power of Telangana from NTECL Vallur and NLC Tamil Nadu Power Limited. However, MoP continues to schedule energy to Telangana from the above-mentioned plants. Therefore, availability for the same has been considered. From both these stations, both the DISCOMs have shown an availability of 1,844 MU. In view of availability of the projected abnormal quantum of surplus power for FY 2025-26, with similar trend likely to continue for subsequent years, the Commission is requested to direct the DISCOMs not to take this power from these two central generation stations but complete the process for surrendering the same forthwith.

- 3.6.7 As regard to 4,000 MW Yadadri Thermal Power Station, both the DISCOMs have shown availability of 28,295 MU and fixed charges of Rs.6858 crore for the FY 2025-26. Though the Commission directed TGGENCO twice, in its MYT order dated 22.3.2022 and its order dated 29.12.2023, to submit its proposal for determination of capital cost and tariff for YTPS, GENCO has not done so, so far. The stakeholder has questioned the basis on which the DISCOMs have projected fixed charges for YTPS for the FY 2025-26 and claimed the same in the subject petitions, without getting determination of, and consent for, capital cost and tariff for the project by the Commission, latest revised capital cost of YTPS, situations hampering TGGENCO and the DISCOMs to file a petition for determination of capital cost and tariff for YTPS by the Commission and the latter's consent for the PPA over the years.
- 3.6.8 The DISCOMs have not shown availability of power (or resuming supply of power) from 1000 MW Marwa project through Chhattisgarh State Power Distribution Company Limited (CSPDCL) for 2025-26. Had the supply of power from Chhattisgarh resumed, it would have added substantially to the already available abnormal quantum of surplus power projected for 2025-26. Information is sought on the latest position of the petitions pending before Appellate Authorities against tariff determined by CSERC and dispute on tariffs shown in the bills for supplies made to TGDISCOMs and disputed by the latter. That the TGDISCOMs could not get till date the consent of TGERC to the PPA they had signed with Chhattisgarh DISCOM even after supply of power which started in 2017-18, indicates the problematic nature of the issue. TGERC only gave interim orders dated 31.3.2017 and 23.3.2023. It is also to clarify whether the DISCOMs are paying transmission charges to PGCIL for the capacity they contracted for supply of the said power by CSPDCL, even after supply of power is

stopped by the latter. If so, how much is the amount being paid by TGDISCOMs every year towards transmission charges to PGCIL for transmission capacity contracted which continues to be unutilised.

3.6.9 Despite the directive given by the Commission to avail the share of the state in Machkund PH and Tungabhadra PH, the efforts of the DISCOMs to get PPA extended and scheduling of power from these two inter-states projects have not come to fruition.

3.6.10 The DISCOMs have projected availability of renewable energy to the tune of 18,803.77 MU for 2025-26. As per RPPO order dated 27.02.2024, issued by the Commission, for the FY 2025-26, the DISCOMs have to purchase a minimum of 13% of RE as a percentage of total consumption of energy, excluding consumption met from RE and large hydel energy. Against projected sales of 87,383 MU of both the DISCOMs, availability of RE and hydel energy projected is 24,545.77 MU (NCE 18,803.77 MU and hydel energy 5,743 MU), which works out to 28.08%. In other words, both the DISCOMs will be exceeding their RPPO for next financial year by 15.08%, or by 116% of the target under RPPO requirement fixed by the Commission. This is one of the reasons for availability of abnormal quantum of surplus power and the burden of paying fixed charges for the capacities backed down.

3.6.11 Availability of NCE increased from 8,907 MU for 2022-23, 11,006 MU for 2023-24, 13,399.15 MU for 2024-25 to the projected 18,803.17 MU for 2025-26. Entering into long-term power purchase agreements to purchase unwarranted RE by the DISCOMs, obviously, at the behest of the government, and giving of consents to the same by TGERC are questionable and detrimental to larger consumer interest for various reasons.

- a) the DISCOMs continue to far exceed their obligations under RPPO.
- b) continuation of the trend of availability of abnormal quantum of surplus power.
- c) the DISCOMs have to purchase must-run RE generated under PPAs in force, whether they require it or not.
- d) in order to purchase must run RE, the DISCOMs have to back down thermal power and pay fixed charges for the capacities backed down.
- e) since RE cannot meet peak demand, the DISCOMs have to purchase power in the

market or through exchanges at higher prices to meet peak demand to the extent required.

- f) there are several technical and financial problems of grid integration and to thermal stations backed down.

3.6.12 Delay of BTPS, YTPS is to be reviewed to avoid further consequential effects.

3.6.13 TGDISCOMs in their ARR filings for the FY 2025-26 estimated availability of 1,23,630 MU of electricity. This is 9,430 MU higher than the electricity availability approved by the Commission for FY 2025-26 as a part of the Order on ARR of Retail Supply Business for 5th Control Period and Retail Supply Tariffs for FY 2024-25 of TGDISCOMs dated 28-10-2024. This includes 1,065 MU under short term procurement.

Table 4: Power availability during FY 2025-26 (MU)

Source	DISCOMs' 5 th Control Period filings	TSERC Retail Supply Tariff and ARR 5 th CP Order	DISCOMs' ARR Filings 2025-26
GENCO Thermal	70,009	55,887	57,930
GENCO Hydel	5,741	5,742	5,742
CGS	29,477	25,436	25,148
NCES	17,446	17,446	18,804
SEIL	2,006	1,773	2,006
Singareni	8,936	7,916	8,935
Short-term	544		1,065
Total	1,34,159	1,14,200	1,23,630

3.6.14 TGDISCOMs projected higher availability of power from each source compared to the levels approved by the Commission while claiming to follow the same method of normative plant availability net of auxiliary consumption.

3.6.15 Under power availability TGDISCOMs did not include some sources. Under reasons for delay in filing ARR for FY 2025-26 TGDISCOMs included floating tenders for empanelment of vendors for supply and erection of Solar Power Plants up to 1 MW for self-help group (SHG) under “Indira Mahila Shakti Program” of the Government of Telangana and floating of tenders with RFP for supply and erection of Solar Power Plants up to 4000 MW under ‘Kusum Component – C. (TGDISCOMs should take lessons from states which have already started implemented such projects. They should also provide the details and timeline and status of feeder separation, which is required for feeder solarisation under KUSUM – C) TGGENCO also floated tender for 500 MWh battery storage based solar power. State’s RE policy envisages addition of 20,000 MW solar power by the end of 5th Control Period.

3.6.16 The DISCOMs have submitted that “in coordination with TGREDCO, the

TGDISCOMs have floated tenders for empanelment of vendors for supply and erection of Solar Power Plants up to 1 MW for self-help group (SHG) under “Indira Mahila Shakti Program” of the Government of Telangana. The TGDISCOMs were in the process of floating of tenders with RFP for supply and erection of Solar Power Plants up to 4000 MW under ‘Kusum Component – C’. Without going into the merits of the schemes, suffice it to say, in the context of availability of abnormal quantum of surplus for the next financial year and later, that addition of the proposed generation capacities would add to the availability of surplus power, with attendant adverse consequences. If the proposed power is to be used by the consumers or groups concerned, it would lead to reduction of demand for power and increase availability of surplus power to that extent to the DISCOMs. If the proposed power is to be purchased by the DISCOMs, it, too, would add to availability of surplus power to that extent. These moves have to be seen as a part and parcel of Telangana Clean and Green Energy Policy, 2025 issued by the government on 11.01.2025 wherein a target of adding 20,000 MW renewable energy and storage capacity by 2030 is fixed. The DISCOMs have also submitted that “as per the instructions of Government of Telangana, the TGDISCOMs were in the process of preparation and finalization of State Energy Policy for next 10 years.” If the DISCOMs or TGTRANSCO approach the Commission, seeking revision of state electricity plan, resource plan, load forecast, etc., already approved by it for the 5th control period, by incorporating the targets of clean and green energy policy or state energy policy to be prepared, the Commission is requested to invite objections and suggestions from interested public and hold public hearings, before taking a final decision.

Petitioner’s Replies

- 3.6.17 The Licensees have considered normative PLF of 85% for thermal plants. However, if 85% PLF is not achieved, same will be claimed during the *True-up/True-down* filings of the Licensee.
- 3.6.18 The DISCOMs have relinquished the share of 165 MW for NTECL Vallur and NLC Tamil Nadu Power Limited. However, the unallocated power of 15.67 MW is being dispatched to Telangana State. Hence, the same is considered for arriving the power purchase cost.
- 3.6.19 The Licensees have considered a total fixed cost of INR 6,858 Crores for YTPS station.

This has been derived based on the approved fixed cost for YTPS of INR 7,218.47 Crores for FY 2025-26 (as indicated in Table 4-31 of the RST Order for 5th Control Period released on 28.10.2024) adjusted for the commissioning dates for YTPS Unit – 4 and Unit – 5 which is expected to be 01st May 2025 and 01st June 2025 respectively.

- 3.6.20 Energy dispatch from Chhattisgarh State Power Distribution Company Limited (CSPDCL) has been suspended due to ongoing disputes from FY 2022-23 onwards and the Licensee is currently not scheduling any dispatch from CSPDCL. DISCOMs are not paying transmission charges to PGCIL for the capacity they contracted for supply of the said power by CSPDCL, even after supply of power is stopped.
- 3.6.21 TGNPDCL submitted that, the MoP, Govt of India vide Gazette dated 20.10.2023 has specified the minimum share of consumption of renewable energy by the electricity distribution licensee as a percentage of total share of energy consumption for different designated consumers (including DISCOMs as a percentage of their total share of energy consumption) under the Energy Conservation Act, 2001. Further, it was stipulated that any shortfall in above specified RE consumption targets shall be treated as non-compliance and penalty shall be imposed at such rate specified under section 26 (3) of the said Act. Further, MNRE vide its letter dated 01.02.2024 has communicated tentative penalty amount for each shortfall unit could amount up to Rs. 3.72 per unit in not meeting the RE consumption norm and advised DISCOMs to plan in advance to meet the aforesaid RE consumption norms specified under the Energy Conservation Act, 2001, instead of paying high penalty for non-compliance. It is further submitted that though there is energy surplus on an annual basis, there is power deficit during many blocks during the day which has to be met through market purchases. Further while entering the PPAs for purchase of RE power, TGDISCOMs have examined the RPPO targets in vogue both at State level & National level.
- 3.6.22 TGSPDCL submitted that, the Licensee has projected based on the availabilities and dispatches based on must run status, as well as hourly MW and MU matching to ensure that projected demand for the respective hourly block is met. The Licensee will strive to follow the power procurement plan as indicated in the Licensee's filing. Due to reduction in the power purchase cost from the RE power plants, the DISCOMs are purchasing said power for optimization of power purchase cost which will help in reduction of tariff to the retail consumers.

3.6.23 TGDISCOMs submitted that, no thermal power plants have been backed down for purchase of RE power. Due to reduction in the power purchase cost from the RE power plants, the DISCOMs are purchasing said power for optimization of power purchase cost which will help in reduction of tariff to the retail consumers.

3.6.24 BTPS station is commissioned and is scheduling power to DISCOMs. All units of YTPS are expected to be commissioned by the month of May 2025.

3.6.25 The energy availability is projected based on the upcoming power plants during FY 2025-26. The main difference of availability of power projected by DISCOMs for FY 2025-26 with TGERC approved for FY 2025-26 is as follows.

- RTS (B) Station of 62.56 MW is not considered in TGGENCO Thermal.
- The NTECL Valluru 103 MW and NLC Tamil Nadu Power Ltd 144 MW plants are added in FY 2025-26 proposals because the MOP continuous to schedule energy to Telangana State from CG stations.
- Neyveli Expansion I & II plants 11.96 MW is to be added in proposals of FY 2025-26 approved in MYT order for FY 2025-26 in CG stations.
- Further 810 MW of power is added in proposals of NCEs under NTPC CPSU Ph-II Tr III. As such from above deviations the Power availability for FY 2025-26 varies.

3.6.26 TGDISCOMs have projected availability of power basis the NAPLF and estimated auxiliary losses for Thermal Stations along with the above reasons mentioned above.

3.6.27 The Licensees have considered sources with which there are signed PPAs. The Licensees will also consider the mentioned sources for energy availability as and when PPAs are signed with the generating companies.

Commission's analysis & findings

TGGENCO

3.6.28 The Commission has considered normative PLF of 85% for thermal plants as per Regulation No. 2 of 2023.

3.6.29 Based on the expected dates of commissioning of YTPS submitted by the petitioners, the Commission has considered realistic expected dates of commissioning and has considered the availability of Unit-I from August 2025, Unit II from April 2025, Unit

III from November 2025, Unit IV from October 2025 and Unit V from January 2026. The energy availability is projected based on normative plant availability factor and auxiliary consumption applicable as specified in Regulation No. 2 of 2023.

- 3.6.30 For Hydel Stations except PJHES, Machkund and Tungabhadra, TGDISCOMs have considered 100% share allocation, for PJHES the TGDISCOMs have considered 50% share allocation to Telangana and projected the Energy Availability of hydel stations of TGGENCO for FY 2025-26 in accordance with the approved Energy Availability of hydel stations of TGGENCO for FY 2025-26 in the Commission's Order of ARR for Retail Supply Business for the Control Period of FY 2024-25 to FY 2028-29 dated 28.10.2024. The availability of power from hydel stations depends upon the monsoon season and cannot be accurately projected. Considering the energy availability claimed by TGDISCOMs and the high historical dispatch from TGGENCO-Hydro generating stations (FY 2022-23 & FY 2021-22 as 5,741 MUs & 5,371 MUs respectively), energy availability of 5,742 MUs has been considered.
- 3.6.31 For Inter-State Hydel Stations (Machkund & Tungabhadra), TGDISCOMs have not considered any availability for FY 2025-26, which is in accordance with Commission's Order of ARR for Retail Supply Business for the Control Period of FY 2024-25 to FY 2028-29 dated 28.10.2024.
- 3.6.32 The Commission in Retail Supply Tariff Order dated 28.10.2024 in O.P.No.16 & 17 of 2024, & I.A.No.15,16, 21 & 22 of 2024 has directed TGDISCOMs to actively pursue the matter with APGENCO/APTRANSCO for availing the State share in Machkund PH and Tungabhadra PH.
- 3.6.33 TGDISCOMs in its compliance submitted that the issue is continuously being pursued with APGENCO for extension of PPA and scheduling of power from Machkund PH and Tungabhadra PH. The Commission has not considered any availability from Inter-State Hydel Stations (Machkund & Tungabhadra) however, the Commission directs TGDISCOMs to rigorously follow up with APGENCO on the matter and submit the report.
- 3.6.34 In view of the above, the quantum of energy available from various sources of TGGENCO for FY 2025-26 are detailed in the paragraphs below.

TGGENCO – Thermal Generating Stations

3.6.35 The share allocation to Telangana from thermal generating stations of TGGENCO is as shown below:

Table 3-10 : Share allocation to Telangana from thermal generating stations of TGGENCO for FY 2025-26

Sl. No.	Name of the station	Installed Capacity	Telangana Share	
		MW	%	MW
1	KTPS-V	500	100%	500
2	KTPS-VI	500	100%	500
3	KTPS-VII	800	100%	800
4	KTPP-I	500	100%	500
5	KTPP-II	600	100%	600
6	BTPS	1,080	100%	1,080
7	YTPS*	4,000	100%	4,000
Total Thermal		7,980		7,980

Note: * The expected CoDs of YTPS are- 1st Unit in August 2025, 2nd Unit commissioned in January 2025, 3rd Unit in November 2025, 4th Unit in October 2025 and 5th Unit in January 2026.

3.6.36 The energy availability projections approved by the Commission from TGGENCO thermal stations is as shown below:

Table 3-11 : Energy Availability Projections from thermal generating stations of TGGENCO approved for FY 2025-26 (MU)

Sl. No.	Name of the station	Energy Availability
1	KTPS-V	3,723.00
2	KTPS-VI	3,519.00
3	KTPS-VII	5,956.80
4	KTPP-I	3,723.00
5	KTPP-II	4,467.60
6	BTPS	7,821.36
7	YTPS	16,499.52
Total Thermal		45,710.28

Hydel Generating Stations (TGGENCO and inter-State Stations)

3.6.37 The share allocation to Telangana from Hydel generating stations is as shown below:

Table 3-12 : Share allocation to Telangana from Hydel Generating stations of TGGENCO for FY 2025-26

Sl. No.	Name of the station	Installed Capacity	Telangana Share	
		MW	%	MW
Inter State				
1	PJHES (Inter State)	234	50%	117
Sub-Total		234		117
Hydel TGGENCO				
1	Nagarjuna Sagar complex	7*100.80	100%	876

Sl. No.	Name of the station	Installed Capacity	Telangana Share	
		MW	%	MW
		1*110		
		2*30		
2	SLBHES	900	100%	900
3	LJHES	240	100%	240
4	PCHES- Pulichintala	120	100%	120
5	Pochampad-II	9	100%	9
6	Small Hydel	54	100%	54
7	Mini Hydel- Peddapalli	9.16	100%	9.16
Sub-Total		2,207.76		2,207.76
Total		2,441.76		2,324.76

3.6.38 Based on the above, the energy availability approved for FY 2025-26 is mentioned in the table below:

Table 3-13 : Energy Availability approved from Hydel Generating stations of TGGENCO for FY 2025-26 (MU)

Sl. No.	Name of the station	Energy Availability
Inter State		
1	PJHES (Inter State)	290.38
Sub-Total		290.38
Hydel TGGENCO		
1	Nagarjuna Sagar complex	2,173.10
2	SLBHES	2,233.66
3	LJHES	595.64
4	PCHES- Pulichintala	297.82
5	Pochampad-II	44.67
6	Small Hydel	106.72
7	Mini Hydel- Peddapalli	0.00
Sub-Total		5,451.62
Total		5,742.00

Central Generating Stations (NTPC, NLC & NPCIL)

3.6.39 The petitioners have claimed the share of Telangana in the Installed Capacity of the Central Generating stations as approved in the Commission's Order of ARR for Retail Supply Business for the Control Period of FY 2024-25 to FY 2028-29 dated 28.10.2024.

3.6.40 The Commission analysed latest Share allocation (%) of CGS stations to Telangana vide. SRPC Allocation Order *i.e.*, SRPC/SE(O)/54/2024-25/ 6525-6526 dated 27th December-2024, which is applicable from 01.01.2025. The share allocation to Telangana from Central Generating Stations (CGS) is as shown in the Table below:

Table 3-14 : Share allocation to Telangana in Central Generating Stations (CGS)

Sl. No.	Name of the Station	Installed Capacity	Telangana Share	
		MW	%	MW
A	Thermal			
1	Ramagundam Stage I&II	2,100	16.91%	355.03
2	Ramagundam Stage III	500	17.80%	88.99
3	Talcher TPS II	2,000	10.91%	218.17
4	Simhadri Stage I	1,000	53.89%	538.90
5	Simhadri Stage II	1,000	25.73%	257.28
6	NTPC Kudgi	2,400	9.75%	234.00
7	NLC TPS II Stage I	630	0.64%	4.06
8	NLC TPS II Stage II	840	0.64%	5.34
9	NNTPP	1,000	6.18%	61.78
10	Telangana STPP Phase-I	1,600	85.52%	1,368.25
11	NTECL Vallur TPS	1,500	6.93%	103.92
12	NLC Tamil Nadu Power Ltd	1,000	14.52%	145.16
Total (A)		15,570		3,380.88
B	Nuclear			
1	NPC-MAPS	440	4.93%	21.69
2	NPC-Kaiga unit I & II	440	15.09%	66.40
3	NPC-Kaiga unit III & IV	440	16.07%	70.71
4	NPC- Kudankulam	1,000	5.00%	50.00
5	Kudankulam (KKNPP) Unit-II	1,000	0.34%	3.36
Total (B)		3,320		212.16
C	Bundled Power (Coal)			
1	JNNSM Phase-1 Bundled Power (Coal)	85	53.89%	45.81
2	NTPC Bundled Power (Coal)	200	100.00%	200.00
Total (C)		285		245.81
Total CGS		19,175		3,838.85

3.6.41 The Commission observed that TGDISCOMs have projected the energy availability considering PLF at 85% of the capacity allocated to Telangana of respective generating stations. The Commission has considered the available energy from each of the generating station/source considering the share allocated to Telangana in the respective generating stations.

3.6.42 The TGDISCOMs in their petitions have submitted that the Licensees, in order to reduce the financial burden, have submitted a requisition to MoP, GoI expressing their willingness to surrender the share of Telangana from NTECL Vallur and NLC Tamil Nadu Power Limited. The stakeholders have also submitted not to consider power from NTECL Vallur and NLC Tamil Nadu Power Limited since TGDISCOMs have decided to surrender power from these two units. But in fact, MoP continues to schedule energy

to Telangana from the above-mentioned plants, therefore, an availability of 1844 MU has been considered by them for FY 2025-26. The Commission having observed that the variable cost of these stations is lesser than some of the thermal generating stations, fixed charges being paid by DISCOMs for the energy scheduled has decided to consider the availability from these stations to reduce the unwarranted fixed charges.

3.6.43 The projections of energy availability as approved by the Commission is as shown below:

Table 3-15: Energy Availability Projections from CGS Stations approved for FY 2025-26

Sl. No.	Name of the station	Energy Availability (MUs)
A	Thermal	
1	Ramagundam Stage I&II	2,643.53
2	Ramagundam Stage III	662.60
3	Talcher TPS II	1,624.49
4	Simhadri Stage I	4,012.65
5	Simhadri Stage II	1,915.74
6	NTPC Kudgi	1,742.36
7	NLC TPS II Stage I	27.96
8	NLC TPS II Stage II	36.37
9	NNTPP	415.91
10	Telangana STPP Phase-I	8,122.46
11	NTECL Vallur TPS	773.75
12	NLC Tamil Nadu Power Ltd	1,080.88
Total (A)		23,058.71
B	Nuclear	
1	NPC-MAPS	169.17
2	NPC-Kaiga unit I & II	290.84
3	NPC-Kaiga unit III & IV	576.17
4	NPC- Kudankulam	438.00
5	Kudankulam (KKNPP) Unit-II	29.42
Total (B)		1,503.60
C	Bundled Power (Coal)	
1	JNNSM Phase-1 Bundled Power (Coal)	341.10
2	NTPC Bundled Power (Coal)	1,489.20
Total (C)		1,830.30
Total CGS		26,392.61

Other Conventional Long-Term/Medium-Term Source of Power

3.6.44 In view of the petitioner's submission that energy dispatch from Chhattisgarh State Power Distribution Company Limited (CSPDCL) has been suspended due to ongoing disputes from FY 2022-23, it is noted that TGDISCOMS are currently not scheduling

any dispatch from CSPDCL and the DISCOMs are not paying transmission charges to PGCIL for the capacity they contracted for supply of the said power by CSPDCL. On account of stoppage of supply, the Commission has not considered the availability from CPSDCL.

3.6.45 The other conventional long-term power includes Sembcorp Energy India Limited (erstwhile Thermal Power Tech) (SEIL) (LT-1) and Singareni Thermal Power Plant (STPP). The allocation of share to Telangana from these other conventional long-term/medium-term sources of power is as shown in the Table below:

Table 3-16 : Share allocation to Telangana from other long- term/medium-term sources of power

Sl. No.	Name of the Station	No. of Units	Unit Size	Installed Capacity	Telangana Share	
		No.	MW	MW	%	MW
1	SEIL (LT-1)	-	-	500.00	53.89%	269.45
2	STPP	2	600	1,200.00	100.00%	1,200.00
Total				1,700.00		1,469.45

3.6.46 The Commission observed that TGDISCOMs have projected the energy availability from SEIL-Unit-1, considering PLF at 85% of the capacity allocated of respective generating stations to Telangana. In regard to STPP, the Petitioners have projected the energy availability considering PLF of 85% in line with MYT order for Retail Supply Business dated 28.10.2024.

3.6.47 TGDISCOMs have submitted the supporting documents to substantiate the energy availability projections furnished by the respective generating stations.

3.6.48 The Commission has considered the energy availability projections from the approved sources considering the share allocation to Telangana in the respective generating stations and normative plant availability factor & auxiliary consumption.

3.6.49 The summary of energy availability projections from other long-term sources approved by the Commission is as shown below:

Table 3-17 : Energy Availability Projections from Other Long-term sources approved for FY 2025-26

Sl. No.	Name of the station	Energy Availability (MU)
1	SEIL (LT-1)	2,006.32
2	STPP	8,935.20
Total		10,941.52

Non-Conventional Energy Sources

3.6.50 The Commission has considered the capacity of non-conventional energy (NCE) sources based on the approved PPAs as shown in the Table below:

Table 3-18 : Capacity available from NCE sources approved for FY 2025-26 (MW)

Sl. No.	Source	TGSPDCL	TGNPDCL	Total
1	Biomass	6.00	12.00	18.00
2	Bagasse	15.00	22.10	37.10
3	Municipal waste	19.80	-	19.80
4	Industrial waste	7.50	7.50	15.00
5	Wind	128.10	-	128.10
6	Mini Hydel	1.55	2.00	3.55
7	Solar	1,951.74	882.00	2,833.74
8	Solar (JNNSM Phase I)	32.32	23.49	55.81
9	Solar (NTPC)	282.20	117.80	400.00
10	Solar (SECI)	282.20	117.80	400.00
11	Solar (NTPC CPSU) Ph-II Tr – I&II	1,193.71	498.29	1,692.00
12	Solar (NTPC CPSU) Ph-II Tr – III	737.25	307.75	1,045.00
13	SECI (ISTS Tr IX 1000 MW)	493.85	206.15	700.00
Total		5,151.21	2,196.89	7,348.10

3.6.51 The Commission has scrutinized the capacities and expected CoDs of the NCE plants based on the additional submissions made by TGDISCOMs and approved the energy availability projections from non-conventional energy sources.

3.6.52 In respect of PM KUSUM, though the stakeholder has raised objections that the availability has not been considered, it is observed by this Commission that the TGDISCOMs have also not proposed the availability of the power under KUSUM scheme since the said project is under consideration and CoD of the said project may not be in this financial year.

3.6.53 The Commission has scrutinised in detail the additional submissions made by TGDISCOMs and approved the energy availability projections from nonconventional energy sources as shown below:

Table 3-19 : Energy availability projections from Non-Conventional Energy Sources approved for FY 2025-26 (MUs)

Sl. No.	Source	TGSPDCL	TGNPDCL	Total
1	Biomass	0.26	0.52	0.78
2	Bagasse	-	-	-
3	Municipal waste	97.34	-	97.34
4	Industrial waste	41.43	41.43	82.87
5	Wind	282.18	-	282.18

Sl. No.	Source	TGSPDCL	TGNPDCL	Total
6	Mini Hydel	0.23	0.29	0.52
7	Solar	4,515.85	2,040.73	6,556.58
8	Solar (JNNSM Phase I)	74.78	54.35	129.13
9	Solar (NTPC)	652.94	272.56	925.50
10	Solar (SECI)	652.94	272.56	925.50
11	Solar (NTPC CPSU) Ph-II Tr – I&II	2,761.94	1,152.93	3,914.87
12	Solar (NTPC CPSU) Ph-II Tr – III	1,705.81	712.06	2,417.87
13	SECI (ISTS Tr IX 1000 MW)	897.12	374.49	1,271.61
	Total	11,682.82	4,921.93	16,604.75

3.6.54 Based on the above, the total energy availability approved by the Commission for long-term and medium-term sources of power for FY 2025-26 is as shown in the Table below:

Table 3-20 : Energy availability approved for FY 2025-26 (MUs)

Sl. No.	Name of the station	Energy Availability (MU)
1	TGGENCO	51,452.28
2	CGS	26,392.61
3	Others	10,941.52
4	NCE	16,604.75
5	Total	1,05,391.16

3.6.55 TGDISCOMs also proposed to purchase power from Open Market on need basis. In this regard, the Commission directs TGDISCOMs to ensure procurement of power from open market/exchange, whenever needed, to be on least cost basis.

3.6.56 The monthly energy availability projections approved by the Commission for FY 2025-26 is enclosed at [Annexure V](#).

3.7 MONTHLY MERIT ORDER DISPATCH

The monthly availability of energy from various thermal power stations along with their respective variable costs are considered by the Commission for arriving at monthly merit order dispatch including availability of monthly energy above technical minimum, from each generating stations and the said availability was stacked up in ascending order basing on variable cost and accordingly dispatch of the stations was arrived at. Further, this Commission has also considered that certain generating stations like NCE sources of energy, Hydel stations and Nuclear Power Stations (NPC) shall be must-run in order to meet the requirements of TGDISCOMs. Having considered the monthly energy requirement and energy availability basing on the statistics of TGDISCOMs, the Commission observed that there may not be any energy deficit

during the FY 2025-26.

3.8 POWER PURCHASE

TGDISCOM' Filings

3.8.1 The power purchase cost for FY 2025-26 has been projected considering the following:

- Fixed costs for TGGENCO (Thermal and Hydro) were based on approved fixed cost for TGGENCO in the Commission's Order of ARR for Retail Supply Business for the Control Period of FY 2024-25 to FY 2028-29 dated 28.10.2024.
- The additional Water Charges of Rs. 10 Crore and Interest on Pension Bond is projected as approved in the TGGENCO MYT Order for FY 25 to FY 29 dated 28.10.2024.
- An escalation of 3% over and above the Approved Variable costs for TGGENCO Thermal stations for FY 2025-26 is considered to account for increased coal cost including for the YTPS plant.
- Fixed Cost and Variable cost of Central Generating Stations are escalated by 3% over and above the TGDISCOMs MYT Order for FY 2024-25 to FY 2028-29 dated 28.10.2024, to account for increased costs expected in FY 2025-26.
- For Sembcorp and Singareni TPP generating stations, fixed cost and variable cost as approved for FY 2025-26 in the TGDISCOMs MYT Order for FY 2024-25 to FY 2028-29 dated 28.10.2024 is considered.
- Variable costs of NCE sources were calculated based on actual station-wise averages from PPAs for FY 2025-26;
- Short-term purchase costs for FY 2024-25 are based on actual values, with FY 2025-26 projections aligned to FY 2024-25 costs;
- Surplus power sales for FY 2025-26 are determined based average market price of Rs. 5.56 per unit and such procurement at Rs. 3.96 per unit.
- D-D purchases/sales for FY 2023-24 were finalized based on the settlement between TGDISCOMs. TGDISCOMs projections for FY 2024-25 are considered as per MYT Order for FY 2024-25 to FY 2028-29 dated 28.10.2024 is considered,

and for FY 2025-26 were based on DISCOM-wise energy needs and the marginal station's variable cost contributing to such deficit/surplus.

- Based on the projected energy requirement and the energy allocation for each TGDISCOM, the net energy surplus or deficit is met via Inter DISCOM purchase/sale.

Stakeholders' Submissions

Fixed and Variable Costs

- 3.8.2 Stakeholders have submitted that, the DISCOMs have shown 3% escalation in variable charges and 3% escalation in fixed charges for some of the power plants for calculating cost of power purchase for the FY 2025-26. If any changes take place in variable costs and fixed costs, after the Commission issues retail supply tariff order, the difference can be claimed under *True-up* or *True-down* activity. The DISCOMs are being permitted to collect not more than 30 paise per unit per month towards permissible FSA claims for *True-up*. Escalation of variable and fixed costs presumed in advance is not permissible. The Commission is requested to reject the 3% escalation in variable and fixed costs in advance as proposed by the DISCOMs. As a result, the projected cost of power purchase, revenue requirement and revenue gap of the DISCOMs would come down.
- 3.8.3 TGDISCOMs while computing variable Cost of TGGENCO have considered 3% escalation on the Variable Cost for FY 2025-26 approved by the Commission in the MYT Order dt. 28.10.2024 for the Control Period which is just 3 months prior to filing this instant Tariff Petition. Similarly, TGDISCOMs while computing the Fixed and variable Cost of Central Generating Stations (CGS) have considered 3% escalation on the approved Fixed and variable Cost for FY 2025-26. For other Generating Stations TGDISCOMs have considered same cost as approved by the Commission for FY 2025-26. However, no reasoning has been provided by TGDISCOMs for arbitrarily considering such escalations for some specific Generating Stations.
- 3.8.4 The Commission is requested to consider the same Power Purchase Cost (Fixed and Variable) for TGGENCO and CG Stations as approved in MYT Order dt. 28/10/2024 for FY 2025-26. Any difference in Actual and Allowed Power Purchase Cost will be automatically factored in Fuel and Power Purchase Adjustment Surcharge (FPPAS)

mechanism for FY 2025-26. It will not be prudent to escalate the ARR of FY 2025-26 and allow upfront loading in Tariff, due to increased Power Purchase Cost, for the consumers of Telangana.

- 3.8.5 The revised Power Purchase Cost of TGGENCO and CG Stations considering the above submission by the stakeholder is tabulated below:

Table 2 Power Purchase Cost for TG DISCOMs from TG GENCO (Thermal) & CGS

Stations	Claimed (Rs. Cr.)			PFI Working (Rs. Cr.)			
	Fixed Cost	Variable Cost	Total Cost	Fixed Cost	Variable Cost	Total Cost	PFI proposed Disallowances
TGSPDCL							
TGGENCO - Thermal	8,130	11,762	19,892	8,130	11,419	19,549	(343)
CGS	2,655	5,568	8,223	2,578	5,406	7,983	(240)
TGNPDCL							
TGGENCO - Thermal	3,394	4,910	8,304	3,394	4,767	8,161	(143)
CGS	1,108	2,324	3,432	1,076	2,256	3,332	(100)

- 3.8.6 Fixed costs of CGS units are decided by CERC. According to TGDISCOMs' submission fixed costs of CGS units during FY 2023-24 was Rs. 2,319 Crore. The Commission approved Rs. 3,456 Crore as fixed costs of these CGS units during the FY 2024-25 which was 49% higher than the actual fixed costs of CGS units during FY 2023-24 even though there was not much change in the installed capacity of these units. In the background of past experience, fixed costs of CGS units needs to be reassessed.

Interest on Pension Bonds

- 3.8.7 The stakeholder has submitted that, the DISCOMs have shown interest in pension bonds to the tune of Rs.1,523.44 crore i.e., Rs.1,074 crore by SPDCL and Rs.449 crore by NPDCL. This is a legacy on account of unbundling of the erstwhile APSEB in the undivided Andhra Pradesh, as a part of reforms, subsequent tripartite agreement for division of assets, liabilities, and personnel between generation, transmission, and distribution entities, and orders being given by the ERCs every year allowing interest on pension bonds as pass-through. Even after bifurcation of A.P., this trend has been continuing in both the Telugu States. It is a standard practice that pension funds have to be maintained from the contributions of the Management and employees and are to be used appropriately to earn interest thereon. Since the erstwhile APSEB used those funds for other purposes, without accounting for the same, as a part and parcel of the first transfer scheme, after revaluation of assets of all the power utilities of GoAP in undivided Andhra Pradesh, the first APERC then allowed interest on pension bonds to

be collected from consumers and subsequent Commissions also have been following the same pattern. On earlier submissions of stakeholder, APERC wrote a letter to the government to consider taking over of pension liabilities by GoAP to settle the issue once for all, but there has been no response. As a part and parcel of bifurcation of A.P., power utilities of Telangana inherited those arrangements relating to pension funds and TGERC also has been following the approach of APERC to allow interest on pension bonds as pass through to be collected from consumers. It is nothing but penalizing the consumers for the failures of the erstwhile APSEB and governments. That the government should take over liability of pension bonds is one of the points in the tripartite agreement. With or without that point, imposing the burdens of interest on pension bonds on the consumers is irrational and unfair. The Commission is requested not to allow the claimed interest on pension bonds as pass through, but to direct the DISCOMs, as well as TGGENCO and TGTRANSCO, to claim the same from the government.

Cost of Power Purchase

3.8.8 Stakeholders have submitted that, in order dated 22.6.2022 issued in O.P.No.46 of 2022, according to consent to the TS DISCOMs to enter into “power usage agreements” for purchasing 1,692 MW of solar power from private projects to be set up in Rajasthan, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu through the NTPC Limited under Central Public Sector Undertaking (CPSU) Scheme Phase II. The Commission, as well as the DISCOMs, put forth several arguments in support of the same. So is the case with order dated 26.10.2022 issued by the Commission in O.P.No.69 of 2022, according in-principle approval for procurement of a total of 2545 MW of solar power by TGDISCOMs through NTPC, NHPC and SECI. In the reasons given for delay in filing the subject petitions, the DISCOMs have stated that they are awaiting the revised scheduled CODs of NCEs as one of the reasons. The scheduled CODs of the above-mentioned plants of solar power, and of other solar power plants, if any, as per the terms of their PPAs approved by the Commission should be submitted.

3.8.9 It is to be clarified whether DISCOMs got consent of the Commission to extend time for achieving CODs by the said plants. If so, for what reasons and the time of extension. If not, why not, in the light of the direction given by the first TSERC to the DISCOMs not to extend time for rescheduling of CODs of the RE plants, without its consent?

3.8.10 Information is also sought that while extending time schedules for achieving CODs, if

the DISCOMs bargained with the entities with whom they had PPAs to reduce the tariffs determined in the PPAs in line with the ones being discovered through competitive biddings in the country.

- 3.8.11 By virtue of the admitted delay in setting up the above-mentioned solar power plants, in view of revised schedules for CODs, are the TGDISCOMs getting waiver of inter - state transmission charges and transmission losses, as per the applicable notification of the MoP, GoI, and if these plants are being set up outside the state is to be clarified.
- 3.8.12 The stakeholder stated that during the period when TSERC acted as a one-man Commission, due to consents sought by the DISCOMs and given by the Commission for extending time for scheduled CODs of private solar power plants, ostensibly, under terms of force majeure, in a questionable manner and without reducing the tariffs, even without calling for objections and suggestions from the interested public and without holding public hearings, the DISCOMs failed to protect their interests and those of their consumers.
- 3.8.13 Once consents are sought by the DISCOMs and given by the Commission to PPAs, adverse impact of binding obligations to purchase must-run, but unwarranted, power cannot be undone. It will take a few years to taper such adverse impact.
- 3.8.14 In case, without getting consent of the Commission, the DISCOMs permit extension of time for revised CODs of the said solar power plants, the Commission is requested to direct the DISCOMs to submit their proposals for seeking consent for such extensions, call for objections and suggestions from the interested public, hold public hearings and issue its orders to protect larger consumer interest.
- 3.8.15 Total energy requirement of TGNPDCL is projected as 27,143 MU, with an average power purchase cost of Rs 5.54/kWh resulting in Rs. 15,060 cr, leading to a Rs 140 crore increase in total power purchase cost.
- 3.8.16 TGDSCOMs projected procurement of 1,065 MU through short-term sources. This is 100% higher than their projections made as a part of their submissions for 5th Control Period. The Commission did not allow short-term purchases as a part of its Order dated 28-10-2024.
- 3.8.17 TGDISCOMs estimated the total power purchase cost to be Rs. 50,572 Crore during the FY 2025-26 compared to the Commission's estimate of Rs. 46,836 Crore, which is

7.8% higher.

- 3.8.18 Net power purchase cost arrived at by TGDISCOMs as well as by the Commission depends on revenue envisaged from sale of surplus power during the FY 2025-26. While DISCOMs projected sale of 24,505 MU of surplus power the Commission projected sale of 21,669 MU of surplus power. In the case of FY 2024-25 the Commission approved sale of 4,431 MU of surplus power. Compared to this the projected surplus power sale during FY 2025-26 is nearly five times more. Hitherto experience with selling surplus power is not very encouraging. Inclusion of estimated revenue from sale of surplus power only helps to show lower power purchase cost burden which in turn leads to lower or no tariff hike and lower subsidy burden on the state government. But reality will catch up at the time of *True-up* activity.
- 3.8.19 Further the stakeholder has requested to allow sell/purchase of surplus/additional power through OTC Platforms which would not only be beneficial to TGSPDCL but to the State consumers as a whole. Purchase of medium and long-term power through OTC Platforms would help in long term planning and optimization of state's power portfolio. The Commission is requested to pass such order as may be deemed fit & proper in the facts & circumstances of the case in the interest of the State.
- 3.8.20 CESS has projected power purchase cost of Rs. 4.77 / kWh. The average power purchase cost of DISCOMs is Rs. 6.01 / kWh in FY 2025-26. Sale of power to CESS, Sircilla can be considered at least to recover the Average Power Purchase Cost (APPC) of the DISCOMs.

Surplus Power

- 3.8.21 The stakeholder has submitted that, though no tariff hike is proposed by the DISCOMs for 2025-26, the projections made by them indicate that there is scope for imposing burdens on the consumers in the form of claims for fuel surcharge adjustment and *True-up* later for the next financial year. Both the DISCOMs have shown a hefty revenue gap of Rs. 20,151 crore for FY 2025-26 for TGSPDCL at Rs. 9.758 crore and TGNDCL at Rs. 10,393 crore. They have projected energy availability, requirement and surplus (in MU) as hereunder:

DISCOM	Energy availability	Requirement	Surplus
SPDCL	87,065	71,176	15,889
NPDCL	36,566	23,951	12,615
Total	1,23,631	95,127	28,504

- 3.8.22 As a percentage of requirement, surplus power works out to 30%. Even considering a generally accepted 5% for reserve margin or spinning reserve, availability of the projected surplus power is abnormal. The projected surplus includes short-term purchases of 1065 MU *i.e.*, 626 MU by SPDCL and 439 MU by NPDCL. Even after deducting projected short-term purchases, the surplus power availability works out to 28.84%. Despite availability of abnormal quantum of surplus power, that the DISCOMs will have to purchase 1065 MU under short-term. This kind of imbalance between demand curve and power mix.
- 3.8.23 The projected net revenue gap of Rs.20,151 crore by both the DISCOMs is worked out after deducting Rs.2,768 crore claimed to accrue on sale of surplus power to the tune of 17,288 MU by SPDCL and Rs.1155 crore on sale of 7217 MU by NPDCL. Sale of surplus power is projected to be made at an average rate of Rs.5.56 per unit, whereas procurement of surplus power is worked out at a variable cost of Rs.3.96 per unit, which is the weighted average variable cost of the respective generating stations.
- 3.8.24 Sale of surplus power to the tune of 24,505 MU by both the DISCOMs means purchasing that power paying both fixed and variable costs as determined by the Commission in the retail supply tariff order. As per merit order dispatch, when surplus power is available and when it cannot be sold in the market, it has to be backed down starting from the station with highest variable cost. The DISCOMs have to pay fixed charges per unit for the power backed down from each thermal power station as applicable. Procurement of surplus power is worked out by the DISCOMs on the basis of variable cost only, without considering fixed cost. In other words, fixed cost paid for procurement of surplus power also, along with variable cost, needs to be deducted from the sale price of surplus power. To that extent, the expected revenue on account of sale of surplus power would come down. The DISCOMs have to show the fixed cost, as well as variable cost, to be paid for procurement of 24,505 MU surplus power station-wise and total.
- 3.8.25 In a press note dated 6.2.2025, released in the name of the CMD of TGTRANSCO, who is the Chairman of TGPCC, which looks after purchase and sale of power in the market, it is claimed that by selling surplus power in the market, from December, 2023 to January, 2025, the DISCOMs have achieved a “savings” of Rs.982.66 crore. Power available under PPAs in force can be considered surplus after meeting demand of the

DISCOMs. Power required by the DISCOMs to meet demand cannot be treated as surplus power, as per the principle of merit order dispatch. Therefore, it is to be examined whether power available under PPAs in force and required by the DISCOMs to meet demand can be backed down in order to purchase power in the market and whether it is in consonance with the principle of merit order dispatch and is permissible.

- 3.8.26 If one of the examples given in the above-mentioned press note, on 17.1.2025 is taken, when 43.14 MU are purchased in the exchange at an average rate of Rs.2.82 per unit, obviously, during off peak hours, the principle of merit order dispatch is not followed. The average rate for power backed down is shown as Rs.4.15 per unit. It is claimed in the press note that a sum of Rs.5.75 crore is “saved.” It is a case of backing down power required in order to purchase in the market. When power is available from thermal stations, the DISCOMs are constrained to back down it in order to purchase unwarranted, but must-run, power from the renewable energy units under PPAs in force. When surplus power backed down is available to meet demand during the period of backing down, need for purchasing power in the market or exchange, to the extent power under PPAs in force is available, does not arise.
- 3.8.27 Fixed charges for power backed down have to be paid, as applicable to the threshold level of capacity of the plant backed down, not average fixed cost. If the fixed cost of such a plant whose capacity is backed down is, say, Rs.1.50 per unit, it has to be added to the cost of Rs.2.82 per unit for which power is purchased in the market. It works out to Rs.4.32 (2.82+1.50). Compared to Rs.4.15 per unit to be paid for power backed down, an additional expenditure of Re.0.17 per unit is incurred. As such, there is no saving. When DISCOMs purchase power backed down, the question of paying additional fixed charge does not arise. Backing down a thermal power plant in order to purchase power in the market is nothing but creating avoidable surplus power.
- 3.8.28 In addition to the above, for purchasing power in the market or exchange, if that power is supplied from outside the state, cost of inter-state transmission charges and transmission losses will be extra. Moreover, problems of ramp up and ramp down of the thermal plant backed down, consumption of additional oil associated with ramp up, decrease in useful life span of the plant backed down, etc., will be there.
- 3.8.29 If the DISCOMs cannot sell surplus power as projected, or if sale price projected

varies, it will lead to variations in the cost of power purchase estimated by them.

- 3.8.30 The DISCOMs have not submitted the details pertaining to thermal plants to be backed down under the principle of merit order dispatch based on their projections in the subject petitions and the fixed charges to be paid for the capacities to be backed down. They have also not submitted month-wise availability of surplus/deficit of power based on projected demand and its fluctuations and total availability of power. If availability of energy and surplus power, as projected by the DISCOMs, vary during the next financial year, it would lead to variations in the cost of power purchase estimated by them.
- 3.8.31 The DISCOMs have not shown costs of inter-state transmission charges and transmission losses for short-term purchases proposed, when such power is to be supplied from outside the state. Taking them into account would lead to variations in the cost of power purchase estimated by the DISCOMs.
- 3.8.32 The statistical ledgerdeman of the licensees, as explained above, distorts factual position and shows additional expenditure or loss as “savings.” If the savings are achieved, as claimed in the above-mentioned press note, or can be achieved as projected in the submissions in the subject petitions, they will have to be shown in the claims of fuel surcharge adjustment for *True-down* later.
- 3.8.33 This kind of statistical ledgerdeman, even if the DISCOMs are able to sell the projected surplus power in the market, would lead to increase in cost of power purchase and revenue gap of the DISCOMs and leads to claiming the same under FSA for *True-up*. Conversely, revenue gap shown in the subject petitions is deflated, thereby artificially reducing need for subsidy from the government or tariff hike or both. In other words, no tariff hike now, but *True-up* burdens later.
- 3.8.34 DISCOMs projected Rs. 1.60 per unit towards realization of surplus power. However, the variable cost say from Yadadri power plant, is more than Rs. 3.00. DISCOMs are not clear in their submission about better power management, and measures taken/to be taken for cost neutral power surrendered/power under-drawl.

Petitioner's Replies

Fixed and Variable Costs

- 3.8.35 TGDISCOMs' have considered a nominal 3% escalation on the variable cost of

TGGENCO on account of higher variable cost which is invariably observed in the actual variable cost payments. Further, the Licensee has also considered a nominal 3% escalation on the approved fixed and variable costs of CGS stations approved by the Commission since only a single fixed and variable cost had been approved by the Commission in the 5th MYT Tariff Order dated 28.10.2024 and to account for the increase in costs which will occur in FY 2025-26.

- 3.8.36 The Licensee notes the point raised by the Objector regarding the Fuel and Power Purchase Adjustment Surcharge Mechanism. However, the Licensee submits that such a mechanism will increase the burden on the Licensee. Further, considering that the Licensee has not proposed any tariff hike for FY 2025-26, a case of upfront loading does not arise.
- 3.8.37 The Fixed costs for Central Generating Stations have been arrived considering the Fixed Costs approved for Central Generating Stations as per Table 4-35 of the RST Tariff Order for the 5th MYT dated 28.10.2024 which is escalated by a nominal 3% to account for increase in fixed costs expected for FY 2025-26, except for Vallur TPP and NLC Tamil Nadu Power Limited. For Vallur TPP and NLC Tamil Nadu Power Limited, the Fixed Cost for FY2025-26 has been projected by deriving the fixed cost for FY 2024-25 based the monthly fixed cost actuals for H1 FY25, and the same was escalated by a nominal 3% to account for expected increase in fixed costs for the respective stations in FY 2025-26.

Interest on Pension Bonds

- 3.8.38 TGDISCOMs submitted that, the amount indicated as interest on pension bonds comprises of both pension liabilities (INR 1489.46 Crores) and water charges (INR 33.65 Crores). The same has been considered by the Licensees as approved by the Commission in Table 5-16 of the Order on True Up for FY 2022-23 and Multi Year Tariff (MYT) for FY 2024-25 to FY 2028-29 for TGGENCO dated 28.10.2024.

Cost of Power Purchase

- 3.8.39 TGDISCOMs submitted the details of Scheduled CODs of the Solar power projects as per PPAs which are as follows:

Category	PPA capacity (MW)	COD	Capacity in operation (MW)	Balance capacity (MW)	Revised COD
Solar NTPC CPSU Ph-II Tranche I&II	1692	30.12.2022 16.02.2023 07.06.2023	1673.68	18.32	By Dec 2024
Solar NTPC CPSU Ph-II Tranche III	1045	07.12.2021	0	1045	Between Dec 2024 and Feb 2025
Solar SECI ISTS Tranche IX	1000	11.06.2024 15.06.2024 10.08.2024	294.32	705.68	By Sep 2025
Solar NHPC CPSU Ph-II Tranche-III	500	28.03.2023	0	500	Between March 2025 and June 2026

3.8.40 TGNPDCL submitted that, the listed Solar power projects were awarded through bidding conducted by Central Agencies SECI and IREDA in line with the Competitive Bidding guidelines issued by MoP. Accordingly, extension of SCODs have been granted by these Central Agencies in line with the directions from MNRE/MoP.

3.8.41 MoP, vide order dated 09.06.2023, in continuation to the Ministry of Power Order Nos. 23.12.2016-R&R dated 23.11.2021, 30.11.2021, 01.12.2022, 06.12.2022 and order No. 12.07.2023/RCM, dated 29.05.2023 issued on the waiver of Inter-State Transmission (ISTS) Charges on transmission of the electricity generated from solar and wind sources of energy granted which is eligible for waiver of inter-state transmission charges and is having its scheduled date of commissioning on or before 30th June 2025 is granted extension of time from the commissioning by Ministry of New and Renewable Energy after careful consideration, on account of Force Majeure or for delay on the part of the transmission provider in providing the transmission even after having taken the requisite steps in time; or on account of delays on the part of any Government Agency, and the power plant is commissioned before the extended date; it will get benefit of waiver of inter-state transmission charges on the transmission of electricity generated by such power plant as if the said plant had been commissioned on or before 30th June 2025. Provided that where a Renewable Energy generation capacity which is eligible for ISTS waiver in terms of the extant orders, is granted extension in COD by the competent authority, the commencement and the period of the LTA shall also get extended accordingly, and it will be deemed that the period of ISTS waiver is extended by the said period. Provided also such extension in Date of Commissioning (CoD) of a project shall be granted for a period of six months at a time and not more than 2 times.

3.8.42 MNRE/MoP has granted extension of SCODs to the above solar projects after careful consideration on account of force majeure or delay in availability of transmission connectivity.

3.8.43 Keeping in view the demand requirements as well as Renewable purchase obligations to be complied, TGDISCOMs are aligning their power procurement plans. TGDISCOMs are obligated to award the must-run status granted to RE power plants.

3.8.44 TGSPDCL submitted that,

- a. The DISCOMs have requested the Commission to consider the actual CODs of the RE Solar plants for the reasons stated (demonetization, Pandemic COVID-19) under force-majeure in causing in delay of synchronization. DISCOMs have been taking consent of the Commission to extend time for rescheduling of CODs of the RE plants, if any, as requested by the concerned plants.
- b. There was no much delay caused in achieving the CODs of the solar plants. If there is any rescheduling of CODs, the DISCOMs have been requesting the Commission for negotiation on per unit cost of PPAs.
- c. The interstate transmission charges are waived for the solar power plants set up in the other states. But the transmission losses are applicable.
- d. The purchase of power from the RE Solar plants has mitigated the power purchase cost of DISCOMs.

3.8.45 TGDISCOMs submitted that, with regard to NTECL Vallur and NLC Tamil Nadu Power Limited, the Licensees had submitted a requisition to MoP expressing willingness to surrender the share of Telangana from NTECL Vallur and NLC Tamil Nadu Power Limited. However, MoP continues to schedule energy to Telangana from the above-mentioned plants and therefore, availability and power procurement from the same has been considered. The Licensee requests the Commission to review the Licensee's petition and approve the same post prudent check.

3.8.46 TGNPDCL submitted that, Rs. 5.54/kWh is average power purchase cost of TGDISCOMs and not of TGNPDCL. The average power purchase cost of TGNPDCL is Rs. 5.60/kWh (Rs. 15,197 Crs/27,143 MU). Total power purchase cost of TGNPDCL has not projected Rs. 140 crores increase.

3.8.47 The Licensee has undertaken short term power procurement on the basis of Hourly demand and available energy source to meet the demand for each hour. In peak hours and peak month, the available dispatch from tied up sources is not enough to meet demand (in MW), hence market purchase are considered to meet demand (in MW). Similarly, during non-peak months, available dispatch from tied-up sources is higher

than demand and the state will have surplus energy at that time. The DISCOMs would sell in the market as per MOD method.

- 3.8.48 The increase in Power Purchase Cost is expected as the energy requirement based on the FY26 sales projections is expected to be higher than that approved by the Commission for FY 26. Furthermore, a 3% escalation is proposed on Fixed Costs and Variable Costs upon approval for FY 2025-26 in CGS stations (based on the approved costs for FY 2024-25 to FY 2028-29) and the costs of NTECL Vallur TPP & NLC Tamil Nadu plants is included in the proposals for FY 2025-26.
- 3.8.49 The Licensees will make best efforts to ensure that the surplus power will be sold in the market during the higher market rates than the variable cost of the plants tied up with PPAs by DISCOMs.
- 3.8.50 TGSPDCL submitted that, subject to the price, cost-benefit assessments, and other factors, the Licensee will explore all avenues of short-term power procurement in line with the interests of the Licensee and the consumers of the State as a whole.

Surplus Power

- 3.8.51 TGDISCOMs submitted that, the surplus power shown is due to consideration of NAPAF & NAPLF of the power plants having long term PPA's and upcoming power plants. However, there is likely variation of availabilities and PLFs of the Plants. Further, the power purchase requirement has been arrived by matching hourly MW as well as the MU requirement which might lead to short-term power purchase / sale depending on MW requirement in the respective time block. Telangana's power demand has been also growing at rapid pace. It is evidenced by the ever-increasing demand, with Telangana witnessing its highest ever demand of 16,601 MW in February 2025 when compared to 15,623 MW which was achieved in March 2024. This clearly indicates that capacity augmentation works need to be kept in tune with the rapid growth in power demand which is primarily being driven by growth in service sectors. Hence it is reasonable to believe that capacities would not become idle in future.
- 3.8.52 The sale of surplus power has been determined based on the availability from various stations, and the dispatch required to meet the energy demand of the state after factoring in losses. This has also been undertaken considering Thermal MTL of 55% for the plants. The surplus power is intermittent, and power plants will dispatch energy for most of the period to meet the required demand to maintain uninterrupted power

supply. As the Licensee is anyway obligated to pay fixed costs to the respective Generating Stations for dispatch to meet energy demand, the Licensee deems it fit to determine the revenue from sale of surplus power only considering the variable charges of the respective generating stations.

- 3.8.53 The surplus power considered in the Licensee's petition is arrived at after considering dispatch to meet the energy requirement of the state. The Licensee has employed hourly demand (MW) matching based on projected hourly demand along with available generation sources. In time blocks where there is availability, sources excess of the projected demand, the excess demand (MW) is sold in the market and in cases where the projected demand exceeds the available sources, market purchases are considered to ensure that the required demand is met. This inevitably leads to market purchases / sales to ensure that the required demand (MW) is met. Therefore, it can be considered that the surplus power sold, is over and above the requirements of the Licensees.
- 3.8.54 As indicated in the press note, power is procured from the exchange in cases where the market cost is lesser than the VCs of the thermal generating station, thereby optimizing the power purchase cost by procuring power from the cheapest source. This exercise is technically within the domain of merit order dispatch as the plant (in this case the exchange) with the lowest price is being dispatched first. However, such backing down of thermal power to procure market power has not been considered in this filing. The Licensees propose to procure power from the market only in cases where the available sources are not adequate to meet the hourly demand.
- 3.8.55 Since the fixed cost is paid to the Generating companies irrespective of the quantum of energy dispatched due to variable nature of the demand curve, the fixed cost component is not factored in while comparing the market prices with the variable charges.
- 3.8.56 The Licensees will ensure that the required costs are factored in and the power purchase will be optimized to ensure lowest possible cost. The Licensees will take best efforts to ensure that the surplus power will be sold in the market as projected. Backing down of the thermal plants arises at times due to variations in the demand curve to maintain grid stability. The thermal plants will dispatch required energy to meet the demand to maintain uninterrupted power supply duly following the Merit order

dispatch principle. The Licensee is obligated to pay fixed charges approved. Further, the Licensees have considered the purchase of power from short-term sources in critical times to meet peak demand. The Licensee has also submitted the month wise availabilities of the various generating sources in the prescribed formats.

- 3.8.57 The energy requirement for the state has been derived by grossing up the energy demand with losses. Further, the dispatch of various stations including short-term purchases is with respect to the energy requirement inclusive of losses. The Licensee will abide by the directions of the Commission.
- 3.8.58 The Licensees will consider selling surplus power in the market only when the market prices are higher than the variable cost of the power plants with which PPAs are tied up with the DISCOMs. The Licensees are obligated to pay fixed charges approved irrespective of the energy dispatched. No thermal plants have been backed down to purchase the must run RE Power as the base load is met through thermal power plants only.
- 3.8.59 No RE Power is backed down as the demand on the grid is more than the RE power generated. Actual sale of power and power purchase from the market during 4th control period will be submitted shortly through mail. DISCOMs are diligently adhering to the current MYT Regulation No. 2 of 2023 in calculating FCA and will continue do so. The TGDISCOMs have written letters to the GoTG for approval for collection of FCA amount regularly every month as per the provisions in the MYT Regulation and to pay the FCA amount pertaining to AGL category.
- 3.8.60 TGNPDCL submitted that, as MoP, Govt of India vide Gazette dated 20.10.2023 has specified the minimum share of consumption of renewable energy by the electricity distribution licensee as a percentage of total share of energy consumption for different designated consumers (including DISCOMs as a percentage of their total share of energy consumption) under the Energy Conservation Act, 2001, TGDISCOMs are required to procure RE power in the coming years to meet the targets fixed by MNRE. The TGDISCOMs are entrusted with the dual responsibility of not only to adhere to the various regulations/orders issued by TGERC/CERC/MNRE/MoP but also the bigger mandate enlisted in the Electricity Act 2003, to maintain reliable power supply with least cost principle. Further as the proposed plants being established in decentralized locations, shall inject power at 11 KV level, TGDISCOMs can avoid the

CTU, STU, 33 kV losses and the CTU, STU charges. However, the Licensee will abide by the directions of the Commission.

- 3.8.61 TGSPDCL submitted that, the Licensee will abide by the directions of the Commission invite objections and suggestions from interested public and hold public hearings whenever TGDISCOMs or TGTRANSCO approach the Commission, seeking revision of state electricity plan, resource plan, load forecast, etc.

Commission's analysis & findings

Fixed and Variable Costs

- 3.8.62 The Commission has considered the fixed cost of TGGENCO stations for FY 2025-26 as approved in TGGENCO order for revised tariff for FY 2025-26. In so far as fixed cost of CGS stations is concerned, CERC is competent to decide the fixed costs of CG stations, thereby the fixed costs of CG stations as detailed by CERC is reflected in MYT Order dated 28.10.2024 and the same is considered for arriving at the power purchase costs for FY 2025-26.
- 3.8.63 The Commission has noted that the DISCOMs have claimed 3% escalation on variable cost randomly without any statistical data. On considering the objections of the stakeholders, this Commission has taken into consideration the statistics in respect of actual variable costs for the months of November 2024, December 2024 and January 2025 and concluded that the actual variable costs for the said last three months is far less than the escalated variable cost claimed by the TGDISCOMs. Thereby while rejecting claim of the DISCOMs to consider 3% escalation on variable cost, this Commission has considered the average of variable costs for the last three months to arrive at variable costs.
- 3.8.64 Similar exercise is done by the Commission for arriving at the power purchase cost for all generating stations as detailed in the following tables viz. Table 3-21 to Table 3-24.

Interest on Pension Bonds

- 3.8.65 This issue of interest on pension bonds has been subject matter for every tariff order. It is submitted by DISCOMS during the course of public hearing that allocation of funds towards additional liability on pension bonds is on account of unsettled dispute between the Government of Andhra Pradesh and Government of Telangana in respect of sharing of additional liability of pension of the retired employees of the erstwhile

APSEB and subsequent retirements.

- 3.8.66 After enactment of Andhra Pradesh Electricity Reform Act, 1998 subsequent to unbundling of APSEB into various companies the liability of the pensions of the retired employees of the APSEB was taken over by GENCO, TRANSCO and four DISCOMs. Neither the government in the combined state nor the government after bifurcation of the state of Telangana has come forward to accept the liabilities in respect of pensions of the retired employees. Thereby until alternative arrangements are made, this Commission is of the opinion that additional liability on pension of retired employees shall be allowed to be continued as approved in MYT order.
- 3.8.67 This Commission, in spite of advising, to change the nomenclature of the subject, still the petitioners are showing the subject as “interest on pension bonds” as one of the heads of items. In fact, the TGDISCOMs are not paying any interest on pension bonds thereby there is no need for claiming such interest on pension bonds. If fact it is clear that the subject “interest on pension bonds” is in fact “Additional pension liability” to be paid to the retired employees. Therefore, the TGDSICOMs are hereby directed to change the nomenclature of the subject from “Interest on pension bonds” to “Additional pension liability” in subsequent filings.

Cost of Power Purchase

- 3.8.68 The Commission has scrutinised the revised schedule CoDs of NCE plants and has not considered the availabilities projected by the DISCOMs for which the CoDs have not been achieved.
- 3.8.69 The Commission has considered the fixed cost of TGGENCO stations for FY 2025-26 as approved in TGGENCO MYT order dated 28.10.2024. The fixed cost of CGS stations is considered as approved in MYT order dated 28.10.2024 on the basis of CERC orders.
- 3.8.70 The actual average variable costs of all generating stations for the months of November 2024, December 2024 and January 2025 is taken as variable cost for FY 2025-26.

Surplus Power

- 3.8.71 Some of the stakeholders have submitted that even though there is surplus power to meet the demand, TGDISCOMs are procuring power without any scientific method

which is ultimately burdening the common consumer and approvals are being given by the Commission to purchase the power without going for public consultation.

3.8.72 In so far as approval for purchase the power is concerned, this Commission has found that though there is no regulatory mechanism or requirement to go for public consultation prior to approval of PPA by the licensee, there are number of instances whereas per convention, public consultations were held prior to giving consent to the licensee entering into PPAs. In addition to that this Commission has already approved the resource plan, business plan and power procurement plan after public consultation process.

3.8.73 The Commission is also conscious that there is increase in power demand in the state of Telangana, thereby the additional power capacity will be required in the coming years. The State Green Energy Policy also promotes renewable energy generation. Furthermore, decentralized generation will help reduce transmission losses and ease the loading on the existing network, contributing to a more efficient power distribution system.

3.8.74 As submitted by TGDISCOMs short term fluctuations in demand and supply within 15-minute time block may lead to instances of temporary surplus or deficit power. It is essential to consider the broader context of energy demand and supply dynamics. Even though the TGDISCOMs have projected surplus, the variability of demand due to seasonal changes and unforeseen circumstances can render these projections unreliable. Relying solely on surplus figures without accounting for potential spikes in demand could lead to energy shortages, which would ultimately harm consumers more than fixed charges would. Fixed charges associated with the PPA can be viewed as a form of insurance against future shortfalls. It is crucial to ensure energy stability, which sometimes necessitates maintaining capacity even when not fully utilized. The long-term benefits of reliability and stability in energy supply may outweigh the short-term costs, providing consumers with assurance and preventing potential financial losses from outages or insufficient supply.

3.8.75 This Commission is also conscious of the fact that the Government of India is party to the Paris Agreement and has committed to achieve net zero by 2070. Similarly, the Government of India also aims at sourcing 50% of its energy requirement by the way of renewable energy by 2030. Therefore, in order to reach the set targets the Integration

of renewable energy is required. This Commission has noted the comments of some of the stakeholders that irrespective of commitments of Government of India in international forums, the procurement of power shall be only in the interest of the consumers and not otherwise.

- 3.8.76 Recently TGGENCO has issued tenders, which are about to be finalised, for 500 MW of Battery Energy Storage System. Once it is finalised, the TGGENCO will have 500 MW of storage facility. According to TGGENCO and TGDISCOMs the excess energy available through solar will be stored in the Battery Energy Storage System and will use the same in peak hours thereby TGDISCOMs will save lot of money on account of not purchasing part of peak demand power from open market for higher price.
- 3.8.77 As per the relevant provisions of the Tariff Policy, 2016 as notified by the Government of India and under the provisions of Section 86(1)(e) of the Electricity Act, 2003 the appropriate Commission shall fix a minimum percentage of the total consumption of electricity in the area of a distribution licensee for purchase of energy from renewable energy sources, taking into account availability of such resources and its impact on retail tariffs. Cost of purchase of renewable energy shall be taken into account while determining tariff by SERCs. As per the above provisions, the Commission has fixed RPPO targets vide Regulation No. 7 of 2022. The Commission has recorded the concerns of the stakeholders that MoP targets for purchase of renewable energy is much more than the RPPO targets fixed by the Commission under Regulation No. 7 of 2022. The stakeholders as well as the petitioners have submitted that the TGDISCOMs are bound by the regulations of this Commission and the obligations of MNRE under Energy Conservation Act are only guidelines. The question whether the RPPO targets fixed by MNRE under Energy Conservation Act are binding on the TGDISCOMs and whether MNRE can impose penalty on TGDISCOMs for not following the directions is a debatable aspect. However, this Commission is not in agreement with one of the stakeholders who has submitted that even as per the Energy Conservation Act, TGDISCOMs are not obligated entities. In any case the targets fixed by the Commission under Regulation No. 7 of 2022 or targets fixed by GoI under Energy Conservation Act only guide the TGDISCOMs to see that more and more renewable energy is integrated into the system which ultimately will be helpful in reducing use of the thermal energy so that carbon emissions will get reduced. Whether there are targets or not, the TGDISCOMs shall make all the efforts to see that the renewable

energy integration is increased year by year. However as rightly submitted by stakeholders, while taking various steps for integration of renewable energy, the interest of the consumers must be taken into consideration, so that common consumers are not affected adversely. Therefore, keeping in view of totality of the circumstances this Commission is of the view that the efforts being made by TGDISCOMs in integrating the renewable energy can be encouraged.

3.8.78 Based on monthly energy requirement and energy availability, it is observed that there will be no energy deficit but there will be surplus in all the months. Such surplus has been derived from the energy availability after meeting energy requirement of the TGDISCOMs.

3.8.79 The Commission has taken into consideration that in the last financial year wherever surplus power was available an attempt was made to sell the excess power by the TGDISCOMs keeping in view of the variable cost of the respective generating stations. The Commission has observed that the TGDISCOMs have projected revenue from the sale of surplus is Rs. 2,739.83 Crore for FY 2025-26.

3.8.80 The Commission has examined the submissions of TGDISCOMs regarding the power procurement cost for FY 2025-26. The Commission has considered the income projected by TGDISCOMs through sale of surplus power. However, the quantum of sale of surplus power and the revenue generated from sale of surplus power will be prudently checked by this Commission while Truing up of the power purchase cost.

TGGENCO

3.8.81 Basing on the filings of the TGDISCOMs, objections/suggestions received from various stakeholders and on the basis of analysis of the issues involved, made by this Commission the following power purchase costs of each generating stations is detailed as under:

Table 3-21 : Power procurement cost from generating stations of TGGENCO approved for FY 2025-26

Sl. No.	Name of the Station	Quantum	Fixed Cost	Variable Cost	Other Cost	Total
		MU	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore
A	Thermal					
1	KTPS-V	2,409.00	380.62	1,009.37	-	1,389.99
2	KTPS-VI	2,533.64	442.36	947.58	-	1,389.94
3	KTPS-VII	4,205.76	1,300.22	1,522.49	-	2,822.71
4	RTS-B	-	-	-	-	-
5	KTPP-I	3,387.36	439.53	1,141.54	-	1,581.07

Sl. No.	Name of the Station	Quantum	Fixed Cost	Variable Cost	Other Cost	Total
		MU	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore
6	KTPP-II	4,333.68	670.48	1,369.44	-	2,039.92
7	BTPS	7,146.12	1,432.50	2,386.80	-	3,819.30
8	YTPS	14,184.33	4,090.47	4,861.49	-	8,951.95
Total (A)		38,199.89	8,756.18	13,238.71	-	21,994.89
B	Inter State					
1	PJHES (Inter State)	290.38	46.10	-	-	46.10
Total (B)		290.38	46.10	-	-	46.10
C	Hydel					
1	Nagarjuna Sagar complex	2,173.10	316.33	-	-	316.33
2	SLBHES	2,233.66	380.50	-	-	380.50
3	LJHES	595.64	215.59	-	-	215.59
4	PCHES- Pulichintala	297.82	93.67	-	-	93.67
5	Pochampad-II	44.67	10.20	-	-	10.20
6	Small Hydel	106.72	52.74	-	-	52.74
7	Mini Hydel- Peddapalli	-	10.79	-	-	10.79
Total (C)		5,451.62	1,079.82	-	-	1,079.82
D	Other cost					
1	Water charges and Pension liabilities	-	-	-	1,523.11	1,523.11
Total (D)		-	-	-	1,523.11	1,523.11
Total TGGenco		43,941.89	9,882.10	13,238.71	1,523.11	24,643.92

Central Generating Stations (NTPC, NLC & NPCIL)

3.8.82 Basing on the filings of the TGDISCOMs, objections/suggestions received from various stakeholders and on the basis of analysis of the issues involved, made by this Commission the following power purchase costs of Central Generating Stations is detailed as under:

Table 3-22 : Power procurement cost approved from Central Generating Stations for FY 2025-26

Sl. No.	Name of the Station	Quantum	Fixed Cost	Variable Cost	Other Cost	Total
		MU	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore
A	Thermal					
1	Ramagundam Stage I&II	1,758.92	190.99	674.55	-	865.54
2	Ramagundam Stage III	447.96	52.78	168.30	-	221.08
3	Talcher TPS II	1,575.80	123.98	277.97	-	401.95
4	Simhadri Stage I	2,833.11	383.39	1,018.22	-	1,401.61
5	Simhadri Stage II	1,396.84	257.91	501.74	-	759.65
6	NTPC Kudgi	1,091.90	328.95	480.22	-	809.17
7	NLC TPS II Stage I	27.06	3.07	9.00	-	12.07
8	NLC TPS II Stage II	35.97	4.16	11.60	-	15.76
9	NNTPP	413.42	83.16	118.44	-	201.60
10	Telangana STPP Phase-I	6,887.75	2,026.80	2,612.52	-	4,639.32
11	NTECL Vallur TPS	500.66	81.78	195.34	-	277.12
12	NLC Tamil Nadu Power Ltd	639.99	122.52	330.38	-	452.91
Total (A)		17,609.39	3,659.49	6,398.29	-	10,057.78

Sl. No.	Name of the Station	Quantum	Fixed Cost	Variable Cost	Other Cost	Total
		MU	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore
B	Nuclear					
1	NPC-MAPS	169.17	-	44.26	-	44.26
2	NPC-Kaiga unit I & II	290.84	-	103.25	-	103.25
3	NPC-Kaiga unit III & IV	576.17	-	204.53	-	204.53
4	NPC- Kudankulam	438.00	-	200.10	-	200.10
5	Kudankulam (KKNPP) Unit-II	29.42	-	13.44	-	13.44
Total (B)		1,503.60	-	565.58	-	565.58
C	Bundled Power (Coal)					
1	JNNSM Phase-1 Bundled Power (Coal)	341.10	-	162.51	-	162.51
2	NTPC Bundled Power (Coal)	1,489.20	-	769.66	-	769.66
Total (C)		1,830.30	-	932.17	-	932.17
Total CGS		20,943.29	3,659.49	7,896.04	-	11,555.53

Other Conventional Sources of Power

3.8.83 The fixed charges and variable cost per unit of SEIL (LT-1) have been considered based on the filings made by TGDISCOMs for FY 2025-26.

3.8.84 The fixed charges for SCCL TPP have been considered as per Commission's Order in O.P. No. 30 of 2024 in the matter of Annual Tariff Petition for FY 2025-26 and True up for FY 2023-24 for 2x600 MW Singareni Thermal Power Plant. The Commission has considered the variable charges as per bills paid for latest 3 months i.e., Nov-2024, Dec-2024 and Jan-2025. The approved price does not include the premium price of coal.

3.8.85 Basing on the filings of the TGDISCOMs, objections/suggestions received from various stakeholders and on the basis of analysis of the issues involved, made by this Commission the following power purchase costs of other conventional sources of power is detailed as under:

Table 3-23 : Power procurement cost from other conventional sources for FY 2025-26

Sl. No.	Name of the Station	Quantum	Fixed Cost	Variable Cost	Other Cost	Total
		MU	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore
A	Thermal					
1	SEIL (LT-1)	2,019.15	314.15	579.00	-	893.15
2	Singareni TPP	7,462.10	1,326.43	2,583.66	-	3,910.09
Total (A)		9,481.25	1,640.58	3,162.66	-	4,803.24

Non-Conventional Energy Sources

3.8.86 The tariffs applicable for the respective non-conventional energy source has been

considered for projecting the power procurement cost from NCE sources.

3.8.87 Basing on the filings of the TGDISCOMs, objections/suggestions received from various stakeholders and on the basis of analysis of the issues involved, made by this Commission the following power purchase costs of NCE Sources is detailed as under:

Table 3-24 : TGDISCOMs-Power procurement cost from NCE sources for FY 2025-26

Sl. No.	Source	TGSPDCL		TGNPDCL	
		Quantum	Cost	Quantum	Cost
		MU	Rs. Cr	MU	Rs. Cr
1	Biomass	0.26	0.21	0.52	0.42
2	Bagasse	-	-	-	-
3	Municipal waste	97.34	80.99	-	-
4	Industrial waste	41.43	25.70	41.43	25.70
5	Wind	282.18	120.49	-	-
6	Mini Hydel	0.23	0.12	0.29	0.15
7	Solar	4,515.85	2,655.32	2,040.73	1,199.95
8	Solar (JNNSM Phase I)	74.78	77.77	54.35	56.52
9	Solar (NTPC)	652.94	309.49	272.56	129.19
10	Solar (SECI)	652.94	267.71	272.56	111.75
11	Solar (NTPC CPSU)	2,761.94	778.87	1,152.93	325.13
12	Solar (NTPC & NHPC)	1,705.81	431.57	712.06	180.15
13	Solar (SECI ISTS-IX)	897.12	218.90	374.49	91.38
	Total	11,682.82	4,967.13	4,921.93	2,120.34

3.8.88 The monthly merit order dispatch approved by the Commission for FY 2025-26 is enclosed at [Annexure VI](#).

DISCOM-wise allocation of Energy

3.8.89 The Commission has considered the share of TGSPDCL as 70.55% and TGNPDCL as 29.45% of the total energy dispatched from conventional energy sources and common non-conventional sources as per G.O.Ms.No.20 dated 08.05.2014, based on the energy dispatched as per the merit order. The energy from non-conventional sources in TGDISCOMs area has been considered fully to the respective licensee in accordance with the approved PPAs between TGDISCOMs and the generators.

DISCOM to DISCOM (D-D) Energy Transfer & D-D Cost Adjustment

3.8.90 Since the power from the generating stations is dispatched on the basis of central dispatch for the entire State i.e., State Load Dispatch Centre (SLDC), often the energy share of one TGDISCOMs happens to be utilised by another TGDISCOM (TGDISCOM-to-TGDISCOM energy transfers). In the merit order process, the

station-wise energy of one TGDISCOM is transferred to the other TGDISCOM.

Power Purchase Cost for FY 2025-26

3.8.91 Based on the above, the power purchase cost approved by the Commission for FY2025-26 is as shown below:

Table 3-25 : Power purchase cost for TGSPDCL as approved for FY 2025-26

Source	Quantum	Fixed Cost	Variable Cost	Other Cost	Total
	MU	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore
TGGENCO	31,001.00	6,971.82	9,339.91	1,074.55	17,386.28
CGS	14,775.49	2,581.77	5,570.65	-	8,152.43
Other Conventional Sources	6,689.02	1,157.43	2,231.26	-	3,388.68
NCE	11,682.82	-	4,967.13	-	4,967.13
D-D Purchase	1,726.27	-	472.37	-	472.37
Purchase of Shortfall Power	-	-	-	-	-
D-D Sales	(353.48)	-	(96.73)	-	(96.73)
Sale of Surplus power	-	-	(1,932.95)	-	(1,932.95)
Total	65,521.13	10,711.02	20,551.65	1,074.55	32,337.23

Table 3-26 : Power purchase cost for TGNPDCL as approved for FY 2025-26

Source	Quantum	Fixed Cost	Variable Cost	Other Cost	Total
	MU	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore
TGGENCO	12,940.89	2,910.28	3,898.80	448.56	7,257.63
CGS	6,167.80	1,077.72	2,325.38	-	3,403.10
Other Conventional Sources	2,792.23	483.15	931.40	-	1,414.55
NCE	4,921.93	-	2,120.34	-	2,120.34
D-D Purchase	353.48	-	96.73	-	96.73
Purchase of Shortfall Power	-	-	-	-	-
D-D Sales	(1,726.27)	-	(472.37)	-	(472.37)
Sale of Surplus power	-	-	(806.88)	-	(806.88)
Total	25,450.05	4,471.15	8,093.40	448.56	13,013.11

Table 3-27 : Power purchase cost for TGDISCOMS as approved for FY 2025-26

Source	Quantum	Fixed Cost	Variable Cost	Other Cost	Total
	MU	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore
TGGENCO	43,941.89	9,882.10	13,238.71	1,523.11	24,643.92
CGS	20,943.29	3,659.49	7,896.04	-	11,555.53
Other Conventional Sources	9,481.25	1,640.58	3,162.66	-	4,803.24
NCE	16,604.75	-	7,087.47	-	7,087.47
Purchase of Shortfall Power	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Surplus power	-	-	(2,739.83)	-	(2,739.83)
Total	90,971.18	15,182.17	28,645.05	1,523.11	45,350.33

3.8.92 The average power Procurement price per unit of electricity for FY 2025-26 works out to Rs. 4.99/kWh comprising of fixed component of Rs. 1.67/kWh, variable component

of Rs. 3.15/kWh and other charges of Rs. 0.17/kWh.

3.9 INTER-STATE TRANSMISSION CHARGES (ISTS)

TGDISCOMs' Filings

3.9.1 TGDISCOMs have considered the Inter-State Transmission Charges as approved by the Commission in the ARR of retail supply business for 5th Control Period vide order dated 28.10.2024.

Stakeholders' Submissions

3.9.2 The stakeholder has submitted that, the DISCOMs have projected transmission losses under PGCIL network external to state transmission network to the tune of 3.54% for FY 2025-26, as is the case for 2024-25, as per the ARR of retail supply business order approved for the 5th control period by the Commission.

3.9.3 Purchases in the market or through exchanges are coming down, as given by the DISCOMs (MUs), for the last, current and next financial years as shown below:

Year	TGSPDCL	TGNPDCL	Total
2023-24	11,200	4,798	15,998
2024-25	520	1,405	1,925
2025-26	626	439	1,065

3.9.4 PGCIL transmission losses were 3.58% for the FY 2023-24, when market purchases made by both the DISCOMs were 15,998 MU. In view of market purchases claimed to be coming down drastically which is a welcome feature for the current and next financial years, reduction of PGCIL transmission losses to the tune of just 0.04% is unrealistic and needs to be reduced further. Actual PGCIL losses for the current financial year may be examined.

3.9.5 Out of the 24,505 MU both the DISCOMs have proposed to sell in the market for 2025-26, to the extent such sales are made from their share in the central generation stations outside the state, PGCIL losses for TGDISCOMs would come down, as the same will have to be borne by the purchasers.

3.9.6 The DISCOMs have given the PGCIL charges for inter-state transmission for FY 2025-26, as approved by the Commission for ARR (in Rs. Crores) of retail supply business for the 5th control period, as hereunder:

Year	TGSPDCL	TGNPDCL
2023-24 actual	1,714	716

Year	TGSPDCL	TGNPDCL
2024-25 approved	1,624	678
2025-26 projected	1,702	711

3.9.7 TGDISCOMs have pointed out earlier that, due to change in regime from long-term access (LTA) to general network access (GNA), the monthly inter-state transmission charges of PGCIL have increased in December 2023. GNA is an irrational arrangement and arbitrary and the DISCOMs are expected to resort to legal recourse questioning such arbitrary regulations and orders issued by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission. On earlier occasions, issues relating to GNA were raised and are not repeated again. DISCOMs of some of the states, especially of Tamil Nadu, have been pursuing the petitions filed in Appellate Authorities against the GNA orders given by CERC. Clarification on the role of TGDISCOMs in these legal matters to protect the interests of their consumers in the light of imposing avoidable burdens in the form of increased ISTS charges under GNA by CERC is sought.

3.9.8 Contracting an additional transmission capacity of 1,000 MW from the central transmission utility, Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd. (PGCIL), in advance on presumed purchase of another 1,000 MW from Chhattisgarh is hasty and improper. Normally, transmission capacity needs to be contracted after coming to an agreement for purchase of power and getting a No Objection Certificate from the State Transmission Utility concerned. In this case, there was no agreement for purchase of additional 1,000 MW from Chhattisgarh. To an earlier query on the penalty paid by the DISCOMs to the CTU for cancelling the additional 1,000 MW transmission capacity contracted by them and under what head the DISCOMs have shown the penalty amount, the TGDISCOMs replied that they filed petition against PGCIL on levy of relinquishment charges for the additional 1,000 MW transmission capacity and the same is pending. It is learnt from reliable sources that PGCIL claimed relinquishment charges of Rs. 261.31 crores, and that the petition filed by TGDISCOMs, questioning the claim of PGCIL, is pending before the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission. The stakeholder is seeking from TGDISCOMs on the status of the latest position.

Petitioner's Replies

3.9.9 The Licensees have considered PGCIL charges based on the figures approved by the Commission. Further, the Licensees stated that they will abide by the directions of the Commission.

3.9.10 Losses have been considered only on the energy requirement of the state and the dispatch required for meeting the energy requirement. PGCIL losses have not been considered for sale of surplus power from CGS stations.

3.9.11 TGDISCOMs submitted that, after enforcement of GNA regime in December 2023, the ISTS charges for Telangana state has reduced considerably.

3.9.12 TGDISCOMs submitted that, DISCOMs have not paid any penalty to the CTU for cancelling the additional 1000 MW transmission capacity contracted.

Commission's analysis & findings

3.9.13 The implementation of the GNA framework from December 2023 has resulted in a revised methodology for ISTS charges, impacting all states, including Telangana. The Commission recognizes that DISCOMs have indicated an increase in ISTS charges for Telangana after GNA enforcement. While concerns regarding the rationality of GNA implementation have been raised, the Commission's role is to approve tariffs based on prevailing regulations and ensure cost recovery for DISCOMs.

3.9.14 Upon scrutinizing the submissions, the Commission has approved the Inter-State Transmission Charges as claimed.

Table 3-28: Inter-State Transmission Charges approved for TGDISCOMs for FY 2025-26 (Rs. Crores)

Particulars	Claimed		Approved	
	TGSPDCL	TGNPDCL	TGSPDCL	TGNPDCL
Inter-State Transmission Charges	1,702	711	1,702.00	710.63

3.10 INTRA-STATE TRANSMISSION CHARGES (InSTS)

TGDISCOMs' Filings

3.10.1 TGDISCOMs have claimed the Intra-State Transmission System (InSTS) charges for FY 2025-26 in accordance with TGTRANSCO ARR FY2025-26 filings.

Stakeholders' Submissions

3.10.2 The stakeholder has submitted that, the DISCOMs have given intra-state transmission charges of TGTRANSCO for three years as given below:

Year	SPDCL	NPDCL	Total (Rs. In crores)
2023-24	2,670	1,126	3,796
2024-25	2,202	919	3,121
2025-26	3,121	613	2,081

3.10.3 The DISCOMs have not explained the reasons for substantial reduction in intra-state

transmission charges for FY 2025-26, in the light of increasing contracted transmission capacity. It is also to be informed that for the current and last financial years, whether DISCOMs have paid excess charges to TGTRANSCO and whether this vast variation has anything to do with the inter-state transmission charges being fixed by CERC irrationally and unfairly under GNA. If the intra-state transmission charges paid for the last and current financial years are inflated, the status of excess amounts refunded to the DISCOMs may be submitted. SLDC charges also are projected to increase substantially. SPDCL has projected SLDC charges to increase from Rs.39 crore for FY 2024-25 to Rs.54 crore for FY 2025-26 and NPDCL from Rs.16 crore to Rs.22 crore for the same years.

Petitioner's Replies

3.10.4 TGDISCOMs submitted that, the Licensees have considered the intra-state transmission charges as per the “ARR proposed revised transmission tariff and charges for FY 2025-26 and True up for FY 2023-24 for transmission business” and SLDC charges as per the “Filing of Annual Tariff Petition for FY 2025-26 for SLDC business “filed by TGTRANSCO before the Commission in January 2025.

Commission's analysis & findings

3.10.5 The Licensee has submitted that the decrease in transmission charges for FY 2025-26 is primarily on account of True-down claim of Rs. 1,608.87 crores for the 4th control period and this adjustment has led to a reduction in the overall transmission charges for the upcoming financial year.

3.10.6 The Commission has considered the Intra-state transmission charges of Rs. 1,291.22 Crores for TGSPDCL and Rs. 539.00 Crores for TGSPDCL as approved by Commission vide Order in O.P. NO. 19 of 2025 for Revised ARR and Transmission Charges for FY 2025-26 and True up for FY 2023-24 for Transmission business of TGTRANSCO duly considering the true down of Rs. 1,608.23 Crore for 4th Control Period. The Commission, after conducting a detailed analysis and prudent check of the filings by TGTRANSCO and SLDC, has approved the Transmission and SLDC charges for FY 2025-26.

Table 3-29: Intra-State Transmission Charges approved for TGDISCOMs for FY 2025-26 (Rs. Crores)

Particulars	Claimed		Approved	
	TGSPDCL	TGSPDCL	TGSPDCL	TGSPDCL
Intra-State Transmission Charges	1,468	613	1,291.22	539.00

3.11 SLDC CHARGES

TGDISCOMs' Submissions

3.11.1 TGDISCOMs have claimed the SLDC charges for FY 2025-26 as per TGTRANSCO filings for SLDC Business for FY 2025-26.

Commission's analysis & findings

3.11.2 The Commission has approved the ARR of TGTRANSCO for SLDC activity for FY 2025-26 vide order in O.P. No. 20 of 2025 in accordance with Clause 97.1 of Regulation No. 2 of 2023 and the same is considered as SLDC Charges, apportioned to TGDISCOMs share (net of Open Access Customers) for FY 2025-26.

Table 3-30: SLDC Charges approved for TGDISCOMs for FY 2025-26 (Rs. Crores)

Particulars	Claimed		Approved	
	TGSPDCL	TGNPDCL	TGSPDCL	TGNPDCL
SLDC Charges	54	22	57.79	24.12

3.12 DISTRIBUTION COST- WHEELING BUSINESS

TGDISCOMs' Filings

3.12.1 TGDISCOMs have projected the distribution costs for FY 2025-26 based on the ARR filings made in O.P. No. 31 of 2024 and O.P. No. 32 of 2024 regarding distribution business with an allocation of 90% towards wheeling business and 10% towards retail supply business.

Stakeholders' Submissions

3.12.2 The stakeholder has submitted that, the DISCOMs have given their distribution network cost for the current and next financial years as hereunder:

Year	TGSPDCL	TGNPDCL
2024-25 approved (Rs. Crores)	4,690	3,148
2025-26 projections	6,015	4,373

3.12.3 While the distribution cost of SPDCL increases by 28.25%, that of NPDCL increases by 38.19%. These increases are higher, much more so in the case of NPDCL compared to SPDCL. Since Commission has completed public hearings on the ARR and wheeling charges for the distribution business of the DISCOMs for FY 2025-26, a realistic assessment of permissible wheeling charges is to be done and factor the same in the ARR for retail supply business. Going by allocation of power between SPDCL and NPDCL in the ratio of 70.55:29.45 in proportions of substations, DTRs, extent of

lines laid, etc., and their expenditures for the same, the projected increases in distribution costs of the two DISCOMs and between the DISCOMs should be subjected to rigorous prudent check in terms of various relevant parameters like load at various levels of voltage, number of sub-stations, DTRs, extent of lines, number of consumers under various categories, their demand for power, scope and magnitude for getting cross subsidy and paying subsidy, geographical extent, rates at which various materials of same nature are being purchased, expenditure being incurred for execution of various works of similar nature, number of employees, costs of employees, etc.

- 3.12.4 SPDCL and NPDCL have worked out cost of service for FY 2025-26 as Rs. 7.27/unit and Rs.8.29/unit respectively and weighted average cost of power purchase as Rs.5.13 and Rs.5.17/unit, respectively. The network costs for transmission and distribution works out to Rs.2.14/unit and Rs.3.12/unit for SPDCL and NPDCL, and they constitute 29.44% and 37.64%, respectively, of their cost of service. Cost of power purchase and cost of transmission and distribution networks used to be 80:20, respectively, in the past in the ARR of DISCOMs. The ratio of cost of transmission and distribution networks in the ARR of the DISCOMs has been increasing alarmingly. Apart from this, a comparative examination of various factors between the two DISCOMs is required, in view of highly disproportionate costs of transmission and distribution networks.
- 3.12.5 TGDISCOMs in their ARR Petitions for Distribution Business for FY 2025-26 submitted net Distribution ARR (comprising of O&M expenses, Depreciation, Interest and finance charges on Loan and Return on Equity) at Rs. 5,414 Cr. for TGSPDCL and Rs. 3,928 Cr. for TGNPDCL (RoE).
- 3.12.6 The Summary of amount claimed and workings of the stakeholder on net Distribution Cost and Retail Supply Expenses for FY 2025-26 is as follows:

Table 4: Summary of Distribution Cost for FY 2025-26 for TG DISCOMS (Rs. Cr.)

Particulars	TGNPDCL			TGSPDCL			PFI Disallowances
	Claimed	PFI	Diff.	Claimed	PFI	Diff.	
Operation and Maintenance expenses	3003	2516	(488)	3822	3432	(390)	(878)
Depreciation	414	399	(15)	831	725	(106)	(121)
Interest and finance charges on Loan	383	292	(91)	453	453	0	(91)
Interest on Working Capital	98	98	0	128	128	0	0
Return on Equity	209	144	(65)	307	258	(49)	(113)
Total Expenditure	4,106	3,449	(659)	5,541	4,996	(545)	(1,203)
Less:							0
Income from Open Access (Wheeling Charges)	3.19	3.19	0	1.19	1.19	0	0
Non- Tariff Income	175	175	0	125	475	(350)	(350)
Distribution Cost	3,928	3,271	(659)	5,414	4,520	(895)	(1,553)

Table 5: Summary of Retail Supply expenses for FY 2025-26 for TG DISCOMS (Rs. Cr.)

Particulars (for Retail Supply, 10% of total)	TGNDPCL			TGSPDCL			PFI
	Claimed	PFI	Diff.	Claimed	PFI	Diff.	Disallowances
Operation and Maintenance expenses	334	280	(54)	425	381	(43)	(97)
Depreciation	46	44	(2)	92	81	(12)	(13)
Interest and finance charges on Loan	43	32	(10)	50	50	0	(10)
Return on Equity	23	16	(7)	34	29	(5)	(13)
Total Expenditure	445	372	(73)	601	541	(61)	(134)

3.12.7 In the case of TGNDPCL while the Commission had approved Rs. 3,186.90 crore towards distribution cost the DISCOM is claiming Rs. 3,928 crore which is higher by Rs. 741 crore (23.25% higher). Similarly, in the case of TGSPDCL while the Commission had approved Rs. 4,684.44 crore towards distribution cost the DISCOM is claiming Rs. 5,414 crore which is higher by Rs. 730 crore (15.58% higher). Given this wide deviation TGDISCOMS' claims related to distribution cost for the year 2025-26 shall be thoroughly scrutinized.

3.12.8 Wheeling Charges should be on the basis of energy units generated or consumed, not on load as the plant load factor is only 17-30% in Renewable energy, as compared to 75% in Thermal Energy.

Petitioner's Replies

3.12.9 TGDISCOMS submitted that, the details pertaining to Distribution business have been submitted to the Commission in the revised ARR filings for FY 2025-26. Further, the Distribution cost is depending on various parameters such as geographical area of both DISCOMS, category wise services and load and not in the ratio of 70.55:29.45.

3.12.10 Further, they submitted that both the DISCOMS in their distribution ARR filings have considered capex as per the values approved by the Commission in the Resource Plan order dated 29th December 2023. TGSPDCL has proposed only INR 50 Cr. as additional base capex towards smart meters for FY 2025-26. Hence, the objector's comment that distribution cost is disproportionately high is not valid.

3.12.11 Telangana DISCOMS have calculated the ARR strictly in accordance with the applicable regulations and methodologies prescribed by the Commission. Licensees would like to further reiterate that ARR petition filing is a very complex and rigorous process which involves preparation of detailed financial models that incorporate all relevant cost elements that are unique to respective DISCOMS.

3.12.12 Hence it is essential that accurate and verifiable data sources be used for making

projections in line with regulatory provisions. Third-party estimates or assumptions do not have access to this detailed and accurate data and therefore cannot be considered as a substitute for the ARR submitted by the DISCOMs.

3.12.13 Therefore, consideration of externally calculated ARR figures, as such assessments based on assumptions, approximations, and incomplete data, which do not reflect the actual financial and operational realities of DISCOMs might result in undue financial burden to DISCOMs going further.

3.12.14 ARR submissions made by the DISCOMs, which are prepared as per regulations, backed by detailed justifications, and subject to regulatory scrutiny, be considered for tariff determination. Further TGDISCOMs have always remained committed to providing any additional clarifications or supporting data as required by the Commission. They would not be possible if computations and data of external third party is relied on.

3.12.15 Presently, Telangana DISCOMs have computed wheeling charges as per clause 79.2 of Multi Year Tariff Regulation, 2023 which states that

“The Wheeling Charges of the Distribution Licensee shall be determined by the Commission on the basis of a Petition for determination of Tariff filed by the Distribution Licensee.

Provided that the Wheeling Charges shall be denominated in terms of Rupees/kVA/month for long-term and medium-term Open Access and in terms of Rupees/kVA/hr for short-term Open Access, for the purpose of recovery from the Distribution System User; or any such denomination, as may be stipulated by the Commission.

Provided further that the Wheeling Charges shall be determined separately for LT voltage, 11 kV voltage, and 33 kV voltage, as applicable”. Hence it is humbly requested before the Commission to approve the wheeling charges as filed by the licensee’s post prudence check.”

Commission’s analysis & findings

3.12.16 Clause 77 of Regulation No. 2 of 2023 requires every distribution licensee to ‘maintain separate accounting records for the Wheeling Business and Retail Supply Business’ to enable the Commission determine tariffs separately for the respective businesses. It

also provides that in case such segregation is not made, the Aggregate Revenue Requirement of the distribution licensee shall be apportioned as given below:

Particulars	Wheeling Business %	Retail Supply Business %
Power Purchase Expenses	0%	100%
Inter-State Transmission Charges	0%	100%
Intra-State Transmission Charges	0%	100%
Operation & Maintenance Expenses	90%	10%
Depreciation	90%	10%
Interest and finance charges on Loan	90%	10%
Interest on working capital	90%	10%
Return on Equity	90%	10%

3.12.17 Since separate accounting records for wheeling and retail supply business are not being maintained by TGDISCOMs, the ARR for wheeling and retail supply business is apportioned based on the aforementioned allocation matrix.

3.12.18 After hearing the stakeholders, this Commission has determined distribution charges and passed orders in OP Nos. 01 of 2025, 03 of 2025 and 31 of 2024 for TGSPDCL and OP Nos. 02 of 2025, 04 of 2025 and 32 of 2024 for TGNPDCL. Therefore, these orders are explanatory and there is no need to repeat reasons for consideration of distribution cost again in this order.

3.12.19 In accordance with Regulation No. 2 of 2023, the Commission has determined the transmission and distribution charges in Rs/kVA/Month for long term and medium term and Rs/kVA/hour for short term users.

Table 3-31: Distribution Cost-Wheeling Business approved for TGDISCOMs for FY 2025-26 (Rs. Crores)

Particulars	Claimed		Approved	
	TGSPDCL	TGNPDCL	TGSPDCL	TGNPDCL
Distribution Cost- Wheeling Business	5,414	3,928	4,875.87	2,768.99

3.13 DISTRIBUTION COST- RETAIL SUPPLY BUSINESS

TGDISCOMs' Submissions

3.13.1 TGDISCOMs have projected the distribution costs for FY 2025-26 based on the ARR filings made in O.P. No. 31 of 2024 and O.P. No. 32 of 2024 regarding distribution business with an allocation of 90% towards wheeling business and 10% towards retail supply business.

Commission's analysis & findings

3.13.2 Clause 77 of Regulation No. 2 of 2023 requires every distribution licensee to 'maintain

separate accounting records for the Wheeling Business and Retail Supply Business' to enable the Commission determine tariffs separately for the respective businesses. It also provides that in case such segregation is not made; the Aggregate Revenue Requirement of the distribution licensee shall be apportioned as given below:

Particulars	Wheeling Business %	Retail Supply Business %
Power Purchase Expenses	0%	100%
Inter-State Transmission Charges	0%	100%
Intra-State Transmission Charges	0%	100%
Operation & Maintenance Expenses	90%	10%
Depreciation	90%	10%
Interest and finance charges on Loan	90%	10%
Interest on working capital	90%	10%
Return on Equity	90%	10%

3.13.3 Since separate accounting records for wheeling and retail supply business are not being maintained by TGDISCOMs, the ARR for wheeling and retail supply business is apportioned based on the aforementioned allocation matrix.

Table 3-32: Distribution Cost-Retail Supply Business approved for TGDISCOMs for FY 2025-26 (Rs. Crores)

Particulars	Claimed		Approved	
	TGSPDCL	TGNPDCL	TGSPDCL	TGNPDCL
<i>Distribution Cost- Retail Supply Business</i>				
Operation & Maintenance Expenses	425	334	413.05	289.74
Depreciation	92	46	105.11	49.30
Interest and Finance Charges on Loan	50	42	52.61	34.74
Interest on Working Capital	-	-	-	-
Return on Equity	34	23	27.09	16.88

3.14 INTEREST ON CONSUMER SECURITY DEPOSIT

TGDISCOMs' Submissions

3.14.1 TGDISCOMs have claimed Interest on Consumer Security Deposit for FY 2025-26 based on the rate of interest (currently 6.5%) notified by the Reserve Bank of India from time to time for payment of interest on security deposits.

Commission's analysis & findings

3.14.2 Considering that Interest on Consumer Security Deposit claimed by TGDISCOMs is in line with the rate of interest notified by the Reserve Bank of India, the Commission has approved the same.

Table 3-33: Interest on Consumer Security Deposit approved for TGDISCOMs for FY 2025-26 (Rs. Crores)

Particulars	Claimed		Approved	
	TGSPDCL	TGNPDCL	TGSPDCL	TGNPDCL
Interest on Consumer Security Deposit	347	105	347.25	105.37

3.15 NON-TARIFF INCOME**TGDISCOMs' Submissions**

3.15.1 TGDISCOMs have claimed Non-Tariff Income on an estimation basis.

Commission's analysis & findings

3.15.2 The Non-Tariff Income claimed by TGDISCOMs is approved as requested and this Commission shall undertake the exercise of actual NTI at the time of true up.

Table 3-34: Non-Tariff Income approved for TGDISCOMs for FY 2025-26 (Rs. Crores)

Particulars	Claimed		Approved	
	TGSPDCL	TGNPDCL	TGSPDCL	TGNPDCL
Non-Tariff Income	81	52	81.00	52.00

3.16 AGGREGATE REVENUE REQUIREMENT (ARR)

3.16.1 The Aggregate Revenue Requirement (ARR) for FY 2025-26 as claimed by the TGDISCOMs vis-à-vis the ARR approved by the Commission, component-wise, is shown below:

Table 3-35: Aggregate Revenue Requirement approved for TGDISCOMs for FY 2025-26 (Rs. Crores)

Particulars	Claimed			Approved		
	TGSPDCL	TGNPDCL	TGDISCOMs	TGSPDCL	TGNPDCL	TGDISCOMs
Power Purchase Expenses	36,530	14,042	50,572	32,337.23	13,013.11	45,350.33
Inter-State Transmission Charges	1,702	711	2,413	1,702.00	710.63	2,412.63
Intra-State Transmission Charges	1,468	613	2,081	1,291.22	539.00	1,830.22
SLDC Charges	54	22	76	57.79	24.12	81.92
Distribution Cost-Wheeling Business	5,414	3,928	9,341	4,875.87	2,768.99	7,644.85
<i>Distribution Cost- Retail Supply Business</i>						
Operation & Maintenance Expenses	425	334	758	413.05	289.74	702.79
Depreciation	92	46	138	105.11	49.30	154.40
Interest and Finance Charges on Loan	50	42	93	52.61	34.74	87.35
Interest on Working Capital	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Return on Equity	34	23	57	27.09	16.88	43.97
Interest on Consumer Security Deposits	347	105	453	347.25	105.37	452.61

Particulars	Claimed			Approved		
	TGSPDCL	TGNPDCL	TGDISCOMs	TGSPDCL	TGNPDCL	TGDISCOMs
Less: Non-Tariff Income	81	52	133	81.00	52.00	133.00
Aggregate Revenue Requirement (ARR)	46,035	19,814	65,850	41,128.21	17,499.87	58,628.09

3.17 COST OF SERVICE (CoS)

TGDISCOMs' Filings

- 3.17.1 The TGDISCOMs have computed the Cost of Service (CoS) for each category based on embedded cost methodology. The CoS has been determined based on the average of morning and evening peaks. The Class Load Factor and Maximum Coincident factor peak demand for each category are utilised to arrive at the CoS.
- 3.17.2 The TGDISCOMs estimated peak demands, both coincident and non-coincident, using basic load shape synthesis model. Load shapes of different categories of consumers were constructed based on the Load Shapes data collected from the field.
- 3.17.3 The average unit cost of supplying the customers is estimated by TGSPDCL at Rs. 7.27/kWh and by TGNPDCL at Rs. 8.29/kWh.

Table 3-36: Cost of Service for each category as claimed by TGDISCOMs for FY 2025-26

Category Name	TGSPDCL			TGNPDCL		
	Total Costs	Total Sales	Cost of Supply	Total Costs	Total Sales	Cost of Supply
	Rs. Crores	MUs	(Rs. /kWh)	Rs. Crores	MUs	(Rs. /kWh)
LT Category						
Domestic	10,120	12,611	8.03	4,277	5,004	8.55
Commercial	3,682	4,403	8.36	959	1,096	8.75
Industry	900	1,048	8.58	204	244	8.37
Cottage Industry	8	10	8.61	8	9	9.46
Agriculture	14,850	17,124	8.67	10,072	10,457	9.63
Street Lighting & PWS	446	523	8.53	384	397	9.68
Others (General & Temporary)	217	266	8.17	87	90	9.68
EVs	33	47	7.07	0.17	0.18	9.66
Total LT	30,257	36,032	8.40	15,992	17,296	9.25
HT 11 kV						
Industry General	3,039	4,624	6.57	741	1,211	6.12
Ferro Alloy Units	0.4	0.540	6.75	-	-	-
Others	1,628	2,574	6.33	156	253	6.15
Airports, Bus Stations and Railway Stations	4	6	7.10	5	9	6.01
Lift Irrigation & Agriculture	105	163	6.43	114	190	5.99
Townships & Residential Colonies	209	329	6.34	6	9	6.64

Category Name	TGSPDCL			TGNDPDCL		
	Total Costs	Total Sales	Cost of Supply	Total Costs	Total Sales	Cost of Supply
	Rs. Crores	MUs	(Rs. /kWh)	Rs. Crores	MUs	(Rs. /kWh)
Temporary & EVs	218	343	6.36	9	15	6.29
RESCO				664	1,235	5.37
Wholly Religious Places	0.3	0.4613	5.44	0.14	0.3	4.03
Total HT 11 kV	5,204	8,040	6.47	1,695	2,923	5.80
HT 33 kV						
Industry General	4,275	7,685	5.56	131	228	5.75
Ferro Alloy Units	0	1	5.30	19	35.59	5.38
Others	1,026	1,772	5.79	10	17	5.85
Airports, Bus Stations and Railway Stations	0	0	-	-	-	-
Lift Irrigation & Agriculture	223	368	6.05	232	415	5.59
Railway Traction	0	0	-	-	-	-
Townships & Residential Colonies	116	188	6.14	21	35	6.01
Temporary Supply	16	36	4.32	5	8	6.36
Wholly Religious Places	3	5	5.06	-	-	-
EV Charging Station	-	-	-	14	39	3.56
Total HT 33 kV	5,658	10,055	5.63	432	777	5.56
HT 132 kV						
Industry General	2,605	5,002	5.21	341	648	5.27
Ferro Alloy Units	77	153	5.03	-	-	-
Others	200	346	5.78	4	5	8.03
Airports, Bus Stations and Railway Stations	70	134	5.22	-	-	-
Lift Irrigation & Agriculture	1,114	1,956	5.69	1,001	1,555	6.44
Railway Traction	800	1,463	5.47	365	681	5.36
HMR Traction	131.77	251	5.25	-	-	-
Townships & Residential Colonies	-	-	-	36	67	5.41
Temporary Supply	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total HT 132 kV	4,997	9,305	5.37	1,747	2,956	5.91
Total HT	15,859	27,400	5.79	3,874	6,655	5.82
Total LT	30,257	36,032	8.40	15,992	17,296	9.25
Grand Total	46,117	63,432	7.27	19,866	23,951	8.29

Commission's analysis & findings

3.17.4 The Commission has adopted the embedded cost methodology to determine the Category-wise CoS. The class load factors, and maximum coincident demand factors furnished by the licensees were analysed and all the cost components of the Aggregate Revenue Requirement as determined by the Commission for TGSPDCL and TGNDPDCL have been allocated to the existing consumer categories to determine their respective CoS.

- 3.17.5 The costs are functionalised under various heads viz., generation, transmission, distribution and retail supply. Post functionalisation, based on their nature, the costs are categorised into demand and energy components. The demand related costs comprise fixed cost of power procurement, distribution cost, transmission cost (inter-state and intra-state), and load dispatch charges. The energy related costs comprise variable cost of power procurement, interest on consumer security deposit and other costs of retail supply business.
- 3.17.6 These categories of costs are allocated to individual consumer categories based on the specific allocation factor computed considering the category-wise approved sales, connected load/contracted demand, class load factor, non-coincident demand of co-incident factor to peak demand and voltage-wise assets & losses (technical).
- 3.17.7 After allocation of all cost components to the individual consumer categories, per-unit CoS is arrived at by dividing cost by the approved sales for the respective category. The CoS thus computed differs from one consumer category to other on account of factors mentioned in the above paragraphs.
- 3.17.8 The cost of service worked out for each consumer category has been used to determine the tariff and cross subsidy required to recover the approved ARR for FY 2025-26 in respect of each TGDISCOM.
- 3.17.9 The average CoS for FY 2025-26 works out to Rs.7.03/kWh, Rs.7.78/kWh and Rs.7.24/kWh for TGSPDCL, TGNPDCL and at State level respectively. The CoS computed for each consumer category is as shown below:

Table 3-37: Cost of Service for each category as determined for FY 2025-26 (Rs. /kWh)

CONSUMER CATEGORY	TGSPDCL	TGNPDCL	STATE
LT Categories			
LT I (A&B): Domestic	7.77	7.77	7.77
LT II (A, B, C & D): Non-Domestic/Commercial	8.06	8.49	8.15
LT III: Industry	8.22	8.04	8.19
LT IV (A&B): Cottage Industries	8.30	9.50	8.85
LT V (A&B): Irrigation & Agriculture	8.34	8.82	8.54
LT VI (A&B): Street Lighting & PWS Schemes	8.28	9.27	8.70
LT VII (A&B): General Purpose	7.92	9.27	8.46
LT VIII: Temporary Supply	7.92	9.27	8.06
LT IX: EV Charging Station	6.72	10.48	6.74
HT Categories			

CONSUMER CATEGORY	TGSPDCL	TGNPDCL	STATE
HT I (A): Industry General			
11 kV	6.41	6.41	6.41
33 kV	5.65	5.95	5.66
132 kV and above	5.38	5.89	5.44
HT I (B): Ferro Alloy Units			
11 kV	7.01	-	7.01
33 kV	4.07	5.66	5.63
132 kV and above	5.43	-	5.43
HT II (A): Others			
11 kV	6.16	6.55	6.19
33 kV	5.77	5.77	5.77
132 kV and above	5.94	5.64	5.94
HT II (B): Wholly Religious Places			
11 kV	5.39	3.49	4.56
33 kV	5.05	-	5.05
132 kV and above	-	-	-
HT III: Airports, Bus Stations and Railway Stations			
11 kV	6.93	6.93	6.93
33 kV	-	-	-
132 kV and above	5.53	-	5.53
HT IV (A): Irrigation and Agriculture			
11 kV	6.20	6.40	6.30
33 kV	6.29	5.71	6.13
132 kV and above	5.67	5.72	5.69
HT IV (B): CPWS			
11 kV	6.20	6.40	6.31
33 kV	6.29	5.71	5.96
132 kV and above	5.67	5.72	5.67
HT V (A): Railway Traction	6.10	5.71	5.97
HT V (B): HMR	5.84	-	5.84
HT VI: Townships and Residential Colonies			
11 kV	6.61	6.37	6.60
33 kV	6.34	6.03	6.29
132 kV and above	-	5.61	5.61
HT VII: Temporary Supply			
11 kV	6.13	6.63	6.15
33 kV	5.86	6.29	5.94
132 kV and above	-	-	-
HT VIII: RESCO			
11 kV	-	6.60	6.60
HT IX: EV Charging station			
11 kV	5.38	-	5.38
33 kV	-	5.67	5.67

CONSUMER CATEGORY	TGSPDCL	TGNPDCL	STATE
132 kV and above	-	-	-
Grand Total	7.03	7.78	7.24

3.17.10 The computations of Cost of Service for FY 2025-26 are enclosed as [Annexure VII](#).

3.18 TARIFF DESIGN

TGDISCOM' Filings

3.18.1 For FY 2025-26, the TGDISCOMs have requested the Commission for retaining the tariffs as per the Tariff Order for FY 2024-25.

Stakeholders' Submissions

The stakeholders submitted the following for consideration of the Commission

Revision in Tariffs

3.18.2 Poultry sector is repeatedly facing threats and is on the brink of collapse. The tariff for poultry is to be reviewed downwards.

3.18.3 The tariff for apartments is far higher than the gated communities etc. The apartments are welfare associations with middle-income and lower-income groups and constitute substantial number of customer base. This group also is the prompt payers of billing. A separate LT category of apartments is to be created with lower tariffs.

3.18.4 As fuel prices fluctuate, electricity tariffs should be adjusted periodically in a reasonable manner to reflect cost changes.

3.18.5 Airports should be removed from the Railway & Bus Stand category and placed under a separate commercial tariff. Railways and RTC provide public services, while airports (e.g., GMR-operated) charge high fees for parking, tea, snacks, etc. Luxury hotels, jewellery shops, and liquor stores should be charged a higher tariff based on their commercial nature. Clarification is needed on whether private transport operators should also be subject to transport tariffs.

3.18.6 Farmers with agricultural free power connections should be allowed to use electricity for livestock rearing (for organic manure & dairy).

3.18.7 Electricity tariffs for EV charging stations should be lower during off-peak night hours, benefiting transport workers and increasing overall demand.

3.18.8 At present tariff for electrical vehicle (EV) is Rs. 6 per unit plus Rs. 100 per kW

demand charges. This is the tariff that DISCOMs collect from the agencies that have set up charging stations. But there is no limit or control on what these charging stations collect from vehicle owners for charging their vehicles. These charges are reported to range from Rs. 12 to Rs. 25 per unit. (Eenadu, 24/06/2024, Greater Hyderabad Edition). The Commission is requested to set the tariff for sale of electricity by EV charging stations to electrical vehicle owners. This may be set in line with Oil Companies to determine the prices for dispensing petrol and diesel by oil filling stations.

- 3.18.9 The Rate of Interest on Delayed Payment Surcharge (DPS) is 18% per annum which was formulated almost 20-25 years ago while consumers hardly are given 5-6% on their deposit. The Commission should review the rate of interest charged on DPS as per current interest charges and it should be linked to RBI repo rate. Additionally, a minimum incentive of 1% should be provided for payments made within seven days of bill generation to encourage timely payments.
- 3.18.10 Enabling credit card payments for high-tension (HT) electricity bills will provide industries with better financial flexibility and ease of transactions.
- 3.18.11 Retrospective levies create financial uncertainty for industries. Any changes in tariffs or charges should be applied prospectively to ensure predictability and fairness.
- 3.18.12 Industries adopting and investing in clean and renewable energy should receive incentives such as reduced tariffs, exemptions, or financial support to encourage sustainable energy use and reduce carbon emissions.
- 3.18.13 In terms of the mandate under Section 64(3) of the Act, Clause 94.1 of the MYT Regulations, and the judicial precedents, this Commission while determining the Tariff and ARR in O.P Nos. 21 and 22 of 2025 for Telangana DISCOMs, may include street lighting on National Highways under 'LT-VI (A) Street Light' category. To this extent, necessary changes may be carried out in the 'Applicability' section of the 'LT-VI Street Lighting and PWS Schemes' category, as under:

Existing ‘Applicability’ clause for LT-VI Street Lighting and PWS Schemes category as per Retail Tariff Order dated 28.10.2024	Proposed ‘Applicability’ clause for LT-VI Street Lighting and PWS Schemes category
<p>9.7. LT-VI: STREET LIGHTING AND PWS SCHEMES</p> <p>Applicability</p> <p>9.7.1. Applicable for supply of energy for lighting on public roads, streets, thoroughfares including Parks, Markets, Cart-stands, Taxi stands, Bridges and also for PWS schemes and Mission Bhagiratha schemes in the Local Bodies viz., Panchayats / Municipalities / Municipal Corporations. Metering is compulsory irrespective of tariff structure.</p> <p>[...]</p>	<p>9.7. LT-VI: STREET LIGHTING AND PWS SCHEMES</p> <p>Applicability</p> <p>9.7.1. Applicable for supply of energy for lighting on public roads, streets, National Highways, thoroughfares including Parks, Markets, Cart-stands, Taxi stands, Bridges and also for PWS schemes and Mission Bhagiratha schemes in the Local Bodies viz., Panchayats / Municipalities / Municipal Corporations. Metering is compulsory irrespective of tariff structure.</p> <p>[...]</p>

3.18.14 To prevent migration from rural areas, Agro-based industries like mini rice mills, oil mills, and food processing units should be encouraged, and their tariffs should be reduced.

HT – V (A) Railway Traction

3.18.15 The stakeholder has submitted that, railways as a vital public transport system, should be supplied electricity at reasonable rates to reduce diesel dependency, save foreign exchange, and prevent fare hikes that contribute to inflation. South Central Railway, with a total connected load of 412 MVA and an annual consumption of 1,180 million units, pays Rs. 820 crores to Telangana DISCOMs, is making the high tariff financially burdensome. The current tariff, 33% above the cost of service, violates the National Tariff Policy, which mandates tariffs within $\pm 20\%$ of cost.

3.18.16 The proposed demand charge of Rs. 500/kVA and energy charge of Rs. 7.05/kVAh is excessive, impacting the viability of ongoing and future electrification projects. Compared to Hyderabad Metro Rail (HMR), which operates for limited hours, Railways run round the clock, contributing to grid stability. Despite this, Railways face a higher tariff, creating an unfair disparity between two public transport systems.

3.18.17 High traction tariffs reduce the Rate of Return (ROR) for new electrification projects, making them non-viable and slowing infrastructure growth in Telangana. The Railway Board’s plan to upgrade the traction system from 1x25 kV to 2x25 kV for increased capacity is also affected. Railways, being a bulk consumer and prompt payer, should be granted incentives similar to in Odisha, where a 1% rebate is provided for timely payments.

3.18.18 The Supreme Court's interim order allows Railways to procure power through open access without cross-subsidy and additional surcharges, yet the existing tariff remains unjustifiably high. As per Section 39(2)(d) of the Electricity Act, 2003, Railways are entitled to non-discriminatory open access.

TOD Tariff

3.18.19 The stakeholder has submitted that, the DISCOMs have proposed no revision in time-of-day tariffs, thereby requested the Commission to continue the present time-of-day charges for the next financial year. The present ToD charges are extra by Re.1 per unit for consumption from 6 AM to 10 AM and 6 PM to 10 PM and less by Rs.1.50 per unit for consumption from 10 PM to 6 AM for the categories of consumers specified in the retail supply tariff order of the Commission.

3.18.20 If an industry is being run in three shifts of 8 hours each, there is simply no scope for it to shift its running to off peak hours. ToD cannot achieve the objective, except imposing additional burden on such industries. Such industries are already achieving good power factor. Power intensive and continuous process industries are already in doldrums, unable to compete, with the kind of costs of inputs, including power tariffs. The impact of imposition of ToD on such industries, depending on the rates of ToD, higher during peak hours and lower during off peak hours, needs to be studied. If ToD imposes additional burden on such industries, it will be the last straw on the camel's back.

3.18.21 The DISCOM's proposal is based on the notification of the MoP, GoI, for specifying ToD tariffs to all consumers having a maximum demand of more than ten Kilowatt, except agricultural consumers. As such, overwhelming majority of the domestic consumers will not come under its purview. But, if MoP issues another notification later for reducing the maximum demand step by step to impose ToD tariffs on domestic consumers, and if the DISCOMs meekly follow it and if the Commission applies ToD tariffs to domestic consumers, it will penalise such consumers. Determination of tariffs is within the regulatory purview of the Commission. Therefore, notifications of the MoP, GoI, should not be the basis for imposing ToD charges.

3.18.22 The tariffs for consumers having a demand of more than ten Kilowatt are already exceeding their cost of service, with a provision for cross subsidy surcharge.

3.18.23 Depending upon nature of activity, commercial or manufacturing, and time of such

activity, power is being consumed. To what extent time of consumption of power for such activities can be changed to reduce power consumption during peak hours or seasons and increase it during off peak hours or seasons, without affecting such activities and requirement of common man consumers, needs to be studied. Simply because MoP, GoI, has issued a notification, the states and their DISCOMs need not follow it mechanically, unmindful of consequences of its implementation, and the regulatory Commissions should not issue their orders mechanically.

- 3.18.24 Imposition of additional burdens on industry and commerce in the form of ToD tariffs would lead to imposition of all such burdens on the consumers at large in the form of escalation of prices of commodities and services. Increase in tariffs in the form of ToD tariffs would affect purchasing power and living standards of the people at large, and, as such, they are retrogressive.
- 3.18.25 The basis, as well as justification, for imposing ToD tariffs is not explained, because it only imposes additional burdens on the people at large, either directly or indirectly. Moreover, it is simply a measure to garner additional revenue for the DISCOMs; it need not be additional profit. Imposition of ToD tariffs on higher side would lead to reduction of need for subsidy to be provided by the government. ToD is a variant of cross-subsidy surcharge.
- 3.18.26 Irrespective of timings of consumption of power by various categories of consumers, the entire cost from the point of generation to supply to the end consumer, including profits of generators of power, transmission and distribution utilities and umpteen taxes, cess, etc., being imposed by the GoI and state governments and innumerable charges, especially FSA charges, being allowed by regulatory Commissions to be collected from the consumers, are being imposed on the consumers at large. As such, timings of consumption of power by different categories of consumers are not affecting the interests of the generators of power and transmission and distribution utilities.
- 3.18.27 Peak or off-peak consumption of power depends on requirement of power by various categories of consumers during specific hours and periods, not on any abstract principle. Hypothetically, if time of consumption varies, due to imposition of measures like ToD tariffs, so substantially that the earlier peak becomes off-peak or off-peak becomes peak, the situation would be back to square one. Of course, it is an extreme proposition.

- 3.18.28 The real problem is availability of abnormal quantum of surplus power, obviously, during off-peak hours and seasons. This is a result of the irrational decisions of entering into long-term PPAs with generators of power, especially of RE, to purchase unwarranted power. This is a result of the failure of the powers that-be to take prudent decisions to ensure a harmonious balance between fluctuating demand for power and power mix to the extent technically possible. Instead of addressing this issue, protagonists of lopsided reforms are bringing forth measures like ToD tariffs.
- 3.18.29 To the extent period of consumption of power can be shifted from peak hours to off-peak hours by industries and commerce, need for backing down surplus power during off-peak hours and need for purchasing costly power in the market would come down. Both ways, it results in saving fixed charges which would otherwise have to be paid for backing down and higher costs which would otherwise have to be paid for purchasing power in the market on short-term basis. If applicable tariffs are reduced in the form of ToD tariffs to such industries and commerce, to the extent they can shift their timings of consumption of power from peak hours to off-peak hours, it would be beneficial to all consumers. It is a direct benefit to such industries and commerce in terms of reducing their power bill to the extent their consumption of power is shifted to off-peak hours to the extent practicable in technical, social and economic terms. It would be a benefit to other consumers also in the form of avoidance of need for backing down surplus power and paying fixed charges to that extent and of purchase of power in the market on short-term basis at higher prices to the possible extent. Therefore, it is requested not to impose additional burden in the form of ToD, but to confine to reducing the tariff to the consumers who shift their time of consumption from peak to off peak hours, at least, to certain extent that can be met from the savings in the form of reducing need for paying fixed charges for backing down and higher tariffs for purchasing power in the market on short-term basis. It would result in prudent management of demand and supply and avoidance of additional burdens on the consumers in the form of FSA claims to the extent possible.
- 3.18.30 As per the timings specified for applicability of ToD charges, if a consumer consumes power during the 8 hours of peak demand and during the 8 hours of off peak, he can get the benefit of reduction of tariff @Rs.0.50 per unit, provided consumption of quantum of power during both the periods is equal. It is without shifting consumption of power from peak hours to off peak hours. Treatment of remaining period of 8 hours

from 10 AM to 6 PM neither peak, nor off peak is to be clarified. Since ToD charges are already being implemented, its impact in terms of shifting of time of power consumption from peak hours to off peak hours, reduction of revenue to the DISCOMs on account of reducing ToD charges to consumers for consumption during off peak hours and additional revenue to the DISCOMs on account of imposing ToD charges to consumers for consumption during peak hours needs to be examined. The TGDISCOMs may be directed to provide the information and examine the same and make it public.

- 3.18.31 Another stakeholder has submitted that Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Amendment Rules, 2023 dt. 14.06.2023 stipulates that every consumer category except Agriculture should have Time of Day (TOD) Tariff with effect from 01/04/2025 and shall be made effective immediately after installation of Smart Meters, for consumers with Smart Meters. Further, the Rules also stipulate that ToD Tariff for Commercial and Industrial consumers during peak period of the day shall not be less than 1.20 times the normal tariff and for other consumers, it shall not be less than 1.10 times the normal tariff. Further ToD during Off-peak hours should be at least 20% less than the normal tariff (not more than 80% of the normal tariff). The MP DISCOMs have proposed Off-peak and peak Tariff for HT and LT consumers (except Domestic) which is in compliance with the Consumer Rules formulated by MoP.
- 3.18.32 However, it is to be noted that TGDISCOMs have not proposed any Peak hours ToD for Domestic consumers up to 10 kW, where Smart Meters have been installed for FY 2025-26. Further, TGDISCOMs have also not submitted the status of ToD in their area (tariff category wise). The said status report should provide benefit derived from ToD through flattening of Load Curve and avoiding procurement of costly power in Peak Period.
- 3.18.33 Cost of power purchase during peak hours is quite high. Time of Day (ToD) Tariff is an important Demand Side management (DSM) measure to flatten the load curve and avoid such high -cost peaking power purchases. Accordingly, in ToD Tariff regime peak hour consumption is charged at higher rates which reflect the higher cost of power purchase during peak hours. At the same time, a rebate is being offered on consumption during off-peak hours. This is also meant to incentivize consumers to shift a portion of their loads from peak time to off-peak time, thereby improving the system load factor

and flattening the load curve. The ToD Tariff is aimed at optimizing the cost of power purchase, which constitutes over 80% of the Tariff charged from the consumers. It also assumes importance in the context of propagating and implementing DSM and achieving energy efficiency.

- 3.18.34 Introduction of higher peak hour Tariff would initially generate additional revenue which would compensate for the reduction in revenue on account of lower Tariff during off peak hours. In the long run, this would provide signals to the consumers to reduce load during peak hours and, wherever possible, shift this consumption to off-peak hours. Any loss of revenue to the utility on account of shifting of load from peak to off-peak hours in the long run would by and large get compensated by way of reduction of off-peak surplus to the extent of increase in off-peak demand.
- 3.18.35 The ToD Tariff would thus have immediate as well as long-term benefits for both, consumers as well as the utility and contribute towards controlling the rise in power purchase costs
- 3.18.36 The Commission is requested to formulate ToD Tariff for all eligible consumers in line with the MoP Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Amendment Rules, 2023 dt. 14.06.2023 as amended from time to time.
- 3.18.37 Another stakeholder has submitted that, the need to study the possible revision of ToD tariff was mentioned in our submission during the previous tariff process, and as per the RST order of October 2024, DISCOMs had stated that: “The DISCOMs will take up the change in the TOD timings in the ensuing filings to balance the demand and supply.” (Section 3.19.2, RST Order dated 28/10/2024). But the current petition suggests continuation of the same ToD tariff. The Commission is requested to consider taking up a study to revise the ToD structure in terms of the ToD time slots, penalty/rebate, design of seasonal ToD and increasing the consumers under the ToD regime.

Separate category for Startup Power of Renewable Generating Sources

- 3.18.38 Stakeholders have submitted that, several states have incorporated a separate category for RE startup power. The relevant extracts from APERC are reproduced.

CATEGORY-II (B): STARTUP POWER – HT

The tariff is applicable for supply of electricity to startup power for Captive Generating

Plants or Co-Generation Plants or Renewable Energy Generation Plants and Merchant plants.

The Startup Power is intended for those generators who require occasional and intermittent supply for startup operations of the generating unit(s) alone. However, the Captive and Cogeneration plants with their process plants being located in the same premises and have single connection with the grid (APTRANSCO / DISCOMs) and who continuously depend on the licensees' supply for part of their energy requirement may be given option to either continue in their present category or to be included in this new category. Without giving an opportunity to all such generators to exercise option in this regard, the category change shall not be affected.

The conditions applicable for Startup Power are as follows:

- a. Supply is to be used strictly for generator start-up, operations, maintenance and lighting purposes only.
- b. Allowable Maximum Demand shall be limited to the percentage (as given below) of the maximum capacity unit in the generating station in case of generators other than Wind and Solar, and of the plant capacity in case of Wind and Solar generator.
- c. Thermal – 15%, Gas based – 6%, Hydel – 3%, NCE Sources – 10%, Wind and Solar – 2%
- d. If the Maximum Demand exceeds the limits specified above, the energy charges shall be charged at 1.2 times of normal charge for the entire energy consumed.
- e. All other conditions applicable to Category II: Commercial & Others-HT shall also apply to the Category II(B): Startup Power-HT to the extent they are not contradictory to the above.
- f. This category is also applicable to all the Wind and solar plants who have PPAs with the licensees.

Voltage of Supply	Demand Charges (Rs./kVA/month)	Energy Charges (Rs./kVAh)
All Voltages	Nil	12.25

Note: in respect of cogeneration sugar plants, the billing shall be in accordance with the specific clauses of the power purchase agreements. Therefore, the stakeholder requests the Commission to notify separate category for solar RE generators without any fixed charges in line with the above provisions.

Load Factor Incentive

3.18.39 The Commission can nudge the DISCOMs to announce and implement Load Factor incentive as this will promote energy efficiency and incentive to the energy-intensive industry to consume energy from DISCOM rather than Open Access.

Petitioner's Replies

Revision in Tariffs

3.18.40 The Licensees have determined the tariffs considering the requirements of the consumer category coupled with the cost of service incurred by the Licensees to serve said consumer categories. However, the Licensees shall consider the request of the consumer on provision of necessary subsidy support from the Government and the Licensees shall abide by the directions of the Commission.

3.18.41 Since the Annual Revenue Requirement (ARR) gap is being covered through government subsidies, there is no proposal to increase electricity tariffs for the financial year 2025-26, reducing the burden on consumers.

3.18.42 Tariff categorization and electricity prices are determined based on TSERC's decisions. Free electricity for livestock rearing is not possible, as government subsidies apply only to agricultural electricity connections.

3.18.43 DISCOMs are adhering to the terms and conditions of the tariff categories applicable for EV charging point operators. It is to submit that it is not in purview of TGDISCOMs and will abide by the directions of the Commission.

3.18.44 Telangana DISCOMs provide consumers with sufficient time to pay their electricity bills. However, when consumers default on payments, the financial burden falls entirely on DISCOMs, who must secure working capital loans to meet their operational expenses. These loans typically attract high interest rates, increasing the overall financial strain on DISCOMs. The Delayed Payment Surcharge (DPS) at 18% per annum serves as a necessary deterrent against delayed payments and ensures timely revenue collection, which is critical for maintaining a stable power supply and fulfilling payment obligations to generators and other stakeholders. Linking DPS to the RBI repo rate is not practical, as DISCOMs' borrowing costs vary and are often significantly higher than the repo rate. The existing DPS rate is consistent with industry norms and is essential for financial viability. Therefore, the licensee requests the Commission to retain the current DPS rate of 18% to ensure financial discipline and

sustainability of TGDISCOMs.

3.18.45 The Licensee considers street lighting in access-controlled highways under LT-II(B) Commercial as they are of access-controlled highways wherein consumers are charged a toll to access and use such highway facilities. The act of charging a toll to access / use any facilities comes under the purview of commercial use in the opinion of the Licensee and as such the Licensee submits that NHAI street lighting be considered under LT-II (B) category. The Licensee requests the Commission to retain the existing (LT-II(B)) Category to the NHAI Street light services.

HT – V (A) Railway Traction

3.18.46 The TGDISCOMs are always striving to supply power at reasonable rates to its consumers in Telangana state. There had been no hike in the tariff for the past decade except in F.Y 2022-23 in spite of increase in various costs of the DISCOMs. In the interest of its consumers, TGDISCOMs have not proposed any tariff hikes for FY 2025-26 also.

3.18.47 As per clause 8.3 of National Tariff Policy 2016, linkage of tariffs to cost of service states that tariffs are linked to Average Cost of Service and not category Cost of Service. However, it is to be noted that the CoS for Railway Traction of TGSPDCL is Rs. 5.47/KWH and for TGNPDCL is Rs. 5.36 KWH. The consumer is expected to draw only active power from the grid and avoid to inject/draw reactive power from the grid to avoid overloading of the network. The existing tariff for traction service is within 20% of ACoS of state in line with National Tariff Policy 2016.

3.18.48 The marginal low cost of tariff extended to HMR is to strengthen the local transportation within urban area as the HMR requires more investment for construction of pillars and overhead traction system is higher than the investment incurred by the SCR. HMR need to pay more compensation for demolished properties in Urban area for construction of overhead traction. The Licensees have proposed the demand and energy charges with the aim of ensuring adequate cost recovery.

3.18.49 TGTRANSCO and TGDISCOMs have been making considerable capital investments for enhancements of the electrical network with the aim of making electricity accessible to its consumers. Therefore, the recovery of such costs is critical for the Licensees to ensure continuity of services and provide quality and uninterrupted supply to all of its consumers.

3.18.50 The incentive for prompt and early payment will be considered after gaining financially by the DISCOMs with the consent of the Commission.

3.18.51 The Deemed Distribution Licensee status for Indian Railways was withheld by APTEL in its judgment. As per the provisions in the Electricity Act 2003 under section 42(2) & 42(4) any Open Access consumer is required to pay CSS & AS determined by the Commission in its Tariff orders including Indian Railways.

TOD Tariff

3.18.52 Implementation of ToD tariffs will help in reduction of net power tariff to the industries duly running the base loads during peak hours and shifting other loads during incentive hours.

3.18.53 The Licensees currently have ToD tariff regime which is implemented for select HT consumers. The DISCOMs have not proposed any ToD Tariff to all consumers having a maximum demand of more than ten Kilowatt but proposes to retain the existing ToD Tariff.

3.18.54 The Cross Subsidy Surcharge is derived as per the NTP Policy 2016 where the existing consumers opted for open access.

3.18.55 The entire tariff procedure followed by the DISCOM is as per the Electricity Act, 2003 under section 65 and as per regulations issued from time to time by the Commission. However, variation in consumption patterns will subsequently be incorporated through changes in ToD terms of applicability.

3.18.56 No thermal power plants have been backed down for purchase of RE power. Due to reduction in the power purchase cost from the RE power plants, the DISCOMs are purchasing said power for optimization of power purchase cost which will help in reduction of tariff to the retail consumers.

3.18.57 The Licensees proposed ToD time zones for peak, off peak and incentive hours depending on the demand on the grid to clip the peak demand, thereby reducing the purchase of power from short term sources.

3.18.58 TGDISCOMs in the current RST ARR filings for the ensuing year have taken a collective decision not to propose any tariff hike for retail supply tariffs. To keep this view consistent, TGDISCOMs have decided not to make any revision in TOD structure as well, as it may lead to tariff hike in an indirect manner. Revision in TOD structure

will be proposed in the subsequent filings.

Separate category for Startup Power of Renewable Generating Sources

3.18.59 TGDISCOMs submitted that, the DISCOMs are levying the charges on the power plants for Start-up activity determined by the Commission in the Tariff Order which are less than that of the retail consumers. Hence, no separate category is required for start-up activity.

Load Factor Incentive

3.18.60 The existing tariff structure already takes into consideration the load variations and demand patterns. Introducing an additional incentive may lead to revenue losses without any significant benefit to the grid stability. The current tariff design, as approved by the Regulatory Commission, does not mandate any such incentive. Any modification should be backed by a comprehensive cost-benefit analysis, which presently does not support such an intervention. Hence the Commission is requested to kindly continue the current regime.

Commission's analysis & findings

Revision in Tariffs

3.18.61 **Lower tariff for Poultry sector:** One of the stakeholders has submitted that the Poultry sector is facing repeated financial threats, and is in the brink of collapse, therefore sought for reducing the tariff for poultry sector. The request of the stakeholders appears to be genuine, however in order to consider reduced tariff to the poultry sector comprehensive research is required to be done with regard to number of poultry farms in the state, the percentage of export of the poultry products to other states and countries and whether poultry is being run on small-scale level or commercial level etc. The Commission noted that the government has been giving Rs. 2.00/- subsidy per unit consumption by the poultry industry. Therefore, at this point of time the request of the stake holders to consider reduced tariff for the poultry industry cannot be considered.

3.18.62 **Separate category with lower tariff for Apartments:** It is submitted by one of the stakeholders that the tariff for the apartments is higher than that applicable to the gated communities thereby sought for considering reduced tariff for apartments. Considering the reply given by the DISCOMs, the tariff fixed for the apartments as well as for the gated communities varies depending upon the services that are being rendered by the

DISCOMs in maintaining the connections. In so far as gated communities are concerned, normally the DISCOMs provide the power upto the gated community whereas internal distribution of the power and provision of the services will be taken over by the gated community itself. In the contrary and so far as the apartments are concerned, the connections will be given by the DISCOMs to the individual apartments thereby the tariff pattern is totally different and hence tariff fixed for the apartments cannot be compared with that of tariff for gated communities. In so far as LT services are concerned there is no tariff variations between apartments and gated communities.

3.18.63 **Fuel Cost Adjustment:** The Regulation No. 2 of 2023 provides for levy of Fuel Cost Adjustment (FCA) monthly up to Rs.0.30/ unit without prior approval of the Commission duly following the procedure laid out in the Regulation. However, the TGDISCOMs are not filing petitions for adjusting the fuel cost for every three months as required under Regulation, thereby this Commission has declined to consider the request of the DISCOMs at a belated stage. The TGDISCOMs are therefore directed to strictly adhere to the Regulatory provisions and file petitions for levying FCA every three months.

3.18.64 **Applicability of HT – III Airports, Railway stations and Bus Stations:** One of the stakeholders has sought for differential treatment in electricity tariffs in so far as commercial activities within the airport premises than the concessional tariffs. On hearing both sides in respect of this issue, it is clear that the HT-III tariff is required to be continued in so far as the airport activity is concerned. As rightly submitted by the stakeholders there is a considerable commercial activity within and outside the airport which is also being metered under HT-III category. In view of the above, TGDISCOMs are hereby directed to consider the feasibility of segregating commercial activity and aviation activity so as to enable this Commission to consider both the activities separately.

3.18.65 **ToD for EV charging stations:** The TOD (Time-of-Day) tariff is already in place for HT IX – EV charging stations category. As per the Retail Supply Tariff Order for FY 2024-25, the ToD incentive for off-peak period i.e., 10 PM to 6 AM is Rs. 1.50 per unit, which shall continue for FY 2025-26 also.

3.18.66 **Enhancement of Contracted Load Limit for EV Charging Stations under LT :** With the advent of clean technology and high-density energy storage solutions, a shift to a

cleaner transportation is inevitable and the State EV Policy is encouraging penetration of Electric Vehicles. A separate Category has been created for EV Charging Stations under HT & LT with concessional tariff to encourage EV Charging stations in the State. In order to overcome operational difficulties in installation of EV Charging Stations under LT Category, the Commission has decided to increase the Contracted Load limit from 56 kW/75 HP to 150 KW/ 201 HP.

- 3.18.1 **Tariff for sale of electricity by EV charging stations:** The Commission determines the tariff for EV charging stations who are consuming electricity from TGDISCOMs. As per Telangana EV policy, administration of end user rebates and subsidies lies with the Transport Department, Government of Telangana. The TGDISCOMs are directed to take the concerns of the stakeholders with regard to rebate to end users of EV Charging stations to the Transport Department-Government of Telangana for due consideration.
- 3.18.2 **Free power for livestock rearing:** The suggestions of few of the stakeholders to consider livestock rearing by farmers also be provided free power is examined by this Commission carefully. It is a matter of practice and experience that in this state most of the farmers will have small number of cattle, sheep, goats etc. in their farms or agriculture lands. Considering all the above, this Commission is of the view that the agriculture and rearing of cattle is inseparable. It is submitted by some of the stakeholders that whenever power is drawn for chaff cutting machines, cases are being filed alleging that the farmers are committing theft of power. It is also brought to the notice of the Commission by some of the stakeholders as well as CMDs of the DISCOMs that in one of the tariffs orders this Commission has said to have permitted Agricultural consumers to use one lamp of 15 watts or three lamps of 5 watts each, near the main switch as pilot lamp.
- 3.18.3 Providing free electricity to the farmers is the policy of the state, in fact the government has been subsidising the Agricultural community thereby whatever electricity being consumed by the Agricultural sector, the government is giving equivalent amount as subsidy. Providing free electricity even for rearing of cattle, goat etc., of the farmers will not fall within the purview of this Commission. The government, if necessary, after thorough research may consider the request of the farming community. Thereby, at this point of time the request of the stakeholders to extend free power being used by

farmers in respect of rearing of cattle etc. cannot be considered.

3.18.4 Rate of Interest on Delayed Payments Surcharge: One of the stakeholders has submitted that the rate of interest of delayed payment surcharge is 18 % per annum which was formulated about 20 or 25 years ago, thereby sought for review of the same. On the contrary, it is submitted by DISCOMs that the delayed payment surcharge serves as necessary deterrent for delayed payments and that the rate of surcharge is consistent with the industry norms. Leaving aside the question as to whether the rate of interest on delayed payment surcharge is high or low as per industry norms, the question to be considered is whether this requires thorough research since this rate was stated to have been fixed about 20 – 25 years ago. When the consumers were extended 5-6 percent interest on their deposits, given the changed circumstances including the rate of interest on deposits, it may require a revisit on the matter. The Commission, during the course of this financial year will consider giving directions to the DISCOMs for making thorough research on this aspect and submit a report so that the request of the petitioner can be considered for tariff determination in the coming financial year.

3.18.5 Category change of the NHAI Street light services:

The National Highway Authority of India has submitted through their counsel that the street lighting on the national highways be included under the category of LT-VI (A)– Street lighting category. It is submitted on behalf of the NHAI that the streetlight on the national highways is now included in the category of LT-II which is residuary category. It is submitted that the LT-VI (A) category includes energy supply for lighting on the public lights, streetlights etc. in local bodies i.e., panchayats, municipalities and municipal corporations. It is submitted on behalf of the NHAI that it is providing the streetlights at interjections of villages, towns and Municipalities which will be for the purpose of usage of general public and also for the safety of the cattle and other animals. Therefore, the power consumed by streetlights on the highways in the interjections of the villages, towns and Municipalities shall be categorised of LT – VI (A) and not under LT-II.

On the other hand, it is submitted by the CMD of the TGSPDCL that NHAI has been collecting toll tax whenever highway is being used by the consumers, therefore NHAI is undertaking the usage of highway on a commercial activity, hence cannot be categorised under LT-VI(A).

During the course of argument in the hearing, this Commission has directed NHAI to submit the details of components that are included in the toll charges. If at all, toll charges are determined after considering the electricity charges being paid to the DISCOMs, then certainly the categorisation as existing need not be altered, otherwise the request of the NHAI falls for consideration of this Commission. Further it is submitted by NHAI that in so far as the activity of the toll charges is concerned, it can be categorised under LT-II. However, in so far as the lighting at the interjections of villages, towns and Municipalities etc., it has to be categorised under LT-VI (A) on par with panchayats, municipalities, municipal corporations.

The counsel for the NHAI has submitted that within a short time he would file an affidavit indicating the components which decide the toll tax. Similarly, the CMD of the TGSPDCL has also submitted that he will file detailed counter in respect of the submissions made by the NHAI. However, as on today neither affidavit is filed by the NHAI, or counter affidavit is filed by the TGSPDCL. Since, an affidavit is received from NHAI but counter from TGDISCOMS not filed so far. Therefore, this Commission is handicapped from taking decisions in respect of categorisation of usage of power for lighting on the national highway at the interjection of villages, towns and Municipalities etc. Hence, for the time being the category which is existing as of now is being continued. However, NHAI is at liberty to file a separate application for change of category of the power in respect of power being used at the highways at the interjection villages, towns and Municipalities etc. based on which the Commission will hear both the parties and pass appropriate orders.

HT – V (A) RAILWAY TRACTION

- 3.18.6 As per Clause 8.3 of the National Tariff Policy (2016), tariff determination is based on the Average Cost of Service (ACoS) and not on category-wise cost of service (CoS). The existing traction tariff of Rs.5.95/unit (Demand charges of Rs.500/kVA/month and energy charges of Rs.5.05/unit) is within $\pm 20\%$ of the ACoS of Rs.7.23/unit, ensuring compliance with the National Tariff Policy. Railways enjoy a cost-reflective tariff, which is necessary to maintain the financial sustainability of DISCOMs while ensuring fairness in electricity pricing.
- 3.18.7 The lower tariff for Hyderabad Metro Rail (HMR) is based on its unique financial and infrastructural requirements and not as a preferential treatment. The slightly lower

traction tariff for HMR is provided only for railway traction purposes, similar to Railways. However, commercial activities (such as stations, malls, and advertisements) are billed separately under the commercial category. This Commission has taken note of the submissions of the DISCOMs that the HMR had to spend huge amount towards investment for acquisition of land, compensation for past, present and future electrification projects.

3.18.8 The South-Central Railway (SCR) has submitted that a direction be given to the DISCOMs for providing incentive for early payment of energy charges. The DISCOMs have responded stating that they will be considering the request of the railways once the financial condition of the DISCOMs improves. Every consumer is expected to pay the charges for the energy bills within 15 days from the date of billing and in case if there is a delay, the consumer is required to pay the DPS. It does mean that SCR which is on par with other consumers is expected to pay the bills on time after billing and in case if there is any delay beyond 15 days applicable surcharge will be levied. There is no policy as such, in our state, for giving subsidies or incentives in case of early payments.

3.18.9 However, since SCR has mentioned that such kind of incentives are being extended in the State of Odisha, the DISCOMs are directed to study the policy on providing incentives for early payment of energy bills. In fact, the request of any such incentive can be considered after thorough research in case if advance energy bills are paid. Therefore, considering the financial health of the DISCOMs, the request to provide incentives for early payment cannot be considered at this point of time.

TOD Tariff

3.18.10 The Commission has noted the submissions of various stakeholders regarding the implementation of Time-of-Day (ToD) tariffs. The primary objective of ToD tariffs is to optimize power consumption patterns, reduce peak load demand, and shift consumption to off-peak hours, thereby ensuring better grid management and cost efficiency.

3.18.11 The Commission acknowledges that a well-designed ToD tariff structure helps in flattening the load curve, which is crucial in minimizing the need for expensive power procurement during peak hours. By encouraging consumers to shift their consumption to off-peak hours through appropriate incentives, the overall power purchase costs of

the DISCOMs can be reduced.

3.18.12 While the current filings propose the continuation of existing ToD tariffs without modifications, the Commission directs the DISCOMs to conduct a comprehensive analysis of the existing ToD tariff structure. This analysis should consider the actual peak and off-peak load conditions, the financial implications for both consumers and utilities, and the overall impact on demand-side management. The Commission emphasizes the need for data-driven decision-making and instructs the DISCOMs to submit a detailed report in their subsequent filings, outlining potential improvements in ToD tariff structures based on real-time consumption patterns. The Commission will evaluate these findings and take decision in future tariff orders to ensure that ToD tariffs serve their intended purpose of efficient load management and grid stability while maintaining a fair balance between consumer interests and DISCOM sustainability.

Separate category for Startup Power of Renewable Generating Sources

3.18.13 As per the existing tariff, the power plants availing power for start-up activity are required to pay demand charges at the rate of 50% of the rate approved for this category. The stakeholder has taken this Commission through the Tariff Policy in respect of APERC wherein the demand charges are totally exempted for startup power of renewable energy plants. However, the energy charges being levied in Andhra Pradesh is Rs. 12.25/unit whereas in this state, this Commission has determined energy charges at Rs. 7.65/unit, Rs. 7.15/unit and Rs. 6.65/unit for 11 kV, 33 kV and 132 kV respectively. However, as submitted by one of the stakeholders it is required to examine whether an exemption for solar RE power plant start-up activity as claimed by them can be given. It is a matter of policy of state to encourage renewable energy. Thereby, the DISCOMs are directed to submit the details of the quantum of energy being utilized by start-up solar renewable energy so that appropriate orders can be passed in future course of time after hearing the stakeholders in respect of the request made herein. Until then, the existing tariff policy shall continue. There is justification in asking for exemption of demand charges for startup by the stakeholder, which however needs to be examined.

Load Factor Incentive

3.18.14 While the intent behind such an incentive is to encourage energy-intensive industries to procure power from DISCOMs rather than through Open Access, it is essential to

evaluate the financial and operational implications of such a measure. The existing tariff structure has been designed to account for variations in load demand and supply patterns, ensuring grid stability while maintaining cost efficiency. Any additional incentive must be justified through a detailed cost-benefit analysis to assess its impact on DISCOM revenues and overall power sector sustainability.

3.19 DETERMINATION OF STANDBY CHARGES

TGDISCOMs' Filings

3.19.1 For the ensuing year FY 2025-26, TGDISCOMs have proposed to levy Standby Charges at the rate of 10% of applicable energy charge for respective consumer category over and above the normal tariff to the extent of open access energy.

Stakeholders' Submissions

3.19.2 The definition and conditions of levy of stand-by charges are derived from the Electricity Rules, 2022, Dated: 06.06.2022.

“(ii) It is hereby clarified that in such situations the open access consumer has to take power from an alternate source like the distribution licensee and the charges for maintaining standby arrangements for such consumers should be reflective of the costs incurred by distribution licensee for providing these support services.”

3.19.3 As such several State Electricity Regulatory Commissions have clarified this position. For instance, APERC has clarified in its order dated: 01.05.2024 in Regulation No. 3 of 2024 as below:

“As long as the Consumer avails power up to the contracted demand with the DISCOMs, the question of standby charges does not arise. The Standby charges are incorporated in the Regulation to address the issue of exigencies of Open Access Users and the consumers may avoid penalties from the DISCOMs for drawing power over and above the CMD by availing the standby option during exigencies.”

3.19.4 In the current scenario,

- a. TGSPDCL is allowing Open Access / Green Energy Open Access within Consumer CMD only.
- b. DISCOMs are duty bound to provide electricity on demand within the Contract Maximum Demand (CMD) as the fixed charges for the respective CMD are paid by the consumer.

- c. Since the consumer is already paying the fixed charges for the CMD, the question of payment of standby charges does not arise.
- d. Standby charges only come into play in cases where DISCOMs provide Open Access beyond the CMD of the consumer.

3.19.5 Hence, the proposal for standby charges must be completely rejected.

Commission's analysis & findings

3.19.6 The Standby charges are incorporated to address the issue of exigencies of Open Access Users and the consumers from the DISCOMs for drawing power. The relevant Regulation regarding the same as per the Terms and Conditions of Open Access Regulations, 2024 is reproduced below:

Regulation 20.1.g: "The standby charges, wherever applicable, shall be specified by the State Commission and such charges shall not be applicable if the GEOA consumers have given notice, in advance at least twenty-four (24) hours before the time of delivery of power, for standby arrangement to the distribution licensee:"

3.19.7 Further, MOP had issued the Electricity (Promoting Renewable Energy Through Green Energy Open Access) Rules, 2022 in regard to Standby Charges, which is specified as below:

"(4) The standby charges, wherever applicable, shall be specified by the State Commission and such charges shall not be applicable if the Green Energy Open Access Consumers have given notice, in advance at least twenty-four hours before the time of delivery of power, for standby arrangement to the distribution licensee:

Provided that the applicable standby charges shall not be more than ten per cent of the energy charges applicable to consumer tariff category."

3.19.8 In light of the above, the standby charges will be levied as follows:

- The Standby Charges shall be 10% over and above of the applicable tariff only to the extent of the energy drawn in excess of CMD by an open access consumer. However, in case if an advance notice of 24 hrs is given by the OA consumer to the licensee then such standby charges cannot be levied.
- The Standby Charges shall not be applicable if the GEOA consumers have given notice, in advance at least twenty-four (24) hours before the time of delivery of power, for standby arrangement to the distribution licensee;

3.20 DETERMINATION OF GRID SUPPORT CHARGES

TGDISCOM' Filings

- 3.20.1 TGDISCOMs have requested to levy GSC on both co-located and not co-located captive power plants (both renewable and conventional), IPPs (both renewable and conventional) and generators having partial PPAs with the Licensee over and above PP capacity.
- 3.20.2 The rate of Grid Support Charges (Rs. /kW/month) by considering the total projected contracted capacity (computed from Transmission ARR filings for FY 2025-26) expected to be connected to the Telangana Grid as on end of 31.03.2025 and the approved R&M charges in MYT orders of TGTRANSCO and TGDISCOMs claimed for FY 2025-26 is given below:

Table 3-38: Grid Support Charges (Rs. Crores) claimed by TGDISCOMs

Particulars	Approved R&M Cost
TGSPDCL	240.52
TGNPDCL	155.33
TGTRANSCO	120.56
Total (A)	516.41
Contracted Capacity (MW) (B)	21,470.07
Rate of GSC (Rs/kW/month) [C=(A*10 ⁷ /12)/(B*1000)]	20.04

Stakeholders' Submissions

- 3.20.3 Stakeholders have submitted that, the rationale for levy of GSC originated due to benefits certain co-located captive consumers are availing during their parallel operation with the licensees' grid network. APTEL had allowed Appeal No. 228 of 2022 and Appeal No. 391 of 2023 filed by Rain CII Carbon (Vizag) Ltd. & Others Vs APERC in respect to Determination and applicability of Grid Support Charges (GSC) and held that levy of Grid support charges shall be limited to only the power consumed by the co-located captive load. APTEL through these orders had already set aside applicability of the GSC for non-co-located power plants. In line with the APTEL orders, the terms and conditions of GSC were modified as in Retail Supply Tariff order dated 28.10.2024 as below:
- 3.20.4 "6.16.7 The GSC will be applicable only on Captive Power Plants (CPPs) and the levy shall be limited to only the power consumed by the co-located load.

- 3.20.5 6.16.8 The GSC is not applicable for the following:
- a. Captive Power Plants (both Renewable and Conventional) which are not co-located.
 - b. IPPs (both Renewable and Conventional).
 - c. Solar Roof Top plants
 - d. Generators which have PPAs with TGDISCOMs”
- 3.20.6 DISCOMs have proposed Grid Support Charges at Rs. 20.04 per kW per month applicable to Co-located and non co-located captive power plants, IPPs and generators having partial PPAs with the licensee over and above PP capacity.
- 3.20.7 The Commission vide order O.P. Nos. 80 & 81 of 2022 dated 27.03.2024 directed the licensee to calculate Grid Support Charges as per Clause 4.1.13 therein.
- 3.20.8 Therefore, the DISCOMs may be advised to file a separate petition for Grid Support charges for FY 2025-26 with full details of such charges in other states.
- 3.20.9 Another stakeholder has submitted that, while filing, in the matter of Grid Support Charges (GSC) - The licensee computed the rate of GSC for FY 2025-26 and proposed the levy as 20.04 Rs/kW/Month on total installed capacity of the generators connected to the Grid - OA capacity or the PPA capacity if any with the DISCOMS) x Rate of GSC (Rs./kW/month. The proposal of the DISCOMS on levy of Grid Support Charges is strongly opposed and objected.
- 3.20.10 In the matter of determination of Grid Support charges for the FY 2025-26, the Commission is requested to maintain the same level of charges and applicability as determined and formulated vide Order dated 27.03.2024 and 28.10.2024.
- 3.20.1 The Telangana Grid Code and Protection Coordination Committee (TGPPCC) meeting headed by the Chairman and Managing Director TGTRANSCO has been pending for a long time. Conducting this meeting will help address open access related approvals, grid stability, compliance, and coordination issues. Releasing updated open access operating guidelines will provide clarity to industries, ensuring smoother power procurement, better cost efficiency, and increased competition in the market.
- 3.20.2 Additional Surcharge, Standby Charges, and Grid Support Charges should be periodically reassessed to ensure they reflect actual costs and do not place an undue financial burden on industries.

- 3.20.3 ITC operates a captive co-generation plant with seven T-G Sets, primarily in island mode, and only uses grid power for start-up or standby purposes within the contracted demand of 15 MVA. The plant does not rely on grid support during normal operations, as it meets its entire load from captive generation and has inter-locks to prevent load transfer to the grid in case of TG-Set failure. The proposed GSC of Rs. 20.04/kW/month is unreasonable, as ITC does not avail grid support in any meaningful way.
- 3.20.4 The concept of grid support is misunderstood by TSNPDCL. ITC argued that grid support charges should only apply if the grid is actively supporting the plant's operations, which is not the case of ITC. The plant's connection to the grid is solely for start-up power, standby, or importing renewable energy under open access and not for grid support.
- 3.20.5 ITC categorizes CPPs into different types (e.g., co-located, non-co-located, renewable energy-based) and argues that GSC should not be levied uniformly on all CPPs. For example, CPPs exporting surplus power or those using renewable energy should not be charged GSC, as they do not rely on grid support.
- 3.20.6 TSNPDCL's arguments for GSC (e.g., absorption of load fluctuations, harmonics, fault level support) are load-specific and not related to the generating capacity of the CPP. ITC contends that these issues are already addressed through the contracted demand and existing grid codes, making GSC redundant and unjustified.
- 3.20.7 ITC requests the Commission to conduct a detailed scientific study to determine the actual incidence of grid support availed by different types of industries. The study should differentiate between industries based on load characteristics and evolve criteria for levying GSC, if at all necessary.
- 3.20.8 ITC highlights that open access consumers are not charged GSC, while CPPs are unfairly targeted. This is discriminatory and contrary to the legislative intent of promoting captive generation under the Electricity Act, 2003.
- 3.20.9 Stakeholders have criticized that the Grid Coordination Committee (GCC) reports for being biased, lacking technical depth, and failing to consider objections raised by stakeholders. The GCC's conclusions are based on limited studies and do not address the specific concerns of co-located thermal CPPs like ITCs.

3.20.10 ITC requests the Commission to conduct a scientific study on grid support charges and issue a discussion paper on the levy and quantification of GSC. Evolve criteria for determining when and to what extent grid support is availed.

Petitioner's Replies

3.20.11 TGDISCOMs submitted that, the solar OA generators also require grid support as much as co-located captive plants. Hence, the Licensee has proposed to levy Grid Support Charges for all other categories of power plants.

3.20.12 As the consumer is utilizing supply under captive or third-party open access agreements, the power plants of the generators with which the licensees have entered into PPA becomes stranded and the licensee is bound to pay the fixed charges towards his power purchase commitments. Whenever such open access consumer switches to DISCOM, the DISCOM has to make alternative arrangement for providing supply to such OA consumers on demand. The entire fixed cost commitment of the DISCOMs is not being recovered through demand charges. Hence, the OA consumers are liable to make the payment of standby charges for the alternative arrangements by the DISCOM as per the provisions of the Electricity Amendment Rules by MOP, GOI

3.20.13 The power generation from the RE Solar Power plants is variable, however, the consumer is drawing the power from the grid as per requirement irrespective of the power being generated by the solar power plants. The under draws of the power will affect the energy drawl schedules of the DISCOM projected on Day-a-head basis which will result in deviation charges to be paid by the DISCOM on account of such deviations. In order to curtail such deviations and to maintain grid discipline, the Commission has notified the Regulation No. 1 of 2024 duly amending the Banking Arrangements. The captive/third party consumer shall abide by such banking arrangements.

3.20.14 All the applicable charges on Open Access consumers such as grid support charges, additional surcharge, cross subsidy surcharge, standby charges etc. have been calculated in accordance to the directives and policy guidelines issued by the Ministry of Power and various regulations by the Commission which are in force. These charges are levied to compensate the DISCOM for making available relevant capacities, subsidies, and for ensure grid stability and reliability for all the consumers within the network. The Licensee would like to re-iterate that none of the mentioned charges are

arrived at arbitrarily, and the Licensee has calculated the relevant charges based on the methodology and formulas prescribed by TGERC and MoP. The same has also been clearly indicated in the ARR petition filed by the Licensee.

3.20.15 In the context of Grid Support Charges (GSC) in Telangana, the TGERC order O.P. Nos. 80 and 81 of 2022 dated 27.03.2024 emphasized the necessity of imposing these charges in clause 4.1.4. “*Grid support being an ancillary service extended by the utility to the consumers, it has to be charged to the CPPs who utilise the grid support*”.

3.20.16 The Rate of GSC was determined as Rs. 15.50 per kW per month for calculation of Grid Support Charges for FY 2023-24. However, this rate is not applicable for the levy of GSC for FY 2025-26. To calculate the GSC for FY 2025-26, the rate needs to be recalculated based on the total projected contracted capacity (as per transmission ARR filing for FY 2025-26) expected to be connected to the Telangana grid by 31.03.2025. Therefore, continuing charges of FY 2023-24 for FY 2025-26 is not feasible.

3.20.17 Further, it is requested to consider the same formula for calculating Grid Support Charges as prescribed in the TGERC order O.P. Nos. 80 and 81 of 2022 dated 27.03.2024

Commission’s analysis & findings

3.20.18 The Commission observed that TGDISCOMs have adopted the methodology approved by the Commission vide order O.P. Nos. 80 & 81 of 2022 dated 27.03.2024 for computation of Grid Support Charges. The Commission has scrutinized the submission made by TGDISCOMs and found that the methodology adopted is in line with the direction given in above said Order.

3.20.19 The Commission has considered the approved R&M Expenses for TGSPDCL, TGNPDCL and TGTRANSCO for FY 2025-26 in the Orders on Wheeling Business and Transmission Business for FY 2025-26.

3.20.20 The Commission has computed the GSC of Rs.18.48 /kW/Month by considering the total generation capacity connected to Telangana grid as on 31.03.2025 as shown below:

Table 3-39: Grid Support Charges (Rs. Crores) claimed and approved for FY 2025-26

Particulars	Claimed	Approved
TGSPDCL	240.52	239.23

Particulars	Claimed	Approved
TGNPDCL	155.33	147.45
TGTRANSCO	120.56	106.13
Total (A)	516.41	492.81
Contracted Capacity (MW) (B)	21,470.07	22,221.58
Rate of GSC (Rs/kW/month) [C=(A*10 ⁷ /12)/(B*1000)]	20.04	18.48

3.20.21 The issue in respect of giving clarification to the retail supply tariff order dated 28.10.2024 in O.P. No. 16 & 17 of 2024, in respect of GSC is pending for consideration of this Commission in IA No. 8 of 2025 in O.P. No. 16 and 17 of 2024. Until the said petition is disposed of, the GSC will be levied as determined by the Commission in this Order. There is no justification for the claim of the petitioners for levy of GSC on both co-Located and not co-located Captive Power Plants (both Renewable and Conventional), IPPs (both Renewable and Conventional) and Generators having partial PPAs with the Licensee over and above PP capacity. Since, the Commission has already decided in O. P. Nos. 80 & 81 of 2022 dated 27.03.2024, that the GSC will be applicable only on Captive Power Plants (CPPs) and the levy shall be limited to only the power consumed by the co-located load and since, the said orders have become final and the petitioner has sought clarification of said order in IA No. 8 of 2025 in OP No. 16 & 17 of 2024 until the IA is disposed of, the orders passed in OP No. 80 & 81 of 2022 shall continue.

3.20.22 The GSC is not applicable for the following:

- Captive Power Plants (both Renewable and Conventional) which are not co-located.
- IPPs (both Renewable and Conventional).
- Solar Roof Top plants.
- Generators which have PPAs with TGDISCOMs.

3.21 UNBLOCKING OF RKVVAH LEAD FOR KVVAH BILLING

TGDISCOM' Filings

3.21.1 TGDISCOMs have requested that leading kVARh be unblocked for the purpose of billing and accordingly proposed that clauses 10.15.4 and 10.28.10 of Retail Supply Tariff Order for FY 2023-24 be modified from FY 2024-25 onwards as given below:

Existing Clause	Proposed Clause
<p>Clause 10.15.4 LT consumers, except LT-I Domestic, who are provided with metering capable of measuring active and reactive power under the orders of the Commission, shall maintain their power factor preferably in between 0.95 lag and 0.95 lead in the interest of the system security. The consumers should not maintain the power factor on leading side less than 0.95. If any consumer maintains the power factor less than 0.95 lead for a period of 2 consecutive months, it must be brought back in the range of ± 0.95 within a period of 3 months failing which without prejudice to such other rights as having accrued to the Licensee or any other right of the Licensee, the supply to the consumer may be discontinued. However, for the purpose of kVAh billing leading kVARh shall be blocked.</p>	<p>Clause 10.15.4 LT consumers, except LT-I Domestic, who are provided with metering capable of measuring active and reactive power under the orders of the Commission, shall maintain their power factor preferably in between 0.95 lag and 0.95 lead in the interest of the system security. The consumers should not maintain the power factor on leading side less than 0.95. If any consumer maintains the power factor less than 0.95 lead for a period of 2 consecutive months, it must be brought back in the range of ± 0.95 within a period of 3 months failing which without prejudice to such other rights as having accrued to the Licensee or any other right of the Licensee, the supply to the consumer may be discontinued.</p>
<p>Clause 10.28.10 (Maintenance of power factor at consumer end): HT consumers, who are provided with metering capable of measuring active and reactive power under the orders of the Commission, shall maintain their power factor preferably in between 0.95 lag and 0.95 lead in the interest of the system security. The consumers should not maintain the power factor on leading side less than 0.95. If any consumer maintains the power factor less than 0.95 lead for a period of 2 consecutive months, it must be brought back in the range of ± 0.95 within a period of 3 months failing which without prejudice to such other rights as having accrued to the licensee or any other right of the Licensee the supply to the consumer may be discontinued. However, for the purpose of kVAh billing leading kVARh shall be blocked.</p>	<p>Clause 10.28.10 (Maintenance of power factor at consumer end): HT consumers, who are provided with metering capable of measuring active and reactive power under the orders of the Commission, shall maintain their power factor preferably in between 0.95 lag and 0.95 lead in the interest of the system security. The consumers should not maintain the power factor on leading/lagging side less than 0.95. If any consumer maintains the power factor less than 0.95 lead/lag for a period of 2 consecutive months, it must be brought back in the range of ± 0.95 within a period of 3 months failing which without prejudice to such other rights as having accrued to the licensee or any other right of the Licensee the supply to the consumer may be discontinued.</p>

3.21.2 The TGDISCOMs have proposed to issue 3 months prior notice on HT consumers for altering their reactive power compensation to maintain power factor between -0.95 lag and +0.95 lead only.

Stakeholders’ Submissions

3.21.3 Stakeholder has submitted that, the DISCOMs have requested that leading KVARH be unblocked for the purpose of billing to avoid excess injection of leading KVARH into the system. The formula to be considered suggested as below.

$$KVAH = \sqrt{(kwh)^2 + (RKVAH \text{ lag} + RKVAH \text{ lead})^2}$$

(in place of existing formula $KVAH = \sqrt{(kwh)^2 + (RKVAH \text{ lag})^2}$)

- 3.21.4 It is beneficial to the system, however in absence of this mechanism in the country, a comprehensive consultation needs to be conducted before its acceptance.

Petitioner's Replies

- 3.21.5 The Commission had issued Directive No: 5 (April 24 – March 25) in the Retail Supply Tariff Order for FY 2024-25, dated 28.10.2024 to provide impact of unblocking RKVAH lead. Based on the above direction, the TGDISCOMs had studied the impact of blocking of RKVAH Lead for different voltage levels of HT Consumers and observed the loss of energy and demand recorded at consumer end due to blocking of P.F. lead
- 3.21.6 The DISCOMs of the combined AP state shifted from KWH billing to KVAH billing in case of high value consumers from FY 2011-12 as per the approval of the Commission. It is also understood that the lead block in the meter is being continued in TGDISCOMs whereas the same was discontinued in the APDISCOMs from FY 2019-20. In the Retail Tariff order of APERC for FY 2011-12 at PARA (4) of PART-D states as follows:

"HT consumers and LT consumers, except LT-I Domestic who are provided with metering capable of measuring active and reactive power under the orders of the Commission, shall maintain their power factor preferably in between 0.95 lag and 0.95 lead in the interest of the system security. The consumers should not maintain the power factor on leading side less than 0.95. If any consumer maintains the power factor less than 0.95 lead for a period of 2 consecutive months, it must be brought back in the range of ± 0.95 within a period of 3 months failing which without prejudice to such other rights as having accrued to the licensee or any other right of the Licensee the supply to the consumer may be discontinued. However, for the purpose of KVAH billing leading KVARH shall be blocked."

- 3.21.7 Further, Joint Managing Director (Fin., Comml., HRD&Vig) TSTRANSCO in the letter addressed (D.No.149/22, Dt.07.11.2022) to the Chairman and Managing Director TGSPDCL and TGNPDCL has made following observations/ Suggestions. In lag only billing system (presently being followed by TSDISCOMs), only 'RkVAh lag' is considered for computation of kVAh. With lag + lead billing system, 'RkVAh lag' as well as 'RkVAh lead' needs to be considered in computation of kVAh. The readings of 'RkVAh lag' and 'RkVAh lead' are recorded in separate register in the Meter. In case of

general consumer who normally takes electricity from the Grid, reactive energy in both these cases i.e. 'RkVAh lag' and 'RkVAh lead' flows from Grid to the consumer. The consumer takes 'inductive reactive energy' i.e. 'RkVAh lag' and 'capacitive reactive energy' i.e. 'RkVAh lead' at different point of time as per its load requirement. In both these case, reactive energy is provided by the Grid.

- 3.21.8 Hence, these 'RkVAh lag' and 'RkVAh lead' need to be added to arrive at total RkVAh received from the Grid. Lead and lag need not be understood as opposite flow of energy, lead or lag represents angular difference between voltage and current vector. The technical formula for computing 'kVAh' (being followed in meters) with lead and lag RkVAh shall be as follows: $kVAh \text{ is } = \sqrt{(KWh)^2 + (RKVAh \text{ Lag} + RkVAh \text{ Lead})^2}$. However, in the meters installed by TGDISCOMs, the RkVAh Lead will be ignored despite of the lead pf of the consumer and the technical formula (with the lead block) reduces to following: $kVAh \text{ is } = \sqrt{(KWh)^2 + \sum (RKVAh \text{ Lag})^2}$.
- 3.21.9 Further, MSERC in its order dt. 02.01.2019 observed that "RkVAh lead" needs to be considered in computation of PF/kVAh and the consumers are to install required equipment or make necessary changes in their processes so as to maintain PF within the prescribed limits. MSERC supported the inclusion of RkVAh lead for PF/kVAh computation, mentioning that any requirement of reactive energy (lag or lead) by the consumer burdens the electrical network with additional current feeding such requirement and also mentioned that the amount of reactive energy required for given lag PF is the same as that required for same lead PF and hence will ensure equitable treatment in case of Lag or Lead PF.
- 3.21.10 It is also noted that, in the report on "Metering Issues" (August 2009) available in the website of Forum of Regulators, the FOR observed that there is no difference between leading and lagging power factor in reduction of network capacity and increasing the energy and power losses. For better grid discipline, lag plus lead billing system gives meaningful kVAh as static meters are envisaged the measurement of both leading and lagging reactive power.
- 3.21.11 Further it is to inform that, capacitors should remain in circuit as long as the load runs and & must be cut-off as soon as the load is switched off. However, in the existing lead block billing system, the lead pf will be treated as unity. As a result, some of the consumers were keeping their capacitors in ON condition even when no load is

connected to the system thereby maintaining leading PF i.e. on the pretext of maintaining unity pf, consumers were overcompensating. Such condition not only injects reactive power into the system but also is detrimental to the healthiness of the Grid for various reasons such as the utilization of transformer capacity (KVA) is blocked due to increase in current, line loss gets increased due to increase in current, over-voltage problem occurs in secondary side of transformer etc. This is not only harmful to grid but also to the consumer's equipment which is connected to system. Hence, unblocking of RkVAh lead may be considered for all HT services (except LIS services) for commercial warning to use electricity at Unity PF.

3.21.12 The abstract of loss of energy and demand due to blocking of leading KVARH for different voltage level consumers was assessed and the need and justification for unblocking of RKVAH Lead for KVAH Billing was duly submitted in the ARR petition before the Commission.

3.21.13 Hence, TGDISCOMs would like to re-affirm that it is possible to implement this intervention and request to approve the proposal for unblocking of RKVAH lead for KVAH billing.

Commission's analysis & findings

3.21.14 In tariff order for FY 2024-25, the Commission has directed the TGDISCOMs to assess the impact assessment study of unblocking of RKVAH, conduct comprehensive consumer awareness programmes across the State for consumers and submit the study report to the Commission before next tariff filing.

3.21.15 The TGDISCOMs have submitted the following impact assessment study:

- a. Blocking leading kVARh has several implications on the network, licensee and consumers. Industrial consumers who install capacitor banks at their end permanently, tend to over-compensate power factor during times of no-load or light load, leading to excessive injection of kVARh lead. The following are the key implications of excess injection of kVARh lead by the Consumers.
 - i. If capacitors are connected during low-load or no-load conditions, voltage at receiving end increases, which leads to more stress on the equipment of consumers and also of licensees'
 - ii. High voltage stress on the equipment causes faster degradation of equipment's dielectric/insulation, thereby accelerating its ageing and failure

- iii. Leading Power Factor results in maloperation of protection system, leading to frequent tripping of feeders and DTRs and causes power supply interruptions
- iv. All the above factors affect the licensees Standards of performance in providing reliable and quality power supply to consumers
- v. Increased burden on transmission and distribution system and reduction of available line capacity
- vi. Higher losses in the network, resulting in more quantum of power purchases and increased Power Purchase cost for the licensee

3.21.16 The DISCOMs have submitted the study on impact of blocking of RKVAH Lead for different voltage levels of HT Consumers which is placed at [Annexure VIII](#). The Commission has analysed the study made by the DISCOMs and observed the loss of energy and demand recorded at consumer end due to blocking of P.F. lead.

3.21.17 Further, the Commission opines that inclusion of RkVAh lead for PF/kVAh computation, is justifiable since any requirement of reactive energy (lag or lead) by the consumer burdens the electrical network with additional current feeding and the amount of reactive energy required for given lag PF is the same as that required for same lead PF, hence will ensure equitable treatment in case of Lag or Lead PF.

3.21.18 It is also to note that, in the report on "Metering Issues" (August 2009) available in the website of Forum of Regulators (FOR), the FOR observed that there is no difference between leading and lagging power factor in reduction of network capacity and increasing the energy and power losses.

3.21.19 For better grid discipline, lag plus lead billing system gives meaningful kVAh as static meters are envisaged for the measurement of both leading and lagging reactive power.

3.21.20 In view of the above the proposal for unblocking of leading kVAh for the purpose of kVAh billing is approved. The TGDISCOMs are **directed to issue three (03) months prior notice** to relevant consumers intimating about the unblocking of leading kVAh for the purpose of kVAh billing and to maintain power factor near to unity. Billing shall commence after expiry of three (3) months' notice.

3.22 REVENUE GAP

TGDISCOMs Filings

3.22.1 The category-wise tariffs proposed by TGDISCOMs for FY 2025-26 have been discussed in Chapter 5 of this Order. Based on the proposed tariffs, TGDISCOMs have claimed the revenue gap for FY 2025-26 as shown in the Table below:

Table 3-40: Revenue gap claimed for FY 2025-26 (Rs. Crores)

Particulars		TGSPDCL	TGNPDCL	TOTAL
1.0	Revenue Requirement	46,035	19,814	65,849
2.0	Revenue (2.1 + 2.2 + 2.3)	36,277	9,421	45,698
2.1	Revenue from proposed tariff	36,220	9,421	45,640
2.2	Revenue from CSS	37.20	0	37.20
2.3	Revenue from AS	20.05	0	20.05
3.0	Revenue Deficit (1.0 -2.0)	9,758	10,393	20,151

Stakeholders' Submissions

3.22.2 The stakeholder has submitted that, in response to the submissions on annual performance review of distribution business for 2023-24 and for the 4th control period, etc., TGDISCOMs have given their accumulated losses for their retail supply business.

3.22.3 SPDCL has shown a cumulative loss of Rs.47,239.15 crore at the end of FY 2023- 24 - up to 2019 Rs.24362.30 crore, Rs.4933.41 crore for 2019-20, Rs.4245.96 crore for 2020-21, Rs.629.80 crore for 2021-22, Rs.8147.48 crore for 2022-23 and Rs. 4909.53 crore for 2023-24. It has shown a revenue gap of Rs.6215.47 crore for 2023-24, after adjusting government subsidy of Rs.1349.52 crore and loss taken over by government under UDAY of Rs.4073 crore.

3.22.4 NPDCL has shown an accumulated loss of Rs.20,036.92 crore up to FY 2023-24. It has also shown a revenue deficit of Rs.2062.59 crore for the FY 2023-24.

3.22.5 Both the DISCOMs have explained that the huge losses incurred by them are mainly due to increase in power purchase cost for extension of uninterrupted quality power supply to the consumers to meet the rapid load growth. SPDCL has informed that it has to receive the arrears from the government department service connections towards energy drawl. NPDCL has claimed that the cumulative loss will be overcome by getting the grants or schemes from the government as additional support.

3.22.6 Regarding arrears, as on 30.9.2024, the DISCOMs have shown accumulated arrears to be collected to the tune of Rs.30,777.65 crore. Both the DISCOMs have not shown

arrears to be collected from the departments of the government and local bodies separately.

- 3.22.7 That the accumulated losses and arrears to be collected by the DISCOMs have reached an astronomical figure of Rs. 98,053.72 crore confirms the lukewarm approach and failure of the government during the last more than one decade to take remedial measures in time adequately and nurse the DISCOMs back to financial health. This ever-intensifying precarious position of the DISCOMs also confirms the limitations and deficiencies of the regulatory role of the Commission in terms of law and practice.
- 3.22.8 The decision of the DISCOMs, obviously, with the permission of the government, for proposing no change in the tariffs for all categories for the FY 2025-26 is welcomed. The implication of the proposal of the DISCOMs is that the state government would provide subsidy required to bridge their revenue gap determined by the Commission. However, the DISCOMs have requested the Commission to request the Government of Telangana to fund the proposed revenue gap to enable them to procure power for supply to its Consumers in view of retention of existing Retail Tariff. Their request to the Commission is indicative of the kind of evasive approach they are constrained to adopt, while getting formal approval of the GoTS for filing the subject petitions. Instead of getting a commitment from the GoTS for providing required subsidy to bridge the revenue gap as may be determined by the Commission for 2025-26, as a part and parcel of the formal approval they have got from the Government, that the DISCOMs are requesting the Commission to request the GoTS to provide required subsidy is nothing but shirking their responsibility of submitting their proposals as to how they would bridge the projected revenue gap. The quantum of subsidy is to be provided and to which categories of the consumers is the responsibility and within the purview of discretion of the GoTS, but not the Commission.
- 3.22.9 Another stakeholder has submitted the Summary of Disallowances worked out by them for TGDISCOMs is as follows:

Table 6: Summary of ARR and Revenue Gap for FY 2025-26 for TG DISCOMS (Rs. Cr.)

Sr. No.	Particulars	TGNPDCL			TGSPDCL			PFI TOTAL Disallow.
		Claimed	PFI	Diff.	Claimed	PFI	Diff.	
1	Power Purchase Cost	14,042	10,715	(3,327)	36,530	30,680	(5,850)	(9,177)
1a	Disallowance for higher cost of TG GENCO (Thermal) & CGS	-	(243)	(243)	-	(582)	(582)	(825)
1b	Disallowance of Power from NTECL Vallur TPS & NLC	-	(287)	(287)	-	(687)	(687)	(974)
1c	Disallowance for Unmetered Sales	-	(2,797)	(2,797)	-	(4,581)	(4,581)	(7,378)
2	Distribution Cost	3,928	3,298	(630)	5,414	4,520	(894)	(1,524)
3	O&M- Retail Supply	334	280	(54)	425	381	(43)	(97)
4	Depreciation- Retail Supply	46	44	(2)	92	81	(12)	(13)
5	Finance Charges- Retail Supply	43	32	(10)	50	50	0	(10)
6	RoE- Retail Supply	23	16	(7)	34	29	(5)	(13)
7	Other Costs	1,399	1,399	0	3,490	3,490	0	0
8	ARR for FY 2025-26	19,814	15,784	(4,030)	46,035	39,231	(6,804)	(10,834)
9	Revenue from Tariff	9,421	9,421	0	36,220	36,220	0	0
10	Revenue from CSS & AS	0	0	0	57	86	29	29
11	Revenue (Gap)/Surplus	(10,393)	(6,363)		(9,578)	(2,925)		Revenue Gap Reduces to Rs. 9,288 Cr.

3.22.10 Accordingly, the Revenue Gap of Rs. 20,151 Cr. claimed by TGDISCOMs reduces to Rs. 9,288 Cr.

3.22.11 MoP vide Electricity (Amendment) Rules, 2024 dt. 10/01/2024 has specified the following with regards to Revenue Gap between approved Annual Revenue Requirement and estimated Annual Revenue from approved tariff:

“23. Gap between approved Annual Revenue Requirement and estimated annual revenue from approved tariff- The tariff shall be **cost reflective** and there shall not be **any gap** between approved Annual Revenue Requirement and estimated annual revenue from approved tariff except under natural calamity conditions:

Provided that such gap, Created if any, shall not be more than three percent of the approved Annual Revenue Requirement.....”

3.22.12 The Rules have clearly specified that the tariff shall be cost reflective and there shall not be any gap between approved Aggregate Revenue Requirement and Estimated Annual Revenue from approved tariff except under natural calamity conditions. And if at all, the Gap created shall not be more than 3% percent of the approved Annual Revenue Requirement.

3.22.13 It is noted from the TGDISCOMs Tariff Petition for ARR of FY 2025-26 there is a Revenue Gap of Rs. 20,151 Cr. (9,758 TG South and 10,393 TG North) at existing Tariff which is 30% of the ARR projected for FY 2025-26.

3.22.14 Hon'ble APTEL in its judgement dated 11/11/2011 in OP 1 of 2011 has laid the significance of cost reflective tariff as follows:

“56. It is to be pointed out in this context, that the legislative intent in enacting the Act, 2003 is to secure effective Regulations characterised by tariff rationalisation with timely cost reflective tariff determination based on the principles set out in Section 61 read with the National Tariff Policy. ...”

3.22.15 Section 62 of the Act empowers SERCs to determine the Tariff on cost plus basis for

the utilities regulated by them engaged in generation, transmission and distribution of electricity. Section 63 empowers SERCs to adopt the Tariff discovered through transparent process of bidding. Determination of cost-reflective tariff of Distribution Licensees by SERCs plays a significant role as it lays the foundation of routing revenue up the supply chain.

- 3.22.16 Hon'ble Supreme Court's in its judgement in PTC India Vs. CERC dated 15.03.2010 has ruled that the term "tariff" includes within its ambit not only the fixation of rates but also the rules and regulations relating to it. Through Sections 61 and 62 of the Act, the Appropriate Commission shall determine the actual tariff in accordance with the provisions of the Act, including the terms and conditions which may be specified by the Appropriate Commission under Section 61 of the said Act. Under the Act, it becomes clear from Section 62 read with Section 64, that although tariff fixation is legislative in character, the same under the Act is made appealable vide Section 111. These provisions, namely, Sections 61, 62 and 64 indicate the dual nature of functions performed by the Regulatory Commissions, viz, decision-making and specifying terms and conditions for tariff determination.
- 3.22.17 Similarly, APTEL vide its judgment dated 4/09/2012 in Appeal No. 94 of 2012 has stated that the term 'Regulate' has got a wider scope & implication and not merely confined to determination of tariff. Section 61 and 79 not only deal with the tariff but also deal with the terms and conditions of tariff. The terms and conditions necessarily include all terms related to tariff.
- 3.22.18 Further, Tariff Policy, 2016, also states that in terms of Section 61(g) of the Act, the Appropriate Commission shall be guided by the objective that the tariff progressively reflects the efficient and prudent cost of supply of electricity.
- 3.22.19 In view of above, the Commission is requested to determine cost-reflective Tariff for FY 2025-26 as per the principles stipulated in MoP rules dated 10/01/2024.
- 3.22.20 Another stakeholder has submitted that, although TGSPDCL and TGNPDCL have the same Retail Supply Tariff, there is a significant revenue gap. TGSPDCL achieved Rs 13,700 crore revenue for 18,900 MU (LT category excluding agriculture) sales, while TGNPDCL, with 6,840 MU sales, should have generated proportionate revenue, but there is a shortfall of nearly Rs 1,000 crore in this category alone. Same goes with other categories too.

3.22.21 Another stakeholder has submitted that, the Commission had issued the Retail Supply Tariff Order for FY 2024-25 and ARR for each year of the 5th control period on 28th October 2024. In that order the Commission had approved ARR for each year of the 5th control period. TGDISCOMs in their present filings have claimed that in accordance with the Regulation and above Order of the Commission the DISCOMs have computed the ARR for FY 2025-26. But there is wide variation between the ARR approved by the Commission for the FY 2025-26 as a part of 5th Control Period and the present filings by the TGDISCOMs. In the case of all expenditure items except transmission cost DISCOMs have shown higher expenditure compared to that approved by the Commission through the above MYT Order. At the same time TGDISCOMs did not provide reasons for the variations in expenditure and income figures.

Table 5: ARR of TGDISCOMs for FY 2025-26

(Rs. in Cr)

Expenditure	NPDCL		SPDCL	
	Filings	Approved	Filings	Approved
Transmission cost	613	1001.95	1,468	2,400.26
Distribution cost	3,928	3,186.90	5,414	4,684.44
O&M expenditure	334	279.50	425	381.44
Non-Tariff Income	52	125.84	81	158.71
ARR	19,814	18,296.30	46,035	43,350.80

3.22.22 TGSPDCL is underestimating Open Access (OA) sales. In the case of income from open access while it earned Rs. 19.08 Crore during the FY 2023-24 it is estimating its income under this head to be Rs. 1.19 crore only during the FY 2025-26. Under estimation of OA results in overestimation of energy requirement by DISCOMs.

3.22.23 At the same time TGDISCOMs underestimated the revenue from nontariff income during the FY 2025-26. In the case of NPDCL the Commission estimated Rs. 125.84 Crore towards non-tariff income but NPDCL has shown only Rs. 52 Crore under this head. Similarly, in the case of SPDCL the Commission estimated Rs. 158.71 Crore towards non-tariff income but SPDCL has shown only Rs. 81 Crore under this head.

3.22.24 Net result of this is that as shown in the above table TGDISCOMs have arrived at higher ARR compared to the ones approved by the Commission. Given this deviation from the ARR approved by the Commission DISCOM's claims on ARR for the FY 2025-26 needs to be subjected to thorough scrutiny. This is particularly important because TGDISCOMs did not provide justification for higher expenditure over and above the limit set by the Commission.

- 3.22.25 According to NPDCL filings of FY 2025-26, total arrears of Rs. 50,000 and more pending for six months as on 30-09-2024 are Rs. 13, 372.61 crore. These arrears are equal to 82.36% of ARR of FY 2024-25. According to SPDCL filings of FY 2025-26 total arrears of Rs. 50,000 and more pending for six months as on 30-09-2024 are Rs. 17, 405.05 crore. These arrears are equal to 45.87% of ARR of FY 2024-25. Both the DISCOMs are facing arrears of Rs. 30,777.66 crores. Substantial portion of these arrears have to come from state government departments. (While SPDCL mentioned the arrears due from Government departments NPDCL did not show these details. NPDCL provided circle wise information). According to SPDCL submission arrears due from state government departments stand at Rs. 11,030.66 crore accounting for 63.38% of the arrears. Situation may be the same or even worse in the case of NPDCL. According to Section 1.2 i) of UDAY – MoU all outstanding dues from the government departments to DISCOMs for supply of electricity shall be paid by 31-03-2017. Since then, arrears from state government departments in fact have increased.
- 3.22.26 If the arrears below Rs. 50,000 are also taken into account, the total arrears due to TGDISCOMs will be much higher. Because of these mounting arrears TGDISCOMs are forced into heavy debt burden and it is one of the reasons for losses incurred by the TGDISCOMs. The Commission was requested to advise the State Government to release arrears pending from state government departments in a time bound manner. the Commission was also requested to direct DISCOMs to take effective steps to bring down arrears from other consumers The DISCOM is resorting to prompt disconnection, if consumer fails to pay within date of disconnection and efforts to collect outstanding arrears from the consumers are made.
- 3.22.27 Some stakeholders have submitted that, Competition between government and private power sectors should ideally lead to better and more affordable services for consumers. However, DISCOMs have never reduced electricity charges despite increasing power consumption. While it is true that power is purchased from power exchanges at higher rates, DISCOMs must explain as to why electricity costs are rising despite expected reductions due to competition. The state government has assured the Commission every year that it will cover DISCOM's revenue deficits to prevent tariff hikes, yet government departments fail to pay their electricity bills. The Commission must consider this issue while reviewing the ARR proposals.

3.22.28 Details of any revisions or amendments to the power purchase guidelines from June 2014 to November 2023 may be provided. Department-wise details of total outstanding electricity bill amount payable by government departments to both DISCOMs as of February 2025 shall be provided along with measures taken and Scheme-wise details of financial assistance provided by the state government to electricity companies. Details of Loans taken by the DISCOMs during the current financial year (FY 2024-25) with government guarantees, and utilisation of funds also be provided. It is to be clarified whether the state government is fully paying the electricity bills for the Gruha Jyothi Scheme, or any dues are pending and the details of electricity supplied for the free power scheme to the agriculture sector. It is to be clarified whether the state government is reimbursing full cost to DISCOMs. The stakeholders also sought the details of employees of TGSPDCL & TGNPDCL who have been caught by the Anti-Corruption Bureau (ACB) shall be provided along with disciplinary actions taken against them. Whether full funds under the UDAY Scheme have been received by the DISCOMs and adjusted as book entries, or whether they are transferred as cash is to be clarified.

3.22.29 The stakeholder mentioned that no tariff increase is proposed for FY 2025-26. DISCOMs may explain how the entire revenue requirement / revenue gap for FY 2025-26 is proposed to be met. Details of consent provided by the State Govt to provide the entire revenue gap of the DISCOMs for FY 2025-26 through tariff subsidy may be informed.

Petitioner's Replies

3.22.30 TGDISCOMs submitted that, the Licensees are regularly pursuing with the Government of Telangana to collect the electricity dues and arrears. The TGNPDCL is taking the financial support from the State Government under Uday scheme whenever financial losses occurred.

3.22.31 In view of the commitment being assured by the GoTG during public hearing process for extending subsidy support to certain class of consumers as felt necessary by the government, it is a regulatory practice to address letter to the Government by the Commission after determination of Revenue gap for extending necessary subsidy support by the government for certain class of consumers before finalization of the Retail tariff. The Licensee will abide by the directions of the Commission.

- 3.22.32 TGDISCOMs submitted that, the Licensee would like to submit that as per the ARR petition, considering the current tariffs and the ARR derived by the Licensee based on expected sales, power procurement cost, and other cost heads, the Revenue Gap of INR 20,151 Cr. is expected to be covered through subsidy from the Government of Telangana. Further, the Commission as a standard practice also derives the cost reflective tariff (excluding government subsidy) titled Full Cost Recovery Tariff in the Tariff Orders. However, since the government subsidy is expected to materialize, the current tariff proposal of the Licensee is cost reflective for all practical purposes.
- 3.22.33 The revenue generation of TGSPDCL and TGNPDCL may differ due to variations in their consumer mix and load. Therefore, the assumption that both DISCOMs would have similar revenue based solely on sales quantity is not valid. Each DISCOM's customer base and consumption patterns play a significant role in determining the actual revenue generated.
- 3.22.34 The revised ARR filing for FY26 has been filed by the Licensee based on the sales projection for FY26 which is based on H1 actuals and H2 projections of FY25. Sales projections of FY 2024-25 based on the actuals of H1 of FY 2023- 24. The projected energy sales have increased vis-à-vis the amount approved by the Commission and as a result, the energy requirement for the same has also increased and the Distribution cost is also increased, than what was proposed in the Regulation No.2 of 2023 issued by the Commission. Consequently, the ARR has increased to account for the increased sales numbers and Distribution cost.
- 3.22.35 For base year of FY 2023-24, TGDISCOMs have considered the actual non-tariff income and have projected the non-tariff income for future years considering a nominal 2% escalation. The amount from recoveries from theft of power or malpractices is not considered in FY 2025-26 proposals.
- 3.22.36 ARR projections have been derived basis the updated sales projections, energy requirements, and the Distribution Business filings undertaken by the Licensee basis latest available information. The scrutiny of the same is under the purview of the Honourable Commission and the Licensee shall abide by the directions of the Commission.
- 3.22.37 TGNPDCL submitted, arrears pending from Government Departments who have arrears of more than Rs 50,000 in TGNPDCL as on 30-09-2024 is Rs. 9,218.27 Crores.

The TGSPDCL is continuously perusing with the Heads of the departments by addressing D.O. letters for payment of outstanding dues and are expected to be realized from the government.

3.22.38 The DISCOM is resorting to prompt disconnection, if consumer fails to pay within date of disconnection and efforts to collect outstanding arrears from the consumers are made.

3.22.39 The full funds under the UDAY Scheme have been received, and the amount has been transferred to DISCOMs as cash. The DISCOMs have proposed that the entire revenue gap of INR 20,151 Crores will be met through tariff subsidies from the Government of Telangana.

3.22.40 TGSPDCL acknowledges the observation raised regarding the revenue from open access. The reduction of revenue from open access is due to reduction of wheeling charges for STOA Consumers.

Commission's analysis & findings

3.22.41 This Commission has considered all the provisions under the Electricity Act, 2003 and also various directions of Hon'ble Apex Court, APTEL required to be considered and tried to balance the interests of consumers and financial health of the TGDISCOMs, while determining the tariff.

3.22.42 In respect of huge arrears from the government, this Commission records the concerns expressed by various stakeholders, the Commission has also noted from the replies that efforts are made to see that arrears are to be paid and the Commission directs the DISCOMs to continue and follow up the efforts to recover the arrears from the government and submit the report of recovery, if any to the Commission.

3.22.43 The DISCOMs have projected revenue gap of Rs. 20,151 crores. However, after due diligence and after going through the data submitted and after prudent check revised sales based on actual sales upto H1 of FY 2024-25 and applying the appropriate CAGR for different categories, considering the revised energy availabilities based on the realistic CoDs, average of actual variable cost of Nov-24, Dec-24 & Jan-25, Fixed Costs as per the latest orders of this Commission has arrived at a revenue gap of Rs. 13,499.41 crores. Therefore, the apprehensions of the stakeholders that there is huge revenue gap and that the proposal of the DISCOMs not to hike the tariffs is not in

consonance with the statistics.

3.22.44 The Commission has taken note of suggestions and replies of TGDISCOMs. The Deputy Secretary to the GoTG has submitted orally in the open public hearing and also submitted a letter to the Commission stating the following:

“The Government of Telangana continues to remain committed to provide the necessary financial support to Telangana Power Utilities in accordance with the provisions of Section 65 of Electricity Act, 2003 for the Financial Year 2025-26 as per the Tariff Order to be approved by the Honourable Commission. This would enable the Government of Telangana to meet its objective of ensuring quality power supply to all consumers while also extending essential financial assistance to all the eligible domestic and agriculture consumers.”

3.22.45 The government vide letter No. 495/Budget.A2/2025 dated 26.03.2025 has submitted to this Commission stating the following:

“... That the Government after careful consideration of the matter has noted the retail sale tariff proposed by the Hon’ble Commission for FY 2025-26 and hereby communicates consent u/s 65 of the Electricity Act, 2003 in respect of grant of subsidy for the FY 2025-26 and confirms its commitments to provide subsidy to a tune of Rs. 13,499.41 crores consequent to the approval of the retail supply tariff order for the FY 2025-26 by the Hon’ble Commission. The Government of Telangana also directs the Commission u/s. 108 of the Electricity Act, 20003 to maintain uniform retail supply tariffs across the state of Telangana i.e., TGDISCOMs (TGSPDCL & TGNDPCL) and CESS.”

3.22.46 The Commission has taken note of the fact that revenue from the open access has considerably reduced on account of reduction of the wheeling charges for STOA consumers.

3.22.47 Considering the undertaking given by the government to fill the revenue gap of Rs. 13,499.41 crores which is mostly on account of the fact of free supply to agriculture, this Commission has accepted the request of TGDISCOMs not to hike tariffs for all categories.

3.23 REFERENCE TARIFF SCHEDULE

3.23.1 The Commission after determining the revenue requirement for FY 2025-26 has estimated the revenue at current tariffs and arrived at the revenue deficit. The Commission has considered the Reference Tariff Schedule as shown below:

Table 3-41: Reference Tariff Schedule for FY 2025-26

Category	Fixed/Demand Charge		Energy Charge
	Unit	Rs. /Unit/month	(Rs. /Unit)
Low Tension			
LT-I: Domestic			
LT-I (A): Up to 100 units/month			
0-50	kW	10	1.95
51-100	kW	10	3.10
LT-I (B) (i): Above 100 units/month & up to 200 units/month			
0-100	kW	10	3.40
101-200	kW	10	4.80
LT-I (B) (ii): Above 200 units/month			
0-200	kW	10	5.10
201-300	kW	10	7.70
301-400	kW	10	9.00
401-800	kW	10	9.50
Above 800 units	kW	50	10.00
LT-II: Non-Domestic/Commercial			
LT-II(A): Up to 50 units/month			
0-50	kW	30	7.00
LT-II(B): Above 50 units/month			
0-100	kW	70	8.50
101-300	kW	70	9.90
301-500	kW	100	10.40
Above 500	kW	100	11.00
LT-II (C): Advertising Hoardings			
	kW	150	13.00
LT-II (D): Haircutting salons up to 200 units/month			
0-50	kW	60	5.30
51-100	kW	60	6.60
101-200	kW	60	7.50
LT-III: Industry			
Industries	kW	100	7.70
Seasonal Industries (off- season)	kW	100	8.40
Pisciculture/Prawn culture	kW	50	6.20
Sugarcane crushing	kW	50	6.20
Poultry farms	kW	65	7.00
Mushroom, Rabbit, Sheep and Goat farms	kW	100	7.30

Category	Fixed/Demand Charge		Energy Charge
	Unit	Rs. /Unit/month	(Rs. /Unit)
<i>For Rice Mills under LT-III Industry, the upper limit of Contract Load shall be 93 kW/125 HP; For the remaining consumers under LT-III Industry, the upper limit of Contract Load shall be 75kW/100 HP.</i>			
LT-IV: Cottage Industries & Agro Based Activities			
LT-IV (A): Cottage Industries	kW	20	4.00
LT-IV (B): Agro Based Activities	kW	20	4.00
<i>For LT-IV(B) Agro Based Activities, the upper limit of Connected Load for Mushroom growing, Rabbit farming, Sheep farming, Goat farming, and Dairy farming activities shall be 25 HP; For the remaining consumers under LT- IV(B) Agro Based Activities, the upper limit of Connected Load shall be 20 HP.</i>			
LT-V: Agricultural			
LT-V (A): Agriculture (DSM Measures mandatory)			
Corporate Farmers	HP	-	2.50
Other than Corporate Farmers	HP	-	0.00
LT-V (B): Others			
Horticulture Nurseries with CL up to 20 HP	HP	20	4.00
LT-VI: Street Lighting & PWS Schemes			
LT-VI (A): Street Lighting			
Panchayats	kW	32	7.10
Municipalities	kW	32	7.60
Municipal Corporations	kW	32	8.10
LT-VI (B): PWS Schemes			
Panchayats	HP	32/HP subject to a minimum of Rs. 50/month	6.00
Municipalities	HP	32/HP subject to a minimum of Rs. 100/month	7.10
Municipal Corporations	HP	32/HP subject to a minimum of Rs. 100/month	7.60
LT-VII: General			
LT-VII (A): General Purpose	kW	21	8.30
LT-VII (B): Wholly Religious Places	kW	30	5.00
LT-VIII: Temporary Supply			
<i>For LT-VIII Temporary Supply, the consumer shall be required to deposit in advance the estimated consumption charges along with other charges as stipulated in the Tariff Order.</i>			
LT-IX: EV Charging Stations	kW	0	6.00
High Tension			
HT-I (A): Industry General			
11 kV	kVA	500	7.65
33 kV	kVA	500	7.15
132 kV and above	kVA	500	6.65
HT-I (A): Lights and Fans			

Category	Fixed/Demand Charge		Energy Charge	
	Unit	Rs. /Unit/month	(Rs. /Unit)	
11 kV		-	7.65	
33 kV		-	7.15	
132 kV and above		-	6.65	
HT-I (A): Poultry Farms				
11 kV	kVA	500	7.65	
33 kV	kVA	500	7.15	
HT-I (A): Colony Consumption				
11 kV		-	7.30	
33 kV		-	7.30	
132 kV and above		-	7.30	
HT-I (A): Seasonal Industries				
11 kV	kVA	500	8.60	
33 kV	kVA	500	7.90	
132 kV and above	kVA	500	7.70	
HT-I (A): Optional Category with CMD Up to 150 kVA				
11 kV	kVA	100	8.00	
HT-I (B): Ferro Alloys				
11 kV	kVA	500	7.65	
33 kV	kVA	500	7.15	
132 kV and above	kVA	500	6.65	
HT-II (A) OTHERS				
11 kV	kVA	500	8.80	
33 kV	kVA	500	8.00	
132 kV and above	kVA	500	7.80	
HT-II (B) Wholly Religious Places				
11 kV	kVA	285	5.00	
33 kV	kVA	285	5.00	
132 kV and above	kVA	285	5.00	
HT-III Airports, Railway stations and Bus stations				
11 kV	kVA	500	8.50	
33 kV	kVA	500	7.85	
132 kV and above	kVA	500	7.45	
HT-IV (A) Irrigation and Agriculture				
11 kV	kVA	300	6.30	
33 kV	kVA	300	6.30	
132 kV and above	kVA	300	6.30	
HT-IV (B) CPWS Schemes				
11 kV	kVA	-	6.10	
33 kV	kVA	-	6.10	
132 kV and above	kVA	-	6.10	
HT-V (A) Railway Traction		kVA	500	5.05
HT-V (B) HMR		kVA	500	4.95
HT-VI Townships & Residential Colonies				

Category	Fixed/Demand Charge		Energy Charge
	Unit	Rs. /Unit/month	(Rs. /Unit)
11 kV	kVA	285	7.30
33 kV	kVA	285	7.30
132 kV and above	kVA	285	7.30
HT-VII: Temporary Supply			
11 kV	kVA	500	11.80
33 kV	kVA	500	11.00
132 kV and above	kVA	500	10.80
<i>For HT-VII Temporary Supply, the consumer shall be required to deposit in advance the estimated consumption charges along with other charges as stipulated in the Tariff Order.</i>			
HT-VIII: RESCO			
11 kV		-	4.77
HT-IX: EV Charging Stations			
11 kV	kVA	100	6.00
33 kV	kVA	100	6.00
132 kV and above	kVA	100	6.00

3.24 TIME OF DAY (TOD) TARIFFS:

Applicability:

3.24.1 The following Time of Day (TOD) Tariffs are applicable for categories viz.,

- HT-I (A) Industry General;
- HT-I (A) Poultry Farms;
- HT-II (A) Others;
- HT-II (B) Wholly Religious Places;
- HT-III Airports, Railway stations and Bus Stations
- HT-IX Electric Vehicle Charging Stations;

Table 3-42: Applicable Time of Day (TOD) Tariffs

Description	During the Period	ToD Tariff over Retail Supply Energy Charges for FY 2025-26
Time of Day (TOD)Tariff	6 am to 10 am and 6 pm to 10 pm	Plus Rs. 1.00/unit
Time of Day (TOD)Tariff	10 pm to 6 am	Less Rs. 1.50/unit

3.25 REVENUE AT REFERENCE TARIFFS

3.25.1 The following table shows the category-wise revenue determined by the Commission for FY 2025-26 at the Reference Tariffs:

Table 3-43: Revenue at Reference Tariffs determined by the Commission (Rs. crores) for FY 2025-26

CONSUMER CATEGORY		TGSPDCL	TGNPDCL	TGDISCOMs
LT Category				
I	Domestic	7,032.41	2,298.00	9,330.41
II	Non-Domestic/Commercial	4,999.08	1,250.59	6,249.67
III	Industrial	955.41	244.16	1,199.56
IV	Cottage Industries	4.63	4.20	8.83
V	Agricultural	61.90	52.02	113.92
VI	Street Lighting & PWS Schemes	398.90	282.00	680.90
VII	General Purpose	92.58	61.56	154.14
VIII	Temporary Supply	183.43	20.40	203.83
IX	EV Charging Stations	28.18	0.11	28.30
HT Category at 11 kV				
HT-I	Industry	4,215.90	1,149.79	5,365.69
HT-I(B)	Ferro Alloys	0.65	0.00	0.65
HT-II(A)	Others (Commercial)	2,757.62	293.67	3,051.29
HT-II(B)	Wholly Religious Places	0.37	0.23	0.60
HT-III	Airports, Bus Stations and Railway Stations	6.87	8.58	15.45
HT-IV(A)	Irrigation & Agriculture	21.31	28.05	49.36
HT-IV(B)	CPWS Schemes	83.56	101.05	184.61
HT-VA	Railway Traction	0.00	0.00	0.00
HT-VB	HMR	0.00	0.00	0.00
HT-VI	Townships and Residential Colonies	258.46	8.32	266.77
HT-VII	Temporary Supply	384.71	22.31	407.02
HT-VIII	RESCOs	0.00	503.24	503.24
HT-IX	EV Charging Stations	42.15	0.00	42.15
HT Category at 33 kV				
HT-I	Industry	6,007.95	192.83	6,200.78
HT-I(B)	Ferro Alloys	0.79	28.26	29.06
HT-II(A)	Others (Commercial)	1,647.86	18.43	1,666.30
HT-II(B)	Wholly Religious Places	4.37	0.00	4.37
HT-III	Airports, Bus Stations and Railway Stations	0.00	0.00	0.00
HT-IV(A)	Irrigation & Agriculture	55.97	30.52	86.49
HT-IV(B)	CPWS Schemes	172.02	234.27	406.28
HT-V(A)	Railway Traction	0.00	0.00	0.00
HT-VB	HMR	0.00	0.00	0.00
HT-VI	Townships and Residential Colonies	148.38	29.44	177.83
HT-VII	Temporary Supply	51.89	12.37	64.26

CONSUMER CATEGORY		TGSPDCL	TGNPDCL	TGDISCOMs
HT-VIII	RESCOs	0.00	0.00	0.00
HT-IX	EV Charging Stations	0.00	23.95	23.95
HT Category at 132 kV and above				
HT-I	Industry	3,675.95	515.60	4,191.55
HT-I(B)	Ferro Alloys	113.37	0.00	113.37
HT-II(A)	Others (Commercial)	309.47	11.85	321.32
HT-II(B)	Wholly Religious Places	0.00	0.00	0.00
HT-III	Airports, Bus Stations and Railway Stations	106.21	0.00	106.21
HT-IV(A)	Irrigation & Agriculture	1,144.56	1,417.49	2,562.05
HT-IV(B)	CPWS	189.40	18.30	207.70
HT-VA	Railway Traction	813.69	439.49	1,253.18
HT-VB	HMR	123.39	0.00	123.39
HT-VI	Townships and Residential Colonies	0.00	57.09	57.09
HT-VII	Temporary Supply	0.00	0.00	0.00
HT-VIII	RESCOs	0.00	0.00	0.00
HT-IX	EV Charging Stations	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grand Total		36,093.41	9,358.18	45,451.58

3.25.2 The total revenue at reference tariffs determined by the Commission for FY 2025-26 is Rs. 45,451.58 crores and considering the approved energy sales of 81,028.95 MU, the average recovery of cost as per the above tariff schedule works out to Rs.5.61/kWh.

3.25.3 The average CoS for FY 2025-26 is Rs. 7.24/kWh and the average recovery of cost through revenue realisation is Rs. 5.61/kWh, leaving a deficit of Rs.1.63/kWh. This deficit needs to be recovered by way of other incomes/ revenues (non-tariff income, revenue from cross subsidy surcharge and revenue from additional surcharge) and the subsidy of State Government to compensate TGDISCOMs for supply of electricity at subsidised rates for certain category of consumers.

3.25.4 The non-tariff income for FY 2025-26 of Rs. 81.00 crores and Rs. 52.00 crore was claimed by TGSPDCL and TGNPDCL respectively. The Commission has approved the non-tariff income of Rs. 81.00 crores and Rs. 52.00 crores for TGSPDCL and TGNPDCL respectively.

3.25.5 The revenue from Cross Subsidy Surcharge (CSS) for FY 2025-26 has been projected as Rs. 37.20 crores for TGSPDCL, considering the proposed category-wise CSS and projected open access consumption of 237.30 MU. TGNPDCL has not projected any open access consumption in FY 2025-26. The CSS determined by the Commission for FY 2025-26 has been detailed in Chapter 8 of the Order. Considering the projected

open access consumption of 237.30 MU and the category-wise CSS approved for FY 2025-26, the Commission has determined the revenue from CSS as Rs. 36.54 crores for TGSPDCL. The Commission has not determined any revenue from CSS for TGNPDCL

3.26 REVENUE FROM ADDITIONAL SURCHARGE

3.26.1 The Commission has considered open access sales of 123.59 MUs after netting of green energy open access sales, Additional Surcharge rate of Rs. 1.45/kWh for FY 2025-26 and determined the revenue from Additional Surcharge as Rs. 17.92 crores for TGSPDCL. The Commission has not determined any revenue from Additional Surcharge for TGNPDCL.

3.27 REVENUE GAP AT REFERENCE TARIFFS

3.27.1 The revenue gap determined by the Commission at the Reference Tariffs is as shown in the Table below:

Table 3-44: Revenue gap at Reference Tariffs determined by the Commission for FY 2025-26 (Rs. crores)

Particulars	TGSPDCL	TGNPDCL	CESS	TOTAL
Aggregate Revenue Requirement (ARR) (a)	41,128.21	17,499.87	581.38	59,209.46
Revenue from current tariff	36,093.41	9,358.18	204.01	45,655.59
Revenue from Cross Subsidy Surcharge	36.54	-	-	36.54
Revenue from Additional Surcharge	17.92	-	-	17.92
Total Projected Revenue (b)	36,147.87	9,358.18	204.01	45,710.05
Revenue Deficit/(Surplus) (a-b)	4,980.34	8,141.70	377.37	13,499.41

3.28 FULL COST RECOVERY TARIFF SCHEDULE

3.28.1 The Commission after examining the cost, revenue and cross subsidy for each consumer category and considering the Reference Tariff Schedule has determined the Full Cost Recovery Tariff Schedule (FCRTS) for FY 2025-26. If this FCRTS is levied on different consumer categories for consumption during FY 2025-26, TGDISCOMs will be able to meet the approved revenue requirement in full.

3.28.2 The revenue is computed as per the Reference Tariff Schedule, for each consumer category based on the approved sales for FY 2025-26. The non-tariff income is apportioned amongst various consumer categories.

3.28.3 The category-wise revenue including the non-tariff income is compared with the category-wise cost of supply, based on the cost of service determined for the respective

consumer categories. Based on the cost and revenue from each consumer category, some consumer categories are classified as subsidising if the revenue is more than the cost (surplus) and others are subsidised if the revenue is less than cost (deficit).

- 3.28.4 The sum of surplus of revenue over cost available from subsidising categories is first utilised to meet the deficit of subsidized consumer categories other than LT-I (Domestic) and LT-V (Agricultural). The remaining surplus, if any, is allocated to LT-I (Domestic) and LT-V (Agricultural) categories.
- 3.28.5 After allocation of the surplus available, the net deficit (cost for that category less revenue from the category and surplus allocated to that category) is computed for LT-I (Domestic) and LT-V (Agricultural) consumer categories. The net deficit computed for LT-I and LT-V categories is Rs. 13,122.04 crores.
- 3.28.6 As there is no other source of revenue to meet the remaining cost, the energy rate/charge for LT-I (Domestic) and LT-V (Agricultural) categories is revised upwards by an amount equal to net deficit divided by approved sales. By doing so, the revenue from tariff and allocated surplus will be sufficient to meet the cost.
- 3.28.7 Following the methodology detailed above, the Commission has drawn up a FCRTS for each TGDISCOM. If TGDISCOMs levy the tariff as per FCRTS for FY 2025-26, they would recover the approved ARR in full. The FCRTS for FY 2025-26 is as shown below:

Table 3-45: Full Cost Recovery Tariff Schedule for FY 2025-26

Consumer Category	Full Cost Recovery Tariff			
	Fixed Charge Rs. /Month		Energy Charge Rs. /Unit	
	Units	Rate	TGSPDCL	TGNPDCL
LT Categories				
LT I: Domestic				
LT I (A): Up to 100 Units/Month				
0-50	kW	10	7.01	7.14
51-100	kW	10	3.10	3.10
LT I (B) (i): Above 100 Units/Month and Upton 200 Units/Month				
0-100	kW	10	3.40	3.40
101-200	kW	10	4.80	4.80
LT I (B) (ii): Above 200 Units/Month				
0-200	kW	10	5.10	5.10
201-300	kW	10	7.70	7.70

Consumer Category	Full Cost Recovery Tariff			
	Fixed Charge Rs. /Month		Energy Charge Rs. /Unit	
	Units	Rate	TGSPDCL	TGNPDCL
301-400	kW	10	9.00	9.00
401-800	kW	10	9.50	9.50
Above 800 units	kW	50	10.00	10.00
LT II: Non-Domestic/Commercial				
LT II (A): Uto 50 Units/Month				
0-50	kW	30	7.00	7.00
LT II (B): Above 50 Units/Month				
0-100	kW	70	8.50	8.50
101-300	kW	70	9.90	9.90
301-500	kW	100	10.40	10.40
Above 500	kW	100	11.00	11.00
LT II (C): Advertising Hoardings				
LT II (D): Hair cutting Salons: Up to 200 units/month				
0-50	kW	60	5.30	5.30
51-100	kW	60	6.60	6.60
101-200	kW	60	7.50	7.50
LT III: Industry				
Industries	kW	100	7.70	7.70
Seasonal Industries (off season)	kW	100	8.40	8.40
Pisciculture/Prawn culture	kW	50	6.20	6.20
Sugarcane crushing	kW	50	6.20	6.20
Poultry farms	kW	65	7.00	7.00
Mushroom, Rabbit, Sheep & Goat farms	kW	100	7.30	7.30
LT IV: Cottage Industries & Agro Based Activities				
IV A: Cottage Industries				
IV B: Agro Based Activities	kW	20	4.00	4.00
LT V: Agricultural				
LT V (A): Agricultural (DSM Measures Mandatory)				
Corporate Farmers	HP	0	2.50	2.50
Other than Corporate Farmers	HP	0	3.28	7.92
LT V (B): Others				
Horticulture Nurseries up to 20 HP	HP	20	4.00	4.00
LT VI Street Lighting & PWS Schemes				
LT VI (A): Street Lighting				
Panchayats	kW	32	7.10	7.10
Municipalities	kW	32	7.60	7.60
Municipal Corporations	kW	32	8.10	8.10
LT VI (B): PWS Schemes				

Consumer Category	Full Cost Recovery Tariff			
	Fixed Charge Rs. /Month		Energy Charge Rs. /Unit	
	Units	Rate	TGSPDCL	TGNPDCL
Panchayats	HP	32	6.00	6.00
Municipalities	HP	32	7.10	7.10
Municipal Corporations	HP	32	7.60	7.60
LT VII: General				
LT VII (A): General Purpose	kW	21	8.30	8.30
LT VII (B): Wholly Religious Places	kW	30	5.00	5.00
LT VIII: Temporary Supply	kW	21	12.00	12.00
LT IX: EV Charging Stations	kW	0	6.00	6.00
HT Categories				
HT I (A): Industry General				
11 kV	kVA	500	7.65	7.65
33 kV	kVA	500	7.15	7.15
132 kV and above	kVA	500	6.65	6.65
HT I (A): Lights and Fans				
11 kV		0	7.65	7.65
33 kV		0	7.15	7.15
132 kV and above		0	6.65	6.65
HT I (A): Poultry Farms				
11 kV	kVA	500	7.65	7.65
33 kV	kVA	500	7.15	7.15
HT I (A): Colony Consumption				
11 kV		0	7.30	7.30
33 kV		0	7.30	7.30
132 kV and above		0	7.30	7.30
HT I (A): Seasonal Industries				
11 kV	kVA	500	8.60	8.60
33 kV	kVA	500	7.90	7.90
132 kV and above	kVA	500	7.70	7.70
HT I (A): Optional Category with Load up to 150 kVA				
11 kV	kVA	100	8.00	8.00
HT I (B): Ferro Alloys				
11 kV	kVA	500	7.65	7.65
33 kV	kVA	500	7.15	7.15
132 kV and above	kVA	500	6.65	6.65
HT II (A): Others				
11 kV	kVA	500	8.80	8.80
33 kV	kVA	500	8.00	8.00
132 kV and above	kVA	500	7.80	7.80
HT II (B): Wholly Religious Places				
11 kV	kVA	285	5.00	5.00

Consumer Category	Full Cost Recovery Tariff			
	Fixed Charge Rs. /Month		Energy Charge Rs. /Unit	
	Units	Rate	TGSPDCL	TGNPDCL
33 kV	kVA	285	5.00	5.00
132 kV and above	kVA	285	5.00	5.00
HT III: Airports, Railway Stations and Bus Stations				
11 kV	kVA	500	8.50	8.50
33 kV	kVA	500	7.85	7.85
132 kV and above	kVA	500	7.45	7.45
HT IV (A): Irrigation and Agriculture				
11 kV	kVA	300	6.30	6.30
33 kV	kVA	300	6.30	6.30
132 kV and above	kVA	300	6.30	6.30
HT IV (B): CPWS Schemes				
11 kV	kVA	0	6.10	6.10
33 kV	kVA	0	6.10	6.10
132 kV and above	kVA	0	6.10	6.10
HT V (A): Railway Traction				
HT V (B): HMR				
HT VI: Townships and Residential Colonies				
11 kV	kVA	285	7.30	7.30
33 kV	kVA	285	7.30	7.30
132 kV and above	kVA	285	7.30	7.30
HT VII: Temporary Supply				
11 kV	kVA	500	11.80	11.80
33 kV	kVA	500	11.00	11.00
132 kV and above	kVA	500	10.80	10.80
HT VIII: RESCOs				
11 kV		0	0.00	4.77
HT IX: EV Charging stations				
11 kV	kVA	100	6.00	6.00
33 kV	kVA	100	6.00	6.00
132 kV and above	kVA	100	6.00	6.00

3.28.8 In the absence of any external subsidy u/s 65 of the Act, TGDISCOMs will have to charge the rates contained in the above FCRTS to generate the revenue required to meet the approved cost.

3.29 COMMUNICATION WITH GOVERNMENT OF TELANGANA (GoTG) WITH REGARD TO SUBSIDY COMMITMENT

3.29.1 The Commission, taking into consideration the statement of GoTG in the Public Hearing held on 21.03.2025 at Hyderabad, has corresponded with GoTG vide Letter

No. TGERC/Secy/Tariff/F. No. E-777167/D. No. 201/25 dated 24.03.2025 informing that the Commission after examining each component of the filings made by TGDISCOMs have determined the revenue deficit for both TGDISCOMs and CESS as Rs. 13,499.41 crores for FY 2025-26.

3.29.2 The details of requirement of subsidy amount as communicated to GoTG is shown in the Table below:

Table 3-46: Requirement of subsidy amount as communicated to GoTG for FY 2025-26

Sl. No.	Consumer Category	Total (Rs. Crores)
1	LT-I: Domestic	1,896.81
2	LT-V: Agricultural	11,602.60
3	Total	13,499.41

3.29.3 In the said letter, it has been communicated that in the absence of any support from GoTG, full cost tariff as determined by the Commission would have to be imposed by TGDISCOMs.

3.29.4 In response to the Commission's letter dated 24.03.2025, the Principal Secretary to Government (FAC), Energy Department, GoTG, vide letter No. 495/Budget.A2/2025 dated 26.03.2025 has submitted to this Commission stating the following:

"... That the Government after careful consideration of the matter has noted the retail sale tariff proposed by the Hon'ble Commission for FY 2025-26 and hereby communicates consent u/s 65 of the Electricity Act, 2003 in respect of grant of subsidy for the FY 2025-26 and confirms its commitments to provide subsidy to a tune of Rs. 13,499.41 crores consequent to the approval of the retail supply tariff order for the FY 2025-26 by the Hon'ble Commission. The Government of Telangana also directs the Commission u/s. 108 of the Electricity Act, 20003 to maintain uniform retail supply tariffs across the state of Telangana i.e., TGDISCOMs (TGSPDCL & TGNPDCL) and CESS."

3.30 RETAIL SUPPLY TARIFF SCHEDULE FOR FY 2025-26

3.30.1 The aggregate revenue requirement for retail supply business and tariff proposals as determined for FY 2024-25 as part of 5th control period for FY 2024 – FY 2025 to FY 2028 – FY 2029 will cease to be effective after 31.03.2025. Even prior to passing of the orders the ECI as per the proceedings dated 06.02.2025 has issued model code of

conduct on account of biennial elections to Telangana Legislative Council from Hyderabad local authorities constituency.

- 3.30.2 In view of the model code of conduct and to avoid vacuum this Commission has felt it necessary to extend the subsisting tariff for retail supply activity, cross subsidy surcharge and grid support surcharges to be levied and collected by the TGDISCOMs in the state of Telangana, from 01.04.2025 until the orders are passed after receiving permission of the ECI or cessation of model code of conduct whichever is earlier.
- 3.30.3 Accordingly, the Commission in exercise of powers conferred under section 94 (2) of the Act, 2003 read with section 28 of the Telangana Electricity Reform Act, 1998, has passed an interim orders in I.A. No. 4 & 5 of 2025 dated 28.03.2025 extending the tariff for retail supply activity, cross subsidy surcharge and grid support surcharges as determined by order dated 28.10.2024 in O. P. No. 16 and 17 of 2024 to be applicable from 01.04.2025.
- 3.30.4 The Commission in accordance with the decisions detailed in the above and the consent from GoTG for provisions of subsidy, hereby determines the Retail Supply Tariffs for FY 2025-26. The Retail Supply Tariffs along with the terms and conditions approved in this Order shall be applicable w.e.f. 01.05.2025 in respect of TGDISCOMs (TGSPDCL & TGNPDCL) and CESS, Sircilla in the Telangana.

Table 3-47: Retail Supply Tariff Schedule as determined for FY 2025-26

Category	Fixed/ Demand Charge		Energy Charge
	Unit	Rs. /Unit/month	(Rs. /Unit)
Low Tension			
LT-I: Domestic			
LT-I (A): Up to 100 units/month			
0-50	kW	10	1.95
51-100	kW	10	3.10
LT-I (B) (i): Above 100 units/month & up to 200 units/month			
0-100	kW	10	3.40
101-200	kW	10	4.80
LT-I (B) (ii): Above 200 units/month			
0-200	kW	10	5.10
201-300	kW	10	7.70
301-400	kW	10	9.00
401-800	kW	10	9.50
Above 800 units	kW	50	10.00

Category	Fixed/ Demand Charge		Energy Charge
	Unit	Rs. /Unit/month	(Rs. /Unit)
LT-II: Non-Domestic/Commercial			
LT-II (A): Up to 50 units/month			
0-50	kW	30	7.00
LT-II (B): Above 50 units/month			
0-100	kW	70	8.50
101-300	kW	70	9.90
301-500	kW	100	10.40
Above 500	kW	100	11.00
LT-II (C): Advertising Hoardings			
	kW	150	13.00
LT-II (D): Haircutting salons up to 200 units/month			
0-50	kW	60	5.30
51-100	kW	60	6.60
101-200	kW	60	7.50
LT-III: Industry			
Industries	kW	100	7.70
Seasonal Industries (off- season)	kW	100	8.40
Pisciculture/Prawn culture	kW	50	6.20
Sugarcane crushing	kW	50	6.20
Poultry farms	kW	65	7.00
Mushroom, Rabbit, Sheep and Goat farms	kW	100	7.30
<i>For Rice Mills under LT-III Industry, the upper limit of Contract Load shall be 93 kW/125 HP; For the remaining consumers under LT-III Industry, the upper limit of Contract Load shall be 75 kW/100 HP.</i>			
LT-IV: Cottage Industries & Agro Based Activities			
LT-IV(A): Cottage Industries			
	kW	20	4.00
LT-IV(B): Agro Based Activities			
	kW	20	4.00
<i>For LT-IV(B) Agro Based Activity, the upper limit of Connected Load for Mushroom production, Rabbit farming, Sheep farming, Goatfarming, and Dairy farming activities shall be 25 HP; For the remaining consumers under LT- IV(B) Agro Based Activity, the upper limit of Connected Load shall be 20 HP.</i>			
LT-V: Agricultural			
LT-V(A): Agricultural (DSM Measures mandatory)			
Corporate Farmers	HP	-	2.50
Other than Corporate Farmers	HP	-	0.00
LT-V (B): Others			
Horticulture Nurseries with CL up to 20 HP	HP	20	4.00
LT-VI: Street Lighting & PWS Schemes			
LT-VI (A): Street Lighting			
Panchayats	kW	32	7.10
Municipalities	kW	32	7.60
Municipal Corporations	kW	32	8.10
LT-VI(B): PWS Schemes			

Category	Fixed/ Demand Charge		Energy Charge
	Unit	Rs. /Unit/month	(Rs. /Unit)
Panchayats	HP	32/HP subject to a minimum of Rs.50/month	6.00
Municipalities	HP	32/HP subject to a minimum of Rs.100/month	7.10
Municipal Corporations	HP	32/HP subject to a minimum of Rs.100/month	7.60
LT-VII: General			
LT-VII (A): General Purpose	kW	21	8.30
LT-VII (B): Wholly Religious Places	kW	30	5.00
LT-VIII: Temporary Supply	kW	21	12.00
<i>For LT-VIII Temporary Supply, the consumer shall be required to deposit in advance the estimated consumption charges along with other charges as stipulated in the Tariff Order.</i>			
LT-IX: EV Charging Stations	kW	0	6.00
High Tension			
HT-I (A): Industry General			
11 kV	kVA	500	7.65
33 kV	kVA	500	7.15
132 kV and above	kVA	500	6.65
HT-I (A): Lights and Fans			
11 kV		-	7.65
33 kV		-	7.15
132 kV and above		-	6.65
HT-I (A): Poultry Farms			
11 kV	kVA	500	7.65
33 kV	kVA	500	7.15
HT-I (A): Colony Consumption			
11 kV		-	7.30
33 kV		-	7.30
132 kV and above		-	7.30
HT-I (A): Seasonal Industries			
11 kV	kVA	500	8.60
33 kV	kVA	500	7.90
132 kV and above	kVA	500	7.70
HT-I (A): Optional Category with CMD Up to 150 kVA			
11 kV	kVA	100	8.00
HT-I (B): Ferro Alloys			
11 kV	kVA	500	7.65
33 kV	kVA	500	7.15
132 kV and above	kVA	500	6.65
HT-II (A): Others			

Category	Fixed/ Demand Charge		Energy Charge
	Unit	Rs. /Unit/month	(Rs. /Unit)
11 kV	kVA	500	8.80
33 kV	kVA	500	8.00
132 kV and above	kVA	500	7.80
HT-II (B): Wholly Religious Places			
11 kV	kVA	285	5.00
33 kV	kVA	285	5.00
132 kV and above	kVA	285	5.00
HT-III: Airports, Railway Stations and Bus Stations			
11 kV	kVA	500	8.50
33 kV	kVA	500	7.85
132 kV and above	kVA	500	7.45
HT-IV (A): Irrigation and Agriculture			
11 kV	kVA	300	6.30
33 kV	kVA	300	6.30
132 kV and above	kVA	300	6.30
HT-IV(B): CPWS Schemes			
11 kV	kVA	-	6.10
33 kV	kVA	-	6.10
132 kV and above	kVA	-	6.10
HT-V (A): Railway Traction			
HT-V(B): HMR			
HT-VI: Townships & Residential Colonies			
11 kV	kVA	285	7.30
33 kV	kVA	285	7.30
132 kV and above	kVA	285	7.30
HT-VII: Temporary Supply			
11 kV	kVA	500	11.80
33 kV	kVA	500	11.00
132 kV and above	kVA	500	10.80
<i>For HT-VII Temporary Supply, the consumer shall be required to deposit in advance the estimated consumption charges along with other charges as stipulated in the Tariff Order.</i>			
HT-VIII: RESCOs			
11 kV		-	4.77
HT-IX: EV Charging Stations			
11 kV	kVA	100	6.00
33 kV	kVA	100	6.00
132 kV and above	kVA	100	6.00

3.31 TIME OF DAY (TOD) TARIFFS:

Applicability:

3.31.1 The following Time of Day (TOD) Tariffs are applicable for categories viz.,

HT-I(A) Industry General;

HT-I(A) Poultry Farms;
 HT-II(A) Others;
 HT-II(B) Wholly Religious Places;
 HT-III Airports, Railway stations and Bus Stations
 HT-IX Electric Vehicle Charging Stations;

Table 3-48: Applicable Time of Day (TOD) Tariffs

Description	During the Period	ToD Tariff over Retail Supply Energy Charges for FY 2025-26
Time of Day (TOD) Tariff	6 am to 10 am and 6 pm to 10 pm	Plus Rs.1.00/unit
Time of Day (TOD) Tariff	10 pm to 6 am	Less Rs. 1.50/unit

CROSS SUBSIDY SURCHARGE (CSS)

Statutory Provisions

3.31.2 Sections 39(2) (d)(ii), 40(c)(ii) and 42(2) of the Act provides for payment of a surcharge by the consumer when power is availed under open access. Further, Section 42(2) of the Act provides that such surcharge shall be determined by the Commission which shall be utilised to meet the requirements of current level of cross subsidy within the area of supply of the distribution licensee.

3.31.3 Clause 17.1(iii) of the Regulation No. 2 of 2005, reproduced below, specifies that the open access consumers shall pay Cross Subsidy Surcharge (CSS) as determined by the Commission, to the distribution licensee:

“The Open access users of the Transmission and/or Distribution System where such open access is for delivery of electricity to the consumer’s premises in the area of supply of a distribution licensee, shall pay to the distribution licensee the (cross-subsidy) surcharge as determined by the Commission from time to time under Section 42(2) of the Act:

Provided that no (cross-subsidy) surcharge shall be payable if the open access is provided to a person who has established a captive generating plant for carrying the electricity to the destination of his own use.”

3.31.4 As per the aforementioned provisions, to maintain current level of subsidy, CSS has to

be levied on the consumers, who opt for open access.

3.31.5 CSS is normally computed as the difference between (i) the tariff applicable to the relevant category of consumers and (ii) the cost of the distribution licensee to supply electricity to the consumers of the applicable class i.e., CoS for a particular category of consumers.

3.31.6 As per the Tariff Policy, 2016, State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs) may calculate the cost of supply of electricity by the distribution licensee to consumers of the applicable class as aggregate of (a) per unit weighted average cost of power purchase including meeting the renewable purchase obligation; (b) transmission and distribution losses applicable to the relevant voltage level and commercial losses allowed by the SERC; (c) transmission, distribution and wheeling charges up to the relevant voltage level; and (d) per unit cost of carrying regulatory assets, if applicable.

3.31.7 The Tariff Policy, 2016 specifies the following formula for computation of CSS:

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

Where;

S is the surcharge

T is the tariff payable by the relevant category of consumers, including reflecting the Renewable Purchase Obligation

C is the per unit weighted average cost of power purchase by the Licensee, including meeting the Renewable Purchase Obligation

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

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

R is the per unit cost of carrying regulatory assets

TGDISCOMs' Filings

3.31.8 The TGDISCOMs have filed CSS for FY 2025-26 as per the Tariff Policy, 2016 considering the following for the respective TGDISCOMs:

- a. Category-wise average realisation from the proposed tariffs.
- b. Weighted average power purchase cost.
- c. Wheeling charges and losses computed at different load factors across voltages

considering wheeling charges approved by the Commission.

3.31.9 The CSS proposed by TGDISCOMs for FY 2025-26 is shown below:

Table 3-49: CSS claimed by TGDISCOMs for FY 2025-26

CONSUMER CATEGORY	TGSPDCL	TGNPDCL
HT 11 kV		
HT I (A): Industry General	1.83	1.90
HT II (A): Others	2.15	2.33
HT III: Airports, Bus Stations and Railway Stations	2.16	1.98
HT IV (A): Irrigation and Agriculture	1.68	2.22
HT VI: Townships and Residential Colonies	1.48	1.80
HT VII: Temporary Supply	2.94	3.01
HT 33 kV		
HT I (A): Industry General	1.55	1.69
HT I (B): Ferro Alloys	-	1.59
HT II (A): Others	1.86	2.09
HT IV (A): Irrigation and Agriculture	0.75	1.98
HT IV (B): CPWS	0.02	0.41
HT VI: Townships and Residential Colonies	1.59	1.69
HT VII: Temporary Supply	2.89	2.98
HT IX- EV Charging Station	-	0.80
HT 132 kV		
HT I (A): Industry General	1.52	1.60
HT II (A): Others	1.79	5.06
HT III: Airports, Bus Stations and Railway Stations	1.59	-
HT IV (A): Irrigation and Agriculture	1.23	1.87
HT IV (B): CPWS	0.26	0.62
HT V- Railway Traction	0.80	1.00
HT VI: Townships and Residential Colonies	-	1.71

Stakeholders' Submissions

3.31.10 TGSPDCL while computing the Cross Subsidy Surcharge for FY 2025-26 has considered Open Access Sales of 237 MU and Revenue from such Open Access Sales as Rs. 37 Cr., without submitting any reason/ basis for estimating such Open Access Sales. Further, while computing Revenue from Open Access Sales for FY 2024-25 considered Open Access Sales of 407 MU, based on the submission by TGSPDCL.

3.31.11 No basis has been provided by TGSPDCL for considering only 58% of the Open Access Sales in FY 2025-26 as compared to that in FY 2024-25 approved by TGERC. Such reduction in Open Access Sales should be backed by strong basis and reasoning which has not been submitted by TGDISCOMs. The stakeholder has requested the

Commission to consider the same level of Open Access Sales in FY 2025-26 for TGSPDCL as that approved for FY 2024-25 and thus consider Revenue from Cross Subsidy Surcharge as Rs. 66.31 Cr. as approved for FY 2024-25. The said calculation is without the fact that increase in Open Access Sales will decrease the Power Purchase Cost of DISCOM and decrease the Revenue which may be factored suitably in the Tariff model by the Commission.

3.31.12 Both the DISCOMs are silent on planning elimination of Cross-Subsidy within the same consumers category and other category of consumers. This reduction at least may be considered for commercial category better for business growth in the state. The Cross Subsidy Charges (CSS) as per National Energy Policy 2003 and subsequent Energy Policy had clearly mentioned that CSS should be progressively reduced and eliminated in a definite period of time, but unfortunately DISCOMs are charging CSS at 20% or more of the energy charges, ignoring the directive of reducing the CSS progressively and completely eliminate CSS in coming years on a priority basis. The Commission needs to take steps to slowly but surely reduce CSS and completely eliminate CSS on a planned timeline.

3.31.13 TGSPDCL has provided category wise computation of Cross Subsidy surcharge (para 9.2.2). 20% limit on average realization of the tariff is considered as the limit for CSS. Now TGSPDCL is requesting not to restrict the Cross-Subsidy Surcharge at 20% of tariff payable by the consumer as the tariffs are not within +/- 20%, of Average Cost of Supply for some categories. But as per MoP Amendment Rules 2022 dated 29.12.2022, the following is stipulated.

“Surcharge payable by Consumers seeking Open Access: The surcharge determined by the State Commission under clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 86 of the Electricity Act, 2003 shall not exceed twenty percent of the average cost of supply”

3.31.14 Therefore, limiting the CSS maximum at 20% of Average Cost of Supply may be examined.

Petitioner’s Replies

3.31.15 TGSPDCL submitted that, the Licensee has derived the Open Access sales for FY 2025-26 based on a nominal 5% escalation on H1 actuals of FY 25 and has projected open access sales for H2 of FY 25 basis the H2 actuals for FY 24. The Open Access revenue has subsequently been derived based on the CSS calculated as per the formula

prescribed in the National Tariff Policy 2016.

- 3.31.16 Based on the consumer mix, cost of service, and the tariffs, the Licensee will strive to reduce the Cross-Subsidy Surcharge in line with the provisions of the National Tariff Policy 2016.
- 3.31.17 In the current ARR filing for FY 2025-26, the Cross Subsidy Surcharge has been computed as per the National Tariff Policy 2016 and has been limited to +/- 20% of the average billing rate (ABR) for the specific consumer category.
- 3.31.18 It is important to note that Cross Subsidy Surcharge cannot be eliminated abruptly, as it plays a crucial role in ensuring affordable tariffs for low-paying consumer categories, such as domestic and agricultural consumers. TGDISCOMs are trying to go for a phased reduction of CSS as per best effort basis considering balancing of DISCOMs revenue requirements and social obligations. Hence, the petitioner submitted before the Commission that the current CSS structure is as per the policy directives and the same may be approved post prudent check.

Commission's analysis & findings

- 3.31.19 The Commission has approved the Cross Subsidy Surcharge (CSS) for FY 2025-26 as per the provisions of the National Tariff Policy 2016. The CSS has been calculated in accordance with the prescribed formula, with a focus on balancing the revenue requirements of the DISCOMs and the social obligations towards low paying consumer categories.
- 3.31.20 As per the Electricity Act, 2003, in order to improve the quality and fairness and to provide quality power and service to the consumers it is required to provide healthy competition among the DISCOMs so that consumers will have an option to choose any distribution company. Similarly, in order to encourage the competition as per section 42 of the Act open access has to be liberally permitted. But it is submitted by various stakeholders that it was against spirit of the Act, that the open access is not given to the generators since long time. Similarly, the DISCOM is also not in a position to purchase power from generators. Further, to that there are also issues like cross subsidy surcharge and additional surcharge, all of which are affecting the growth of open access consumers. Therefore, as is done in other states slowly the CSS and AS on open access consumers are required to be phased away but again it all depends on the financial health of the DISCOMs. Therefore, until a policy decision is taken in respect of

continuation of AS or CSS, for this financial year the CSS determined as per the principle of the National Tariff Policy, 2016 is hereby approved.

3.31.21 The Commission has computed TGDISCOM-wise, category-wise, voltage-wise ‘T’, i.e. per unit tariff (Rs. /unit) realised for FY 2025-26 from the relevant category of consumers, calculated based on category-wise revenue anticipated from the approved sales at tariff determined for that category, divided by the approved sales. The value of ‘T’ computed for each category has been presented in Table below:

Consumer Category		TGSPDCL			TGNDPCL		
		Sales	Revenue	Average Realisation	Sales	Revenue	Average Realisation
		(MU)	(Rs. Crore)	(Rs. /kWh)	(MU)	(Rs. Crore)	(Rs. /kWh)
LT Category							
I (A&B)	Domestic	12,645.68	7,032.41	5.56	5,080.17	2,298.00	4.52
II (A, B & C)	Non-Domestic/ Commercial	4,375.48	4,999.08	11.43	1,092.65	1,250.59	11.45
LT-III	Industrial	1,043.58	955.41	9.16	244.10	244.16	10.00
LT-IV	Cottage Industries	9.66	4.63	4.79	8.29	4.20	5.06
LT-V	Agricultural	12,324.19	61.90	0.05	9,117.57	52.02	0.06
LT-VI	Street Lighting & PWS	529.30	398.90	7.54	397.13	282.00	7.10
LT-VII	General Purpose	109.61	92.58	8.45	73.10	61.56	8.42
LT-VIII	Temporary Supply	146.96	183.43	12.48	16.35	20.40	12.48
LT-IX	EV Charging Stations	46.87	28.18	6.01	0.18	0.11	6.49
HT Category at 11 kV							
HT-I	Industry	4,622.17	4,215.90	9.12	1,210.15	1,149.79	9.50
HT-I(B)	Ferro Alloys	0.54	0.65	11.95	0.00	0.00	0.00
HT-II(A)	Others (Commercial)	2,562.33	2,757.62	10.76	251.67	293.67	11.67
HT-II(B)	Wholly Religious Places	0.43	0.37	8.57	0.34	0.23	6.78
HT-III	Airports, Bus Stations and Railway Stations	6.47	6.87	10.63	8.65	8.58	9.91
HT-IV(A)	Irrigation & Agriculture	25.55	21.31	8.34	25.51	28.05	10.99
HT-IV(B)	CPWS Schemes	136.49	83.56	6.12	165.22	101.05	6.12
HT-VA	Railway Traction	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
HT-VB	HMR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
HT-VI	Townships and Residential Colonies	319.20	258.46	8.10	9.26	8.32	8.98
HT-VII	Temporary Supply	259.19	384.71	14.84	14.90	22.31	14.97
HT-VIII	RESCOs	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,055.00	503.24	4.77

Consumer Category		TGSPDCL			TGNPDCL		
		Sales	Revenue	Average Realisation	Sales	Revenue	Average Realisation
		(MU)	(Rs. Crore)	(Rs. /kWh)	(MU)	(Rs. Crore)	(Rs. /kWh)
HT-IX	EV Charging Stations	71.35	42.15	5.91	0.00	0.00	0.00
HT Category at 33 kV							
HT-I	Industry	7,684.28	6,007.95	7.82	227.82	192.83	8.46
HT-I(B)	Ferro Alloys	0.55	0.79	14.50	35.59	28.26	7.94
HT-II(A)	Others (Commercial)	1,767.49	1,647.86	9.32	17.92	18.43	10.29
HT-II(B)	Wholly Religious Places	6.03	4.37	7.25	0.00	0.00	0.00
HT-III	Airports, Bus Stations and Railway Stations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
HT-IV(A)	Irrigation & Agriculture	81.50	55.97	6.87	30.80	30.52	9.91
HT-IV(B)	CPWS Schemes	281.82	172.02	6.10	383.85	234.27	6.10
HT-V(A)	Railway Traction	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
HT-VB	HMR		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00
HT-VI	Townships and Residential Colonies	186.39	148.38	7.96	34.83	29.44	8.45
HT-VII	Temporary Supply	35.80	51.89	14.49	8.31	12.37	14.89
HT-VIII	RESCOs	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
HT-IX	EV Charging Stations	0.00	0.00	0.00	39.24	23.95	6.10
HT Category at 132 kV							
HT-I	Industry Segregated	5,046.26	3,675.95	7.28	645.27	515.60	7.99
HT-I(B)	Ferro Alloys	152.64	113.37	7.43	0.00	0.00	0.00
HT-II(A)	Others (Commercial)	345.65	309.47	8.95	4.71	11.85	25.14
HT-II(B)	Wholly Religious Places	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
HT-III	Airports, Railways and Bus Stations	133.67	106.21	7.95	0.00	0.00	0.00
HT-IV(A)	Lift Irrigation & Agriculture	1,616.83	1,144.56	7.08	1,516.82	1,417.49	9.35
HT-IV(B)	CP Water Supply Schemes	310.47	189.40	6.10	29.98	18.30	6.10
HT-V(A)	Railway Traction	1,430.22	813.69	5.69	676.69	439.49	6.49
HT-V(B)	HMR	225.25	123.39	5.48	0.00	0.00	0.00
HT-VI	Townships and Residential Colonies	0.00	0.00	0.00	66.95	57.09	8.53
HT	Temporary Supply	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
HT	RESCOs	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Consumer Category		TGSPDCL			TGNPDCL		
		Sales	Revenue	Average Realisation	Sales	Revenue	Average Realisation
		(MU)	(Rs. Crore)	(Rs. /kWh)	(MU)	(Rs. Crore)	(Rs. /kWh)
HT-IX	EV Charging Station	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.31.22 The Commission has computed TGDISCOM-wise ‘C’ i.e., per unit (Rs. /unit) weighted average cost of power purchase divided by the approved energy requirement.

The value computed for each licensee has been presented in Table below:

Particulars	TGSPDCL	TGNPDCL
Power Purchase quantum (MU)	65,093.98	25,291.61
Power Purchase cost (Rs. In crore)	32,337.23	13,013.11
Average Power Purchase cost per unit (Rs. /kWh)	6.07	6.38

3.31.23 The Commission has computed ‘D’ and ‘L’ i.e., per unit aggregate of transmission, distribution and wheeling charges and commercial losses applicable for relevant voltage level and by taking transmission charges and voltage-wise distribution charges approved for FY 2025-26 is as shown below:

Voltage	TGSPDCL		TGNPDCL	
	Charge (Rs. /kVA/month)	Rs. /kWh	Charge (Rs. /kVA/month)	Rs. /kWh
LT	635.10	0.88	777.80	1.08
11kV	190.82	0.27	263.64	0.37
33kV	46.58	0.06	31.77	0.04
>=132kV	61.72	0.09	61.72	0.09

3.31.24 The Commission has not approved any regulatory assets in this Order for FY 2025-26, hence ‘R’ (i.e., per unit cost of carrying regulatory assets) does not arise.

3.31.25 Based on the above, the Commission has computed TGDISCOM-wise, voltage wise CSS for different categories of consumers applicable to consumers availing of open access at different voltages in the area of supply of the respective TGDISCOMs as below:

Table 3-50: CSS determined for TGSPDCL for FY 2025-26

Consumer Category		Average Realisation (AR)	Weighted average PP cost	Aggregate loss %	Aggregate T & D charge	Cost of carrying Regulatory asset	CSS	20% limit of AR	Allowable CSS
		(T)	(C)	(L)	(D)	(R)	(S)		
HT Category at 11 kV									
HT-I	Industry	9.12	4.94	9.36%	0.42	-	3.25	1.82	1.82
HT-I(B)	Ferro Alloys	11.95	4.94	9.36%	0.42	-	6.08	2.39	2.39

Consumer Category		Average Realisation (AR)	Weighted average PP cost	Aggregate loss %	Aggregate T & D charge	Cost of carrying Regulatory asset	CSS	20% limit of AR	Allowable CSS
		(T)	(C)	(L)	(D)	(R)	(S)		
HT-II(A)	Others (Commercial)	10.76	4.94	9.36%	0.42	-	4.89	2.15	2.15
HT-II(B)	Wholly Religious Places	8.57	4.94	9.36%	0.42	-	2.70	1.71	1.71
HT-III	Airports, Bus Stations and Railway Stations	10.63	4.94	9.36%	0.42	-	4.76	2.13	2.13
HT-IV(A)	Irrigation & Agriculture	8.34	4.94	9.36%	0.42	-	2.47	1.67	1.67
HT-IV(B)	CPWS Schemes	6.12	4.94	9.36%	0.42	-	0.25	1.22	0.25
HT-VA	Railway Traction	-	4.94	9.36%	0.42	-	-	-	-
HT-VB	HMR	-	4.94	9.36%	0.42	-	-	-	-
HT-VI	Townships and Residential Colonies	8.10	4.94	9.36%	0.42	-	2.23	1.62	1.62
HT-VII	Temporary Supply	14.84	4.94	9.36%	0.42	-	8.97	2.97	2.97
HT-VIII	RESCOs	-	4.94	9.36%	0.42	-	-	-	-
HT-IX	EV Charging Stations	5.91	4.94	9.36%	0.42	-	0.04	1.18	0.04
HT Category at 33 kV							-		
HT-I	Industry	7.82	4.94	5.54%	0.16	-	2.43	1.56	1.56
HT-I(B)	Ferro Alloys	14.50	4.94	5.54%	0.16	-	9.11	2.90	2.90
HT-II(A)	Others (Commercial)	9.32	4.94	5.54%	0.16	-	3.94	1.86	1.86
HT-II(B)	Wholly Religious Places	7.25	4.94	5.54%	0.16	-	1.86	1.45	1.45
HT-III	Airports, Bus Stations and Railway Stations	-	4.94	5.54%	0.16	-	-	-	-
HT-IV(A)	Irrigation & Agriculture	6.87	4.94	5.54%	0.16	-	1.48	1.37	1.37
HT-IV(B)	CPWS Schemes	6.10	4.94	5.54%	0.16	-	0.72	1.22	0.72
HT-V(A)	Railway Traction	-	4.94	5.54%	0.16	-	-	-	-
HT-VB	HMR	-	4.94	5.54%	0.16	-	-	-	-
HT-VI	Townships and Residential Colonies	7.96	4.94	5.54%	0.16	-	2.58	1.59	1.59
HT-VII	Temporary Supply	14.49	4.94	5.54%	0.16	-	9.11	2.90	2.90
HT-VIII	RESCOs	-	4.94	5.54%	0.16	-	-	-	-
HT-IX	EV Charging Stations	-	4.94	5.54%	0.16	-	-	-	-
HT Category at 132 kV and above							-		
HT-I	Industry	7.28	4.94	2.46%	0.09	-	2.13	1.46	1.46
HT-I(B)	Ferro Alloys	7.43	4.94	2.46%	0.09	-	2.27	1.49	1.49
HT-II(A)	Others (Commercial)	8.95	4.94	2.46%	0.09	-	3.80	1.79	1.79
HT-II(B)	Wholly Religious Places	-	4.94	2.46%	0.09	-	-	-	-
HT-III	Airports, Bus Stations and Railway Stations	7.95	4.94	2.46%	0.09	-	2.79	1.59	1.59
HT-IV(A)	Irrigation & Agriculture	7.08	4.94	2.46%	0.09	-	1.93	1.42	1.42
HT-IV(B)	CPWS	6.10	4.94	2.46%	0.09	-	0.95	1.22	0.95

Consumer Category		Average Realisation (AR)	Weighted average PP cost	Aggregate loss %	Aggregate T & D charge	Cost of carrying Regulatory asset	CSS	20% limit of AR	Allowable CSS
		(T)	(C)	(L)	(D)	(R)	(S)		
HT-VA	Railway Traction	5.69	4.94	2.46%	0.09	-	0.54	1.14	0.54
HT-VB	HMR	5.48	4.94	2.46%	0.09	-	0.32	1.10	0.32
HT-VI	Townships and Residential Colonies	-	4.94	2.46%	0.09	-	-	-	-
HT-VII	Temporary Supply	-	4.94	2.46%	0.09	-	-	-	-
HT-VIII	RESCOs	-	4.94	2.46%	0.09	-	-	-	-
HT-IX	EV Charging Stations	-	4.94	2.46%	0.09	-	-	-	-

Table 3-51: CSS determined for TGNPDCL for FY 2025-26

Consumer Category		Average Realisation (AR)	Weighted average PP cost	Aggregate loss %	Aggregate T & D charge	Cost of carrying Regulatory asset	CSS	20% limit of AR	Allowable CSS
		(T)	(C)	(L)	(D)	(R)	(S)		
HT Category at 11 kV									
HT-I	Industry	9.50	5.11	8.87%	0.50	-	3.39	1.90	1.90
HT-I(B)	Ferro Alloys	-	5.11	8.87%	0.50	-	-	-	-
HT-II(A)	Others (Commercial)	11.67	5.11	8.87%	0.50	-	5.55	2.33	2.33
HT-II(B)	Wholly Religious Places	6.78	5.11	8.87%	0.50	-	0.67	1.36	0.67
HT-III	Airports, Bus Stations and Railway Stations	9.91	5.11	8.87%	0.50	-	3.80	1.98	1.98
HT-IV(A)	Irrigation & Agriculture	10.99	5.11	8.87%	0.50	-	4.88	2.20	2.20
HT-IV(B)	CPWS Schemes	6.12	5.11	8.87%	0.50	-	0.00	1.22	0.00
HT-VA	Railway Traction	-	5.11	8.87%	0.50	-	-	-	-
HT-VB	HMR	-	5.11	8.87%	0.50	-	-	-	-
HT-VI	Townships and Residential Colonies	8.98	5.11	8.87%	0.50	-	2.87	1.80	1.80
HT-VII	Temporary Supply	14.97	5.11	8.87%	0.50	-	8.85	2.99	2.99
HT-VIII	RESCOs	4.77	5.11	8.87%	0.50	-	-	0.95	-
HT-IX	EV Charging Stations	-	5.11	8.87%	0.50	-	-	-	-
HT Category at 33 kV									
HT-I	Industry	8.46	5.11	5.36%	0.14	-	2.92	1.69	1.69
HT-I(B)	Ferro Alloys	7.94	5.11	5.36%	0.14	-	2.40	1.59	1.59
HT-II(A)	Others (Commercial)	10.29	5.11	5.36%	0.14	-	4.75	2.06	2.06
HT-II(B)	Wholly Religious Places	-	5.11	5.36%	0.14	-	-	-	-
HT-III	Airports, Bus Stations and Railway Stations	-	5.11	5.36%	0.14	-	-	-	-
HT-IV(A)	Irrigation & Agriculture	9.91	5.11	5.36%	0.14	-	4.37	1.98	1.98
HT-IV(B)	CPWS Schemes	6.10	5.11	5.36%	0.14	-	0.56	1.22	0.56
HT-V(A)	Railway Traction	-	5.11	5.36%	0.14	-	-	-	-

Consumer Category		Average Realisation (AR)	Weighted average PP cost	Aggregate loss %	Aggregate T & D charge	Cost of carrying Regulatory asset	CSS	20% limit of AR	Allowable CSS
		(T)	(C)	(L)	(D)	(R)	(S)		
HT-VB	HMR	-	5.11	5.36%	0.14	-	-	-	-
HT-VI	Townships and Residential Colonies	8.45	5.11	5.36%	0.14	-	2.91	1.69	1.69
HT-VII	Temporary Supply	14.89	5.11	5.36%	0.14	-	9.35	2.98	2.98
HT-VIII	RESCOs	-	5.11	5.36%	0.14	-	-	-	-
HT-IX	EV Charging Stations	6.10	5.11	5.36%	0.14	-	0.56	1.22	0.56
HT Category at 132 kV and above							-		
HT-I	Industry	7.99	5.11	2.46%	0.09	-	2.65	1.60	1.60
HT-I(B)	Ferro Alloys	-	5.11	2.46%	0.09	-	-	-	-
HT-II(A)	Others (Commercial)	25.14	5.11	2.46%	0.09	-	19.81	5.03	5.03
HT-II(B)	Wholly Religious Places	-	5.11	2.46%	0.09	-	-	-	-
HT-III	Airports, Bus Stations and Railway Stations	-	5.11	2.46%	0.09	-	-	-	-
HT-IV(A)	Irrigation & Agriculture	9.35	5.11	2.46%	0.09	-	4.01	1.87	1.87
HT-IV(B)	CPWS	6.10	5.11	2.46%	0.09	-	0.77	1.22	0.77
HT-VA	Railway Traction	6.49	5.11	2.46%	0.09	-	1.16	1.30	1.16
HT-VB	HMR	-	5.11	2.46%	0.09	-	-	-	-
HT-VI	Townships and Residential Colonies	8.53	5.11	2.46%	0.09	-	3.19	1.71	1.71
HT-VII	Temporary Supply	-	5.11	2.46%	0.09	-	-	-	-
HT-VIII	RESCOs	-	5.11	2.46%	0.09	-	-	-	-
HT-IX	EV Charging Stations	-	5.11	2.46%	0.09	-	-	-	-

3.32 APPLICABILITY

3.32.1 The CSS for FY 2025-26 as approved by the Commission in this Order shall be effective from 01.05.2025 to 31.03.2026.

3.33 OTHER ISSUES NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO DETERMINATION OF TARIFFS

Billing Issues

Stakeholders' Submissions

3.33.1 The stakeholder has submitted that, Fixed charges should be collected based on contracted load, not recorded maximum demand (RMD). Load and demand are distinct parameters.

3.33.2 Advance meter readings lead to higher slab tariff billing, which is anti-consumer and against natural principles. No provision in Electricity Supply Code or GTCS supports this method. No official direction, circular, or regulation has been cited for such billing

calculations.

3.33.3 LT I (B) and LT I (C) slab structures are missing as per RST orders. Nomenclature should be standardized.

3.33.4 Another stakeholder has submitted that, as per rules the monthly electricity consumption bills have to be issued based on 30/31 days consumption. But in some cases, TGDISCOMs are not issuing monthly bills in time but issuing either for fewer days or more days. The delay in reading is attracting changes in slabs, in this non-telescopic method. The DISCOMs have been implementing the average monthly days billing method as per Commission's directive since many years in order to avoid excess billing due to delay in taking readings. The following are the case studies for reference.

Case-I: If reading is taken for 32 days instead of 30 days and units recorded are 206. The electricity bill will be calculated as follows: Average monthly days = $206/32 \times 30 = 193$ units (this method is justified)

Case-II: If reading is taken for 30 days instead of 31 days and units recorded are 196. The electricity bill will be calculated as follows: Average monthly days = $196/30 \times 31 = 203$ units (Slab rates changed)

3.33.5 Now, the government is implementing Gruha Jyothi scheme, wherein up to 200 units of power is not chargeable to eligible consumers. Accordingly, the DISCOMs are issuing zero bills to such consumers. Due to the above billing method, the consumer who is billed under Case – II is losing the benefit of Gruha Jyothi scheme and has to pay Rs. 1140 as the bill amount. This effect is not limited to Gruha Jyothi consumers; other consumers are also bearing the additional financial burden, due to present billing methodology. The Commission may examine and issue necessary guidance to the DISCOMs to not to apply the Average monthly days billing system for fewer days billing. The actual bill may be issued in case of billing for lesser days.

3.33.6 Another stakeholder has submitted that, when additional loads are detected in LT cases, such cases should be dealt with strictly as per Clause 12.3.3 of GTCS. Whenever there is an instantaneous increase in the load due to capacitor failure or any such other technical reasons, then as per clause 10.12.10 of RSTO for FY 2023-24, only such excess demand shall be billed under HT category.

3.33.7 However, TGSPDCL field offices had introduced a concept of HT flag, where in LT

consumers are getting billed in HT category until the flag is removed, once his/her RMD exceeds beyond 70 kVA without checking the connected load and continuing the LT supply for indefinite time against Clause 12.3.3 of GTCS. In addition, the process for removing the HT flag is cumbersome, requiring field offices to seek approval from head office which, generally takes more than 2 months.

3.33.8 The Commission has amended GTCS on 19.10.2022 where in it was clarified that DISCOMs shall levy the tariff as per actual supply voltage. In addition, CGRFs through various orders, have already ordered and instructed TGSPDCL to follow billing at supply voltage tariff in line with GTCS amendment.

3.33.9 However, even today TGSPDCL have been still following the methodology, wherein they are billing at a voltage different from supply voltage, which is illegal and arbitrary. TGSPDCL field offices have rectified billing only for the consumers, who have either approached courts/forums, while following the same unauthorized method for other consumers.

Petitioner's Replies

3.33.10 TGDISCOMs submitted that, the maximum demand exceeding the contracted load by consumer without prior approval and payment of necessary development charges is a violation of GTCS (General Terms and Conditions of Supply) and illegal. The unauthorized excess connected load utilized will cause not only increase in energy losses but also lead to overloading of distribution transformers causing failure of DTRs and increasing the repairing cost of DTRs. It shall also cause unwarranted tripping of feeders leading to unscheduled interruptions to the consumers and loss of revenue to the DISCOMs and decrease in the achievement of SoP. However fixed charges levied based on the RMD does not compensate the DISCOM from the above damages.

3.33.11 As per the Commission's directions from the year 2016 onwards TGDISCOMs adopted Days billing methodology to avoid higher slab bills on account of delayed billing. As per this methodology, if any consumer bill is issued beyond 1 month, the billing slabs (0-50, 51-100, 101- 200 etc.,) will automatically expand based on the number of days for which bill was issued. Similarly, in case of advance meter reading average units are taken to decide the slab. Hence there is no anti-consumer billing.

3.33.12 The consumption numbers considered by the Objector is arbitrary and does not present an unbiased comparison between the two cases. For instance, in Case – 1, if the

recorded units for 32 days are 206, the average daily consumption is ~6.44 units ($206/32 = 6.4375$). Therefore, for Case 2, the same average daily consumption of ~6.44 units have to be considered and for 31 days, this works out to 199.56 ($31 \times 6.4375 = 199.5625$) units which is under the purview of the Gruha Jyothi Scheme and there is no change in slabs.

3.33.13 TGSPDCL submitted that, any increase in Maximum Demand recorded in the meter is on account of increase in current drawl from the grid either due to increase in connected load or low power factor maintained by consumer which will overload the network and transformers leading to increase in Energy Losses, failure of transformer thereby increase in repairing cost of such failed transformers. It shall also result in outages of the network and consequential interruptions to the consumers causing and loss of sales and revenue to the DISCOM. The collection of charges under HT Flag does not compensate the entire damages encountered by the DISCOM on account of such unauthorised increase in maximum demand.

3.33.14 The actual supply voltage shall be as per the load requirement as per Clause No.3.2.2.1/3.2.2.2 of amended GTCS dated: 19.10.2022. However, the consumers are availing supply voltages contrary to the said clause which is a clear violation of GTCS. Hence, they are liable either for enhancement of contracted demand with the Distribution Licensee or change of voltage level suitable to the load requirement as per the GTCS amendment dated: 19.10.2022.

3.33.15 This Commission in the order 2016 has considered the issue of methodology of the billing and passed the following orders:

“The Licensees are directed to develop a software system in the spot billing machines such that the consumption is limited to the billing month (for example, if previous month reading was taken on 5th day of the month, the next reading taken on 7th day instead of taking on 5th day of current month, the consumption shall be apportioned to 30/31 days depending on the number of days in that particular calendar month so that it avoids the shifting of consumption to higher slabs).”

3.33.16 On careful perusal of the above order this Commission has given the example of taking the meter readings beyond 30 days and directed the DISCOMs to confine it and calculate average meter readings for 30 days and prepare the bills. However, this Commission has not specifically mentioned that in case if meter readings are taken in

less than 30 days and basing on the said readings average consumption to be calculated while preparing the bill.

3.33.17 It is submitted by one of the stakeholders that there are consumers who have consumed about 150 or 160 units in 25 days and stopped using the electricity further for using minimum electricity in order to see that at the end 30 days he will not exceed in usage on two hundred or more in order to see that he gets free power.

3.33.18 However, if the calculations are made basing on the average consumption of electricity for 25 days, the consumption made likely to exceed 200 or more, thereby he will not be getting the benefit under Gruha Jyothi Scheme.

3.33.19 In view of the above some of the consumers may likely be in a disadvantageous position in case if the meter readings are taken for less than the days in the calendar month and bill is calculated for calendar month basing on the average consumption which is not the spirit of the Order passed by the Commission in the year 2016. Therefore, this Commission directs the TGDISCOMs to follow the mechanism to take the meter readings of the consumers more particularly domestic consumers only on completion of one month and calculate the number of units consumed for calendar month.

Renewable Power Purchase Obligations (RPPO)

Stakeholders' Submissions

3.33.20 The Stakeholder has submitted that, the DISCOMs can sell renewable energy certificates (RECs) for the additional RE they purchase, exceeding the minimum targets fixed under RPPO order issued by the Commission. However, the DISCOMs have not shown any revenue on sale of RECs for the current and next financial years. The DISCOMs have to explain the factual position relating to sale of RECs and the revenue accrues and likely to accrue to them on account of the same.

Petitioner's Replies

3.33.21 TGDISCOMs submitted that, the Licensees are exploring the different avenues for revenue enhancement under the framework of existing policies and regulations. Any additional channels will be brought to the notice of the Commission for approval.

Commission's analysis & findings

3.33.22 The TGDISCOMs were not clear as to whether they have earned any revenue on sale of REC, thereby this Commission assumes that there is no income on the sale of RECs.

However, in case if there is any income on the sale of RECs the TGDISCOMs are directed to submit the details of sale of RECs and revenue accrued through sale of RECs in the last three financial years.

ELECTRICAL ACCIDENTS

Stakeholders' Submissions

3.33.23 The stakeholder has submitted that, in response to the directive given by the Commission relating to cases of electrical accidents, NPDCL has shown that during the first half of the current financial year, against 217 electrical accidents to people, ex-gratia is sanctioned in 113 cases to the tune of Rs.5,85 crores. In 554 accidents involving animals, ex-gratia is sanctioned in 239 cases to the tune of Rs.1.1883 crore. SPDCL has not provided any information on electrical accidents and ex-gratia paid; it has simply referred to the reports it submitted to the Commission on a special drive taken up by it for removal of auto starters. Under their distribution business, too, the DISCOMs have paid Rs.192.82 crore towards ex-gratia/compensation in cases of electrical accidents during the 4th control period. It is fair that the amounts paid towards compensation/ex-gratia to victims of electrical accidents should be borne by the DISCOMs, whether they are caused due to fault of the department or otherwise. Allowing such payment of ex-gratia paid by the DISCOMs as pass-through to be collected from all their consumers by including the same in their ARR or under *True-up* is misplaced, as it would be tantamount to shifting the said liability of the DISCOM concerned to all its consumers.

3.33.24 Such a stance, in practice, absolves the DISCOMs of their responsibility and liability. The successive Commissions continue to disagree with such a view expressed earlier during public hearings. Going by the hefty ARR, FSA, *True-up* and other charges being allowed by the Commission, the component of ex-gratia/compensation being paid in cases of electrical accidents may be marginal. Nevertheless, as a matter of principle, it should not be difficult for the DISCOMs to bear the amount for paying ex-gratia/compensation in cases of electrical accidents. The consumers of the DISCOMs have been paying the expenditure being allowed by the Commission for taking safety measures to prevent electrical accidents. Despite that, compensation/ex-gratia paid and to be paid in cases of electrical accidents is being imposed on the consumers at large, without any justification. In fact, the DISCOMs used to bear such compensation from their internal resources, rightly so. For example, in their replies, APDISCOMs stated

that “the ex-gratia paid towards victims due to electrocution is being met from the internal resources of the DISCOM which is not recovered from ARR” (page 110 of RSTO for 2017-18 issued by APERC).

- 3.33.25 Subsequently, APERC has been allowing the DISCOMs to collect the ex-gratia or compensation paid to victims of electrical accidents as a part and parcel of tariff and *True-up*, without any justification. The same position continues in Telangana also. Expenditure incurred for safety measures to prevent electrical accidents is one aspect and payment of ex-gratia/compensation towards electrical accidents cannot be treated as a safety measure is quite another, because, the need for such a payment arises as a result of deficiency or failure of safety measures to prevent electrical accidents. The amounts paid year-wise indicates that there has been no perceptible improvement in reduction of electrical accidents. The data given by NPDCL also shows that in nearly 50% of cases of electrical accidents, no compensation/ex-gratia is sanctioned. The reasons for not sanctioning the same are not explained. Further, the number of electrical accidents in which compensation/ex-gratia is paid or not paid also needs to be examined to understand the real magnitude and nature of such accidents and responsibility for the same. The Commission is requested to re-examine this issue and take an appropriate decision so as not to impose such compensation/ex-gratia on consumers who are not responsible for electrical accidents.
- 3.33.26 Some stakeholders have submitted that, Telangana sees about 2 human deaths/day due to electrical accidents (about 500 annually), along with livestock fatalities. Farmers risk their lives for repairs due to supply delays and urgent need for a rapid response.
- 3.33.27 High-risk areas (e.g., Kalivemula, Charlagudem) must be prioritized for a close follow-up. Bureaucratic delays hinder accident claim registration and settlement (e.g., pending cases in Suryapet, Khammam are for 2+ years).
- 3.33.28 Accidents should be registered immediately and claim processing can follow. It is suggested to replace legal heir certificate requirements with affidavits, ration cards, and Panchanama. There shall be zero-tolerance policy and claim settlements must be completed within 3 months. It is also suggested to establish accountability for fatal cases and criminal cases against responsible personnel should be booked.
- 3.33.29 Overburdened linemen lead to farmer intervention. This calls for ensuring training and provide safety gear. Repairs should not proceed without proper line clearance.

DISCOMs must maintain line and DTR maps. There is a need to ban unauthorized electrical work by locals, mandating higher authority monitoring. It is essential to ensure mandatory earthing for all motors and single-phase DTRs, to install AB switches for all DTRs.

- 3.33.30 Technical staff should focus on fieldwork, and they should be relieved from extra administrative duties. It is essential to prominently display toll-free complaint numbers (e.g., 1800 425 3600). Fatal accident investigations should be transparent, involving DISCOM officers, electrical inspectors, and victims' families. Strict adherence to CEA 2011 safety regulations with senior officer oversight should be ensured.
- 3.33.31 The information provided by TSDISOMs on electrical accidents show that most of the fatal accidents took place in circles which are predominantly in rural areas. These accidents are low in urban circles. This implies that the rural consumers are not receiving quality service. Every step shall be taken to correct this anomaly.
- 3.33.32 In many villages of Telangana, the transformers are not properly fenced to protect from electrocution. As a result, there are accidents causing loss of life. The electric supply live wires are not properly fitted and found hanging in the fields and beside the village roads. Recently three persons died in Nizamabad District, as they came in contact with hanging live wire in an agricultural field.
- 3.33.33 Whenever a fatal accident occurs due to electric shock, the investigation should not be limited to local officials but should involve a neutral team including public representatives. The immediate compensation for victims should be increased from Rs. 5 lakhs to Rs. 12 lakhs and ex-gratia for fatal accidents of cattle to be enhanced to Rs. 80,000 and to Rs. 15,000 for goat and sheep. Legal heirs should receive compensation through proper verification using Aadhaar to avoid disputes.
- 3.33.34 Another stakeholder has requested the Commission to consider enhancing ex-gratia to Rs. 15 lakhs.

Petitioner's Replies

- 3.33.35 TGNPDCL submitted that, as per the directions of CEA all the Divisional Engineer/Technical are Redesignated as Divisional Engineer/Technical & Safety officers with instructions to conduct special program on safety daily with the Department work force and with the consumers in all the villages for creating

awareness on safety precautions to be taken to avoid accidents. Accordingly, the quantum of accidents is reduced. As per the direction of TGERC ex-gratia is being paid to all the accidents irrespective of the cause of fault of department or otherwise. Further to state that all the accidents cases are being sanctioned, and ex-gratia is being paid in all the cases. But there is delay in some of the cases for sanctioning of the ex-gratia amounts due to delay in receipt of legal documents such as FIR, a postmortem report etc and in some cases the accident occurred in other division areas. It is becoming difficult in locating the consumers and in some cases the consumers are not aware of submitting the documents for ex gratia amounts. But every care is being taken for collection of legal documents from consumers for sanctioning of the ex-gratia amount in accidents.

3.33.36 TGSPDCL submitted the following:

YEAR WISE EXGRATIA DETAILS				
FY	Fatal		Non-Fatal	Ex-gratia sanctioned Rs in Crores
	Human	Animal	Human	
2019-20	258	619	34	13.50
2020-21	238	517	53	11.53
2021-22	264	865	47	19.95
2022-23	235	648	34	19.76
2023-24	288	876	71	20.20
2024-25	248	918	57	17.44

3.33.37 The DISCOM will explore the possibilities of implementing the suggestions received. The DISCOMs are striving towards ZERO fatal accidents. Every care is being taken to arrange payment of ex-gratia to the effected persons within short period duly guiding concerned to produce all required documents. Every care is being taken to minimize accidents to both human beings and animals in the field.

3.33.38 Regular training programmes are being arranged to the field staff. Necessary safety appliances i.e., ED rods, Helmet, Non-contact Volt Alert meters etc., are arranged to the field staff to avoid electrical accidents to departmental staff. Wide publicity is being given regularly through newspapers and educating farmers not to meddle AB switches and replacement of electrical fuse wires etc., and that it will be attended by the NPDCL staff only.

3.33.39 Strict instructions are being issued to the field staff to take safety measures while attending complaints and doing maintenance works duly providing the adequate safety materials. The services of certain employees who were not following the safety

measures were also terminated.

3.33.40 The department is providing earthing from the substation for the DTRs and erecting AB switches in phased manner to enhance the safety.

3.33.41 DISCOM is taking measures to strengthen the field staff to improve the services to the consumers.

3.33.42 The DISCOM has extend the facility of Toll-Free number 1912 to rural areas also. The complaints are being received from the said toll-free number and being attended by DISCOM. Wide publicity is given for consumers for registering their grievance by dialling 1912. The competent officials of the DISCOMs are investigating the electrical accident cases and taking measures to mitigate such accidents in future.

3.33.43 Every care being taken up to avoid electrical accidents in the field and transparent investigation is being done by Departmental officers. The officials of the DISCOMs are investigating the electrical accident cases and taking measures to mitigate such accidents. To minimize electrical accidents in the field, the DE/Tech of each circle is nominated as Nodal officer and various training programmes and awareness programmes are being conducted to department staff. The standard electricity safety rules and CEA regulations etc., are being followed in the field, to prevent accidents.

3.33.44 As per the direction of TGERC, ex-gratia is being paid to all those affected by accidents irrespective of the cause of accidents. But in some cases, there is delay in sanctioning of ex-gratia due to non-submission of legal documents such as FIR, postmortem reports etc.

3.33.45 As mentioned, most of the accident's cases are occurring in rural areas. To reduce the accidents and to provide awareness to the consumers special programs such as Polam Bata and pep talks with consumers are being conducted by DE/Tech. and Safety Officer in all circles and giving wide publicity to Toll free - No. 1912 and 18004250028 is being given by painting such number on all DTRs and on all Electricity Bills provision for registering complaints in NPDCL 'App (Consumer -Grievances).and. publicity in print media and "requesting the 'consumers to register complaints through the tollfree number.

Commission's analysis & findings

3.33.46 The Commission has carefully considered the submissions regarding electrical

accidents, ex-gratia payments, and safety measures. The DISCOMs are directed to submit detailed reports to the Commission, clearly distinguishing between accidents caused by departmental faults (operational or safety failures) and those caused by non-departmental factors (external or consumer-related).

3.33.47 The Commission directs the DISCOMs to simplify documentation requirements and ensure claims are settled within three months, to address delays in ex-gratia disbursement.

3.33.48 The Commission directs DISCOMs to submit a detailed action plan within three months, outlining steps to reduce accidents, improve safety, and ensure timely compensation. Regular updates on progress must be provided.

PRE-PAID METERING

Stakeholders' Submissions

3.33.49 The stakeholder has submitted that, the Commission directed the DISCOMs to take steps for installation of prepaid smart meters with latest technology for “all interested consumers.” At the same time, the Commission also directed the DISCOMs to submit “a time-bound action plan for replacement of existing meters with prepaid smart meters with two-way communication in the interest of revenue realisation of the DISCOMs.” If prepaid meters are to be installed for “all interested consumers,” it is left to the discretion of the consumers. The stakeholders submit that in such cases the need for a time-bound action plan for the replacement of existing meters with prepaid smart meters cannot be enforced.

3.33.50 In the subject petitions, responding to the directives of the Commission, SPDCL has contended that “As per the Gazette notification by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA), Ministry of Power D1.17-08-2021 it is mandatory that all the existing meters (other than Agriculture Consumers) are to be replaced with Prepaid Smart Meters with the following timelines. All electrical divisions having more than 50% consumers in urban areas with AT&C losses more than 15% in FY2019-20, other electrical divisions with AT&C losses more than 25% in FY2019-20, all Government Offices at Block level and above, and all industrial and commercial consumers shall be metered with Smart meters working in pre-payment mode by December 2023. All other areas shall be metered with Smart meters working in pre-payment mode by March 2025.” That the DISCOMs have not complied with the notification of the CEA stating that it is not

mandatory.

- 3.33.51 In their responses to the directive of the Commission, the DISCOMs have responded, inter alia, that “As per the instructions of the Chief Minister of Telangana, a letter Dt.12.12.2023 was addressed to the Special Chief Secretary (Energy), Government of Telangana requesting to address a letter to the Ministry of Power, GoI regarding concurrence of GoTG for participation of TGDISCOMs in RDSS with revised DPR, as the scheme has started in other States two years ago. The implementation of Smart Prepayment Meters will be taken up after approval by Ministry of Power, GoI for participation of TGDISCOMs in RDSS with revised DPR. (RSTO for 2024-25: page 98). It is clear that the earlier government had already issued instructions to participate in the RDSS with revised DPR. Deputy Chief Minister is recently reported to have announced that the state would participate in the RDSS. The Commission has directed TGDISCOMs to ensure the compliance of the directives of the Commission.
- 3.33.52 The DISCOMs have submitted that, if implementation of pre-paid smart metering is to be taken up for the existing 81 lakh consumers, excluding agriculture consumers, an amount of Rs.9308.37 crore is estimated to be required under RDSS. If they do not participate in RDSS, they have to bear Rs.900 per meter, with an approximate financial commitment of Rs.729 crore. TGNPDCL has informed that, as per GO Ms No.1 dated 3.1.2016, it purchased 18812 prepaid meters for installation at government services of which 15035 meters are installed till now. The project was closed in July 2023, it has informed. Since the government is the consumer here, its direction is a consent for installation of prepaid meters to its offices. It is to be clarified whether the installation of the prepaid meters served its intended purpose of improving collection efficiency of the DISCOM by stopping the supply of power for not pre-paying amounts and resupplying power after pre-payment. The details of dues, if any, where the prepaid meters are already installed and whether any cost-benefit analysis is made by the DISCOMs is to be clarified.
- 3.33.53 In response to the directive of the Commission to collect 100% outstanding dues from all its consumers, including government departments, regularly, NPDCL has maintained “except Government and SC & ST consumers, all other consumers are paying 100% of the dues. If that is so, for all other consumers, except government and SC & ST consumers, there would be no need to install pre-paid meters. The stakeholder

asked if the DISCOM give accumulated dues from consumers, category-wise for which SPDCL has replied that “all the possible efforts are being made for collection of 100% outstanding dues from all the consumers,” without giving details of the outstanding dues, category-wise.

3.33.54 The stakeholder submitted that since detailed submissions were made on the negative consequences of pre-paid metering system earlier on 13.01.2023 on the ARR petitions of the DISCOMs for 2023-24, it is requested to the Commission to examine the following points, among others:

3.33.55 Electricity Act, 2003, does not provide for mandatory installation of pre-paid meters or replacement of existing meters with pre-paid meters, without consent of the consumers. As such, notifications of the CEA, Government of India, directions of the State Government and Regulations of the Commission, if any, cannot have legal tenability, and if they are contrary to the law. Thus the Commission directed the DISCOMs to install prepaid meters to "all interested consumers."

3.33.56 Questions were raised on the usage of meters purchased as per notifications of the CEA, MOP, Gol, direction of the State Government and under RDSS, if the consumers do not give consent for installing the same, there could be wasteful expenditure. Hence, the Commission is requested to direct the DISCOMs to ascertain voluntary willingness of the consumers for getting pre-paid meters installed and purchase the same to the extent required.

3.33.57 For implementation of ToD charges also, smart meters may be necessary. Queries are raised on DISCOMs, implementing ToD charges by installing smart meters, with a facility for metering power consumption during peak, off peak and other hours. It should be considered that ToD charges are also intended for installation of smart meters.

3.33.58 The Commission should make it abundantly clear that installation of pre-paid smart meters is not mandatory and that it is left to the discretion and willingness of the consumers. It is also requested that the Commission directs the DISCOMs to give wide publicity accordingly to create awareness among the consumers at large well in advance before implementing the scheme.

Petitioner's Replies

- 3.33.59 TGDISCOMs submitted that, Installation of smart meters / replacement of existing energy meters with smart meters is a measure that will bring in more efficiency in DISCOMs' billing and collection process. This will ultimately lead to better service delivery by DISCOMs and ultimately the benefit of the same will be passed on to the consumers. The Smart meters will also help the consumers to monitor their real time consumption and billing pattern. It will also help in peak load management with the participation of consumers voluntarily and avoid high power purchase cost from short term sources by the DISCOMs. Enabling the smart meters in the prepaid mode will help the DISCOMs to realize the revenue and avoid arrears.
- 3.33.60 As per RDSS guidelines the GoI grant Rs.900/- per meter under metering Plan. If Prepaid Smart Metering is to be taken up under RDS Scheme, an approximate cost of Rs.729 Cr., for the existing 81,00,000 nos. consumers (other than Agl. Consumers) in TGSPDCL as proposed in the DPR will be disbursed as GOI grant to the DISCOM by MoP. If TGSPDCL does not participate in RDS Scheme, the above amount i.e., Rs.900/- per meter is to be borne by the DISCOM funds and the approximate financial commitment is Rs.729 Cr. The implementation of Smart Pre-payment Meters will be taken up after approval by Distribution Reforms Committee (DRC) and Telangana State Cabinet for final approval by MoP, GoI.
- 3.33.61 In GO MS No.1, Dt: 03.01.2016, Energy (Budget) Department, Government of Telangana, it was decided that all Government Departments should have prepaid meters at their own cost w.e.f., 1st April 2016. As per the above GO, TGNPDCL purchased 18812 prepaid meters for installation of meters to Government services and 15035 meters are fixed till now. Present all meters are in Post paid mode only. The project was closed in the month of July 2023. At present, TGNPDCL is not procuring the prepaid meters. The total number of prepaid meters released for Government services are 13,832 under TGSPDCL are for improving collection efficiency of the DISCOMs.
- 3.33.62 The DISCOMs are exploring the possibilities of recovering the outstanding dues by installing the smart meters and adjustment of outstanding dues in phased manner in the monthly recharges of smart meters.

Category	TGSPDCL		TGNPDCL
	Private	Government	Total
LT Category			
Cat-I Domestic	323.12	10.36	446.47
Cat-II Non-domestic/Commercial	203.09	30.15	195.23
Cat-III Industries	31.60	3.25	20.75
Cat-IV Cottage industries	0.36	-0.02	0.52
Cat-V Agriculture	158.59	3.05	57.24
Cat-VI Streetlights & Waterworks	0.00	4367.42	480.96
Cat-VII General purpose	6.98	4.09	3.17
Cat-VIII Temporary Supply	0.28	0.11	2.29
Cat-IX EVCS	0.01	0.00	0
LT Total	724.04	4418.42	1206.63
HT Category			
Cat-I Industries	2292.63	5781.20	1420.41
Cat-II Others	390.91	437.89	83.94
Cat-III Airports, Railways & Bus Stations	3.26	2.32	0.77
Cat-IV Irrigation & CPWS	0.00	11973.05	9342.87
Cat-V Railway Traction & HMR	12.64	1.33	3.7
Cat-VI Townships & Residential colonies	-0.30	0.61	2.26
Cat-VII Temporary Supply	106.67	7.51	18.51
Cat-VIII	0	0	588.6
Cat-IX EVCS	-0.03	0.00	0.35
HT Total	2805.79	18203.90	11461.41
LT + HT Total	3529.83	22622.32	12668.04

Commission's analysis & findings

- 3.33.63 TGDISCOMs submitted that, as per Section 55 of the Electricity Act, installation of appropriate metering infrastructure is within the domain of the licensee, subject to regulatory approval, and does not require explicit individual consumer consent.
- 3.33.64 Installation of smart meters / replacement of existing energy meters with smart meters is a measure that will bring in more efficiency in DISCOMs' billing and collection process. This will ultimately lead to better service delivery by DISCOMs and ultimately the benefit for the same will be passed on to the consumers. The Smart meters will also help the consumers to monitor their real time consumption and billing pattern. It will also help in peak load management with the participation of consumers voluntarily and avoid high power purchase cost from short term sources by the DISCOMs. Enabling the smart meters in the prepaid mode will help the DISCOMs to realize the revenue and avoid arrears. Further this will be a logical step to undertake for DISCOMs for enabling demand side management initiatives for consumers in the future.

3.33.65 Due to integration of Renewable solar power to the grid on large scale, as per the regulations notified by CEA, MoP Government of India to offer incentive during solar hours to absorb the renewable power during day time, it is very much essential to install smart meters to enable the consumers for reduction in tariff during day time.

3.33.66 While smart meters facilitate ToD billing, they are not a prerequisite, as ToD charges can be implemented with existing metering technology as possible.

3.33.67 The TGDISCOMs have submitted that they have addressed letter to GoI that they are ready to join RDSS scheme and are awaiting clearance of the cabinet and the central government.

ENERGY STORAGE SYSTEM

Stakeholders' Submissions

3.33.68 The stakeholder has submitted that, India's evolving energy storage policy framework underscores its commitment to enhancing grid flexibility and supporting renewable energy integration. Since 2019, a robust regulatory ecosystem has been crafted to support energy storage deployment through national initiatives around technical standards, legal frameworks, transmission charges, Resource Adequacy (RA) planning, market mechanisms, and financial incentives, as well as state-level initiatives.

3.33.69 In a significant regulatory development, the MoP clarified Legal Status to ESS on January 29, 2022. The order identifies Energy Storage Systems (ESS) as an essential component of the power system under the Electricity Act of 2003, permitting ESS to function as a standalone or integrated element within generation, transmission, or distribution networks. The ESS can be operated by various entities, and standalone ESS projects can be licensed independently and granted connectivity under specific rules, encouraging broader ESS applications and ownership models.

3.33.70 The Waiver of Inter-State Transmission System (ISTS) Charges for solar, wind (onshore and offshore), and green hydrogen projects was mandated by the Ministry of Power (MoP) on November 23, 2021, with subsequent amendments in November 2021, December 2022, and May and June 2023. This waiver also applies to Hydro Pumped Storage Projects (PSP) and Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) commissioned up to June 30, 2025.

3.33.71 The Central Electricity Authority (CEA) on 28/06/2023, has established RA planning guidelines at both national and state levels, an important step forward, and has recently come up with state-wise RA reports with up to 5-year or 10-year RA projections. The CEA Resource Adequacy guidelines also outline a framework for incorporating ESS in RA planning.

3.33.72 Recent national and state government policies have begun to lay a foundation that will support ESS deployment and its integration into RA planning and procurement, electricity markets, and system operations.

3.33.73 The CEA in its Report for Resource Adequacy Plan1 for the State of Telangana for the period from FY 2024-25 to FY 2034-35 has identified that:

- Telangana is likely to witness energy deficit throughout the period of study i.e. from 2024-25 to 2034-35 with the existing, planned capacity including the capacity required to meet Renewable Purchase Obligations (RPO). It was observed that the total unserved energy in the year 2034-35 is likely to be around 16684 MU. Further, it is expected that the Shortall would be maximum during the non-solar hours in the months of February and March.
- To meet the projected demand reliably, additional 5092 MW from Coal and **7918 MW /38,432 MWh from Storage** may be required with a planning reserve margin of 18%. Further, study suggests year wise short term/medium term/bilateral requirements to meet the demand optimally.

3.33.74 Many DISCOMs in the country have initiated the bidding process for ESS and for many of them the tariff discovered has also been adopted by respective SERCs. Few of such DISCOMs along with their ESS proposal pertaining to the objective of Energy Arbitrage are as follows:

BESS	GUVNL Phase II (March 2024)	500 MWh
	GUVNL Phase III (June 2024)	1000 MWh
	MSEDCL (August 2024)	600 MWh
	UPPCL (August 2024)	1200 MWh
	GUVNL Phase IV (August 2024)	800 MWh
PSP	MSEDCL (Sept 2024)	24000 MWh

3.33.75 Various SERCs have approved the Energy Storage based on the proposal received from their DISCOMs. Like, in Delhi, DERC has approved a 20 MW/ 40 MWh standalone BESS project for their DISCOM on 1/05/2024. On 26/09/2024, MERC approved the procurement of 1000 MW of energy storage from pumped hydro storage (PHS) projects in Maharashtra, with an additional greenshoe option of 2000 MW, allowing for potential expansion. The bid results, as outlined in MERC's order, provide a benchmark for competitive energy storage costs in the region. For projects designed to

discharge up to 8 hours daily, with a maximum continuous discharge of 5 hours-enabling two cycles per day. The levelized cost of storage is estimated at Rs. 3.2 per kWh which is highly competitive.

3.33.76 Standalone and co-located ESS can play an important role in meeting RA requirements under India's emerging RA framework. Going forward, state-level RA frameworks need to be closely aligned with long-term planning and resource procurement processes to support cohesive implementation.

3.33.77 However, in the Tariff Petition for ARR of FY 2025-26, it is noted that the TGDISCOMs have not submitted any proposal for compliance of ESS target. In view of above, one of the stakeholders submitted that Energy Storage is an effective tool for Energy arbitrage for DISCOMs in optimization of their Power Purchase Cost. For instance, in BESS, Batteries can be charged in the off-peak hours and can be discharged in Peak hours, thus, avoiding reliance of DISCOMs on high-cost short term power from markets or not scheduling the high-cost Power Plants. With steep reduction in battery prices in the year 2024 and active participation by various DISCOMs, as stipulated above, TGDISCOMs necessitates to also consider Energy Storage as part of their Power Procurement Planning in line with Resource Adequacy Planning formulated by CEA.

3.33.78 Another stakeholder has submitted that, as it is suggested in their submissions in October 2024 during the previous tariff process that there is a need to revisit the power purchase plan of DISCOMs, with better demand forecast. To optimise power purchase cost, it is good to plan for higher proportion of renewable energy, with required storage for grid balancing and depend on the market, as needed. The Resource Plan order (dated 29/12/2023) and the previous DISCOM petitions did not provide plans for BESS deployment. The Telangana Clean and Green Energy Policy 2025 envisages 3388 MW of BESS by FY30. DISCOMs are requested to provide any plans they have for BESS deployment. DISCOMs should not enter into long term PPAs with any plants which are not part of an optimised Resource Plan. Market sale and purchase should be optimised to ensure demand-supply balance and optimise costs. TGGENCO also has to play a significant role in energy transition. Their thermal power plants need to become more flexible, and they can also plan renewable energy projects.

Petitioner's Replies

3.33.79 The Licensee would like to submit that TGGENCO has floated a tender to develop 250 MW / 500 MWh BESS. The tender is currently open and is expected to be concluded within April 2025. The Licensee also submits that the relevant petition will be filed for the Commission's approval prior to signing of the BESPA.

3.33.80 The Licensee is also exploring various Energy Storage Solutions as indicated in the Telangana Clean and Green Energy Policy 2025. In this regard, TGGENCO had floated a tender for BESS capacity of 250 MW / 500 MWh which is currently under tendering stage. With regards to the new PPAs, the Licensee would like to submit that the new PPAs are entered into with prior approval from the Commission, but the Objectors point has been noted.

Commission's analysis & findings

3.33.81 This Commission has taken into consideration all the submissions of the stakeholders and the replies of the DISCOMs in respect of exploring the possibilities of developing the energy storage system include PSP's and BESS. It is a matter on record that the TGGENCO has issued tender notification for 500 MW Battery Energy Storage System which facility DISCOMs are likely to utilise after taking approval from the Commission. Further, as per the Clean and Green Energy policy of this Government that, 50% of energy requirement are expected to be from renewable energy by the year 2030. Therefore, for grid stability and security and for renewable energy the DISCOMs must explore various possibilities of storage of energy either in PSPs or BESS.

PM KUSUM, PM SURYA GHAR & CLEAN ENERGY POLICY***Stakeholders' Submissions***

3.33.82 Stakeholder has submitted that, earlier, the Commission gave consent to the DISCOMs to implement PM KUSUM scheme for farmers. The DISCOMs highlighted the virtues of distributed solar generation earlier during public hearings of the Commission. In O.P.No.1 of 2023 (of TS GENCO), NPDCL had shown a saving of Re.0.76 per unit due to installation of solar power plant near load centres, instead of purchasing it from plants outside the state. The position of implementation of the scheme in the state so far is to be known.

3.33.83 In the subject petitions, the DISCOMs have stated that they were in the process of floating of tenders with RFP for supply and erection of Solar Power Plants up to 4000

MW under 'Kusum Component – C' scheme. Question was raised on the comparative analysis made by DISCOMs on of the benefits and problems between components of A, B and C of KUSUM scheme, Benefits of component- C over components A and B, scope for real and wider competition in the bidding process being adopted by the DISCOMs to ensure the lowest possible tariffs.

3.33.84 Public-spirited administrators and experts like Dr E A S Sarma Garu, former secretary, Ministry of Power, Government of India, have been stressing the need for shifting away from large centralised solar generation projects, in favour of decentralised solar facilities. In his letters addressed to the Prime Minister, Chief Ministers of the two Telugu states and senior bureaucrats concerned, he has articulated the issues. In his letter dated 25.9.2021 addressed to the PM, Mr. Sarma emphasised the following points, among others:

“While there may be some marginal economies of scale in centralised generation, around 15-20% of the electricity generated from such facilities will be lost in transmission and distribution, leading to the benefit of the scale advantage being neutralised.”

3.33.85 Centralised solar electricity generation will require land in one place at the rate of 3 to 5 acres per MW, depending on the technology to be adopted. This will impose a severe strain on the scarce land resources of the country. Even in the case of coal-based electricity generation which requires around one acre of land per MW, there has been public opposition to lands being acquired for setting up such power projects.

3.33.86 Compared to centralised solar electricity generation, since solar rooftop facilities and solar irrigation pump sets are smaller in size and are dispersed regionally, the risks involved are less and are more easily manageable.

3.33.87 In the case of large centralised solar generation plants which have an economic life of 15- 20 years, once set up, the technology choices get pre-empted, whereas this is a field in which technologies are constantly evolving and the efficiency of conversion of solar radiation into electricity is constantly improving. In the long run, therefore, opting in favour of much smaller distributed facilities would be more prudent as they permit induction of more efficient technologies on a continuing basis.

3.33.88 At a time when the unit cost of electricity from solar plants is falling sharply due to

competition and introduction of state-of-the-art technologies, power purchase agreements (PPAs), valid for 15-20 years, entered into by the State utilities are proving to be disadvantageous in the long run, resulting in some States even trying to reopen the PPAs, a trend that could act as a disincentive to genuine investors. In the case of decentralised generation units, such a risk may be minimal, as the States can pick and choose the panel suppliers in smaller lots from time to time, as the programme expands, and the technology improves.

- 3.33.89 Decentralised solar generation provides an opportunity to the consumers to become equal partners in electricity generation and enable them to earn incomes from the surplus energy they generate. In the case of centralised generation plants, residential and agricultural consumers of electricity are forced to become dependent on the utilities that convey the electricity, whereas they are less dependent on the utilities, if they become electricity generators themselves. In a way, this will effectively democratise electricity generation.
- 3.33.90 In the case of centralised solar generation, the delivered price of electricity at the consumer-end is the cost of generation plus the cost of transmission and distribution, adjusted upwards for the T&D losses. On the other hand, in the case of distributed electricity generation, every unit of electricity supplied by the consumer to the utility would save for the latter, a corresponding unit of electricity purchased by the utility at the highest cost at the margin and delivered with T&D losses. Adopting an “avoided cost rate structure”, it will be financially viable for the utility to pay a correspondingly higher price to the consumer at that rate. This will incentivise the consumers to set up rooftop panels and individual irrigation facilities, as it will create a new avenue of income generation for them. This will be a win-win situation for the utilities and the consumers in an equitable manner.
- 3.33.91 Many corporate investors who have bid for setting up large centralised solar power plants are known to owe large dues to the financial institutions against the loans taken by them for other projects. The public financial institutions are already saddled with NPAs and one cannot rule out the possibility of some of the large solar projects compounding this problem further, as there is stiff competition among them to get the franchise for setting up such plants, resulting in the quoted tariffs falling below the notified benchmark tariffs. Going by their past track record, they may default on loan

repayments in the future.

- 3.33.92 Another stakeholder has submitted that the world's largest domestic rooftop solar initiative, is transforming India's energy landscape with a bold vision to supply solar power to one crore households by March 2027. By March 2025, installations under the scheme are expected to exceed 10 lakhs, with the numbers doubling to 20 lakhs by October 2025, reaching 40 lakhs by March 2026, and ultimately achieving the target of one crore by March 2027. The scheme is projected to add 30 GW of solar capacity through rooftop installations in the residential sector, significantly contributing to India's renewable energy goals.
- 3.33.93 Through this rooftop solar scheme many domestic consumers will have Net metering connections which will have a sizeable impact on the domestic category sales. However, in the Tariff Petition for ARR of FY 2025-26, it is noted that the UPCL have not submitted any proposal related to PM Surya Ghar - Muft Bijli Yojna scheme.
- 3.33.94 In view of above, Sales forecast for TGDISCOMs in ARR of FY 2025- 26 may be done considering the impact of PM Surya Ghar - Muft Bijli Yojna and Demand Side Management (DSM) initiatives.
- 3.33.95 The petitions mention the plan to prepare RFP and float tenders for 4000 MW of solar plants for agriculture feeder solarisation under KUSUM-C scheme. This is a welcome step towards reducing the financial burden on DISCOM, providing quality day time power supply to agriculture pump sets and encouraging distributed solar, which has many advantages over centralized large solar plants. While planning these, DISCOMs could take lessons from states like Maharashtra and Rajasthan, which are implementing such projects. Telangana Green energy policy mentions about solar plants of 500 kW to 2 MW capacity by Women Self Help Group /Village Organizations/Farmer organisations. DISCOMs were expected to prepare plans for these. Such distributed projects have many benefits. Status in the above is sought.
- 3.33.96 Telangana clean & green energy policy does not assess how and why clean energy is required within Telangana. Outlining why this policy is necessary and its intended outcome is a primary step in policy formulation. In the absence of such a background to this policy, a clear, measurable objective of reducing emissions, natural resource conservation and sustainability is missing. This policy is silent on human resources, financial, legal, safety and operational aspects. Overall, this policy has taken the form

of a scheme than a policy. It has lot of gaps, because of under-assessment of resources, opportunities, barriers and strategies.

- 3.33.97 There are several factors such as social, economic, environmental, ecological, technological and scientific aspects to this policy. There is no assessment of the inter play between these factors. Each of the alternatives have a different set of challenges use of hydrogen remains unproven, BESS is expensive, RE has low PLF and daytime supply limitations, vehicle fuels have distribution issues, PSP, WTE have environmental issues, etc.
- 3.33.98 This policy is not SMART - Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant and Timely-fully, even though traces of these criteria can be found here and there. Telangana has to evolve a policy that aims to provide households, manufacturing and businesses with a secure, sustainable, competitive, and affordable energy supply, with a focus on diversifying energy sources, improving energy efficiency, and promoting research and innovation in low-carbon and clean energy technologies. In fact, clean and green energy policy can be a set of policies and regulations to help the transition in Telangana towards a low-carbon economy, including measures to promote energy efficiency, increase the use of renewable energy, and improve the functioning of the internal energy market. There is no visible and tangible prioritization between different sources of energy. Use of biofuels seem to be ignored for whatever be the reason, not that it is good and recommendable. But there are already biofuel units in Telangana.
- 3.33.99 Land for solar and other RE projects is a major issue. In the absence of a land use policy, trade-offs between different purposes of land use can be detrimental to environment, ecology and food security. Resources for this policy, especially the investment from both government and private sources has not been quantified. Employment potential of this policy needs assessment. Since new technologies are on the anvil, there is a need for training, skilling and capacity building activities to be integrated into the policy. Transition includes rehabilitation of job losses as well, which must be prioritized. Energy use sectors, industries, urban residential and agriculture, need to be integrated into policy objectives. Barriers to achieve the targets have not been identified distinctly.
- 3.33.100 Floating solar projects compete with and impede other needs/ environmental services of the water bodies. The economics of roof top solar projects need to be established.

Within the solar photovoltaics, cost of installing the systems at different locations, farms, wastelands, waterbodies, building tops, etc., can be a determining factor. A regulatory instrument for solar projects, particularly roof top, needs to be developed.

3.33.101 Energy transition in this policy is not geared to converting existing convention energy production to RE or clean energy, but rather new capacity addition is being focused on RE. For example, Telangana has a total contracted capacity of 25 GW, out of which thermal energy is 14 GW. As per the policy, by 2034-35, thermal energy would be 17 GW, 3 GW above the current capacity. This is not reduction and there is no retirement. On the other hand, overall contracted capacity is envisaged to increase from 25 GW to 66 GW. Emissions from 14 GW coal-based energy (thermal) would increase to 17 GW in the next 10 years. an average coal power plant emits about 1 tonne of CO₂ per megawatt hour (MWh). This is not clean energy transition, simply because there is no reduction, but increase in coal-based energy. Electricity production is planned to increase to 66 GW, from 25 GW. Emission potential of the targeted energy capacity needs assessment and can be one of the parameters of transition to clean energy. Basically, an emission reduction index should be developed to plan and map emissions reduction.

3.33.102 This growth of 41 GW in the next 10 years is most probably based on electricity demand assessment. It should be clarified as to how this new 41 GW get integrated into the current electricity usage pattern given the barriers in the form of merit order dispatch, fixed charges, RPOs, etc.

3.33.103 Impact on aquatic diversity due to Pumped Storage Projects (PSP) and floating RE needs to be assessed too, given the potential for increase in temperature, habitat destruction, species displacement and altered food webs. Pumped storage hydropower (PSH) plants can have significant effects on aquatic diversity, both upstream and downstream of the reservoir. Deployment of floating solar panels (FPV) in water bodies raises concerns about potential impacts on aquatic diversity. Key impacts include shading and photosynthesis (cascading effects on water quality and aquatic life), water quality changes (reduction in sunlight can alter temperature stratification and oxygen levels, impacting aquatic flora and fauna), materials and durability (degrade over time, potentially leaching harmful substances into the water), installation and maintenance (disrupt local water bodies through increased boat traffic, potential

leakage of lubricants or fuels, and other mechanical disturbances).

3.33.104 This policy needs to come up with an estimated capital expenditure on Renewable energy sources. Energy finance discussion is not there. Financial commitments provide authenticity to the government obligations enunciated under this policy. This policy is mostly tuned towards replacing fuels - fuel transition - not energy transition per se. The focus is more on vehicle electrification and transport fuel energy, including hydrogen, BESS, energy charging stations, etc. A National Energy transition programme has to be worked out in consultation with State governments. A National Energy Transition Council may be established to bring about a consultative and shared programme of transition.

3.33.105 This policy needs a provision of periodic performance review and evaluation and to ensure linkage with related central government guidelines/ directions. There is a mention of review, but it is couched in vague terms. There is a need to expand the Project Monitoring Committee to include experts from academic and research institutions. Further, this Committee can be transformed into a Telangana Energy Transition Council. This Council can help in interdepartmental coordination and also integrate all aspects of energy transition as policy making body. A Stakeholder Committee, to operate under and guide the Project Monitoring Committee can be helpful. Telangana needs an institutional review towards energy transition. Current governance mechanisms, largely controlled by Department of Energy are inadequate in planning and implementing an Energy Transition programme, across different sectors. Government should commission studies by academic institutions on each of identified RE energy sources, their potential, economics and feasibility. Without a technoeconomic feasibility assessment, providing subsidies in general cannot be construed as SMART programme.

3.33.106 A research component in the policy is a must. This policy does not refer to any prior, parallel research into all related aspects. To cite, establishing minimum requirements or benchmarks for specific behaviours, processes, or outcomes can be possibly through research and development. Technical standards, dovetailed into subsidies and financial components, can be helpful in realizing the envisaged progress. Scalability, cost competitiveness, economies of scale, technological advancements., are important elements that need to be addressed, when grounding a RE technology. Out of the

assessment of these parameters, supportive policies and frameworks to encourage the development and adoption of appropriate RE technologies can emerge. A grievance redressal mechanism needs to be integrated into the institutional structure, given the criticality of subsidies, prioritization, timelines and scheme-led transition. Concepts have not been defined. For example, it does not define clean energy and green energy. There is no information on what distributed RE means, distinct from solar projects. This policy framework is similar, if not exact, to the AP policy. Elements that are distinct to Telangana need to be identified and highlighted. This policy overly simplifies some of the mechanisms enunciated for promoting private investment, such as allocation of water bodies for floating solar voltaic panels. This policy in fact is a set of existing schemes or approaches or statements made recently. There is nothing new in this proposal.

3.33.107 This policy does not include Roof top solar policy for domestic and commercial consumers. There is no reference to solar energy policy for agriculture. Some of the potential figures for various RE, especially wind energy, is surprising. These figures seem to come out of the blue. This policy does not address the current 'burdens' on Telangana electricity financial system, especially in the form of fixed charges, market purchases, loans, debts, project overrun costs, etc., which keep popping up at odd places whenever a policy decision is taken. Per unit cost of RE electricity, or any other forms discussed in this policy, on user sectors like agriculture, manufacturing, transport, residential and commercial, needs to be worked out. Emissions from suggested alternatives such as Waste to Energy are major concern too for environment and economy.

3.33.108 It is requested that Operational Guidelines for Telangana - Clean and Green Energy policy 2025 be released as this will enable the mills to install renewable energy plants as per the policy of the State.

Petitioner's Replies

3.33.109 TGDISCOMs submitted that, the Commission has determined the tariff of Rs. 3.13/kWh in the year 2021 for the component A of KUSUM scheme. However, the consent/approval for procurement of 4000MW under KUSUM Scheme is awaited from the Commission.

3.33.110 Under component C of KUSUM scheme, MNRE provides subsidy of 30% of the

capital cost (@ Rs. 3.5 crs. per MW) due to which the Licensee is able to procure the power at comparatively low cost. As per MNRE KUSUM Scheme Guidelines, TGDISCOMs are in the process of procuring power at the lowest possible tariff under KUSUM scheme by way of reverse bidding process in case of more than the required capacity is quoted by the bidders for a particular substation for awarding the projects keeping the ERC determined rate as ceiling tariff.

3.33.111 DISCOMs are exploring procuring decentralized solar power. Recently an EoI for decentralized solar under PM KUSUM-A scheme was floated by the State. The same can be accessed in the below link <https://pmkusum.telangana.gov.in/TS/landing.html>.

3.33.112 TGNPDCL further submitted that, with the rising energy demand in State of Telangana on account of various initiatives/policies of Government TGDISCOMs have already met a load of 86,823 MU in the FY 2023-24 itself. And for the FY 2024-25 up to 3rd quarter (until 31.12.2024) demand of 63,148 MU was met. As such for meeting the load requirements TGDISCOMs have been analysing and availing both the centralized as well as de-centralised power procurement options depending upon cost effectiveness so as to make available, reliable and uninterrupted power supply.

3.33.113 TGDISCOMs submitted that, estimated domestic sales for FY 26 considering H1 actuals of FY 25 and projected H2 of FY 25 on basis H2 actuals of FY 24. Further for the purpose of projections, TGDISCOMs have considered relevant historical compounded annual growth rates for domestic consumer categories separately for each of the DISCOMs after consideration of initiatives undertaken by central and state government including PM Surya Ghar- Muft Bijli Yojana scheme to arrive at the projected sales of FY 26 at the state level. The licensees would like to submit before the Commission that the sales projections made by them be considered for ARR computations as it is systematic and logically arrived. With regards to Solar Plants by Women SHG, plants of capacity 64 MW are to be grounded immediately.

3.33.114 Analysing the need for the policy and defining its objectives were the basis for crafting a comprehensive energy policy. During the stakeholder meeting on January 3, 2025, stakeholders were briefed about the outlined need for a clean energy policy within Telangana. Various stakeholders from the energy sector across India participated in this meeting where the necessity for such a policy was shown and discussed. The reasons for the policy's importance, which were presented and discussed during the meeting,

include: The previous solar policy had expired in 2020, and there was a lack of dedicated policies for other renewable energy (RE) sources such as wind, pumped storage, and other forms of RE, as well as for RE manufacturing including Green Hydrogen & Bio fuels, To address the growing energy demand within Telangana, To fulfil the Renewable Purchase Obligation, to address the intermittency of renewable energy sources through the utilization of storage technologies, to support the production of Green Hydrogen and its derivatives, analysing the necessity for the policy and defining its objectives were the foundation for formulating a comprehensive energy policy.

3.33.115 During the stakeholder meeting held on January 3, 2025, details were shared regarding potential investments and the projected job opportunities to be generated in the state over the next 10 years through the implementation of this policy. In addressing the operational aspects of the policy, details were provided regarding the nodal agency responsible for implementation, the duration of policy operation, and other pertinent information. Safety aspects encompassing various aspects within the energy policy will adhere to the existing Standards of Performance (SOP) and other safety regulations mandated by the government. It was stated that since these safety measures align with established guidelines, they are not explicitly detailed separately within the policy. Any more information required by developers regarding the Telangana Clean and Green Energy Policy will be given by nodal agency from time to time based on necessity.

3.33.116 The Telangana clean and green energy policy, unveiled on January 11, 2025, followed extensive consultations with relevant departments within the state and stakeholders nationwide. The policy launch included the revelation of anticipated opportunities, projected investments, and other pertinent details to the public. Emphasizing its adaptability, the policy explicitly states, "The policy may be reviewed from time to time in view of any changing requirements." This proactive approach ensures that the policy remains responsive to evolving needs, with continuous updates and additional information being shared by the designated nodal agency as necessary. Extensive deliberation was dedicated to multiple facets encompassing social, economic, environmental, ecological, technological, and scientific dimensions within the framework of the clean and green energy policy. Considerations were made regarding various elements, including carbon emissions reduction, the provision of

supplementary incentives to support women and minorities, the promotion of innovative technologies, the enhancement of workforce skills through up skilling initiatives, the facilitation of economic advancement by attracting investments to the state, and the commitment to driving technological advancements within the energy sector. These aspects were explicitly addressed in the policy document.

3.33.117 The selection of renewable technologies considers the diverse challenges posed by each option. Suggested renewable energy mix is proposed after assessing the state's potential in maximizing the energy output from renewables. In maximizing the energy output, Telangana strategically capitalizes on its significant solar and wind potential. The state aims to enhance capacity utilization by harnessing its abundant solar and wind resources, with surplus energy being channelled through battery storage solutions for efficient management. The merits and demerits of each technology will be scrutinized based on individual project requirements to guide informed decision-making and advance sustainable energy development initiatives. The policy has clear and specific objectives that can be measured, achieved, and are relevant. The targets for capacities by FY 30 and FY 35 are technology-wise and have set timelines, showing that the policy is designed with achievable and timely objectives in mind. The policy overall aligns with the principles of being SMART.

3.33.118 The current Energy policy in Telangana strategically plans for capacity additions aligned with anticipated state demand. By diversifying energy sources and maximizing renewable energy utilization, the policy ensures a secure, sustainable, and affordable energy supply that caters to evolving needs. This demand-focused strategy underscores the commitment to delivering reliable energy solutions. Furthermore, to drive research and innovation for improved energy efficiency, the state government is dedicated to establishing an incubation centre. This facility will collaborate with startups, academia, research institutions, and energy industry players to identify and scale up inventive solutions and products in the clean energy sector. Such initiatives not only foster a culture of innovation but also contribute to enhancing energy efficiency and promoting the adoption of low-carbon technologies in the state.

3.33.119 The proposed renewable energy mix in Telangana has been carefully crafted by evaluating the state's capacity to optimize energy output from renewables. By outlining target capacity additions for FY 30 and FY 35, the policy underscores a prioritization

strategy.

3.33.120 Land usage as mentioned in this query will be as per existing state guidelines and any revisions thereof will be adequately published prior to adoption. Resources for this policy and are quantified in terms of capacity additions targeted for FY30 and FY35. With the mentioned target capacity additions potential investments over next 10 years is projected and same has been shared through various media channels.

3.33.121 To encourage capacity building and upskilling the state government is dedicated to establishing an incubation centre. This facility will collaborate with startups, academia, research institutions, and energy industry players to identify and scale up inventive solutions and products in the clean energy sector. The target capacity has been determined by considering all the energy use sectors and their expected usage for the next 10 years. The first two objectives i.e., Ensure energy security for Telangana and Provide reliable and affordable power have been added considering energy use sectors. Barriers are not called out explicitly in the policy. Effort has been made, and incentives are crafted to overcome the barriers. Floating solar projects under this policy will be undertaken as per the relevant norms in force.

3.33.122 As technology improves, the costs for the various technologies are expected to decrease; outlined costs of installing the systems might not be relevant over the applicability period (10 years) of the policy. The current policy framework already includes a Project Monitoring Committee tasked with overseeing various aspects of renewable energy projects, including rooftop solar projects. This Committee comprises members responsible for monitoring feasibility studies, project implementation, and procurement status to meet Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) targets as outlined in the policy.

3.33.123 The policy aims to deliver clean and green power in an optimal manner to the consumers at an affordable cost. The State GENCO and the Central Generating Plants and IPPs are making efforts in meeting the norms prescribed in the regulations with regards to efficiencies and emissions. The Policy aims to improve the position of RE within the generation mix to ensure that majority of the power generated is through clean renewable sources.

3.33.124 Telangana is in a unique situation wherein the state provides 24x7 free supply to agricultural consumers. The policy envisages integration of RE capacities to support

the state in meeting peak electrical demand growth. Further, the policy also includes incentives for BESS and PSP, to support the integration of RE and to ensure zero RE curtailment. The different projects under this policy will be undertaken as per the relevant norms in force. The different projects under this policy will be undertaken as per the relevant norms in force.

3.33.125 The policy is expected to attract investments worth INR 1.98 Lakh crores. Further, the estimated capital expenditure is not disclosed as a) As technology improves, the capex requirements for the various technologies are expected to decrease, and b) disclosure of capex might skew developer bids which will impair competitive price discovery. Further, we expect the developer to be innovative and bring in the possible technology which will reduce the tariff burden on the end consumers.

3.33.126 Financial incentives mentioned in the policy play a pivotal role in this framework, providing developers with the necessary support and motivation to undertake renewable energy projects. These incentives serve as a mechanism to reward successful project completion within set timelines, reinforcing the government's dedication to fostering a conducive environment for renewable energy development and adoption.

3.33.127 The Telangana Clean and Green Energy Policy 2025 is developed as an overarching policy covering energy transition with the aim of replacing fossil fuel-based generation with renewable sources. The policy also covers aspects such as EV charging stations (for transport electrification), BESS (for RE integration related grid stability), and green hydrogen which is also relevant to energy transition. Presently, MNRE is the nodal Ministry of the Government of India for all matters related to new and renewable energy. The Commission is requested to take a view in this regard.

3.33.128 The Telangana Clean and Green Energy Policy 2025 has been developed towards accomplishing energy transition in the state across different sectors. Feasibility studies for each renewable energy project will be conducted on a case-by-case basis, tailored to project requirements. By employing a customized approach to project assessment, the state can make well-informed decisions that enhance the overall efficiency and effectiveness of renewable energy initiatives. The state government is committed to driving innovation in renewable energy sector for sustainable technologies. To enable this, an incubation centre will be set-up. The incubation centre will work closely with

start-ups, academia, research institutions, industries in energy sector to identify and scale up new solutions, products, business models etc. An INR 50 crore incubation fund will be created to support promising ideas & start-ups in this domain.

3.33.129 This policy has been specifically developed keeping in mind the strengths, resource availability, and targets of Telangana state. However, in order to be competitive, detailed comparison with similar policies of other states such as Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, etc. was also undertaken. The policy in question and incentives have been developed as method for improving private sector participation in the state. The finer details as mentioned in this query will be as per existing state guidelines and any revisions thereof will be adequately published prior to adoption.

3.33.130 This policy has been developed in coherence with existing / previous policies including but not limited to Telangana Solar Policy 2015, Telangana Food Processing and Preservation Policy, Telangana Industrial Policy, Telangana Electronics Policy etc. Further, new technological advances, and the aspiration of the state has also been incorporated. The policy covers incentives for promoting rooftop solarization for households. The potential for various RE sources mentioned in the Telangana Clean and Green Energy Policy 2025 are as per Resource Adequacy study performed by CEA for Telangana state. Further, wind energy potential in Telangana was estimated to be 54.7 GW at 150 m hub height as per MNRE. The focus of this policy is the promotion of renewable energy in the state. The policy aims to procure clean renewable energy in an optimal manner at an affordable cost to the consumer with the intent of fully utilizing the available resources in the state. The further apportioning of the per unit electricity prices will be undertaken by the DISCOMs based on cost of power as well as other cost components.

3.33.131 Waste to energy suggests a method to tackle the increasing amounts of solid wastes in the state. The objectors' point is noted however, Waste-to-energy is seen to be a better alternative to landfill and dumping.

Commission's analysis & findings

3.33.132 The Commission has noted the submissions made by the stakeholders and the replies provided by the petitioner regarding the implementation of the PM KUSUM scheme, decentralized solar generation, and the Telangana Clean and Green Energy Policy

2025. The Commission acknowledges the concerns and suggestions raised by stakeholders, particularly with respect to the advantages of decentralized solar generation, the need for clear policy objectives, and the importance of reducing emissions and promoting renewable energy. The Commission will consider framing of new Regulations or amending the existing regulations to suit the clean energy policy of the state.

DEMAND SIDE MANAGEMENT (DSM) AND ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Stakeholders' Submissions

3.33.133 The stakeholder has submitted that TGDISCOMs have also not submitted any proposal related to Demand Side Management (DSM) initiatives. DSM is a strategic approach to energy conservation that seeks to manage consumer demand for energy rather than simply supply it. It is a coordinated set of activities and programs undertaken by electric utilities, developers, government agencies, and end-use customers to ensure that electric power service can be delivered to consumers at the lowest cost consistent with reliable supply. DSM also seeks to promote energy conservation and peak load reduction through voluntary or mandatory actions taken.

3.33.134 Further they are silent on Energy Efficiency, Demand Side Management and PAT benefits.

Petitioner's Replies

3.33.135 TGDISCOMs submitted that, presently Demand Side Management at domestic consumer level is at an early stage and therefore will not be affecting sales significantly.

3.33.136 Many Energy Conservation measures were taken up by TGDISCOMs viz., under Gram Ujala Scheme, LED bulbs were distributed to domestic consumers by TGSPDCL, the conventional tube lights & SV lamps are being replaced with LED bulbs at all offices of Circle level, Sub division level & Section level and to all the 33/11KV Sub Stations of TGSPDCL, new Agl connections are being released only after ensuring fixing of 2/3KVAR capacitor at consumer AGL pump sets by conducting special drive.

3.33.137 The DISCOM has entered into an agreement on 05/07/2024 with Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL) for purchase of energy efficient appliances by the consumers. The work is under execution stage. Energy efficiency appliances (like Super-efficient

air conditioners, IE3 motors, BLDC fans etc.) will be distributed by Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL) under DISCOM driven Demand Side Management programme.

3.33.138 Bureau of Energy Efficiency designated TSNPDCL as designated consumer under PAT Cycle-II scheme and notified vide statutory order No. 3542(E) dated 29.12.2015. Under PAT Cycle-II scheme, the base year is 2014-15. The period of PAT cycle-II Scheme is from FY 2016-17 to 2018-19 and the target year is 2018-19. Bureau of Energy Efficiency has notified base line loss for the year 2014-15 as 13.32%. Targets for losses were notified initially as 12.87% and later amended in concurrence with UDAY scheme targets as 10% for the financial year 2018-19. The loss percentage including EHT during target year i.e., 2018-19 is 9.90% against the target of 10%. The energy savings achieved is 12.80 MU i.e., 1100.972 Toe (Tons of oil equivalent). One Toe = 11628 KWH. The M&V Auditor certified the energy losses and recommended eligibility of 1101 Nos. Energy Saving Certificates. Trading of ESCerts is being done in IEX/HPE exchanges in coordination with Executive Director/Commercial/TSPCC/HYD and only 332 no's ESCerts are traded with an amount of Rs. 6,31,030/-.

STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF DIRECTIVES

Stakeholders' Submissions

3.33.139 The stakeholder has submitted that, in response to the directives of the Commission to make all possible efforts to improve their internal efficiency and reduce the gap between ACS and ARR, conduct awareness programs among the consumers regarding safety standards, take steps for use of safety appliances by O&M staff to avoid accidents, bring awareness among the consumers about energy conservation measures to reduce the consumption during peak hours to optimize the power purchase, comply with standard of performance regulation, and assess the need of unblocking of RkVAH lead for KVAH billing and submit a detailed report, NPDCL has explained the efforts it is making, without giving details of the results achieved relating to some of the issues and SPDCL's response is simply casual "shall be complied."

3.33.140 The Commission has again directed the DISCOMs to explore the possibility of arriving at a consensus among its agricultural consumers regarding the hours of supply for its peak load management. Responding to the directive, TGNPDCL has submitted that it is conducting the awareness programs with the agriculture consumers regarding

utilization of supply to the agriculture in day time instead of peak load hours. The consumers were motivated to remove the Automatic Starters to use the supply whenever required and to avoid the peak demand on the system. The DISCOM has not given any details as to how many agriculture consumers have agreed to consume power in daytime, instead of peak load hours, and if agreed, how it is being implemented and to what extent their consumption during peak hours has come down. SPDCL has simply stated that it "shall be complied." The need for supply of power to agriculture throughout the day and throughout the year has been rightly questioned on various grounds when the scheme was announced by GoTS. While the directives given by the Commission indicates rethinking on the policy and need for changes, the responses of the DISCOMs indicate that, as long as the policy continues to be in force, it may not be possible to persuade the farmers to not consume power during peak hours. Therefore, it is for the GoTS to take appropriate decisions to ensure supply of power during daytime, as desired by the farmers, and alternative ways of ensuring supply of power to agriculture to meet demand to the extent required.

3.33.141 Another stakeholder has submitted that, TGDISCOMs have not submitted any details for Compliance of the following Directives issued by the Commission:

- a. The Commission directs TGDISCOMs to conduct consumer awareness programs in areas with high AT&C losses.
- b. The TGDISCOMs are directed to conduct awareness programs among the consumers regarding safety standards. Further, TGDISCOMs take steps for use of safety appliances by O&M staff to avoid accidents.
- c. The TGDISCOMs are directed to bring awareness among the consumers about energy conservation measures to reduce the consumption during peak hours to optimize the power purchase cost.

3.33.142 The aforementioned Directives are quite critical in terms of creating awareness among the consumers about loss reduction, Energy conservation and Safety Standards. Therefore, the stakeholder urges the TGERC to seek details on the above Directives from TGDISCOMs.

Petitioner's Replies

3.33.143 TGSPDCL submitted that, DISCOMs are continuously engaging in consumer awareness programs through pamphlets, banners, advertisements, social media, and

workshops to improve grievance redressal and electrical safety awareness.

3.33.144 TGSPDCL is committed to ensure that fatality/ injuries due to electrical accidents are brought down to zero level and is working round the clock towards this goal. TGSPDCL is taking active measures for creating awareness and precautions and safety measures during campaigns held in each district. Progress for rectification of distribution infrastructure is as follows:

Type of work	Rectified
Intermediate Poles	3,425
Restranging	3,183
Bent Poles	4,866
HG/LT fuses to DTRs	5,016
Fencing	663
Raising of Plinth	558

3.33.145 Year on year electrical accidents are coming down due to various factors like awareness programs on how to avoid electric accidents in the field are being conducted to the general public and strengthening of Distribution network, taking up of renovation and modernization works. DISCOMs informed that they are committed to bring down the accidents to zero level. Further, TGDISCOMs are continuously educating several consumers and industries on benefits for shifting loads to off-peak hours on various forums and align with existing TOD structures as part of its energy conservation measures to reduce the consumption during peak hours to optimize the power purchase cost.

3.33.146 Further TGNPDCL entered into a MoU with EESL on 09.07.2024 for implementation of DSM measures. As per the MoU, EESL will support the proposed DSM program by bringing in the necessary investments and technology required for providing the consumers of TGNPDCL with energy efficient appliances and equipment like Super-efficient, Air Conditioners, IE3 motors, BLDC fans etc. Further all the Directives of the TGERC are complied with as per the periodicity and such Directives are included in the ARR filings of FY 2025-26 of RSB.

3.33.147 To avoid accidents to the departmental O&M staff, safety appliances like ED rods, non-contact volt alert meters, helmets, safety jackets etc., are being arranged. Further regular training programmes are being conducted to the O&M staff. Daily, all AE's/Operation are conducting "pep talk" with their O&M staff for implementing

NPDCL standard safety norms and rules effectively. Every effort is being taken to avoid electrical accidents to the O&M staff. Further TGNPDCL has appointed as Safety officer in the cadre of Divisional engineer in each circle for conducting awareness programmes and are taking suitable steps to avoid electrical accidents. Further, TGDISCOMs are continuously educating large consumers and industries on benefits for shifting loads to off-peak hours on various forums and align with existing TOD structures as part of its energy conservation measures to reduce the consumption during peak hours to optimize the power purchase cost.

3.33.148 TGSPDCL submitted that, their officers interacted with the farmers society at village/mandal levels and conducted awareness programs for optimum utilization of pump sets during peak hours to avoid low voltages and consequential failure of motor windings, reduction in efficiency of pump sets and also help DISCOMs to curtail the peak demand and mitigate the high-power purchase cost from short term sources.

3.33.149 TGNPDCL submitted that, as per the directions of the Central Electricity Authority (CEA), Divisional Engineer/Technical in the Circle Office are redesignated as Divisional Engineer/Technical & Safety Officers with instructions to conduct Polam Bata in all the villages and to rectify the identified defects and conduct safety awareness programmes to avoid accidents. Safety Awareness programmes are conducted with O&M Staff. Further providing safety appliances such as Induction testers, Hand gloves, Gumboots, Raincoats and insisting for utilization in field and motivating them with daily pep talks by the controlling officers. Conducting Special programmes with Agriculture consumers and motivating to utilize LT capacitors for their Agriculture motors and to avoid usage of Auto Starters. Further NPDCL is procuring and erecting 2 MVAR capacitor banks at 33/11 KV Substations and 600 KVAR Line capacitor banks on 11 KV feeders for reactive power compensation and all the directives of the commission are complied. As per the directives of Commission, special drive awareness programmes are being conducted in all the villages with Agriculture consumers and motivating to avoid usage of auto starters and avoiding usage of agriculture supply during peak load hours and motivating the consumers to use LT Capacitors for their agriculture motors. Further, NPDCL is procuring and erecting 2 MVAR capacitor banks at 33/11 Substations and 600 KVAR Line capacitor banks on 11 KV feeders as per necessity for reactive power compensation and for improving power factor.

NON-TARIFF RELATED ISSUES

Stakeholders' Submissions

3.33.150 Stakeholders have submitted that, salaries of DISCOM employees should be revised based on government pay scales (Central/State/Defence sector). Higher salaries should be reduced, and field workers & artisans should receive increments. DISCOMs, which are already facing losses, should not overpay a few employees at the expense of consumers. Implementing Pay Revision Commission (PRC) rules similar to Central/State Government norms is necessary to avoid financial strain.

3.33.151 Few stakeholders have requested for appointing enough ground staff and reduce top level staff to reduce cost of DISCOMs. Youth are migrating to cities neglecting the agriculture and allied activities. In order to prevent this organic farming needs to be encouraged.

3.33.152 The ARR (RSB) 2025-26 report submitted by Southern DISCOM under Section 2.3.4 states that employee expenses for FY 2023-24 amounted to INR 3,166 crore. In Form 15.1, it is projected that employee expenses for FY 2025-26, an expenditure Rs 3,572.61 crore (Control Period n+1) and Rs 3,779.47 crore (Control Period n+2), exceeding 10% of the total revenue requirement of INR 36,227 crore. The employee, administrative costs be reduced for efficiency and health of the DISCOMs.

3.33.153 However, the report does not specify the expenditure incurred on court cases. In the past, several hundred employees were wrongly terminated in the name of local recruitment (nativity) and later reinstated as per court orders, leading to financial losses of thousands of crores. This mismanagement allowed ineligible individuals to occupy high-ranking positions, severely impacting Telangana employees. Furthermore, HR department mismanagement has led to a surge in legal cases, defying CMD orders and burdening the organization financially. Originally, the HR department had only one GM post, but it has now expanded to four GM posts and one Joint Secretary post without government approval. Some officials have remained in the same position for years, causing distress among employees.

3.33.154 In light of the above, the Commission is requested to review the following:

- The number of cases filed by employees/officers against HR department orders and the expenses incurred in handling them.

- The number of cases related to employee/officer division post-state formation.
- Total expenditure (in crores) on legal cases concerning employee division post-state formation.
- Actions taken against HR officials responsible for court cases and financial mismanagement.
- Examination of two General Manager posts in P&G suppressed by CGRF, which were created without ERC/Board/Government approval.
- Review of the top 10 highest-paid officials in TGSPDCL corporate office, especially a lower-level HR officer who has remained in the same seat for 20 years and now earns more than Chief Engineers with greater service tenure.
- Investigation into the failure of past and present CMDs to control HR mismanagement, leading to unjustified recommendations for additional GM and Joint Secretary posts, imposing a financial burden of crores on the organization.

3.33.155 Despite multiple petitions and RTI applications highlighting these irregularities, no action has been taken. Therefore, the Commission is urged to thoroughly review these issues and take appropriate action to ensure accountability and transparency.

Petitioner's Replies

3.33.156 Electricity employees work tirelessly, risking their lives, to ensure continuous and quality power supply at all times.

3.33.157 As per the provisions of the MYT Regulation No. 2 of 2023, the Licensee has projected the employee cost.

3.33.158 Employee and administrative expenses are calculated a nominal 10% of the base capital expenditure, with 8.5% allocated to employee costs and 1.5% to administrative expenses and are filed before the commission for prudent check and for approval.

3.33.159 The other comments made do not pertain to ARR filings by DISCOMs. The subject pertains to Policy matters of the TGDISCOMs.

OPERATIONAL ISSUES

Stakeholders' Submissions

3.33.160 The stakeholder has submitted that, about Rs 54 crore is collected as customer charges

from 15 lakh LT V (Agriculture) non-corporate farmers. Farmers have not seen direct benefits for a long time; waiving this amount would make agricultural electricity truly free.

3.33.161 Format 8(a) shows nearly 1 lakh service connections pending for more than 6 months, of which 50% are for agricultural services. A concrete action plan is needed to reduce delays.

3.33.162 Format 10 indicates around 2000 pending court cases. No classification of cases where TGSPDCL is the petitioner or differentiation of non-service matter cases is shown. Officers allegedly initiate cases under the guise of company interest, leading to financial losses for TGSPDCL due to mismanagement.

3.33.163 Format 11 (Page 241 of the current filing) Number of cases filed in respect of pilferage of power reports 1,73,476 cases in FY 2023-24, with Rs 118 crore realized from Rs 157 crore provisional assessment. The same period's filing in ARR for RSB (Page 357, dated 18 Sept 2024) reported 8,26,955 cases, with Rs 107 crore realized from Rs 138 crore provisional assessment. Such discrepancies raise concerns about the reliability of reports. There is no clarity on where the realised amount is being adjusted.

3.33.164 Disruptions in agricultural supply despite repeated submissions. DISCOMs should be directed to ensure quality-assured supply, particularly during critical crop stages. Detailed operational and supervisory guidelines must be issued for agricultural supply. SOP violations in DTRs, new AGL connections, and supply restoration remain unresolved.

3.33.165 Estimates for agricultural supply have increased, yet the provision of three free poles is not followed. Up to three poles were previously provided under DD payment but are now omitted and needs reinstatement of the provision.

3.33.166 Reg 4 of 2013 prohibits inclusion of transformers in estimates request removal from estimates.

3.33.167 Transformer block costs (~Rs. 20,000) are unnecessary as farmers construct them. It is requested for removal and compensation for farmers.

3.33.168 It is also requested for communication of connection release dates and material lists via WhatsApp and letter.

- 3.33.169 Farmers face connection denial due to neighbouring objections DISCOM should take responsibility for line laying. In case denial Poles should be placed along roads/boundaries, not in the middle of fields.
- 3.33.170 DTRs in cultivated land pose hazards. Relocation of the DTRs should be automatic without farmer requests.
- 3.33.171 Section 126 of the Act is acted upon arbitrarily. As per Sec (5), if the assessing Officer reaches to the conclusion that use of electricity has taken place, the assessment shall be made for entire period during which such unauthorized use of electricity has taken place and if however, the period, during which such unauthorized use of electricity has taken place cannot be ascertained, such period shall be to a period of 12 months immediately preceding the date of inspection. This regulation is not adhered and assessment done arbitrarily. The above clause itself is untenable in the absence of evidence.
- 3.33.172 Few stakeholders have requested to provide neutral wire for every agriculture connection.
- 3.33.173 Unauthorised usage cases are registered *en masse*. Several instances of cases are booked for use of electricity for dairy, cattle rearing was booked. Animals are integral part of farming, with focus in safe organic food. Dairy animals up to 6 animals in the rural areas, are to be treated as agriculture. In all AGL cases advisory notices to be issued quoting the regulatory guidelines since the rules are not made aware widely. Only in repeated offences, cases are to be booked.
- 3.33.174 According to the information of CGRFs and consumer service centres, there are many services that are beyond stipulated SOP standards. Such information should be provided in full details. Compensation should be paid to the consumers *Suo-motu* for all the cases beyond the SOP.
- 3.33.175 A look at the schedules of CGRF indicate that schedules are one per month for awareness programmes and the geographical coverage is also scattered. IT is suggested for scheduling a minimum of three programs per month till all the sections are covered. The DISCOMs need to mobilize the consumers, print vernacular brochures for the programmes. Every programme should have a slot for SOP, safety measures, toll free numbers etc. Post adjudication, data on the details of staff lapses and action taken

thereof is to be called for. The Commission is requested to empanel representatives of agriculture, retail consumers as observers in CGRF proceedings as their interest is not protected due to lack of awareness and required resources.

3.33.176 Independent members of the Consumer Grievance Redressal Forum (CGRF) are being notified just hours before meetings, preventing them from preparing or participating effectively. The Commission should examine how many meetings are conducted each month and take corrective actions for conducting more meetings.

3.33.177 Another stakeholder has requested for appointing member from agricultural sector in addition to fourth member of CGRF.

3.33.178 Transmission Corporation (TRANSCO) is installing transmission lines without following proper procedures. Farmers are not receiving adequate compensation for land affected by these lines. The Commission should investigate violations, punish officials responsible for such violations, and ensure fair compensation for landowners.

3.33.179 Another stakeholder has suggested to remove the Consumer Service Centres in the State since the corruption starts at this level. Alternatively, the entire process needs to be entrusted to the Online system / Meeseva centres. The entire power infrastructure in the state needs to be surveyed continuously till all infrastructure in all the districts of the state are covered and listed out village-wise. Each subdivision should be provided with one transport vehicle for the convenience of the staff and to reach out to the places where there is a problem on priority basis. Now the farmers are transporting the DTRs at their own cost and the Government is not reimbursing the amount of transport charges. The Government should use its own vehicle and get the DTR repaired.

3.33.180 The platform for erecting DTRs is being constructed by the farmers at their own cost, and it is not being reimbursed to them. The Government should arrange to construct the platform and erect DTR at its cost through the contractor as per their procedure in time as per the need and requirement of the farmers. Further, once the power meter is dismantled, no charges from the consumer shall be collected.

3.33.181 The consumer needs to be informed about the total amount to be paid for AGL connection before serving the estimated cost. Else, it will create unnecessary problems to the consumer. There are about 4,000 DTRs which are not released for the last 3-4

years to the eligible consumers.

3.33.182 There is no proper staff at Subdivision and Division level. The available staff is as follows:

Sl. No.	Mandal	Staff Vacancies						Total
		AE	Sub Egr.	LI	LM	ALM	JLM	
1	Kodangal	1	1	2	1	5	0	10
2	Bomraspet	0	1	2	2	4	3	12
3	Doulatabad	1	1	1	1	0	2	6
4	Duddyal	0	0	2	1	0	0	3
	Total	2	3	7	5	9	5	31

3.33.183 There should be at least 20 AEs in Tandur Subdivision. There are no AEs in Tandur Division making it difficult to manage the subdivisions. The existing staff is only doing the work of collecting the bill amounts. This needs to be increased to JLM, LM, and CL for each village in each subdivision and vacancies as given here under should be filled up.

3.33.184 Request for separate lines for AGL transformers and Domestic Transformers from substations is not completed till date. It is more than one year since a representation in this regard was made. It should be completed at the earliest to avoid inconvenience to the villagers. A substation was sanctioned for Husnabad Village 9 years back, but no work was done on that till date.

3.33.185 They are required to complain every time to the Director/CGM for small or big issue only then works are being done. No officer at the circle, Division, and Sub-division level are responding to our request for solving the problems. Hence, clear instructions should be given to them for attending the problems at their concerned level.

3.33.186 It is observed many a times that the ADE, AE, DE are closing the workbooks indicting that the contractor has completed the works and contract amount is being released to them. The contractors are not given the complete material for completion of the work. Since the works are not completed as per the estimated work due not providing sufficient material the contractor would complete based on the material given to him.

3.33.187 There is problem in stores management. When there is a transformer in the stores there will not be AB Switch and when there is Conductor there will not be matching material etc. This leads to delay in erection of DTR and giving rise to other problems. Therefore, it is suggested that: Each District should be having Stores for supply of material. There are no stores for all the new districts. The entire Stores Management systems have to

be computerised. All the people concerned - ADE, DE and other related officers should be able access the information about the material available in the stores so that the needy officers will be able to indent for their required material from their Section/Sub-Division only without visiting the stores office. The Stores in charge should be able to supply the indented material to the needy office/Section/ Sub-Division. On receipt of the material, the office/Section/Sub-Division should be submitting utilization certificate etc., of the material to the Stores for accounting purpose.

3.33.188 The above computerization if implemented will bring transparency in the stores management and check any possible corruption in this area which is now happening.

3.33.189 Another stakeholder has highlighted the problems being faced at district store Sanga Reddy and requested to open new district stores at Medak headquarters as the stock is getting exhausted before reaching the Sanga Reddy store.

3.33.190 The facility for uploading a photograph of the Transformer / transmission line etc., which is / are not working with longitude and latitude positions in the TSSPDCL APP should be provided so that the concerned officials will be able act upon that immediately and resolve the issue.

3.33.191 When a Consumer submits a DD for a DTR sanction the Consumer APP should show the estimation for the DTR work required. E.g. 11 kV line per km amount, LT line km total amount DTR capacity kVA total amount. Grand total amount. This will avoid harassments by the Department in getting the estimation and making payment and also avoids scope for corruption.

3.33.192 Information was sought about AB Switch & SG RTI Set through an RTI letter to the corporation PRO. But proper information was not given.

3.33.193 Provide one van for each transformer Repair Centre so that the transformers are easily transported to the centre and repair and back erection. Absence of this causing lot of hardship to the farmers and they have to incur rot expenses for transportation of the DTR. Please look into the works of Palle Pragati and Pattana Pragati works done so far. Specifically in agriculture no work has been done so far till date.

3.33.194 Farmers are seeking agricultural electricity connections need clarity on the application process, required documents, and whether online services like Mee Seva are applicable. They also need details on the number of Demand Drafts (DDs) required

and the associated costs. There are concerns about the timeline for providing connections and accountability if delays occur, including possible penalties or compensation. Questions arise regarding infrastructure installation, such as who is responsible for setting up transformer poles and digging pits, as well as the transportation of burnt-out transformers whether farmers should handle it or if the department provides vehicles for the task. Additionally, there is a need for transparency in providing estimation copies, ensuring they are sent via registered post, and allowing consumers to report departmental irregularities directly to vigilance authorities, with assurance of necessary action.

3.33.195 Several farmers across various villages have raised concerns during the public hearing regarding the poor condition of electrical lines and transformers in agricultural fields, posing serious safety hazards to humans, livestock, and farming equipment. Complaints also included Electrical lines hanging dangerously low, Temporary connections using wooden poles which are unsafe, Transformers overloaded leading to frequent power disruptions, Aging and rusted poles causing instability, Loose wires and improper earthing, increasing risk of electric shocks, Requests for new poles and proper LT/HT line installations, some farmers have paid Demand Drafts (DDs) but are still waiting for their connections. Farmers also request shifting of power lines from inside their fields to the edges to facilitate farming operations. There is an urgent need for additional transformers and proper infrastructure to support the growing agricultural demand.

Petitioner's Replies

3.33.196 TGDISCOMs submitted that, A nominal amount of Rs. 30/Connection/ Month is only collected from the agriculture consumers to identify its consumers and to avoid illegal abstraction of energy by non-consumers.

3.33.197 The TGDISCOMs are following the FIFO system (First in First Out) in release of agriculture connections. However, most of applications are pending for release in agriculture for want of due payments from the consumers over and above Rs. 70000/-

3.33.198 With reference to legal costs, it is important to note that DISCOMs have a duty to defend their actions and tariffs when challenged. These legal challenges often arise to protect the interests of the larger consumer base and ensure adherence to regulatory frameworks. Further, TGDISCOMs would like to submit that the challenges filed are

not meant to burden consumers in any manner. Rather DISCOMs are obligated to ensure compliance with regulatory norms and avoid setting precedents that could adversely impact the sector's financial viability. Therefore, challenges to consumer favour orders are not pursued out of choice but as a response to certain consumer complaints or legal actions.

3.33.199 For FY 2023-24, no of cases booked are 173476, and assessed amount is 157 Cr. and amount realized is Rs.118 Cr. The amount is adjusted towards non-tariff income.

3.33.200 TGDISCOMs submitted that, as per the department rules instructions issued vide reference Memo No. CGM(C)/GM(C)/DE(C)/ADE(C)/AE(C)/D.No.676/16- 17, Dt.01-11-2016. The expenditure for releasing of AGL services incurred by TGNPDCL from 26-10-2016 is enhanced for the estimate involving HT line, LT line and DTR worth Rs.50,000/- to 70,000/- per service whereas the estimates involving only LT line is enhanced from Rs.32,000/- to Rs.45,000/- per service. If estimate cost exceeds the subsidy amount, the balance amount (ORC) will be intimated to the consumers in the form of demand notice along with material list and line sketch in Telugu format. The consumer has to pay Development Charges of Rs.1200/- per KW Security Deposit Rs.60/- per HP, Registration charges Rs.25/- and Service Connection Charges Rs.25/- per HP as per Tariff Order. Further, it is to inform that estimate cost varies based on material required to release the service and the subsidy amount is deducted from each estimate against each application in force.

3.33.201 The Licensees considered agricultural consumers as an important category and strives to supply quality and uninterrupted power supply. Sufficient Rolling Stock Healthy transformers are available and maintained, strictly following SOP norms towards replacement of failed DTRs. Licensees submit that service deficiency is being tackled at a war footing on a best effort basis.

3.33.202 The construction of Transformer plinths is under the scope of DISCOM and the same is being done by the authorized contractor of the DISCOM as per standards. After completion of the works the Quality Control wing of TGNPDCL is inspecting the works and check as per the standards.

3.33.203 The right of way for erection of poles for release of new connection is under the scope of applicant only. Shifting of DTRs will be considered as per the procedure in vogue.

3.33.204 TGDISCOMs submitted that, As per amended GTCS approved by Honourable TGERC, under GTCS Clause 9.3.2.9 - " If the assessing officer reaches to the conclusion that unauthorized use of electricity has taken place, the assessment shall be made for the entire period during which such unauthorized use of electricity has taken place and if, however, the period during which such unauthorized use of electricity has taken place cannot be ascertained, such period shall be limited to a period of twelve months immediately preceding the date of inspection in accordance with Section 126 (5) of the Act24." A provision is also incorporated in GTCS under clause 9.4.1 for making a representation by the consumer to the Final Assessing officer on the Provision Assessment order. Further, the consumer can make an appeal to the Appellate Authority on the final assessment amount as per GTCS clause 9.5.1. The TGNPDCL is following the above GTCS condition scrupulously. The inspecting officers are also booking cases for less than 12 months if the actual period of unauthorized use is found to be less than 12 months as per local enquiry.

3.33.205 As per the tariff order issued by Honourable TSERC, dairy farming activity is not part of agricultural activity. There is a separate category provided for cattle sheds in the Retail Supply Tariff Order. The consumer is requested to avail the power supply under said categories.

3.33.206 TGSPDCL submitted that, CGRF Meetings are being conducted regularly in all districts and wide publicity is given by the DISCOM through social media, tom toms, banners and information through local consumer association and village sarpanch.

3.33.207 TGNPDCL submitted that, CGRF is conducting 6 – 7 Nos of local Court meetings one in each section every month as against the prescribed number of 4 meetings (one/week) in a month, as per the Regulation 3 of 2015 of TGERC, with an intention of giving more awareness among the consumers and to redress the grievances of a greater number of consumer complaints. The schedule of meetings is used to be sent to the field officers to give widespread publicity by way of communicating it to the local village WhatsApp groups, print media and village secretaries. Previously, the Sarpanches were also used to be informed. During these meetings, the reporters, public representatives and the consumers are being requested to give widespread publicity regarding the functioning of the CGRF, Modes of reporting consumers' complaints to the CGRF and also the pamphlets are being distributed to them. These pamphlets have

the total information such the types of complaints which the CGRF entertains, phone numbers of the members of the CGRF and the modes of reporting the consumers' complaints. Reporting the consumer grievances through the Toll-free number 1912 and the functioning of the Vidyut Praja Vani on every Monday in every operation section, are also being informed to the consumers, public representatives and representatives of the print media. The field staff are being directed to be politer and have patience 'in listening to the consumers' grievances and in giving replies' to them. The field officers are being directed to move to one distribution in their jurisdiction, in person, every day during the morning session to know consumers' grievances directly without inviting the consumers to report their grievances by coming to their office, to know the condition of the supply network and also to alert their staff members. Further, the ADE is directed to conduct the meeting regularly with his AEs and staff members once in a week to know the consumer grievances and also the progress in the complaints registered with CGRF, the DE/Opn, to do the same once in 10-15 days and SE/Opn to do the same once in every 20 days for the above. The participants of these meetings are being given the awareness on the safety measures and SoP. Also, some of the important technical aspects such as prevention of DTR failures, importance of earthing, maintenance of batteries and chargers and avoiding of loose lines etc., are discussed with Departmental Engineers and Staff to have knowledge about them. The technical aspects are being 76 covered whenever a free time is available during the meetings.

3.33.208 The DISCOMS have extended the facility for registration of applications through online system/Mee seva centres for release of new service connections. The power infrastructure details are already available village wise in the DISCOMs. The DISCOMS has provided vehicles to the subdivision level for transportation of the failed DTRs to the repairing sheds. The no. of failed DTRs transported by the farmers have reduced significantly. If any failed DTR transported by the farmer to the repairing shed, instructions were issued for payment of transportation charges. The construction of the DTR plinths is being carried by the DISCOMs with the registered Contractor. The Consumer is liable for payment of electricity dues as per the terms and conditions of the supply even though the meter is dismantled.

3.33.209 The amount to be paid by the applicants for release of Agl connections depends on the infrastructure required as per the field conditions. Therefore, it is not possible to

intimate the amount to be paid by the applicant without preparing the estimate. These vacancies will also be filled up from time to time by way of transfers and promotions and recruitments.

3.33.210 DISCOM is in the process of preparing a scheme for separating Agl Feeders under RDSS Scheme which is yet to be approved by the Government of India. Due to Right of Way issue, the substation works could not be started.

3.33.211 The DISCOM has extended the facility of registering the grievances by dialling Toll Free nu. 1912 in addition to lodging of complaints at the customer service Centres /ICSC centres that are present in the sub-division level or through web portal. If any shortage of minor materials arises, the contractor was requested for procurement of material and completes the works in time. The entire store management system in TGSPDCL is computerized through SAP(HANA) system and all the field officers have access of the information about the availability of the material and also regarding incoming supplies of the materials in the stores.

3.33.212 The mentioned facility is working properly. In case of difficulties/ discrepancies, the same shall be reported at concerned sub-division.

3.33.213 There is a facility of preparation of auto estimation for the DTR work required. The information is submitted in accordance with RTI Act, 2005 vide Lr.No.SE/OP/RRS/Tech/F.RTI/D.No.1730/16-17, Dt:17.02.2017. Transportation of failed DTR's is done at the cost of DISCOMS. In rural circles, a utility Van is provided for each subdivision which is used for transportation of failed DTR's & healthy DTR's.

3.33.214 Palle Pragathi and Pattana Pragathi works are prestigious Programmes initiated by the State Government and the works already were taken up especially in TOWNS, Municipalities and Village distributions

3.33.215 For an agricultural electricity connection, farmers must submit a Patta Passbook, Aadhaar Card, and a passport-size photo. The connection will be released only if a borewell is available. A Demand Draft (DD) of Rs. 5,780 must be paid for the connection. Connections are provided on a First In, First Out (FIFO) basis. The department is responsible for installing transformer poles and digging pits. Farmers can apply for the connection through Consumer Service Centres (CSC), the online portal <https://tgsouthernpower.org>, or the TGSPDCL App. Since the FIFO method is

followed, connections are granted in the order of registration, ensuring fairness, and hence, no action is taken against the department for delays. If a transformer burns out, the concerned electricity department officials will transport it in an official vehicle. However, if consumers transport the burnt transformer themselves to the repair centre, they may be reimbursed upon proper verification and submission of necessary documents. Each ADE jurisdiction has at least one vehicle available for transformer transportation. Complaints regarding departmental irregularities can be made directly by calling 040-23454884, 7680901912, or the toll-free number 1064, and the complainant's details will remain confidential. To obtain an estimate copy, applicants must provide their registration and DD details at the respective office.

3.33.216 The complaints have been forwarded to the concerned officials, and necessary action will be taken as per departmental procedure. Requests for shifting of poles and lines will be considered, subject to feasibility and approvals. The concerned AEs and SEs have been directed to complete pending works within 15 days where estimates have been approved.

Commission's analysis & findings

3.33.217 The Commission has taken note of the oral submissions of stakeholders during the course of public hearings and also the written submissions. The Commission, in consultation with the stakeholders and the TGDISCOMs, will address the major issues highlighted above by simplifying existing processes and/or evolve new procedures which shall be separately brought out in due course.

CHAPTER-4 : TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF TARIFF

4.1 TERMS & CONDITIONS OF TARIFF

4.1.1 Applicable with effect from 01.05.2025 to 31.03.2026 in respect of two Distribution Licensees in the Telangana (i.e., TGSPDCL and TGNPDCL) and also CESS, Sircilla.

4.1.2 The LT Tariffs determined in PART 'A' and HT Tariffs determined in PART 'B' below are subject to the following two general conditions:

- Fuel Surcharge Adjustment (FSA)/Fuel Cost Adjustment (FCA) will be extra as per Regulation No.2 of 2023 as amended from time to time.
- The Tariffs are exclusive of the Electricity duty payable as per the provisions of the Telangana Electricity Duty Act, 1939 as amended from time to time.

PART A: LT-TARIFFS

System of Supply: Low Tension A.C. 50 Cycles
Three Phase Supply at 415 Volts
Single Phase supply at 240 Volts

4.1.3 These tariffs are applicable for supply of electricity to LT consumers with a contracted load of 56 kW/75 HP and below. However, contracted load up to 75 kW/100 HP will be treated as LT, for LT-III Industrial category however, in so far as Rice Mills are concerned the contracted load up to 93 kW/125 HP will be treated under LT-III Industrial category. Similarly for LT-IX EV Charging Stations the Contracted Load upto 150 kW/ 201 HP will be treated under LT.

4.2 LT-I: DOMESTIC

Applicability

4.2.1 This tariff is applicable for supply of electricity for lights, fans and other domestic purposes to domestic premises. ***Domestic establishment/Premises is one which is used for dwelling/residential purpose.***

Explanation: For domestic category, the households having a separate kitchen will be treated as a separate establishment.

4.2.2 This tariff is applicable to the facilities viz. RO plants, sewerage treatment plants (STP), yard/streetlights which are established and operated by the owner's welfare associations in gated communities having individual connections or single point

supply.

4.2.3 The LT-Domestic consumers are divided broadly into two sub-categories, viz. LT-I(A), LT-I(B).

- The sub-category LT-I(A) shall be applicable to the consumers having consumption not exceeding 100 units per month.
- The sub-category LT-I(B) has been further sub-divided into LT-I(B)(i) and LT-I(B)(ii).
- LT-I(B)(i) shall be applicable to the consumer with consumption above 100 units but not exceeding 200 units per month.
- LT-I(B)(ii) shall be applicable to the consumer having consumption of above 200 units per month

4.2.4 The consumer shall be billed electricity charges as shown below:

Category	Fixed Charge (Rs. /month)		Energy Charge Rs. /kWh
	Unit	Rate	
LT-I: Domestic			
LT-I(A): Not exceeding 100 units/month			
0-50	kW	10	1.95
51-100	kW	10	3.10
LT-I(B)(i): Above 100 units/month & not exceeding 200 units/month			
0-100	kW	10	3.40
101-200	kW	10	4.80
LT-I(B)(ii): Above 200 units/month			
0-200	kW	10	5.10
201-300	kW	10	7.70
301-400	kW	10	9.00
401-800	kW	10	9.50
Above 800 units	kW	50	10.00

4.3 LT-II: NON-DOMESTIC/COMMERCIAL

4.3.1 This category has been sub-divided into LT-II(A), LT-II(B), LT-II(C) and LT-II(D).

LT-II(A) and LT-II(B)

Applicability

- A consumer who undertakes non-domestic activity.
- A consumer who undertakes Commercial activity.
- A consumer who does not fall in any other LT category i.e., LT-I, LT-III to LT-IX categories.

- Consumers who avail supply of energy for lighting, fans, heating, air conditioning and power appliances in Commercial or Non-Domestic premises.

For example, shops, business houses, offices, public buildings, hospitals, hostels, hotels, choultries, restaurants, clubs, theatres, cinema halls, bus stands and attached offices, railway stations, timber depots, photo studios, all servicing centres, bus depots (other than that of TGSRTC), laundries, dry cleaning units, gas/oil storage/transfer stations, warehouses, godowns (other than cold storage godowns), storage units or of such similar nature.

- Educational institutions run by individuals, Non-Government Organizations or Private Trusts including student hostels of such educational institutions.

4.3.2 The sub-category LT-II(A) shall be applicable to the consumers having consumption not exceeding 50 units per month.

4.3.3 The sub-category LT-II(B) shall be applicable to the consumers having consumption above 50 units per month.

4.3.4 The consumer shall be billed electricity charges as shown below:

Category	Fixed Charge (Rs. /month)		Energy Charge Rs. /kWh or Rs. /kVAh
	Unit	Rate	
LT-II: Non-Domestic/Commercial			
LT-II(A): Not exceeding 50 units/month			
0-50	kW	30	7.00
LT-II(B): Above 50 units/month			
0-100	kW	70	8.50
101-300	kW	70	9.90
301-500	kW	100	10.40
Above 500	kW	100	11.00
Monthly minimum energy charges		Rs. 50 per month for single-phase supply	
		Rs. 100 per month for three-phase supply	

LT-II(C): Advertising Hoardings

Applicability

4.3.5 Electricity supply availed of through a separate(independent) connection for the purpose of advertisements, hoardings and other conspicuous consumption such as external flood light, displays, neon signs at public places (roads, railway stations, airports etc.), departmental stores, commercial establishments, malls, multiplexes, theatres, clubs, hotels and other such entertainment/leisure establishments.

4.3.6 The consumer shall be billed electricity charges as shown below:

Category	Fixed Charge (Rs. /month)		Energy Charge Rs. /kWh or Rs. /kVAh
	Unit	Rate	
LT-II(C): Advertisement Hoardings	kW	150	13.00
Subject to a monthly minimum energy charge of Rs. 300 per month.			

LT-II(D): Haircutting Salons

Applicability

4.3.7 The tariff is applicable for supply of electricity to hair cutting salons with consumption not exceeding 200 units per month. For consumers whose consumption exceeds 200 units per month shall be billed under LT-II(B) sub- category.

4.3.8 The consumer shall be billed electricity charges as shown below:

Category	Fixed Charge (Rs. /month)		Energy Charge Rs. /kWh or Rs. /kVAh
	Unit	Rate	
LT-II(D): Haircutting salons consuming not exceeding 200 units/month			
0-50	kW	60	5.30
51-100	kW	60	6.60
101-200	kW	60	7.50
Monthly minimum energy charges	Rs. 65 per month for single phase supply		
	Rs. 200 per month for three phase supply		

4.4 LT-III: INDUSTRY

Applicability

4.4.1 The tariff is applicable for supply of electricity to Low Tension Industrial consumer with a Contracted load up to 75 kW/100 HP, in case of Rice Mills the Contracted load is up to 93 kW/125 HP. Industrial purpose shall mean, supply for purpose of manufacturing, processing and/or preserving goods for sale, cold storage/cold storage godowns but shall not include shops, business houses, offices, public buildings, hospitals, hotels, hostels, choultries, restaurants, clubs, theatres, cinemas, bus stations, railway stations and other similar premises, notwithstanding any manufacturing, processing or preserving goods for sale.

4.4.2 This tariff shall also apply to

- Water Works & Sewerage Pumping Stations operated by the Government Departments or Co-operative Societies and pump sets of Railways, pumping of water by industries as subsidiary function and sewerage pumping stations operated by local bodies and

Drinking Water filtering plants using Reverse Osmosis (R.O.) process/any other filtering process.

- b. Workshops (involving activity of manufacturing), bus depots of TGSRTC, servicing and repairing centres of TGSRTC, printing presses, repairing centres including transformer servicing/repairing centres, flour mills, oil mills, saw mills, coffee grinders and wet grinders, Ice candy units with or without sale outlets, Goshalas, grass cutting and fodder cutting units.
- c. The Information Technology (IT) units identified and approved by the Consultative Committee on IT Industry (CCITI) constituted by the Government of Telangana.
- d. Newspaper printing unit.
- e. Powder coating units.
- f. Poultry Farming Units.
- g. Pisciculture and Prawn culture units.
- h. Mushroom production units, Rabbit Farms, Sheep Farms, Goat Farms and Dairy Farms other than those coming under LT-IV with load exceeding 25 HP.
- i. Sugar cane crushing.

4.4.3 The consumer shall be billed electricity charges as shown below:

Category	Fixed Charge (Rs. /month)		Energy Charge Rs. /kWh or Rs. /kVAh
	Unit	Rate	
LT-III: Industry			
Industries	kW	100	7.70
Pisciculture/Prawn culture	kW	50	6.20
Sugarcane crushing	kW	50	6.20
Poultry farms	kW	65	7.00
Mushroom, Rabbit, Sheep and Goat farm	kW	100	7.30

- Where the metering is on HT side, 1% of total energy consumed shall be deducted from recorded energy for the purpose of billing.
- No manufacturing/production certification shall be required, if the poultry farm has no in-house manufacturing activity such as feed mills. Poultry farms are exempted from general condition of 3 HP minimum load for releasing the service.
- No manufacturing/production certification shall be required for drinking water filtering plants using Reverse Osmosis (R.O.) process/any other filtering process likely. These services are exempted from general condition of 3 HP minimum load.
- These services can be released under single phase supply.

Rates for Seasonal Industries under LT-III

4.4.4 Where a consumer avails supply of energy under LT-III for manufacture of sugar or ice or salt, decorticating, seed processing, fruit processing, ginning and pressing, cotton seed oil mills, tobacco processing and re-drying and for such other industries or processes as may be approved by the Commission from time to time principally during certain seasons or limited periods in the tariff year and if the main plant is regularly closed down during certain months of the tariff year, such consumer may be charged for the months during which the plant is shut down (which period shall be referred to as the off-season period) as follows:

4.4.5 The LT-III off-season tariff rates are:

Fixed charge

On 30% of contracted load Rs.100/kW/Month

Energy charges

For energy consumed at kVAh or kWh: Rs.8.40

- If the metering is on HT side, 1% of total energy consumed shall be deducted from recorded energy for the purpose of billing.

4.5 LT-IV(A): COTTAGE INDUSTRIES (connected load not exceeding 25HP)

Applicability

4.5.1 This category under LT IV(A) is applicable for supply of energy to Dhobighats & bonafide (as certified by DE/Operations) small Cottage Industries specifically Power looms, Carpentry, Blacksmithy, Kanchari, Gold smithy, Shilpi, Pottery, Mochi, Phenyl production units, Agarbathi production units, Wax Candle making units, Papads manufacturing units, Leather Chappals making, Soap Industry, Plaster of Paris units, Laque Toy making units, Pop Toys, Wood carving/toy making units, Pickles manufacturing, Mango jelly units, Adda leaf plate industry having connected load not exceeding 25 HP including incidental lighting in the premises.

4.5.2 The consumer shall be billed electricity charges as shown below:

Category	Fixed Charge (Rs. /month)		Energy Charge Rs. /kWh or Rs. /kVAh
	Unit	Rate	
LT-IV(A): Cottage Industries	kW	20	4.00
<i>Note: Units which exceed 25 HP connected load shall be billed at electricity charges specified for LT-III Industry category.</i>			

Note: Trivector meters shall be provided for all 10 kW and above load services.
Energy charges shall be billed on kVAh for all 10 kW & above services.
For loads below 10 kW, energy charges shall be billed on kWh basis.

LT-IV(B): AGRO BASED ACTIVITIES

Applicability

4.5.3 This tariff is applicable to *bona-fide* (as certified by DE/Operations) small-agro based industrial units located in rural areas covering Sisal fibre extraction co- operative units, Vermiculture, Sericulture, Emu Birds farming, Apiculture (honey making), Chaff-cutting, Millets making with connected load up to 20 HP (including incidental lighting load).

4.5.4 However in so far as Mushroom growing, Rabbit farming, Sheep farming, Goat farming, Dairy farming activities even with connected load not exceeding 25 HP (including incidental lighting load) will be considered as LT IV(B).

4.5.5 The consumer shall be billed electricity charges as shown below:

Category	Fixed Charge (Rs. /month)		Energy Charge Rs. /kWh
	Unit	Rate	
LT-IV(B): Agro Based Activities	kW	20	4.00
<i>Note:</i> Units which exceed connected load specified under applicability for this category shall be billed at tariff specified for LT-III Industry category.			

4.6 LT-V: AGRICULTURAL

Applicability

LT-V (A): Agricultural

4.6.1 This tariff shall apply to the following:

❖ **Corporate Farmer (includes poly-houses/green-houses):**

- A consumer registered under the Companies Act
- A consumer who is a partnership firm or a Limited Liability Partnership
- Association of persons, Co-operative society and Body of Individuals
- Any permanent Reinforced Cement Concrete (RCC) roof structures not exclusively used for the purposes of farming or storage and located in the farm-lands such as farm-houses or any other place of dwelling shall be charged in accordance with applicable tariffs.

❖ **Other than Corporate Farmer:**

- Individual farmer or Joint Family Farmer including polyhouses/green- houses

who are individuals or joint families.

- This category is applicable only to those consumers who undertake agricultural activity including floriculture and cultivation of palm trees. The agricultural activities undertaken in green houses/polyhouses shall also be included in this category.

4.6.2 The electricity charges applicable to LT-V Agricultural category is as shown below:

Category	Fixed Charge (Rs. /year)		Energy Charge Rs. /kWh
	Unit	Rate	
LT-V (A): Agricultural with mandatory DSM measures			
Corporate Farmer	HP	-	2.50
Other than Corporate Farmer	HP	-	0.00
LT-V(B): Others			
Horticulture Nurseries with CL up to 20 HP	HP	20	4.00
<i>Explanation: Horticulture Nurseries with connected load of more than 20 HP shall be billed under LT-III: Industry (General) tariff.</i>			

4.7 LT-VI: STREET LIGHTING AND PWS SCHEMES

Applicability

4.7.1 Applicable for supply of energy for lighting on public roads, streets, thoroughfares including Parks, Markets, Cart-stands, Taxi stands, Bridges and also for PWS schemes and Mission Bhagiratha schemes in the Local Bodies viz., Panchayats/Municipalities/Municipal Corporations. Metering is compulsory irrespective of tariff structure.

4.7.2 The electricity charges for LT-VI(A): Street lighting & PWS schemes are as shown below:

Category	Fixed Charge (Rs. /month)		Energy Charge Rs. /kWh
	Unit	Rate	
LT-VI(A): Street Lighting			
Panchayats	kW	32	7.10
Municipalities	kW	32	7.60
Municipal Corporations	kW	32	8.10
LT-VI(B): PWS Schemes			
Panchayats	HP	Rs. 32/HP of contracted load subject to a minimum of Rs. 50/-	6.00
Municipalities	HP	Rs. 32/HP of contracted load subject to a minimum of Rs. 100/-	7.10
Municipal Corporations	HP	Rs. 32/HP of contracted load subject to a	7.60

Category	Fixed Charge (Rs. /month)		Energy Charge Rs. /kWh
	Unit	Rate	
		minimum of Rs. 100/-	

4.8 LT-VII: GENERAL

LT-VII (A): General Purpose

Applicability

4.8.1 Applicable for supply of energy to places of worship like Churches, Temples, Mosques, Gurudwaras, Crematoriums which are not covered under LT-VII(B), Government Educational Institutions and Student Hostels run by Government agencies, Charitable Institutions i.e., Public charitable trusts and societies registered under the Societies Registration Act running educational and medical institutions on a no profit basis, recognized service institutions and registered old age homes.

4.8.2 The charges applicable are shown below:

Category	Fixed Charge (Rs. /month)		Energy Charge Rs. /kWh or Rs. /kVAh
	Unit	Rate	
LT-VII (A): General Purpose	kW	21	8.30
Monthly minimum energy charges	Rs. 50 per month for single phase supply		
	Rs. 150 per month for three phase supply		
<i>Note:</i> Trivector meters shall be provided for all 10 kW and above load services. Energy charges shall be billed on kVAh for all 10 kW & above services. For loads below 10 kW, energy charges shall be billed on kWh basis.			

LT-VII (B): Wholly Religious Places

Applicability

4.8.3 Applicable for supply of energy to places of worship (namely Churches, Temples, Mosques, Gurudwaras) and Crematoriums.

4.8.4 Applicability of this category shall be subject to the following conditions:

- The religious institution owning the place of worship should run such place of worship on no profit basis.
- The religious institution should be registered under the Income Tax Act, 1961.
- The premise for the place of worship shall be structurally distinct from the premises running the activities other than the places of worship.
- The premise for the purpose shall not be owned by any individual (name) but shall be owned by a religious institution or association of a community i.e., a class of persons not less than 15 distinct individuals, having their names

registered under one place of worship only.

4.8.5 The charges/tariff applicable are shown below:

Category	Fixed Charge (Rs. /month)		Energy Charge Rs. /kWh or Rs. /kVAh
	Unit	Rate	
LT-VII (B): Wholly Religious Places	kW	30	5.00
Minimum monthly charges shall not be levied on this sub-category.			

4.9 LT-VIII: TEMPORARY SUPPLY

Applicability

4.9.1 Construction activities like construction of all types of structures/infrastructure such as residential/commercial buildings (height of 10 meters and above), Row houses, Gated communities' construction by Real Estate Developers meant for sale purpose, bridges, flyovers, dams, power stations, roads, aerodromes, tunnels for laying of pipelines, etc. The relevant tariff for temporary supply shall be applicable during the phase of construction. Construction activities of structures of height less than 10 meters will fall under LT-II and HT-II, as relevant.

4.9.2 Exhibitions, Circuses, Outdoor film shootings, Touring talkies, Make-shift pandals for festivals, Makeshift pandals for public gatherings and such other similar activities that are set up in open areas with no permanent structure.

4.9.3 For buildings above 10 meters height regular supply shall be provided with a regular supply upon submission of occupancy certificate/completion certificate as per Para 21 of Hyderabad Revised Building Rules, 2006 issued vide erstwhile Andhra Pradesh G.O.Ms.No.86 dated 03.03.2006 or by any other municipal authority in the Telangana and on payment of the required charges.

4.9.4 The charges applicable are shown below:

Category	Fixed Charge (Rs. /month)		Energy Charge Rs. /kWh or Rs. /kVAh
	Unit	Rate	
LT-VIII: Temporary Supply	kW	21	12.00
A monthly minimum energy charge at Rs.125 per kW or part thereof of the contracted load for first 30 days or part thereof and for every subsequent period of 15 days or part thereof a charge of Rs.75 per kW to be levied.			
<i>Note:</i> Trivector meters shall be provided for all 10 kW and above load services. Energy charges shall be billed on kVAh for all 10 kW & above services. For loads below 10 kW, energy charges shall be billed on kWh basis.			

4.10 LT-IX: ELECTRIC VEHICLE CHARGING STATIONS

Applicability

4.10.1 The charges applicable to this category are shown below:

Category	Fixed Charge (Rs. /month)		Energy Charge Rs. /kWh or Rs. /kVAh
	Unit	Rate	
LT-IX: Electric Vehicle Charging Stations	kW	0	6.00
Minimum monthly charges	Rs. 65 per month for single phase supply		
	Rs. 200 per month for three phase supply		

4.11 TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF LT SUPPLY

4.11.1 General Conditions of LT Tariff:

- Fuel Surcharge Adjustment (FSA)/Fuel Cost Adjustment (FCA) will be extra as per Regulation No.2 of 2023 as amended from time to time.
- For Categories LT-I, LT-II and LT-VII supply shall be extended on a single phase only up to 5 kW of Contracted Load.
- The Tariffs are exclusive of Electricity Duty payable as per the provisions of the Telangana Electricity Duty Act,1939 as amended from time to time.
- The Licensee shall have the right to classify or re-classify the category of supply of energy to any premises under an appropriate category of LT Tariff.

4.11.2 Additional charges for belated payments of charges

- The C.C. bills shall be paid by the consumers within the due date mentioned in the bill, i.e., 15 days from and including the date of the bill
- If payment is made after due date in case of LT- I(A), LT-I(B), LT-II(A), LT-II(D), LT-IV and LT-V(B), the consumers are liable to pay Delayed Payment Surcharge (DPS) per month on the bill amount at the rates given in table below:

LT-I(A)	Rs.10 per month
LT-I(B), LT-II(A), LT-II(D), LT-IV and LT-V(B)	Rs.25 per month

- In case of LT- II(B), LT-II(C), LT-III, LT-VI, LT-VII & LT-IX, the Licensee shall levy Delayed Payment Surcharge (DPS) on the bill amount at the rate of 5 paisa/Rs.100/day calculated from the due date mentioned on the bill, up to the date of payment or Rs.150/- whichever is higher. In case of grant of instalments, the Licensees shall levy interest at the rate of 18% per annum on the outstanding amounts compounded annually and the two (DPS and Interest) shall not be levied at the same time.

- d. Where the C.C. bills amount is not paid within 15 days from the due date the power supply is liable for disconnection.
- e. For re-connection of power supply after disconnection, the consumer has to pay reconnection fee. The re-connection charges shall not be collected without actual disconnection.

4.12 CATEGORY-WISE SPECIFIC CONDITIONS OF LT TARIFF

LT-I: Domestic

4.12.1 Where electricity supplied to domestic premises is required to be used for non-domestic or commercial purposes, a separate connection should be taken for such loads under LT-II category, failing which the entire supply shall be charged at LT-II category tariff, apart from liability for penal charges as per the terms and conditions of the supply.

4.12.2 For common services like water supply, RO/sewerage treatment plant, common lights in corridors and supply for lifts in multi-storeyed buildings, consumers shall be billed electricity charges as follows:

- a. At LT-I(B)(ii) if the plinth area occupied by the domestic consumers is 50% or more of the total plinth area.
- b. At LT-II(B), if the plinth area occupied by the domestic consumers is less than 50% of the total plinth area.
- c. If the service in a flat is for domestic purpose, it shall be charged at LT-I (Domestic) as applicable. If the service in a flat is for commercial or office use or any other purpose, which does not fall under any of LT-I and/or LT-III to IX, it shall be charged at LT-II(A), II(B) or II(D) Non- Domestic/Commercial as applicable.
- d. Number of service connections for common usage in multi-storeyed buildings/apartment/residential houses are limited to one and the same is to be billed under LT-I(B)(ii) or LT-II(B) as applicable.
- e. If more than one service is provided for common usage in the same premises, multi-storeyed buildings/apartment/residential houses, the consumption of all the common meters shall be clubbed and billed under LT-I(B)(ii) or LT-II(B) as applicable.

4.12.3 Single Point LT-services released to residential complexes of State

Government/Central Government Departments under specific orders of Licensee with Contracted Load/Connected Load in excess of 56 kW/75 HP shall continue to be billed under LT-I(B) Domestic tariff slab rate applicable based on the average monthly energy consumption per each authorized dwelling i.e., total energy consumption in the month divided by the number of such dwelling units, in the respective residential complexes. The above orders are subject to the following conditions, namely:

- a. Orders are applicable to Police Quarters and other State/Central Government residential complexes specifically sanctioned by the Licensee.
- b. Provided that, it is at the request of the designated officer, who shall give an unconditional undertaking that he will pay up the bill for CC charges to the Licensee irrespective of collection from the individual occupants.
- c. The consumers shall be billed at the appropriate slab rate in tariff, based on the average monthly consumption per dwelling unit in the complex.
- d. Meter reading shall be taken monthly in all such cases.
- e. Customer charges calculated at corresponding rate applicable slab-wise per month for each dwelling unit shall be billed.

4.12.4 Where an individual consumer seeks to avail of supply for Domestic purpose with a connected load of over 56 kW/75 HP, such consumers may be given supply under this category subject to the following conditions:

- a. The metering shall be provided by TGDISCOMs on HT side of the distribution transformer.
- b. Meter reading shall be done monthly and the energy recorded in the HT metering shall be billed at tariff rates under LT-I(B)(ii).

LT-II: Non-Domestic/Commercial

4.12.5 For loads 10 kW and above, a LT tri-vector meter shall be provided, and energy charges shall be billed on kVAh.

4.12.6 For loads below 10 kW, the billing shall be based on kWh only.

4.12.7 In respect of the complexes having connected load of more than 56 kW/75 HP released under specific orders of Licensee for a Single Point Bulk supply, where such complex is under the control of a specified organization/agency taking responsibility to pay monthly current consumption bills regularly and abide by the Terms and Conditions of supply as per the agreement, the billing shall be done at the highest slab tariff rate

under LT-II(B). The energy shall be measured on the HT side of the transformer. Where energy measured on LT side of the transformer, 3% of the recorded energy during the month shall be added to arrive at the consumption on High Tension side of the transformer.

LT-III: Industry

- 4.12.8 The connected load shall not exceed the contracted load specified in the agreement as per sanction accorded for the service. The fixed charges shall be computed based on the contracted Load or actual Recorded Demand whichever is higher. For the purpose of billing, 1 kVA shall be treated as equal to 1 kW.
- 4.12.9 Sugarcane Crushing: Sugar cane crushing operations will be allowed under the existing agricultural connections with the specific permission from DE (Operation) concerned.
- 4.12.10 Metering and Load Conditions:
- A LT Tri-vector meter shall be provided for the consumers with contracted load of 10 kW/13 HP to 37.5 kW/50 HP.
 - For loads above 37.5 kW/50 HP to 75 kW/100 HP (93 kW/125 HP for Rice Mills), the metering shall be provided on HT side of the Distribution Transformer.
 - Energy charges shall be billed on kVAh basis, for all consumers with contracted load of 10 kW/13 HP and above. For loads below 10 kW/13 HP, billing shall be done based on kWh.
 - Where the recorded demand of any service connection under this category exceeds the 75 kVA (93 kVA for Rice Mills) (1 kVA = 1 kW), such recorded demand shall be billed at the demand charge prescribed under HT-I (11 kV supply) with notice.
 - Where metering is provided on LT side of transformer (due to space constraints), 3% of the recorded energy during the month shall be added to arrive at the consumption on High Tension side of the transformer.

Seasonal Industries

- 4.12.11 Consumers, classified as seasonal load consumers, who are desirous of availing of the seasonal benefits shall specifically declare their season at the time of entering into the agreement that their loads should be classified as seasonal loads.
- 4.12.12 The period of season shall not be less than four (4) continuous months. However,

consumer can declare a longer seasonal period as per actuals.

- 4.12.13 Existing eligible consumers who have not opted earlier for availing of seasonal tariffs will also be permitted to opt for seasonal tariff on the basis of application to the concerned Divisional Engineer of the Licensee.
- 4.12.14 A consumer, who desires to have a change in the period classified as “season” declared by him, shall file a declaration at least a month before commencement of the respective tariff year.
- 4.12.15 The seasonal period once notified cannot be changed, during one Tariff year.
- 4.12.16 The off-season tariff is not available to composite units having seasonal and other categories of loads.
- 4.12.17 Any consumer who after declaring the period of season consumes power for his main plant during the off-season period, shall not be entitled to this concession during that tariff year.
- 4.12.18 Development charges as applicable to regular LT consumers shall be paid by the consumers for availing of supply under the above said category with seasonal benefits. The consumers who have paid the development charges already as regular consumers need not pay the development charges.

LT-V: Agricultural

- 4.12.19 Agricultural consumers are permitted to use one lamp of 15 watts or three lamps of 5 watts each, near the main switch as pilot lamps.
- 4.12.20 Supply to the LT Agricultural services will be suitably regulated as notified by the Licensee from time to time.
- 4.12.21 Measures include frictionless foot valve, capacitor of adequate rating, HDPE or RPVC piping at suction and/or delivery and ISI marked mono-block or submersible pump set.
- 4.12.22 All new connections shall be given only if the farmer uses a five (5) star rated pump and complies with the DSM measures and with meters.

LT-VI: Street lighting and PWS Schemes

LT-VI(A): Street lighting

4.12.23 The cost of fittings shall be borne or paid for by the Local bodies. The responsibility for maintenance including renewals and replacements rests with the Local bodies viz., Panchayats, Municipalities, Municipal Corporations etc.

4.12.24 Where the cost of fittings is borne by the Licensee, the first supply of filament lamps, fluorescent tubes, mercury vapor lamps including special type lamps along with their fittings will be made by the Licensee at its cost. In such cases, consumer (Local bodies) will have to pay fixed charges. However, where the cost of fittings is borne by the consumer, but maintenance is done by the Licensee, the consumer will have to pay the fixed charges. The details of the fixed charges to be paid in each case are detailed below:

Sl. No.	Fittings for	Fixed charges Per Month where the cost of fittings is borne by Licensee	Fixed charges per month where the cost of fittings is borne by the Local Body but maintenance by Licensee
		Rs.	Rs.
1	Ordinary Filament Lamp	2	1
2	Fluorescent Lamp 40 W Single Fixture	7	4
3	Fluorescent Lamp 40 W Double Fixture	8	4
4	M.V. Lamps 80 W Fixture	12	6
5	M.V. Lamps 125 W Fixture	15	8
6	M.V. Lamps 250 W Fixture	45	23
7	M.V. Lamps 400 W Fixture	50	25

4.12.25 The replacement of filament lamps, fluorescent tubes, mercury vapor and other special type of lamps will be done by the Local Body at its cost. However, in urban areas till such time the Municipalities and Corporations make their own arrangements for such replacements the Licensee may, if the consumer so desires, carry out the replacement provided the Local Body supplies the lamps and tubes. The consumer will in such cases be billed for labour charges at the rate of Rs.2 per replacement. However, in rural areas, such replacement of bulbs supplied by the Local Body will be made by the Licensee without collecting labour charges. For this purpose, the area coming under Gram Panchayat shall constitute the 'Rural Area'.

4.12.26 **Additional Charges:** Every local body shall pay an additional charge equivalent to any tax or fee levied by it under the provisions of any law including the Corporation Act, District Municipalities Act or Gram Panchayat Act on the poles, lines,

transformers and other installations through which the local body receives the supply.

LT-VIII: Temporary Supply

- 4.12.27 Temporary supply can be given on the request of a consumer initially for a period up to one year as per the tariff applicable under the temporary supply category. After the expiry of one year, the consumer is at liberty to seek further extension.
- 4.12.28 Requests for temporary supply of energy cannot be considered unless there is a clear notice of at least one week in the case of domestic and three months in case of other types of supply. If supply is required at a short notice, in addition to the applicable electricity charges, an urgency charge, as specified in miscellaneous charges is also to be paid.
- 4.12.29 Estimated cost of the works means the cost of works for making the necessary arrangements for supplying energy including the cost of distribution lines, switchgear, metering equipment, etc., as may be worked out on the basis of standards and norms prescribed by the Licensee, from time to time plus cost of dismantling the lines and other works when the supply is no more required less the cost of retrievable material.
- 4.12.30 (a) Estimated cost of the works, as detailed above, shall be paid by the consumer in advance. After the works are dismantled and retrievable materials returned to stores, a bill for the actual amount payable by the consumer shall be prepared and the difference shall be collected from or refunded to the consumer, as the case may be. No development charges shall be collected for temporary supply.
- (b) In addition to the aforesaid charges payable by consumers availing of temporary supply, they shall pay hire charges at 2% on cost of retrievable material per month or part thereof, for the duration of temporary supply. These charges shall be claimed along with the consumption bills.
- 4.12.31 (a) The consumer requiring supply on temporary basis shall be required to deposit in advance, in addition to the estimated cost of works, the estimated consumption charges at the rate stipulated in Tariff Order for Temporary supply, and worked out on the basis for use of electricity by the consumer for six (6) hours per day for a period of two (2) months in case the supply is required for more than ten (10) days. If the period of temporary supply is for ten (10) days or less, the advance consumption charges for the actual period requisitioned shall be paid.

(b) The Bill for electricity consumed in any month shall be prepared at the tariff applicable plus hire charges as mentioned above in 9.12.30(b). The consumers have to pay monthly CC charges regularly during the period of availing of temporary supply and the estimated energy consumption deposit shall be adjusted with the last month consumption and the balance if any shall be refunded.

(c) In the case of consumers requiring temporary supply for the purposes of Cinema, the estimated energy charges for a minimum period of three (3) months shall have to be deposited by the consumer subject to the condition that the consumer shall pay every month energy and other miscellaneous charges for the preceding month and the amount deposited by him in advance shall be adjusted with the last month consumption and the balance amount shall be refunded.

(d) In the event of estimated energy charges deposited by the consumer having been found insufficient, the consumer shall deposit such additional amount, as may be demanded by the Licensee failing which the Licensee may discontinue the supply of electricity.

4.12.32 **Estimated cost of works and estimated energy charges:** These charges shall be paid in advance by the consumer in accordance with the procedure prescribed above.

4.12.33 **Regular consumers requiring temporary additional supply:** In cases where consumers availing of regular supply of energy require additional supply for temporary period, the additional supply shall be given as a temporary service under a separate connection and charged as such in accordance with the above procedure.

LT-IX: Electric Vehicle Charging Stations

4.12.34 For loads 10 kW and above, a LT tri-vector meter shall be provided, and energy shall be billed on kVAh.

4.12.35 For loads below 10 kW, the billing shall be based on kWh only.

4.13 OTHER CHARGES IN LT

Service Connection Charges

4.13.1 The service connection charges shall be collected as per the Regulations issued by the Commission from time to time. Service connection wires for LT-V Irrigation and Agricultural purposes shall be laid collecting an amount of Rs.25/- per HP of

contracted load towards service connection charges.

Reconnection Charges

LT Service	Charges (Rs.)
LT-I(A)	25
Overhead LT services	75
U.G. services	200

Testing Charges

Installation	Charges (Rs.)
The first test and inspection of a new installation or of an extension to an existing installation.	Nil
Charges payable by the consumer in advance for each subsequent test and/or inspection if found necessary owing to any fault in the installation or to non-compliance of the conditions of supply	20
Meter	Charges (Rs.)
Single Phase Energy meter	100
Three Phase Energy meter	300
LT TriVector meter	2,000

Service Call Charges

Charges for attendance of fuse man for LT Consumers	Charges (Rs.)
Replacing of Licensee's cut out fuses	Nil
Replacing of consumer's fuses	3
Charges for attendance of fuse man/Wireman at the consumer's premises during any function or temporary illumination provided a Fuse man/Wireman can be spared for such work	Rs. 100 for each day or part thereof.
Charges for infructuous visit of Licensee employees to the consumer's premises	Rs. 25 for each visit when there is no defect in Licensee's equipment

Miscellaneous Charges

Application Registration Fees	Charges (Rs.)
For LT Agricultural & Domestic	25
For all other LT Categories	50
Revision of estimates	10

Fee for re-rating of consumer's installation at the request of the consumer. <i>This does not include the additional charges payable by the consumer for increasing his connected load in excess of the contracted load, as provided in General Terms and conditions of supply.</i>	20
Resealing of	
LT Meter Cut outs in the consumer's Premises	5
M.D. Indicator meters and other apparatus in the consumer's premises. For all other LT Categories	100
The aforesaid charges do not include the additional charges payable by the consumer for breaking the seals	
For changing meter only at the request of the consumer (where it is not necessitated by increase in demand permanently)	25
For changing or moving a meter board	Actual cost of material and labour plus 25% supervision charges on cost of materials and labour.

Customer Charges

Consumer category	Rs. /Month
LT-I: Domestic (Units/month)	
0-50	40
51-100	70
101-200	90
201-300	100
301-400	120
401-800	140
Above 800 units	160
LT-II: Non-Domestic/Commercial (Units/month)	
0-50	50
51-100	90
101-300	105
301-500	120
Above 500 units	160
LT-II(C): Advertisement Hoardings	160
LT-II(D): Hair cutting Salons with consumption up to 200 units per month	
0-50	45
51-100	55
101-200	65
LT-III: Industry up to 20 HP	100
LT-III: Industry 21-50 HP	350
LT-III: Industry 51-125 HP	1,200
LT-IV: Cottage Industries	50
LT-V: Agricultural	30
LT-VI: Street Lighting & PWS	120
LT-VII: General	100

Consumer category	Rs. /Month
LT-VIII: Temporary Supply	100
LT-IX: Electric Vehicle Charging Stations	120
Urgency charges for temporary supply at short notice	100
Special rates chargeable for theft/pilferage and malpractice cases	As per the General Terms and Conditions of Supply (GTCS) approved by the Commission from time to time.

Supervision/Inspection & Checking Charges

Consumer category	Rs. /Month
For LT-I(A): Domestic	100
For LT-I(B): Domestic	100
For LT-V: Agricultural	100
For all other LT Categories	100

4.14 MISCELLANEOUS WORKS IN LT

4.14.1 The charges for any work which the Licensee may be required to undertake for the consumer and which is not included in the foregoing schedule, shall be the actual cost of labour and material plus 25% on cost of labour and material to cover overhead charges. The aforesaid charges shall be paid by the consumer in advance.

4.15 POWER FACTOR APPARATUS AND CAPACITOR SURCHARGE FOR LT

4.15.1 Every LT consumer not provided with Tri-vector meters, except LT-I Domestic, using induction motors and/or welding transformers shall install shunt capacitors of the rating specified by the Licensees in the General Terms and Conditions of Supply (GTCS) approved by the Commission from time to time. In case the rated capacity of the induction motor or welding transformer falls in between the steps of the stipulated ratings, the capacitors suitable for the next higher step shall be installed by the consumer.

4.15.2 The failure on part of the consumer with the above requirement shall be treated as violation of the terms and conditions of supply and the Licensee can terminate the contract and collect the sum equivalent to the minimum charges for the balance initial period of agreement, apart from disconnection of supply as provided in the General Terms and Conditions of Supply.

4.15.3 In the case of LT consumers (except LT Domestic, LT-IV, LT-VI(A), LT-VII(B)) not covered by kVAh billing, if during inspection, no capacitor is found, or the capacitors already installed are found damaged or having defect or ceased to function, such

consumer shall be liable to pay capacitor surcharge at 25% of the monthly bill amount, as per the terms and conditions of supply notified by the licensee and Licensees shall not levy LPF surcharge.

- 4.15.4 LT consumers, except LT-I Domestic, who are provided with metering capable of measuring active and reactive power under the orders of the Commission, shall maintain their power factor preferably in between 0.95 lag and 0.95 lead in the interest of the system security. The consumers should not maintain the power factor on leading side less than 0.95. If any consumer maintains the power factor less than 0.95 lead for a period of 2 consecutive months, it must be brought back in the range of ± 0.95 within a period of 3 months failing which without prejudice to such other rights as having accrued to the Licensee or any other right of the Licensee, the supply to the consumer may be discontinued.

PART B: HT-TARIFFS

These tariffs are applicable for supply of Electricity to HT consumers, having loads with a contracted demand of 70 kVA and above and/or having a contracted load exceeding 56 kW/75 HP, excluding LT-III industrial and LT-IX EV Charging Station categories. For LT-III Industrial category having contracted load of more than 100 HP/125 HP as applicable and for LT-IX EV Charging Stations having Contracted Load of more than 150 kW/ 201 HP as applicable, the HT tariffs are applicable.

4.16 HT-I: INDUSTRY

Applicability

- 4.16.1 This tariff is applicable for supply to all HT consumers using electricity for industrial purpose. Industrial purpose shall mean manufacturing, processing and/or preserving goods for sale, but shall not include shops, Business Houses, Offices, Public Buildings, Hospitals, Hotels, Hostels, Choultries, Restaurants, Clubs, Theatres, Cinemas, Printing Presses, Photo Studios, Research & Development Institutions, Airports, Bus stations, Railway stations and other similar premises (The enumeration above is illustrative but not exhaustive) notwithstanding any manufacturing, processing or preserving goods for sale.
- 4.16.2 This tariff shall also apply to:
- a. Water Works & Sewerage Pumping Stations operated by the Government Departments

or Co-operative Societies and pump sets of Railways, pumping of water by industries as subsidiary function and sewerage pumping stations operated by local bodies.

- b. Workshops (involving activity of manufacturing), bus depots of TGSRTC, servicing and repairing centres of TGSRTC, cold storages, flour mills, oil mills, saw mills, Ice candy, Ice manufacturing units with or without sale outlets.
- c. These shall not be included in HT-I(A) category: All servicing & repairing centres other than that of TGSRTC, bus depots other than that of TGSRTC, gas/oil storage/transfer stations, warehouses/godowns/storage units (except for cold storages), etc.
- d. The Information Technology (IT) units identified and approved by the Consultative Committee on IT Industry (CCITI) constituted by Government of Telangana.
- e. Newspaper printing units.
- f. Poultry Farming Units.
- g. Pisciculture and Prawn culture units.

HT-I(A): Industry – General

4.16.3 A time-of-day tariff of Rs. 1.00 per kVAh in addition to the normal energy charges at respective voltages is applicable during peak hours of 06:00 am to 10:00 am and 06:00 pm to 10:00 pm. A reduction in tariff of (incentive) of Rs. 1.50 per kVAh to the normal energy charges at respective voltages is applicable during the nighttime i.e., from 10:00 pm to 06:00 am. The normal energy charges for respective voltages are applicable during 10:00 am to 06:00 pm.

4.16.4 The normal energy charges applicable (for this category other than Poultry farms) between 10:00 am and 6:00 pm are as follows:

Category	Demand Charge* (Rs. /month)		Energy Charge Rs. /kVAh
	Unit	Rate	
HT-I(A): Industry General			
11 kV	kVA	500	7.65
33 kV	kVA	500	7.15
132 kV and above	kVA	500	6.65
*Demand charge is calculated at Rs. /kVA/month of the Billing Demand			

4.16.5 The energy charges applicable (for this category other than Poultry farms) during the peak hours and night-time hours are shown below:

Category	Demand Charge (Rs. /month)		Energy Charge Rs. /kVAh
	Unit	Rate	
HT-I: Time of Day Tariffs (6 AM to 10 AM)			
11 kV			8.65

Category	Demand Charge (Rs. /month)		Energy Charge Rs. /kVAh
	Unit	Rate	
33 kV			8.15
132 kV and above			7.65
HT-I: Time of Day Tariffs (6 PM to 10 PM)			
11 kV			8.65
33 kV			8.15
132 kV and above			7.65
HT-I: Time of Day Tariffs (10 PM to 6 AM)			
11 kV			6.15
33 kV			5.65
132 kV and above			5.15

HT-I(A): Industry – General – Optional Category for contract maximum demand upto 150 kVA

4.16.6 This Optional category is applicable to HT-I Industry-General consumers whose contracted maximum demand is up to 150 kVA and availing supply at 11 kV only. The consumers who qualify under this category are free to opt to remain under HT-1(A) or choose this Optional sub-category.

4.16.7 The electricity charges applicable are as follows:

Category	Demand Charge* (Rs. /month)		Energy Charge Rs. /kVAh
	Unit	Rate	
HT-I(A): Industry General – General – Optional Category for contract maximum demand upto 150 kVA			
11 kV	kVA	100	8.00
* Demand charge is calculated at Rs. /kVA/month of the Billing Demand			

4.16.8 Services under HT-I (Optional) Category can be converted to HT-I Industrial (General) and levy penalty for exceeding CMD under following conditions duly following the General Terms and Conditions of Supply (GTCS):

if any consumer who is availing supply under HT-I Optional category exceeding CMD in 2 billing cycles in the consecutive months

(or)

if the consumer exceeds CMD in any 3 billing cycles in a financial year.

4.16.9 A consumer cannot fall both under HT-I Optional sub-category with a load up to 150 kVA and HT Seasonal Industry at the same time. A consumer who has chosen the HT-I Optional Sub-Category with a load up to 150 kVA, cannot be charged any other tariff than that approved for optional category

HT-I(A): Industry – General - Poultry farms

4.16.10 A time-of-day tariff of Rs. 1.00 per kVAh in addition to the normal energy charges at respective voltages is applicable during the peak hours of 06:00 am to 10:00 am and 06:00 pm to 10:00 pm. Similarly, a reduction in tariff (incentive) of Rs.1.50 per kVAh to the normal energy charges at respective voltages is applicable during the nighttime i.e. from 10:00 pm to 06:00 am. The normal energy charges for respective voltages are applicable during 10:00 am and 06:00 pm.

4.16.11 The normal energy charges applicable for Poultry farms, between 10:00 am and 06:00 pm are as follows:

Category	Demand Charge* (Rs. /month)		Energy Charge Rs. /kVAh
	Unit	Rate	
HT-I(A): Poultry Farms			
11 kV	kVA	500	7.65
33 kV	kVA	500	7.15
* Demand charge is calculated at Rs. /kVA/month of the Billing Demand			

4.16.12 The energy charges applicable for Poultry farms, during the peak hours and nighttime hours is shown below:

Category	Demand Charge (Rs. /month)		Energy Charge Rs. /kVAh
	Unit	Rate	
HT-I: Time of Day Tariffs (6 AM to 10 AM)			
11 kV			8.65
33 kV			8.15
HT-I: Time of Day Tariffs (6 PM to 10 PM)			
11 kV			8.65
33 kV			8.15
HT-I: Time of Day Tariffs (10 PM to 6 AM)			
11 kV			6.15
33 kV			5.65

Colony Consumption

4.16.13 The consumption of energy exclusively for the residential colony/township in a month, separately metered with meters installed by the consumer and tested and sealed by the Licensee shall be billed at Rs. 7.30 per kVAh.

4.16.14 In case segregation of colony consumption has not been done, 15% of the total energy consumption shall be billed at Rs. 7.30 per kVAh and the balance kVAh shall be charged at the corresponding energy tariff under HT-I(A): Industry - General.

4.16.15 Wherever possible colonies of Industry shall be given a separate HT service under HT-

VI: Townships and Residential Colonies.

Seasonal Industries coming under HT-I(A)

4.16.16 Where a consumer avails supply of energy for manufacture of sugar or ice or salt, decorticating, ginning and pressing, cotton seed oil mills, seed processing, fruit processing, tobacco processing and re-drying and for such other industries or processes as may be approved by the Commission from time to time principally during certain seasons or limited periods in the tariff year and the main plant is regularly closed down during certain months, such consumer shall be charged for the months during which the plant is shutdown (which period shall be referred to as the off-season period) as follows:

Category	Demand Charge* (Rs. /month)		Energy Charge Rs. /kVAh
	Unit	Rate	
HT-I(A): Seasonal Industries			
11 kV	kVA	500	8.60
33 kV	kVA	500	7.90
132 kV and above	kVA	500	7.70
*Demand charge is calculated at Rs. /kVA/month of the Billing Demand. Billing Demand is based on Recorded Maximum Demand or 30% of the Contracted Demand whichever is higher.			

HT-I(B): Ferro Alloys

Category	Demand Charge* (Rs. /month)		Energy Charge Rs. /kVAh
	Unit	Rate	
HT-I(B): Ferro Alloys			
11 kV	kVA	500	7.65
33 kV	kVA	500	7.15
132 kV and above	kVA	500	6.65
* Demand charge is calculated at Rs. /kVA/month of the Billing Demand.			

4.17 HT-II (A): OTHERS**Applicability**

- 4.17.1 This tariff is applicable to:
- All HT Consumers other than those covered under HT-I and HT-III to HT-IX.
 - Consumers who undertake non-domestic activity,
 - Consumers who undertake Commercial activity,
 - Consumers who avail supply of energy for lighting, fans, heating, air conditioning and power appliances in Commercial or Non-Domestic premises.

For example, shops, business houses, offices, public buildings, hospitals, hostels, hotels, choultries, restaurants, clubs, theatres, cinema halls, timber depots, photo studios, printing presses, all servicing & repairing centres (other than that of TGSRTC), bus depots (other than that of TGSRTC), laundries, dry cleaning units. Gas/oil storage/transfer stations, warehouses, godowns (other than cold storage godowns), storage units or of similar nature and educational institutions run by individuals, Non-Government Organizations or Private Trusts and their student hostels are also classified under this category.

4.17.2 A time-of-day tariff of Rs. 1.00 per kVAh in addition to the normal energy charges at respective voltages is applicable during peak hours of 06:00 am to 10:00 am and 06:00 pm to 10:00 pm. Similarly, a reduction in tariff (incentive) of Rs.1.50 per kVAh to the normal energy charges at respective voltages is applicable during the nighttime i.e., from 10:00 pm to 06:00 am. The normal energy charges for respective voltages are applicable during 10:00 am to 06:00 pm.

4.17.3 The normal energy charges applicable for HT-II (A) Others, between 10:00 am and 06:00 pm are as follows:

Category	Demand Charge* (Rs. /month)		Energy Charge Rs. /kVAh
	Unit	Rate	
HT-II (A): OTHERS			
11 kV	kVA	500	8.80
33 kV	kVA	500	8.00
132 kV and above	kVA	500	7.80
* Demand charge is calculated at Rs. /kVA/month of the Billing Demand.			

4.17.4 The energy charges applicable for HT-II (A) Others, during the peak hours and nighttime hours is shown below:

Category	Demand Charge (Rs. /month)		Energy Charge Rs. /kVAh
	Unit	Rate	
HT-II (A): Time of Day Tariffs (6 AM to 10 AM)			
11 kV			9.80
33 kV			9.00
132 kV and above			8.80
HT-II (A): Time of Day Tariffs (6 PM to 10 PM)			
11 kV			9.80
33 kV			9.00
132 kV and above			8.80
HT-II (A): Time of Day Tariffs (10 PM to 6 AM)			
11 kV			7.30
33 kV			6.50
132 kV and above			6.30

Explanation: In respect of Government controlled Auditoriums and Theatres run by public charitable institutions for purpose of propagation of art and culture which are

not let out with a profit motive and in respect of other Public Charitable Institutions rendering totally free service to the general public and the crematoriums operated and maintained by the local bodies, the overall kVAh rate (including customer charges) may be limited to the tariff rates under LT-VII: General purpose, in specific cases as decided by the Licensee.

4.18 HT-II(B): WHOLLY RELIGIOUS PLACES

Applicability

- 4.18.1 This tariff is applicable to:
- places of worship (namely Churches, Temples, Mosques, Gurudwaras) and Crematoriums.
 - Religious institution owning the place of worship should run such place of worship on no profit basis.
 - Religious institution should be registered under the Income Tax Act, 1961.
 - Premise for the place of worship shall be structurally distinct from the premises running the activities other than the places of worship.
 - Premise for the purpose shall not be owned by any individual (name) but shall be owned by a religious institution or association of a community i.e., a class of persons not less than 15 distinct individuals, having their names registered under one place of worship only.
- 4.18.2 A time-of-day tariff of Rs.1.00 per kVAh in addition to the normal energy charges at respective voltages is applicable during peak hours of 06:00 am to 10:00 am and 06:00 pm to 10:00 pm. Similarly, a reduction in tariff (incentive) of Rs.1.50 per kVAh to the normal energy charges at respective voltages is applicable during the nighttime i.e., from 10:00 pm to 06:00 am. The normal energy charges for respective voltages are applicable during 10:00 am to 06:00 pm.
- 4.18.3 The normal energy charges applicable for HT-II(B) Wholly Religious Places, between 10:00 am and 06:00 pm are as follows:

Category	Demand Charge* (Rs. /month)		Energy Charge Rs. /kVAh
	Unit	Rate	
HT-II(B): Wholly Religious Places			
11 kV	kVA	285	5.00
33 kV	kVA	285	5.00
132 kV and above	kVA	285	5.00
* Demand charge is calculated at Rs. /kVA/month of the Billing Demand.			

- 4.18.4 The energy charges applicable for HT-II(B) Wholly Religious Places, during the peak hours and night-time hours are shown below:

Category	Demand Charge (Rs. /month)		Energy Charge Rs. /kVAh
	Unit	Rate	
HT-II(B): Time of Day Tariffs (6 AM to 10 AM)			
11 kV			6.00
33 kV			6.00
132 kV and above			6.00
HT-II(B): Time of Day Tariffs (6 PM to 10 PM)			
11 kV			6.00
33 kV			6.00
132 kV and above			6.00
HT-II(B): Time of Day Tariffs (10 PM to 6 AM)			
11 kV			3.50
33 kV			3.50
132 kV and above			3.50

4.19 HT-III: AIRPORTS, RAILWAY STATIONS AND BUS STATIONS

Applicability

- 4.19.1 This tariff is applicable to Airports, Railway stations and Bus stations.
- 4.19.2 A time-of-day tariff of Rs.1.00 per kVAh in addition to the normal energy charges at respective voltages is applicable during peak hours of 06:00 am to 10:00 am and 06:00 pm to 10:00 pm. Similarly, a reduction in tariff (incentive) of Rs.1.50 per kVAh to the normal energy charges at respective voltages is applicable during the nighttime i.e., from 10:00 pm to 06:00 am. The normal energy charges for respective voltages are applicable during 10:00 am to 06:00 pm.
- 4.19.3 The normal electricity charges applicable for HT-III Airports, Railway stations and Bus stations, between 10:00 am to 06:00 pm are as follows:

Category	Demand Charge* (Rs. /month)		Energy Charge Rs. /kVAh
	Unit	Rate	
HT-III: Airports, Railway Stations and Bus Stations			
11 kV	kVA	500	8.50
33 kV	kVA	500	7.85
132 kV and above	kVA	500	7.45
* Demand charge is calculated at Rs. /kVA/month of the Billing Demand.			

- 4.19.4 The energy charges applicable for HT-III Airports, Railway stations and Bus stations, during the peak hours and night-time hours are shown below:

Category	Demand Charge (Rs. /month)		Energy Charge Rs. /kVAh
	Unit	Rate	
HT-III: Time of Day Tariffs (6 AM to 10 AM)			
11 kV			9.50
33 kV			8.85
132 kV and above			8.45
HT-III: Time of Day Tariffs (6 PM to 10 PM)			
11 kV			9.50
33 kV			8.85
132 kV and above			8.45
HT-III: Time of Day Tariffs (10 PM to 6 AM)			
11 kV			7.00
33 kV			6.35
132 kV and above			5.95

4.20 HT-IV: IRRIGATION, AGRICULTURE & CPWS SCHEMES

HT-IV(A): Irrigation and Agriculture

Applicability

4.20.1 This tariff is applicable to lift irrigation schemes managed by the Government of Telangana and for consumers availing of HT supply for Irrigation and Agricultural purposes.

Category	Demand Charge* (Rs. /month)		Energy Charge Rs. /kVAh
	Unit	Rate	
HT-IV(A): Irrigation and Agriculture			
11 kV	kVA	300	6.30
33 kV	kVA	300	6.30
132 kV and above	kVA	300	6.30
* Demand charge is calculated at Rs. /kVA/month of the Billing Demand.			

4.20.2 Demand Charges would be levied on higher of 80% of Contracted Maximum Demand (CMD) or Recorded Maximum Demand (RMD) for operational months – July to November (5 months).

4.20.3 Demand Charges would be levied on higher of 25% of CMD or RMD for non-operational months – December to June (7 months).

4.21 HT-IV(B): CPWS Schemes

Applicability

4.21.1 This tariff is applicable to energy consumption by HT services pertaining to Composite Protected Water Supply (CPWS) Schemes in rural areas and Mission Bhagiratha schemes. The CPWS Schemes shall be as defined and modified by the Commission

from time to time.

Category	Demand Charge* (Rs. /month)		Energy Charge Rs. /kVAh
	Unit	Rate	
HT-IV(B): CPWS Schemes			
11 kV			6.10
33 kV			6.10
132 kV and above			6.10
* Demand charge is calculated at Rs. /kVA/month of the Billing Demand, subject to a minimum charge of Rs. 300/kVA/year.			

4.22 HT-V: RAILWAY TRACTION

HT-V (A): Railway Traction

Applicability

4.22.1 This tariff is applicable to HT Railway Traction (other than Hyderabad Metro Rail traction load).

Category	Demand Charge* (Rs. /month)		Energy Charge Rs. /kVAh
	Unit	Rate	
HT-V (A): Railway Traction	kVA	500	5.05
* Demand charge is calculated at Rs. /kVA/month of the Billing Demand.			

HT-V (B): Hyderabad Metro Rail (HMR)

Applicability

4.22.2 This tariff is applicable for HMR to run its operations (other than construction projects) to the extent of following:

- Traction load.
- Access pathways to the station such as elevators, staircases (including escalators) and platforms used for the purposes of boarding the train.
- Enabling areas such as ticket counters, station office, operation/control rooms, depots and public washrooms located within the station premises (excluding areas allotted for vehicle parking).

Category	Demand Charge* (Rs. /month)		Energy Charge Rs. /kVAh
	Unit	Rate	
HT-V (B): HMR	kVA	500	4.95
* Demand charge is calculated at Rs. /kVA/month of the Billing Demand.			

Explanation: The commercial load (other than that in the above clause) at HMR stations and other HMR premises including any retail counters that are set up under the Telangana Shops and Establishments Act, 1988 shall be metered and billed separately as per the relevant tariff category.

4.23 HT-VI: TOWNSHIPS AND RESIDENTIAL COLONIES

Applicability

4.23.1 This tariff is applicable exclusively for:

- a. Townships and Residential colonies or Cooperative group housing societies who own the premises and avail of supply at single point for making electricity available to the members of such society residing in the same premises at HT
- b. Any person who avails of supply at single point at HT for making electricity available to his employees residing in contiguous premises, the supply in all cases being only for domestic purposes, such as lighting, fans, heating etc., provided that the connected load for common facilities such as non-domestic supply in residential area, street lighting and water supply etc., shall be within the limits specified hereunder.

Water Supply & Sewerage and Street Lighting put together	10% of total connected load
Non-domestic/Commercial & General purpose put together	10% of total connected load

4.23.2 The electricity charges are as follows:

Category	Demand Charge* (Rs. /month)		Energy Charge Rs. /kVAh
	Unit	Rate	
HT-VI: Townships and Residential Colonies			
11 kV	kVA	285	7.30
33 kV	kVA	285	7.30
132 kV and above	kVA	285	7.30

* Demand charge is calculated at Rs. /kVA/month of the Billing Demand.

4.24 HT-VII: TEMPORARY SUPPLY

Applicability

4.24.1 Construction activities like construction of all types of structures/infrastructure such as residential/commercial buildings (height of 10 meters and above), Row houses, Gated communities' construction by Real Estates/Firms meant for sale purpose, bridges, fly-overs, dams, power stations, roads, aerodromes, tunnels for laying of pipelines, etc. The relevant tariff for temporary supply shall be applicable during the phase of construction. Construction activities of structures of height less than 10 meters will fall under LT-II and HT-II, as relevant.

4.24.2 Exhibitions, circuses, outdoor film shootings, touring talkies, make-shift pandals for festivals, make-shift pandals for public gatherings and such other similar activities that

are set up in open areas with no permanent structure.

- 4.24.3 For buildings above 10 meters in height regular supply shall be provided upon submission of occupancy certificate/completion certificate as per Para 21 of Hyderabad Revised Building Rules, 2006 issued vide erstwhile Andhra Pradesh G.O.Ms.No.86 dated 03.03.2006 and any other municipal authority in the Telangana and on payment of required charges.

Category	Demand Charge* (Rs. /month)		Energy Charge Rs. /kVAh
	Unit	Rate	
HT-VII: Temporary Supply			
11 kV	kVA	500	11.80
33 kV	kVA	500	11.00
132 kV and above	kVA	500	10.80
* Demand charge is calculated at Rs. /kVA/month of the Billing Demand.			

4.25 HT-VIII: RURAL ELECTRIC CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES (RESCO)

Category	Demand Charge (Rs. /month)		Energy Charge Rs. /kWh
	Unit	Rate	
HT-VIII: RESCO			
11 kV			4.77

- RESCO, shall, as far as possible maintain a power factor of ± 0.95 at its drawl points.
- No penal charges shall be made applicable.
- Customer charge is not applicable.

4.26 HT-IX: ELECTRIC VEHICLE CHARGING STATIONS

Applicability

- 4.26.1 This tariff is applicable to Electric Vehicle Charging Stations.
- 4.26.2 A time-of-day tariff of Rs.1.00 per kVAh in addition to the normal energy charges at respective voltages is applicable during peak hours of 06:00 am to 10:00 am and 06:00 pm to 10:00 pm. Similarly, a reduction in tariff (incentive) of Rs.1.50 per kVAh to the normal energy charges at respective voltages is applicable during the nighttime i.e., from 10:00 pm to 06:00 am. The normal energy charges for respective voltages are applicable during 10:00 am to 06:00 pm.
- 4.26.3 The normal energy charges applicable for HT-IX Electric Vehicle Charging Stations, between 10:00 am to 06:00 pm are as follows:

Category	Demand Charge* (Rs. /month)		Energy Charge Rs. /kVAh
	Unit	Rate	
HT-IX: Electric Vehicle Charging Stations			
11 kV	kVA	100	6.00
33 kV	kVA	100	6.00
132 kV and above	kVA	100	6.00
* Demand charge is calculated at Rs. /kVA/month of the Billing Demand.			

4.26.4 The energy charges applicable for HT-IX Electric Vehicle Charging Stations, during the peak hours and nighttime hours are shown below:

Category	Demand Charge (Rs. /month)		Energy Charge Rs. /kVAh
	Unit	Rate	
HT-IX: Time of Day Tariffs (6 AM to 10 AM)			
11 kV			7.00
33 kV			7.00
132 kV and above			7.00
HT-IX: Time of Day Tariffs (6 PM to 10 PM)			
11 kV			7.00
33 kV			7.00
132 kV and above			7.00
HT-IX: Time of Day Tariffs (10 PM to 6 AM)			
11 kV			4.50
33 kV			4.50
132 kV and above			4.50

4.27 GREEN TARIFF

4.27.1 Green Tariff is applicable to all consumers under LT and HT categories who opt for Green Energy.

4.27.2 Green Tariff of Rs. 0.66/unit, which is over and above the normal tariff of the respective category, shall be levied on the energy consumption for the period for which the consumer has opted for Green Tariff.

4.27.3 Green Energy Certificate on monthly basis clearly mentioning the green attributes belonging to the consumer shall be issued to the consumers availing green power through TGDISCOM.

4.28 TERMS & CONDITIONS OF HT SUPPLY

4.28.1 Fuel Surcharge Adjustment (FSA)/Fuel Cost Adjustment (FCA) is applicable as per Regulation No.2 of 2023 as amended from time to time.

4.28.2 The tariffs are exclusive of the Electricity duty payable as per the provisions of the Telangana Electricity Duty Act, 1939 as amended from time to time.

- 4.28.3 **Voltage of Supply:** The voltage at which supply has to be availed by the consumers as per the GTCS notified by the Commission and as amended from time to time.
- 4.28.4 **Maximum Demand:** The maximum demand of supply of electricity to a consumer during a month shall be twice the largest number of kilo-volt- ampere hours (kVAh) delivered at the point of supply to the consumer during any consecutive 30 minutes in the month. However, for the consumers having contracted demand above 4,000 kVA the maximum demand shall be four times the largest number of kilo-volt-ampere-hours (kVAh) delivered at the point of supply to the consumer during any consecutive 15 minutes in the month.
- 4.28.5 **Billing Demand:** The billing demand shall be the maximum demand recorded during the month or 80% of the contracted demand whichever is higher, except HT-VI category i.e., Townships & Residential Colonies. For HT-VI category the minimum billing demand shall be the recorded maximum demand condition of 80% Contract Maximum Demand is not applicable.
- 4.28.6 **Monthly Minimum Charges:** Every consumer whether he consumes energy or not shall pay monthly minimum charges calculated on the billing demand plus energy charges specified for each category in this Part (B) to cover the cost of a part of the fixed charges of the Licensee.
- 4.28.7 **Additional Charges for Maximum Demand exceeding the Contracted Demand:** In case, in any month the Recorded Maximum Demand (RMD) of the consumer exceeds his Contracted Demand with the Licensee, the consumer shall pay the following charges on excess demand recorded and on the entire energy consumed.

RMD over CMD	Demand charges on excess demand	Energy charges on full energy
100 to 120%	2 times normal charge	Normal
Above 120% and up to 200%	2 times normal charge	1.15 times normal charge
More than 200%	2 times normal charge	1.20 times normal charge

In case of HT-V(A) & HT-V(B): Railway Traction and Hyderabad Metro Rail, the energy charges shall be computed at 1.05 times of normal charges on the entire consumption, if RMD exceeds 120% of Contracted Demand.

- 4.28.8 **Additional Charges for Belated Payment of Charges:** The Licensees shall charge the Delayed Payment Surcharge (DPS) per month on the bill amount at the rate of 5 paise/Rs.100/day or Rs.550 whichever is higher. In case of grant of instalments, the

Licensee shall levy interest at the rate of 18% per annum on the outstanding amounts, compounded annually and the two charges shall not be levied at the same time.

4.28.9 **Customer Charges:** Every HT consumer shall pay customer charges as applicable to them, in addition to demand and energy charges billed.

4.28.10 **Maintenance of Power Factor at Consumer End:** HT consumers, who are provided with metering capable of measuring active and reactive power under the orders of the Commission, shall maintain their power factor preferably in between 0.95 lag and 0.95 lead in the interest of the system security. The consumers should not maintain the power factor on leading side less than 0.95. If any consumer maintains the power factor less than 0.95 lead for a period of 2 consecutive months, it must be brought back in the range of ± 0.95 within a period of 3 months failing which without prejudice to such other rights as having accrued to the licensee or any other right of the Licensee the supply to the consumer may be discontinued.

4.29 CATEGORY-WISE SPECIFIC CONDITIONS OF HT TARIFF

HT-I: Industry

HT-I(A): Industry – General

4.29.1 The billing demand shall be the maximum demand recorded during the month or 80% of the contracted demand, whichever is higher.

4.29.2 Energy charges will be billed on the basis of actual energy consumption or 50 kVAh per kVA of billing demand, whichever is higher.

4.29.3 The power plants availing power for start-up power shall pay demand charges at the rate of 50% of the rate approved for this category.

HT-I(B): Ferro Alloys

4.29.4 The billing demand shall be the maximum demand recorded during the month or 80% of the contracted demand, whichever is higher.

4.29.5 Energy charges will be billed on the basis of actual energy consumption or 50 kVAh per kVA of billing demand, whichever is higher.

HT-I(A): Industry – Seasonal Industries

4.29.6 Consumers, classified as seasonal load consumers, who are desirous of availing of the

seasonal benefits shall specifically declare their season at the time of entering into agreement that their loads should be classified as seasonal loads.

- 4.29.7 The period of season shall not be less than four (4) continuous months. However, consumer can declare longer seasonal period as per actual.
- 4.29.8 Consumer, who desires to have a change in the period classified as “season” declared by him, shall file a declaration at least a month before commencement of the respective tariff year.
- 4.29.9 Existing eligible consumers who have not opted earlier for seasonal tariffs will also be permitted to opt for seasonal tariff on the basis of application to the Divisional Engineer concerned of the respective Licensee.
- 4.29.10 The seasonal period once notified cannot be changed, during one Tariff year.
- 4.29.11 The off-season tariff is not available to composite units having seasonal and other categories of loads.
- 4.29.12 The off-season tariff is also not available for such of those units who have captive generation exclusively for process during season and who avail supply from Licensee for miscellaneous loads and other non-process loads.
- 4.29.13 Any consumer who after declaring the period of season consumes power for his main plant during the off-season period, shall not be entitled to this concession during that year.
- 4.29.14 Development charges as applicable to regular HT consumers shall be paid by the consumers for availing supply under the above said category with seasonal benefits. Consumers who have paid the development charges already as regular consumers need not pay the development charges.

HT-II(A): Others

- 4.29.15 The billing demand shall be the maximum demand recorded during the month or 80% of the contracted demand, whichever is higher.
- 4.29.16 Energy charges will be billed on the basis of actual Energy consumption or 25 kVAh per kVA of Billing Demand, whichever is higher.
- 4.29.17 The power plants availing power for start-up power shall pay demand charges at the

rate of 50% of the rate approved for this category.

HT-II(B): Wholly Religious Places

4.29.18 The billing demand shall be the maximum demand recorded during the month or 80% of the contracted demand, whichever is higher.

4.29.19 Energy charges will be billed on the basis of actual Energy consumption or 25 kVAh per kVA of Billing Demand, whichever is higher.

HT-III: Airports, Railway stations and Bus stations

4.29.20 The billing demand shall be the maximum demand recorded during the month or 80% of the contracted demand whichever is higher.

4.29.21 Energy charges will be billed on the basis of actual energy consumption or 50 kVAh per kVA of billing demand whichever is higher.

HT-IV: Irrigation, Agriculture and CPWS

4.29.22 The metering is mandatory for this category i.e., HT-IV(A) & HT-IV(B).

HT-V: Railway Traction

4.29.23 The billing demand shall be the maximum demand recorded during the month or 80% of the contracted demand, whichever is higher.

4.29.24 Energy charges will be billed on the basis of actual energy Consumption or 32 kVAh per month per kVA of Contracted Demand whichever is higher.

HT-VI: Townships and Residential Colonies

4.29.25 The billing demand shall be the recorded maximum demand during the month.

4.29.26 Energy Charges will be billed on the basis of actual consumption or 25 kVAh per kVA of Contracted Demand, whichever is higher.

4.29.27 The above provisions shall not in any way affect the right of a person residing in the housing unit sold or leased by such Cooperative Group Housing Society, to demand supply of electricity directly from the distribution licensee of the area.

HT-VII: Temporary Supply

4.29.28 (a) Temporary supply can be given initially for a period up to one year as per the tariff

applicable under temporary supply category. After the expiry of one year, the consumer is at liberty to seek further extension.

(b) The billing demand for Temporary supply shall be contracted demand or recorded maximum demand registered during the month whichever is higher.

4.29.29 Requests for temporary supply of energy cannot be considered unless there is a clear notice of at least one week in the case of domestic and three months in case of other types of supply. If supply is required at a short notice, in addition to the applicable electricity charges, an urgency charge, as specified in miscellaneous charges is also to be paid.

4.29.30 Estimated cost of the works means the cost of works for making necessary arrangements for supplying energy including the cost of distribution lines, switchgear, metering equipment, etc., as may be worked out on the basis of standards and norms prescribed by the Licensee, from time to time plus cost of dismantling the lines and other works when the supply is no more required less the cost of retrievable material.

4.29.31 (a) Estimated cost of the works, as detailed above, shall be paid by the consumer in advance. After the works are dismantled and retrievable materials returned to stores, a bill for the actual amount payable by the consumer shall be prepared and the difference would be collected from or refunded to the consumer, as the case may be. No development charges shall be collected for temporary supply.

(b) In addition to the aforesaid charges payable by consumers availing temporary supply, they shall pay hire charges at 2% on cost of retrievable material per month or part thereof, for the duration of temporary supply. These charges will be claimed along with the consumption bills.

4.29.32 (a) The consumer requiring supply on temporary basis shall be required to deposit in advance, in addition to the estimated cost of works mentioned in 9.29.32(b), the estimated consumption charges at the rate stipulated in Tariff Order for Temporary supply, and worked out on the basis for use of electricity by the consumer for 6 hours per day for a period of 2 months in case the supply is required for more than 10 days. If the period of temporary supply is for 10 days or less, the advance consumption charges for the actual period requisitioned shall be paid.

(b) The bill for electricity consumed in any month shall be prepared at the tariff

applicable plus hire charges as mentioned above. The consumers have to pay monthly CC charges regularly during the period of availing temporary supply and the estimated energy consumption deposit shall be adjusted with the last month consumption and the balance if any shall be refunded.

(c) In the case of consumers requiring temporary supply for the purposes of Cinema, the estimated energy charges for a minimum period of three (3) months shall have to be deposited by the consumer subject to the condition that the consumer shall pay every month energy and other miscellaneous charges for the preceding month and the amount deposited by him in advance shall be adjusted with the last month consumption and the balance amount shall be refunded.

(d) In the event of estimated energy charges deposited by the consumer having been found insufficient, the consumer shall deposit such additional amount, as may be demanded by the Licensee failing which the Licensee may discontinue the supply of electricity.

4.29.33 Existing consumers requiring temporary supply or temporary increase in supply: If any consumer availing regular supply of electricity at High Tension requires an additional supply of electricity at the same point for a temporary period, the temporary additional supply shall be treated as a separate service and charged as per HT Temporary supply, subject to the following conditions.

4.29.34 (a) The contracted demand of the temporary supply shall be the billing demand for that service. The recorded demand for the regular service shall be arrived at by deducting the billing demand for the temporary supply from the maximum demand recorded in the month.

(b) The total energy consumed in a month including that relating to temporary additional supply, shall be apportioned between the regular and temporary supply in proportion to the respective billing demands.

HT-IX: Electric Vehicle Charging Stations

4.29.35 The billing demand shall be the recorded maximum demand during the month or 80% of contracted demand whichever is higher.

4.29.36 Energy Charges will be billed on the basis of actual consumption or 25 kVAh per kVA

of Contracted Demand, whichever is higher.

4.30 OTHER CHARGES IN HT

Service Connection Charges

4.30.1 The service connection charges shall be collected as per the Regulations issued by the Commission from time to time.

Reconnection Charges

HT	Charges (Rs.)
11 kV	1,000
33 kV	2,000
132 kV/220 kV	3,000

Testing Charges

HT	Charges (Rs.)
Consumer Installation	
The first test and inspection of a new installation or of an extension to an existing installation.	Nil
Charges payable by the consumer in advance for each subsequent test and/or inspection if found necessary owing to any fault in the installation or to non-compliance of the conditions of supply	200
HT Meter	3,000
Transformer Oils	
For each sample of Oil	150

Miscellaneous Charges

HT	Charges (Rs.)
Application Registration Fees	100
For changing meter only at the request of the consumer (where it is not necessitated by increase in demand permanently)	100
For changing or moving a meter board	Actual cost of material and labour plus 25% supervision charges on cost of materials and labour

Customer Charges

Consumer Category	Charges (Rs. /month)
HT Consumer at 11 kV	2,000
HT Consumers at 33 kV	3,500
HT Consumers at 132 kV and above	5,000
Urgency charges for temporary supply at short notice	200
Special rates chargeable for theft/pilferage and malpractice cases	As per the General Terms and Conditions of Supply (GTCS) approved by the Commission from time to time.
Supervision/Inspection & checking charges	600

4.31 MISCELLANEOUS WORKS IN HT

4.31.1 The charges for any work which the Licensee may be required to undertake for the consumer and which is not included in the foregoing schedule, shall be the actual cost of labour and material plus 25% on cost of labour and material to cover overhead charges. The aforesaid charges shall be paid by the consumer in advance.

Applicability

4.31.2 The rates indicated in the Retail Supply Tariff Schedule for FY 2025-26, together with the terms and conditions prescribed there under shall be applicable in the areas of operation of two Distribution Companies viz., Southern Power Distribution company of Telangana Limited (TGSPDCL), Northern Power Distribution company of Telangana Limited (TGNPDCL) and CESS, Sircilla for the FY 2025-26 with effect from **01.05.2025 to 31.03.2026**.

4.31.3 The abstract of the tariff rates determined above, together with the terms & conditions governing the same is enclosed at [Appendix A](#).

This Order is corrected and signed on this the 29th day of April 2025.

Sd/-
Dr. Justice Devaraju Nagarjun
Chairman

//CERTIFIED COPY//

APPENDIX A**ABSTRACT OF THE RETAIL SUPPLY TARIFF FOR FY 2025-26**

(Applicable with effect from 01.05.2025 to 31.03.2026 in respect of the two Distribution Licensees (TGSPDCL & TGNPDCL) and the Co-operative Electric Supply Society, Sircilla in the State of Telangana).

Category	Fixed/ Demand Charge		Energy Charge
	Unit	Rs. /Unit/month	(Rs. /Unit)
Low Tension			
LT-I: Domestic			
LT-I (A): Up to 100 units/month			
0-50	kW	10	1.95
51-100	kW	10	3.10
LT-I (B) (i): Above 100 units/month & up to 200 units/month			
0-100	kW	10	3.40
101-200	kW	10	4.80
LT-I (B) (ii): Above 200 units/month			
0-200	kW	10	5.10
201-300	kW	10	7.70
301-400	kW	10	9.00
401-800	kW	10	9.50
Above 800 units	kW	50	10.00
LT-II: Non-Domestic/Commercial			
LT-II (A): Up to 50 units/month			
0-50	kW	30	7.00
LT-II (B): Above 50 units/month			
0-100	kW	70	8.50
101-300	kW	70	9.90
301-500	kW	100	10.40
Above 500	kW	100	11.00
LT-II (C): Advertising Hoardings			
	kW	150	13.00
LT-II (D): Haircutting salons up to 200 units/month			
0-50	kW	60	5.30
51-100	kW	60	6.60
101-200	kW	60	7.50
LT-III: Industry			
Industries	kW	100	7.70
Seasonal Industries (off- season)	kW	100	8.40
Pisciculture/Prawn culture	kW	50	6.20
Sugarcane crushing	kW	50	6.20
Poultry farms	kW	65	7.00
Mushroom, Rabbit, Sheep and Goat farms	kW	100	7.30

Category	Fixed/ Demand Charge		Energy Charge
	Unit	Rs. /Unit/month	(Rs. /Unit)
<i>For Rice Mills under LT-III Industry, the upper limit of Contract Load shall be 93 kW/125 HP; For the remaining consumers under LT-III Industry, the upper limit of Contract Load shall be 75 kW/100 HP.</i>			
LT-IV: Cottage Industries & Agro Based Activities			
LT-IV(A): Cottage Industries	kW	20	4.00
LT-IV(B): Agro Based Activities	kW	20	4.00
<i>For LT-IV(B) Agro Based Activity, the upper limit of Connected Load for Mushroom production, Rabbit farming, Sheep farming, Goatfarming, and Dairy farming activities shall be 25 HP; For the remaining consumers under LT- IV(B) Agro Based Activity, the upper limit of Connected Load shall be 20 HP.</i>			
LT-V: Agricultural			
LT-V(A): Agricultural (DSM Measures mandatory)			
Corporate Farmers	HP	-	2.50
Other than Corporate Farmers	HP	-	0.00
LT-V (B): Others			
Horticulture Nurseries with CL up to 20 HP	HP	20	4.00
LT-VI: Street Lighting & PWS Schemes			
LT-VI (A): Street Lighting			
Panchayats	kW	32	7.10
Municipalities	kW	32	7.60
Municipal Corporations	kW	32	8.10
LT-VI(B): PWS Schemes			
Panchayats	HP	32/HP subject to a minimum of Rs.50/month	6.00
Municipalities	HP	32/HP subject to a minimum of Rs.100/month	7.10
Municipal Corporations	HP	32/HP subject to a minimum of Rs.100/month	7.60
LT-VII: General			
LT-VII (A): General Purpose	kW	21	8.30
LT-VII (B): Wholly Religious Places	kW	30	5.00
LT-VIII: Temporary Supply	kW	21	12.00
<i>For LT-VIII Temporary Supply, the consumer shall be required to deposit in advance the estimated consumption charges along with other charges as stipulated in the Tariff Order.</i>			
LT-IX: EV Charging Stations	kW	0	6.00
High Tension			
HT-I (A): Industry General			
11 kV	kVA	500	7.65
33 kV	kVA	500	7.15
132 kV and above	kVA	500	6.65

Category	Fixed/ Demand Charge		Energy Charge
	Unit	Rs. /Unit/month	(Rs. /Unit)
HT-I (A): Lights and Fans			
11 kV		-	7.65
33 kV		-	7.15
132 kV and above		-	6.65
HT-I (A): Poultry Farms			
11 kV	kVA	500	7.65
33 kV	kVA	500	7.15
HT-I (A): Colony Consumption			
11 kV		-	7.30
33 kV		-	7.30
132 kV and above		-	7.30
HT-I (A): Seasonal Industries			
11 kV	kVA	500	8.60
33 kV	kVA	500	7.90
132 kV and above	kVA	500	7.70
HT-I (A): Optional Category with CMD Up to 150 kVA			
11 kV	kVA	100	8.00
HT-I (B): Ferro Alloys			
11 kV	kVA	500	7.65
33 kV	kVA	500	7.15
132 kV and above	kVA	500	6.65
HT-II (A): Others			
11 kV	kVA	500	8.80
33 kV	kVA	500	8.00
132 kV and above	kVA	500	7.80
HT-II (B): Wholly Religious Places			
11 kV	kVA	285	5.00
33 kV	kVA	285	5.00
132 kV and above	kVA	285	5.00
HT-III: Airports, Railway Stations and Bus Stations			
11 kV	kVA	500	8.50
33 kV	kVA	500	7.85
132 kV and above	kVA	500	7.45
HT-IV (A): Irrigation and Agriculture			
11 kV	kVA	300	6.30
33 kV	kVA	300	6.30
132 kV and above	kVA	300	6.30
HT-IV(B): CPWS Schemes			
11 kV	kVA	-	6.10
33 kV	kVA	-	6.10
132 kV and above	kVA	-	6.10
HT-V (A): Railway Traction			
	kVA	500	5.05
HT-V(B): HMR			
	kVA	500	4.95

Category	Fixed/ Demand Charge		Energy Charge
	Unit	Rs. /Unit/month	(Rs. /Unit)
HT-VI: Townships & Residential Colonies			
11 kV	kVA	285	7.30
33 kV	kVA	285	7.30
132 kV and above	kVA	285	7.30
HT-VII: Temporary Supply			
11 kV	kVA	500	11.80
33 kV	kVA	500	11.00
132 kV and above	kVA	500	10.80
<i>For HT-VII Temporary Supply, the consumer shall be required to deposit in advance the estimated consumption charges along with other charges as stipulated in the Tariff Order.</i>			
HT-VIII: RESCOs			
11 kV		-	4.77
HT-IX: EV Charging Stations			
11 kV	kVA	100	6.00
33 kV	kVA	100	6.00
132 kV and above	kVA	100	6.00

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1. Time of Day (TOD) Tariffs/Incentives:

Applicability:

The following Time of Day (TOD) Tariffs are applicable for categories viz.,

- HT-I(A) Industry General;
- HT-I(A) Poultry Farms;
- HT-II(A) Others;
- HT-II(B) Wholly Religious Places;
- HT-III Airports, Railway stations and Bus Stations
- HT-IX Electric Vehicle Charging Stations;

Description	During the Period	ToD Tariff over Retail Supply Energy Charges for FY 2025-26
Time of Day (TOD)Tariff	6 am to 10 am and 6 pm to 10 pm	Plus Rs.1.00/unit
Time of Day (TOD)Tariff	10 pm to 6 am	Less Rs. 1.50/unit

- Fuel Surcharge Adjustment (FSA)/Fuel Cost Adjustment (FCA)** will be extra as per Regulation No.2 of 2023 as amended from time to time.

3. The Tariffs are exclusive of the Electricity duty payable as per the provisions of the Telangana State Electricity Duty Act, 1939 as amended from time to time.
4. **Voltage of Supply:** The voltage at which supply has to be availed by the consumers as per the GTCS notified by the Commission and as amended from time to time.

5. Additional Charges for Maximum Demand exceeding the Contracted Demand

In case, in any month the Recorded Maximum Demand (RMD) of the consumer exceeds his Contracted Demand with the Licensee, the consumer shall pay the following charges on excess demand recorded and on the entire energy consumed.

RMD over CMD	Demand charges on excess demand	Energy charges on full energy
100 to 120%	2 times of normal charge	Normal
Above 120% and up to 200%	2 times of normal charge	1.15 times of normal charge
More than 200%	2 times of normal charge	1.20 times of normal charge

In the case of HT-V(A) and HT-V(B): Railway Traction and HMR, the energy charges shall be computed at 1.05 times the normal charges on the entire consumption, if RMD exceeds 120% of Contracted Demand.

6. Minimum Charges

LT-categories

Category		Rates for FY 2025-26	
LT-I(A)	Domestic	Contracted Load of 1000 Watts and below	
		Single Phase	-
LT-I(B)(i)		Contracted Load of above 1000Watts	
		Single Phase	-
LT-I(B)(ii)		Three Phase	-
LT-II(A) & II(B)	Non-Domestic/ Commercial	Single Phase	Rs.50/month
		Three Phase	Rs.100/month
LT-II(C)		Advertisement Hoardings	Rs.300/month
LT-II(D)		Single Phase	Rs.65/month
		Three Phase	Rs.200/month
LT-VI(A)	Street Lighting	Panchayats	Rs.2/point/month
		Municipalities & Municipal Corporations	Rs.6/point/month
LT-VII(A)	General Purpose	Single Phase	Rs.50/month
		Three Phase	Rs.150/month
LT-VIII	Temporary Supply	Rs.125 per kW or part thereof of the contracted load for first 30 days or part thereof and for every subsequent period of 15 days or part thereof a charge of Rs.75 per kW.	
LT-IX	EV Chargingstation	Single Phase	Rs.65/month
		Three Phase	Rs.200/month

HT Categories

Category		Rates for FY 2025-26
Billing Demand		<p>Billing Demand shall be maximum demand recorded during the month or 80% of the contracted demand whichever is higher except HT-IV(A) and HT-VI.</p> <p>For HT-IV(A) (Lift Irrigation), during the operational months July to November, Billing Demand shall be maximum demand recorded during the month or 80% of the contracted demand whichever is higher and, during the non-operational months December to June, Billing Demand shall be maximum demand recorded during the month or 25% of the contracted demand whichever is higher.</p> <p>For HT-VI (Township and Residential Colonies), the billing demand is Actual Demand Recorded).</p>
Minimum Energy Charges		
HT-I(A)	Industry-General	50 kVAh per kVA of billing demand per month
HT-I(B)	Ferro Alloy units	50 kVAh per kVA of billing demand per month
HT-II(A)	Others	25 kVAh per kVA of billing demand per month
HT-II(B)	Wholly Religious Places	25 kVAh per kVA of billing demand per month
HT-III	Airports, Railway stations and Bus stations	50 kVAh per kVA of billing demand per month
HT-V(A) & V(B)	Railway Traction & HMR	32 kVAh per kVA of Contracted Demand per month
HT-VI	Townships & Residential Colonies	Billing Demand shall be Actual Recorded Demand. 25 kVAh per kVA of contracted demand per month.
HT-IX	EV Charging station	25 kVAh per kVA of contracted demand per month.

7. Customer Charges

Consumer Category	Rs. / Month
Low Tension	
LT-I: Domestic (units/month)	
0-50	40
51-100	70
101-200	90
201-300	100
301-400	120
401-800	140
Above 800 units	160
LT-II(A&B): Non-Domestic/Commercial (units/month)	
0-50	50
51-100	90
101-300	105
301-500	120
Above 500 units	160
LT-II(C): Advertisement Hoardings	160

Consumer Category	Rs. / Month
LT-II(D) Haircutting Salons with consumption up to 200 units per month	
0-50	45
51-100	55
101-200	65
LT-III: Industry up to 20 HP	100
LT-III: Industry 21-50 HP	350
LT-III: Industry 51-125 HP	1,200
LT-IV: Cottage Industries	50
LT-V: Agriculture	30
LT-VI: Street Lighting & PWS	120
LT-VII: General Purpose	100
LT-VIII: Temporary Supply	100
LT-IX: EV Charging station	120
High Tension	
HT consumers at 11 kV	2,000
HT consumers at 33 kV	3,500
HT consumers at 132 kV and above	5,000

8. Delayed Payment Surcharge (DPS)

LT-Category

- a. In the case of LT-I(A), LT-I(B), LT-II(A), LT-II(D), LT-IV and LT-V(B), if payment is made after due date, the consumers are liable to pay, Delayed Payment Surcharge (DPS) per month on the bill amount at the rates given in table below:

LT-I(A)	Rs.10 per month
LT-I(B), LT-II(A), LT-II(D), LT-IV and LT-V(B)	Rs.25 per month

- b. In case of LT-II(B), LT-II(C), LT-III, LT-VI, and LT-VII, and LT-IX the Licensee shall levy Delayed Payment Surcharge (DPS) on the bill amount at the rate of 5 paise/Rs.100/day calculated from the due date mentioned on the bill, up to the date of payment or Rs.150 whichever is higher. In case of grant of installments, the Licensees shall levy interest at the rate of 18% per annum on the outstanding amounts compounded annually and the two (DPS and interest) shall not be levied at the same time.

HT Category

The Licensees shall charge the Delayed Payment Surcharge (DPS) per month on the bill amount at the rate of 5 paise/Rs.100/day or Rs.550 whichever is higher. In case of grant of installments, the Licensee shall levy interest at the rate of 18% per annum on the outstanding amounts, compounded annually and the two charges shall not be levied at the

same time.

9. Reconnection Charges

Category	Charges (Rs.)
Low Tension services	
LT-I(A)	25
Overhead LT services	75
U.G. services	200
High Tension service	
11 kV	1,000
33 kV	2,000
132 kV and above	3,000

10. Testing Charges

Installation	LT (Rs.)	HT (Rs.)
The first test and inspection of a new installation or of an extension to an existing installation	Nil	Nil
Charges payable by the consumer in advance for each subsequent test and/or inspection if found necessary owing to any fault in the installation or to non-compliance of the conditions of supply	20	200
Meter		
A.C. Single Phase Energy meter	100	
A.C. Three Phase Energy meter	300	
LT Tri Vector meter	2,000	
11 kV		3,000
33 kV		3,000
132 kV and above		3,000
Transformer oil		
Each sample of oil	Rs. 150 per sample	

11. Supervision/ Inspection and Checking Charges

Category	Charges (Rs.)
For LT-I(A) Domestic	100
For LT-I(B) Domestic	100
LT-V Agricultural	100
For all other LT Categories	100
For all HT Categories	600

12. Low Power Factor Charges: For all consumer categories where kVAh billing is done, no Low Power Factor surcharge shall be levied.

13. Capacitor Surcharge: LT consumers (except LT-I Domestic) having connected loads mentioned in table below shall pay capacitor surcharge (as per rules in vogue) at the rate of 25% of the billed amount, if capacitors are found defunct.

Category	Connected Load
LT-II and LT-VII(A)	< 10 kW
LT-III and LT-VI(B)	< 13 HP

14. Fixed Charges – Seasonal Industries:

LT-III: Rs.100/kW/month on 30% contracted load.

HT: Demand Charges – 30% of CMD or recorded demand whichever is higher.

15. Temporary Supply for LT and HT Consumers: Temporary supply can be given initially for a period up to one year as per the tariff applicable under temporary supply category. After the expiry of one year, the consumer is at liberty to seek further extension.

16. Green Tariff: Green Tariff of Rs. 0.66/unit which is over and above the normal tariff of respective category shall be levied on the energy consumption for the period for which the consumer as opted for Green Tariff. The Green Tariff is extended to all categories of consumers both HT & LT, who opt for it.

APPENDIX B**COMMISSION'S DIRECTIVES TO TGDISCOMs**

1. **Imported Coal** - The TGDISCOMs are directed to verify whether imported coal is being procured through the competitive bidding process, or under any guidelines issued in this regard by GoI, before admitting the Station-wise power purchase bills. TGDISCOMs are further directed to submit certificate that the generating stations procured imported coal through the competitive bidding process, or under any guidelines issued in this regard by GoI.
2. **Quality of Domestic Coal** - The TGDISCOMs are directed to ensure that the GCV of coal for which the price is paid by its contracted generating stations should not be less than the minimum of the range of GCV specified for that particular grade.
3. **Transportation of failed transformers** - The TGDISCOMs shall ensure that the transportation of failed transformers is done at the cost of TGDISCOMs. In case, vehicle provided to sub-division, for this purpose, is unable to meet the requirement, replacement of failed DTRs should be done by hiring a private vehicle for this purpose only. For hiring vehicles (tractor trailers are available in villages) wherever necessary, the schedule of rates either on kilo meter basis or on a per day basis may be fixed. The TGDISCOMs are hereby directed to submit the measures taken in this regard and number of vehicles deployed sub-division wise including the expenditure incurred towards the same on a monthly basis showing number of transformers failed and number of transformers replaced.
4. **Action plan on awareness and safety:** The Commission directs DISCOMs to submit a detailed action plan within three months, outlining steps being taken to create awareness among consumers regarding safety to reduce accidents.
5. **Electrical accidents & Ex-gratia:** The DISCOMs are directed to submit details in respect of electrical accidents caused on account of departmental faults (operational or safety and other factors) and caused on account of non-departmental faults (external or consumer-related) and submit a detailed action plan within 3 months outlining the steps taken/contemplated to reduce the electrical accidents and improve the safety of the consumers.
6. The Discoms are directed to submit detailed circle wise monthly reports indicating the number of electrical accidents occurred , Ex-gratia paid and if not paid, the reasons for the delay. The TGDISCOMs are directed to simplify documentation requirements for claiming the Ex-gratia and ensure claims are settled expeditiously.

7. TGDISCOMs are directed to take steps for the installation of prepaid smart meters with the latest technology for all interested consumers.
8. TGDISCOMs are directed to submit a time bound action plan for replacement of existing meters with prepaid smart meters with two-way communication in the interest of revenue realization of TGDISCOMs.
9. TGDISCOMs are directed to explore the possibility of arriving at a consensus among its agricultural consumers regarding the hours of supply for its peak load management.
10. The TGDISCOMs are directed to make all possible efforts to improve their internal efficiency and reduce the gap between ACS and ARR.
11. TGDISCOMs are directed to submit, within a period of two (02) months from the date of this order, an action plan for achieving 100% Agricultural DTR metering.
12. The TGDISCOMs are directed to bring awareness among the consumers about energy conservation measures to reduce the consumption during peak hours to optimize the power purchase cost.
13. The Commission directs TGDISCOMs to expedite the initiative towards Demand Side Management (DSM) and submit the report/proposal to the Commission.
14. The Commission directs TGDISCOMs to strictly ensure compliance with Standards of Performance (SoP) Regulation and submit quarterly compliance report.
15. The Commission directs the DISCOMs to strictly comply with Regulation 2 of 2023 and ensure that all future True-up, ARR & Tariff Proposals and FCA claims are filed within the stipulated timelines. Any deviation from the prescribed schedule shall attract regulatory action.
16. TGDISCOMs directed to keep pursuing with the government for clearance of outstanding electricity bills of Government Departments.
17. The Commission directs the DISCOMs to come up with reasons for such losses, detailed mechanism for reducing losses, efforts being employed to reduce the losses and bring the same to national average or less than that.
18. The TSDISCOMs are directed to ensure timely availability of quarter-wise energy audit reports in public domain.
19. The Commission directs TGDISCOMs to rigorously follow up with APGENCO on the matter of extension of PPA and scheduling of power from Machkund PH and Tungabadra PH and submit the report.
20. TGSPDCL is directed to consider the feasibility of segregating commercial activity and aviation activity at GMR Airport and submit a report to that extent within 3 months.

21. The DISCOMs are directed to conduct a comprehensive analysis of the existing ToD tariff structure considering the actual peak and off-peak load conditions, the financial implications for both consumers and utilities, and the overall impact on demand-side management and submit a detailed report by 30.09.2025 outlining potential improvements in ToD tariff structures based on real-time consumption patterns.
22. The TGDISCOMs are directed to issue three (03) months prior notice to relevant consumers intimating about the unblocking of leading kVArh for the purpose of kVAh billing and to maintain power factor near to unity. Billing shall commence after expiry of three (3) months' notice.
23. The TGDISCOMs are directed to follow the mechanism to take the meter readings of the domestic consumers only on completion of one month and calculate the number of units consumed for calendar month.
24. The TGDSICOMs are directed to change the nomenclature from "Interest on pension bonds" to "Additional pension liability" in subsequent filings.

ANNEXURE I

PUBLIC NOTICES

Newspaper clippings dated 07.02.2025 in New Indian Express

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BEFORE THE HONOURABLE
TELANGANA ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION
 # Vidyuth Niyamtran Bhavan, G.T.S. Colony, Kalyan Nagar, Hyderabad - 500045, Telangana
 Ph: (041) 040-23397625 Fax: 040-23397489 Email: secy@tserc.gov.in

SOUTHERN POWER DISTRIBUTION COMPANY OF TELANGANA LIMITED (TGSPPDCL)

PUBLIC NOTICE

1) Notice is hereby given to all that the Distribution Company viz. SOUTHERN POWER DISTRIBUTION COMPANY OF TELANGANA LIMITED (TGSPPDCL) holding Distribution and Retail Supply License No.13/2000, as on 29.12.2000, filed petition before the Telangana Electricity Regulatory Commission (TGERC) for their Retail Supply business for approval of Revised ARR, FPT & CSS for FY 2025-26 along with delay condonation Interlocutory Applications. These filings have been taken on record by the Hon'ble Commission in OP No.21 of 2025 & LA.No.4 of 2025.

2) Copies of the filings referred are available in the office of Chief Engineer (RAC), TGSPPDCL, Corporate Office, 1st floor, 'A' block, Mini Compound, Hyderabad - 500066 and the Superintending Engineer, Operation circles of the Distribution Company, Regionality, Hyderabad(South), Hyderabad(Central), Medchal, Cybernet, Mahabubabad, Srirajmahal, Rajmandranagar, Sarjananagar, Vikarabad, Mahabubnagar, Gadwal, Nalgurkurnool, Narayanpet, Wanaparthy, Meelak, Siddipet, Sangareddy, Naigonda, Yadadri and Suryapet. Interested persons may inspect/peruse the said filings and take note thereof during office hours at any of the said offices at free of cost. These proposals are also available on www.tgsouthernpower.org in downloadable form and the same may be accessed at www.tserc.telangana.gov.in. A copy of these filings can be obtained from the above offices from 07.02.2025 onwards on payment of charges for photocopying.

3) Objections/suggestions, if any, on the filings, together with supporting material may be sent to the Chief Engineer (RAC), TGSPPDCL, Corporate Office, 1st floor, 'A' block, Mini Compound, Hyderabad-500066 in person or through Registered Post so as to reach on or before 28.02.2025 by 5 PM. A copy of the same must also be filed with the Commission Secretary, TGERC, at the address mentioned above. The objections/suggestions should be duly signed and should carry full name, postal address and email id and contact number of the person(s)/ stakeholder(s) sending the objections/suggestions. If the objections/suggestions are filed on behalf of any organization or any category of consumers, it should be clearly mentioned, if the objector also wants to be heard in person it may also be specifically mentioned.

4) The objection/suggestion should accompany the following statement.

Name & full address of Objector along with e-mail id and contact number	Brief details of Objections/ Suggestions against Revised ARR, FPT & CSS proposals of TGSPPDCL	Whether copy of objection/ suggestion & proof of delivery at Licensee's office enclosed (Yes/No)	Whether Objector wants to be heard in person (Yes/No)
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5) The gist of the filings of the TGSPPDCL for the Retail Supply business for approval of Revised ARR, FPT and CSS for FY 2025-26 along with delay condonation Interlocutory Applications for approval indicated in Schedule I, II & III & IV as given below.

6) Further, in this matter the Telangana Electricity Regulatory Commission intends to conduct a Public Hearing at Meeting Hall, Integrated District Collectorate Complex, Hanamakonda, Hyderabad on 23.02.2025 (Friday) from 10:30 hrs onwards.

Sd/-
CHAIRMAN & MANAGING DIRECTOR
 Southern Power Distribution Company of Telangana Limited

Place: Hyderabad
 Date: 07.02.2025

NORTHERN POWER DISTRIBUTION COMPANY OF TELANGANA LIMITED (TGNPDCL)

PUBLIC NOTICE

1) Notice is hereby given to all that the Distribution Company viz. NORTHERN POWER DISTRIBUTION COMPANY OF TELANGANA LIMITED (TGNPDCL) holding Distribution and Retail Supply License No.14/2000, as on 29.12.2000, filed petition before the Telangana Electricity Regulatory Commission (TGERC) for their Retail Supply business for approval of Revised ARR, FPT & CSS for FY 2025-26 along with delay condonation Interlocutory Applications. These filings have been taken on record by the Hon'ble Commission in OP No.22 of 2025 & LA.No.5 of 2025.

2) Copies of the filings referred are available in the office of Chief Engineer (RAC), TGNPDCL, II No.25-11/2, Vidyuth Bhavan, Nakkalaguta, Hanamakonda - 506001 and the Superintending Engineer, Operation circles of the Distribution Company at Hanamakonda, Warangal, Mahabubabad, Jaya Shankar (Bhupalpally), Jangaon, Karimnagar, Jagtial, Peddapally, Khammam, Badraddi Kothagudem, Nizamabad, Kamareddy, Adilabad, Nirmal, Manjeral and Komarambheem (Aulabad). Interested persons may inspect/peruse the said filings and take note thereof during office hours at any of the said offices at free of cost. These proposals are also available on www.tgnpdcl.com in downloadable form and the same may be accessed at www.tserc.telangana.gov.in. A copy of these filings can be obtained from the above offices from 07.02.2025 onwards on payment of charges for photocopying.

3) Objections/suggestions, if any, on the filings, together with supporting material may be sent to the Chief Engineer (RAC & RSC), TGNPDCL, II No.25-11/2, Vidyuth Bhavan, Nakkalaguta, Hanamakonda - 506001 in person or through Registered Post so as to reach on or before 28.02.2025 by 5 PM. A copy of the same must also be filed with the Commission Secretary, TGERC, at the address mentioned above. The objections/suggestions should be duly signed and should carry full name, postal address, email id and contact number of the person(s)/ stakeholder(s) sending the objections/suggestions. If the objections/suggestions are filed on behalf of any organization or any category of consumers, it should be clearly mentioned, if the objector also wants to be heard in person it may also be specifically mentioned.

4) The objection/suggestion should accompany the following statement.

Name & full address of Objector along with e-mail id and contact number	Brief details of Objections/ Suggestions against Revised ARR, FPT & CSS proposals of TGNPDCL	Whether copy of objection/ suggestion & proof of delivery at Licensee's office enclosed (Yes/No)	Whether Objector wants to be heard in person (Yes/No)
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5) The gist of the filings of the TGNPDCL for the Retail Supply business for approval of Revised ARR, FPT and CSS for FY 2025-26 along with delay condonation Interlocutory Applications for approval indicated in Schedule I, II & III as given below.

6) Further, in this matter the Telangana Electricity Regulatory Commission intends to conduct a Public Hearing at Meeting Hall, Integrated District Collectorate Complex, Hanamakonda District, Hanamakonda on 19.03.2025 (Wednesday) from 10:30 hrs onwards.

Sd/-
CHAIRMAN & MANAGING DIRECTOR
 Northern Power Distribution Company of Telangana Limited

Place: Hanamakonda
 Date: 07.02.2025

SCHEDULE-I
 Revised Aggregate Revenue Requirement (ARR) for FY 2025-26 of TGSPPDCL

Expenditure Item	figures in Rs. Crores	
	TGSPPDCL	TGNPDCL
Power Purchase cost	36,530	14,042
Transmission Cost	3,468	613
PGCILS ULDC Cost	1,702	711
LLDC Charges	54	2.2
Distribution Cost (90%)	5,414	3,978
Operation & Maintenance Expenses - Retail Supply Business	425	334
Depreciation - Retail Supply Business	92	46
Interest and finance charges on Loan - Retail Supply Business	50	12
Interest on working capital	0	0
Return on equity - Retail Supply Business	34	28
Interest on Consumer Security Deposit	347	105
Less: Non-Tariff Income	81	52
Aggregate Revenue Requirement	46,035	19,814

SCHEDULE-II
 Filing of Proposed Tariff (FPT) for FY2025-26 of TGSPPDCL

A) The licensee proposes no change in Retail Supply tariffs for all the categories & 101 tariffs.

Consumer Category/ Sub-Category/Slab Structure (units)	Energy Unit	Proposed Tariff	
		Fixed/ Demand Charge (Rs./kw or Rs./HP or Rs./kVA/month)	Energy Charge (Rs./unit)
LI-I: Domestic			
LI-I(A): Up to 300 units/month			
0-50	kWh	10	1.95
51-100	kWh	10	3.10
LI-I(B): More than 100 & up to 200 units/month			
0-100	kWh	10	3.40
101-200	kWh	10	4.80
LI-I(C): More than 200 units/month			
0-200	kWh	10	5.10
201-300	kWh	10	7.70
301-400	kWh	10	8.00
401-800	kWh	10	9.50
Above 800	kWh	50	10.00
LI-II: Non-Domestic/Commercial			
LI-II(A): Up to 50 units/month			
	kWh/kVAh	30	7.00
LI-II(B): Above 50 units/month			
0-100	kWh/kVAh	70	8.50
101-300	kWh/kVAh	70	9.90
301-500	kWh/kVAh	100	10.40
Above 500	kWh/kVAh	100	11.00
LI-II(C): Advertisement Hoardings			
	kWh/kVAh	150	13.00
LI-II(D): Haircutting Salons consuming upto 200 units per month			
0-50	kWh/kVAh	60	5.30
51-100	kWh/kVAh	60	6.60
101-200	kWh/kVAh	60	7.50
LI-III: Industry			
Industries	kWh/kVAh	100	7.70
Seasonal Industries (off season)	kWh/kVAh	100	8.40
Pisciculture/Prawn culture	kWh/kVAh	50	6.20
Sugarcane crushing	kWh/kVAh	50	6.20
Poultry farms	kWh/kVAh	65	7.00
Mushroom, Rabbit, Sheep & Goat farms	kWh/kVAh	100	7.30
LI-IV: Cottage Industries			
LI-IV(A): Cottage Industries	kWh	20	4.00
LI-IV(B): Agro Based Activities	kWh	20	4.00

SCHEDULE-III
 Cross Subsidy Surcharge (CSS) for FY 2025-26 of TGSPPDCL

Consumer Category	TGSPPDCL	TGNPDCL
HT Category at 11 kv		
HT-I Industry Segregated	1.88	1.90
HT-II Others/Wholly Religious Places	2.15	2.55
HT-III		
Airports, Railway Stations and Bus Stations	2.16	1.98
HT-IV(A) Irrigation, Agriculture	1.68	2.22
HT-VI Townships and Residential Colonies	1.48	1.80
HT-VII Temporary Supply	2.94	3.01
HT Category at 33 kv		
HT-I (A) Industry Segregated	1.55	1.69
HT-I (B) Other/Religious	0.26	1.59
HT-II Others/Wholly Religious Places	1.86	2.09
HT-III		
Irrigation, Agriculture	0.75	1.98
HT-IV(C) CPWS	0.02	0.41
HT-VI Townships and Residential Colonies	1.59	1.69
HT-VII Temporary Supply	2.89	2.98
HT-IX Electric Vehicle Charging Station	-	0.80
HT Category at 132 kv and above		
HT-I Industry Segregated	1.52	1.60
HT-II Others/Wholly Religious Places	1.79	5.06
HT-III Airports, Railway Stations and Bus Stations	1.59	-
HT-IV(A) Irrigation, Agriculture	1.23	1.87
HT-IV(B) CPWS	0.26	0.62
HT-V Railway Traction and HMR	0.80	1.00
HT-VI Townships and Residential Colonies	-	1.71

SCHEDULE-IV
 Grid Support Charges, Stand by Charges and Unblocking of KVAh lead for KVAh billing for FY 2025-26 of TGSPPDCL

a) Grid Support Charges
 The licensee proposes the rate of Grid Support Charges for FY 2025-26 as 20.04 Rs/kWh/month.

b) Stand by Charges
 The licensee proposes the Stand by charges to be levied at the rate of 10% of applicable energy charge for respective consumer category over and above the normal tariff to the extent of open access energy for FY 2025-26.

c) Unblocking of KVAh lead for KVAh billing
 The licensee proposes unblocking of KVAh lead for KVAh billing for FY 2025-26.

DIPR R.O.No.987/PP/CL/Agency/Advt/1/2024-25, Dt: 06/02/2025

Newspaper clippings dated 07.02.2025 in Deccan Chronicle



New UGC rules strips states power: Experts Draft regulations rile academics

MIRTIKA BANERJEE IDC HYDRABAD, FEB 6 This is a blatant violation of existing university statutes. The state government, the executive council, and even the universities themselves will have no say in who leads them. Governors will decide the appointments of vice chancellors and faculty members. The regulations have been criticised for stripping state governments of their authority in higher education. The Telangana Education Commission (TEC) convened a seminar on Thursday, bringing together scholars, former vicechancellors, and members of the Legislative Council to discuss the long-term consequences of the regulations. The seminar resulted in a unanimous resolution rejecting the TEC proposal, asserting that they 'strike at the very root of the federal structure of the Indian Constitution, since education is one of the Concurrent List. One of the most contentious proposals in the draft is the selection process for VCs. Previously state governments had to appoint VCs. The new draft mandates eligibility criteria for VCs. The draft also mandates that the selection process be undertaken by an external committee. The draft also mandates that the selection process be undertaken by an external committee. The draft also mandates that the selection process be undertaken by an external committee.

Sridhar: NEP-2020 threatening

Sridhar Babu strongly opposed the change in the guidelines on the appointment of VCs for state universities. He said the draft guidelines had ignored the procedure followed by the states. The government strongly opposed the proposal to appoint industry heads, bureaucrats and outsiders as VCs. It also opposed the condition that only higher education institutes which have over 1,000 students will get incentives from the Centre and will be eligible to get NAAC gradings. Sridhar Babu termed the directive of the Centre to states to implement the New Education Policy (NEP) 2020 as a 'shaming one'. Instead of taking the opinion of the states and helping them to improve the infrastructure in higher educational institutions, the Centre is making it mandatory to implement NEP-2020, he said, adding that state governments were all equipped in terms of teaching staff and other infrastructure to conduct seminars on using degressive courses twice

BEFORE THE HONOURABLE TELANGANA ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION. PUBLIC NOTICE. SOUTHERN POWER DISTRIBUTION COMPANY OF TELANGANA LIMITED (TSPDCL) and NORTHERN POWER DISTRIBUTION COMPANY OF TELANGANA LIMITED (TGNPDCL). Notice is hereby given to all that the Distribution Companies, SOUTHERN POWER DISTRIBUTION COMPANY OF TELANGANA LIMITED (TSPDCL) and NORTHERN POWER DISTRIBUTION COMPANY OF TELANGANA LIMITED (TGNPDCL) are seeking approval for Revised ARR, FTT & CSS for FY 2025-26 along with delay condonation Interlocutory Applications. These filings have been taken on record by the Hon'ble Commission on 07.02.2025 onwards on payment of charges for photocopying.

Table with multiple columns: Consumer Category/Sub-Category, Energy Unit, Fixed Demand Charge, Energy Charge, and Tariff. Includes sections for SCHEDULE-I (Revised Aggregate Revenue Requirement), SCHEDULE-II (Filing of Proposed Tariff), and SCHEDULE-III (Cross Subsidy Surcharge). Tables list various consumer categories like Residential, Industrial, Commercial, and Agricultural with their respective tariffs.

Annexure II

Written submissions by stakeholders on Filings made by TGSPDCL

S. No	Name and Address of Stakeholder	Date of Receiving objection
1	Sri. A. Ramakrishna	17-02-2025
2	Sri. M. Venugopala Rao Senior Journalist & Convener, Centre for Power Studies	20-02-2025
3	GNA Energy Pvt Ltd, office 706, Palm Spring Plaza,	21-02-2025
4	Sri. K. Thourya, Chief Electrical Distribution Engineer, South central railway, Secunderabad.	24-02-2025
5	Sri. Kiran Kumar Vempati	25-02-2025
6	Sri. M. Thimma Reddy, Convener, People's Monitoring Group on Electricity Regulation	26-02-2025
7	Sri. P.Sattayya,	28-02-2025
8	Sri. Munawar SS,	28-02-2025
9	Sri. Pasula Gowardhan Reddy,	28-02-2025
10	Sri. K.Mal Reddy,	28-02-2025
11	Sri. Anjaneyulu	28-02-2025
12	Bharatiya Kisan Sangh, Nandivaddeman Members	28-02-2025
13	Sri. K Jashwanth Reddy	28-02-2025
14	Sri. G. Raghunandan	28-02-2025
15	Sri. N. Rajendar Reddy	28-02-2025
16	Sri. M. Anil kumar	28-02-2025
17	Sri. G.Mahendar Reddy	28-02-2025
18	Sri. M. Sangayya	28-02-2025
19	Sri. Chinnayya(BKS)	28-02-2025
20	Sri. Eddula Anjanreddy,	28-02-2025
21	Sri. P.Yadagiri,	28-02-2025
22	Sri. B.N.Reddy, Alampally,	28-02-2025
23	Sri. S. Govardhan Reddy,	28-02-2025
24	Sri. Katta Venkat Reddy	28-02-2025
25	Sri. E.Shyam Sundar Reddy	28-02-2025
26	Sri. Ramreddy	28-02-2025
27	Sri. Narendar Reddy	28-02-2025
28	Sri. B.Narsimha Reddy	28-02-2025
29	Sri. G.Yadava Reddy	28-02-2025
30	Sri. G Satyanarayana Reddy	28-02-2025
31	Sri. G Gajendhar Goud	28-02-2025

S. No	Name and Address of Stakeholder	Date of Receiving objection
32	Sri. S. Madava Reddy	28-02-2025
33	Sri. G. Bhadrappa	28-02-2025
34	Sri. T.Narsimhulu	28-02-2025
35	Sri. Anil kumar	28-02-2025
36	Sri. B.Mallareddy	28-02-2025
37	Sri. Manik Reddy	28-02-2025
38	Sri. P Ramakrishna Reddy	28-02-2025
39	Sri. Narsimha Reddy	28-02-2025
40	Sri. G.Satyanarayana Reddy	28-02-2025
41	Sri. K.Surendar Reddy	28-02-2025
42	Sri. S Swamy	28-02-2025
43	Sri. Govardhan Reddy	28-02-2025
44	Sri. A.Rammohan Reddy	28-02-2025
45	Sri. G Vinod kumar Rao	28-02-2025
46	Sri. DR.A.V.Rao	28-02-2025
47	Sri. Gopal Reddy	28-02-2025
48	Sri. Ilesh	28-02-2025
49	Sri. M.Sridhar Reddy	28-02-2025
50	Sri. D.Ramu	28-02-2025
51	Sri. C Vijayabhaskar rao	28-02-2025
52	Sri. M.Raji Reddy	28-02-2025
53	Sri. S.Ravinder	28-02-2025
54	Sri. Vijay Gopal Rao	28-02-2025
55	Sri. V.Lavanya Reddy	28-02-2025
56	Sri. P.Venkat subba Reddy	28-02-2025
57	Sri. A.Shanker Rao	28-02-2025
58	Sri. P.Venkat Reddy	28-02-2025
59	Sri. P.Vittal	28-02-2025
60	Sri. J.Sriranga Rao	28-02-2025
61	Sri. SSR Sashtri, Senior journalist	28-02-2025
62	Power Foundation of India	28-02-2025
63	Telangana State Solar Open Access Developers Association(TSOADA)	28-02-2025
64	National Highways Authority of India	28-02-2025
65	Sri. P V SubbaReddy	28-02-2025
66	Ushodaya Enterprises Private Ltd, Eenadu Corporate Office, Ramoji film city,	28-02-2025

S. No	Name and Address of Stakeholder	Date of Receiving objection
67	Sri. Venkata Naresh Kumar Konakandla(Venkat)	01-03-2025
68	Sri. Sailu	01-03-2025
69	Sri. A. Anantha Rao	01-03-2025
70	Sri. P. Janardhan Reddy	01-03-2025
71	Sri. CH Srinivas	01-03-2025
72	Sri. Krishnaiah	01-03-2025
73	Sri. E Narsimlu	01-03-2025
74	Sri. M.Ravi	01-03-2025
75	Sri. Chennamma	01-03-2025
76	Sri. Harunapally Venkatappa	01-03-2025
77	Sri. K.Mallappa	01-03-2025
78	Sri. M.Shivappa	01-03-2025
79	Sri. Myakali Thulishappa	01-03-2025
80	Sri. Mala Mogulappa	01-03-2025
81	Sri. Thamali Raghavulu	01-03-2025
82	Sri. Boini Narsingamma	01-03-2025
83	Sri. Boini Anjilappa, kandanpally	01-03-2025
84	Sri. Srinivas, S/o Thammappa, kandanpally	01-03-2025
85	Sri. Gopal	01-03-2025
86	Sri. Dullakadi sayappa	01-03-2025
87	Sri. Shankar	01-03-2025
88	Sri. Hanmanthu	01-03-2025
89	Sri. Buddappa	01-03-2025
90	Sri. Yenkal Keshappa	01-03-2025
91	Sri. Ravikumar Reddy	01-03-2025
92	Sri. B Venappa	01-03-2025
93	Smt. Mala Dasari Ananthamma	01-03-2025
94	Smt. Kamalamma	01-03-2025
95	Sri. Ravi	01-03-2025
96	Sri. Boyini Chandrappa	01-03-2025
97	Sri. Bassaia Goud	01-03-2025
98	Sri. Kavali Anjaiah	01-03-2025
99	Sri. Narayana	01-03-2025
100	Sri. T.Ramulu	01-03-2025
101	Sri. M.Mahesh	01-03-2025
102	Sri. Golla Narsappa	01-03-2025
103	Sri. Kistappa	01-03-2025

S. No	Name and Address of Stakeholder	Date of Receiving objection
104	Sri. Shashi Bhushan Kache	05-03-2025
105	PRAYAS Energy group	05-03-2025
106	Sri. Swamy Jaganmayananda	05-03-2025
107	Human Rights Forum, Telangana state committee	05-03-2025
108	Sri. Dr. Narasimha Reddy Donthi, Member, State Advisory Committee,	05-03-2025
109	Sri. Rajkiran V Bilolikar, ASCI, Professor and Director,	05-03-2025
110	HYDERABAD METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY & SEWERAGE BOARD	15-03-2025
111	ITC Limited	17-03-2025
112	TELANGANA SPINNING & TEXTILE MILLS ASSOCIATION	17-03-2025
113	NAVA Limited	17-03-2025

Written submissions by stakeholders on Filings made by TGNPDCL

S. No	Name and Address of Stakeholder	Date of Receiving objection
1	Sri.M. Venugopala Rao Senior Journalist & Convener, Centre for Power Studies	20-02-2025
2	Sri.K. Thourya, Chief Electrical Distribution Engineer, South central railway, Secunderabad.	24-02-2025
3	Sri.Kiran Kumar Vempati	25-02-2025
4	Sri.M. Thimma Reddy, Convener, Peoples Monitoring Group on Electricity Regulation	26-02-2025
5	Sri.Bommaineni raghva reddy,	26-02-2025
6	Sri.Janagam Bhuma Reddy	26-02-2025
7	Sri.G.Mahendar Reddy	26-02-2025
8	Sri.YRKS Prasad	26-02-2025
9	Sri.M. Devender	26-02-2025
10	Sri.Karidi Laxma Reddy	26-02-2025
11	Sri.T. Srinivas Rao	26-02-2025
12	Sri.P.Srinivas Rao	28-02-2025
13	Sri.Ravula Linga Reddy	28-02-2025
14	Sri.G Satyanarayana Reddy, Sankepallyguda, Shabad, Rangareddy	
15	Sri.M. Rajanna	28-02-2025
16	Sri.E. Gopal Reddy	28-02-2025
17	Sri.S Bhumareddy	28-02-2025
18	Sri.Rajmahendar	28-02-2025
19	Sri.B. Krishna Reddy	28-02-2025
20	Smt.Dhammalapati Sridevi	28-02-2025
21	Sri.M.Rama Rao	28-02-2025
22	Sri.N.C.Venkateshwarlu	28-02-2025
23	Sri.G.Dashrath Reddy	28-02-2025
24	Sri.L.Jalandhar Reddy	28-02-2025
25	Sri.Mittapalli Tirupathi Reddy	28-02-2025
26	Sri.Kommaraju Somashekar	28-02-2025
27	Sri.Sridhar	28-02-2025
28	Sri.Raidu	28-02-2025
29	Sri.Sharath	28-02-2025
30	Sri.B.satyanarayana	28-02-2025
31	Sri.M.Ramesh	28-02-2025

S. No	Name and Address of Stakeholder	Date of Receiving objection
32	Sri.G Satyanarayana Reddy	28-02-2025
33	Sri.Srinivas	28-02-2025
34	Sri.Saya Reddy	28-02-2025
35	Sri.Sanjeevareddy	28-02-2025
36	Sri.Thirupathi Reddy	28-02-2025
37	Sri.O Sattayya	28-02-2025
38	Sri.O Ravinder	28-02-2025
39	Sri.Janagam Bhima Reddy	28-02-2025
40	Sri.J Rajendhar	28-02-2025
41	Sri.O Ravindhar	28-02-2025
42	Sri.K Anjanna	28-02-2025
43	Sri.J Sampath Rao	28-02-2025
44	Sri. L Shankar	28-02-2025
45	Sri.M Rajesh Goud	28-02-2025
46	Sri.CH Purushatham	28-02-2025
47	Sri. Ippa Rajendar	28-02-2025
48	Sri. M Hanumanth Reddy	28-02-2025
49	Sri. K Pentaiah	28-02-2025
50	Sri.P Srinivasalu	28-02-2025
51	Sri. P.Muralidhar	28-02-2025
52	Sri. A Anand Rao	28-02-2025
53	Sri. G .Nagesh	28-02-2025
54	Sri. D Ravi	28-02-2025
55	Sri.L.Venkat Reddy	28-02-2025
56	Sri.K.Raju	28-02-2025
57	Sri.R.lingareddy	28-02-2025
58	Sri.P V SubbaReddy	28-02-2025
59	Sri.G Vinod kumar Rao	28-02-2025
60	Sri.DR.A. V.Rao	28-02-2025
61	Sri.Gopal Reddy	28-02-2025
62	Sri.Ilesh	28-02-2025
63	Sri.M.Sridhar Reddy	28-02-2025
64	Sri. D.Ramu	28-02-2025
65	Sri.C Vijayabhaskar rao	28-02-2025
66	Sri. M.Raji Reddy	28-02-2025
67	Sri.S.Ravinder	28-02-2025
68	Sri.Vijay Gopal Rao	28-02-2025
69	Sri.V.Lavanya Reddy	28-02-2025

S. No	Name and Address of Stakeholder	Date of Receiving objection
70	Sri.P.Venkat subba Reddy	28-02-2025
71	Sri.A.Shanker Rao	28-02-2025
72	Sri.P.Venkat Reddy	28-02-2025
73	Sri.P.Vittal	28-02-2025
74	Sri.J.Sriranga Rao	28-02-2025
75	Sri.SSR Sashtri, Senior journalist	28-02-2025
76	Power Foundation of India	28-02-2025
77	Telangana State Solar Open Access Developers Association (TSOADA)	28-02-2025
78	National Highways Authority of India	28-02-2025
79	Sri.Venkata Naresh Kumar Konakandla(Venkat)	01-03-2025
80	Sri.Shashi Bhushan Kache	05-03-2025
81	PRAYAS Energy group	05-03-2025
82	Sri.Swamy Jaganmayananda	05-03-2025
83	Human Rights Forum, Telangana state committee	05-03-2025
84	Sri.Dr. Narasimha Reddy Donthi, Member, State Advisory Committee,	05-03-2025
85	Sri.Rajkiran V Bilolikor, ASCI, Professor and Director,	05-03-2025
86	HMWSSB	15-03-2025
87	ITC Limited, Paperboards & Speciality Papers Division	17-03-2025
88	TSTMA, Surya towers, 1st floor, Sardar Patel Road, Secundrabad 500003	17-03-2025
89	NAVA Limited, Corp.Office: Silicon House. No 8-3-318/1, plot no 78, Road no 14, Banjara Hills, Hyderabad, 500034, Telangana	17-03-2025

List of Stake holders who attended during public hearing

SI No	Name and Address of Stakeholder
TGNPDCL public hearing conducted on 19.03.2025	
1	Karidi LaxmaReddy
2	P. Srinivas Rao
3	S. BhumaReddy
4	G. Dasharatah Reddy
5	B. Satyanarayana
6	G. Satyanarayana Reddy
7	SanjeevReddy
8	J. Sampath Rao
9	Ippa Rajender
10	P. Muralidhar
11	A. Anand Rao
12	G. Nagesh
13	K. Raju
14	R. Lingareddy
15	P. Gpopal Reddy
16	M. Sridhar Reddy
17	D. Ramu
18	C. Vijay Bhaskar Rao
19	V. Lavanya Reddy
20	P. Vittal
21	Shasji Bhusha Kache
22	ITC Limited
23	B. Ravinder Reddy
24	Ch. Veera Rao
25	Mammai Rajanna
26	D. Sayareddy
27	T. Sailu
28	S. Sayareddy
29	Poreddy Sanjeev Reddy
30	A. Harish
31	T. Ramakrishna
32	G. Prabhakar Reddy
33	M. Ramesh
34	V. Ravi Kumar
35	T. Srinivas Rao
36	Alluri Mounika

SI No	Name and Address of Stakeholder
37	R. Ganesh Babu
38	T. Sudhakar
39	K. Gopal
40	B. Jagadeesh
41	B. Malla Reddy
42	R. Rajanna
43	R. Prajapathi
44	Busa Mallesh
45	K. Ramu
46	K. Tirupathi
TGSPDCL public hearing conducted on 21.03.2025	
47	M. Venugopal Rao
48	South central Railway
49	Kiran Kumar Vempati
50	Munawar SS
51	K. Jashwanth Reddy
52	M. Anil Kumar
53	Katta Venkat Reddy
54	E. Shyam Sundar Reddy
55	G. Gajender goud
56	G. Chandraiah
57	Manik Reddy
58	A. Rammohan Reddy
59	G. Vinod Kumar
60	M. Rajireddy
61	P. Venkata Subba Reddy
62	P. Venkat Reddy
63	NHAI
64	Ushodaya Enterprises Pvt Ltd
65	Venkata Naresh Kumar
66	Krishnaiah
67	Shashi Bhushan Kache
68	Swamy Jaganmayanada
69	NAVA Ltd
70	A. G. Prabhulingam
71	V. Sravan
72	N. Balaram
73	Venkata Konakotla

SI No	Name and Address of Stakeholder
74	B. Thirumal Yadav
75	A. Anjal Reddy
76	M. Krishnaiah
77	Madhu Babu
78	D. Yadava Reddy
79	B. Janardha Reddy
80	K. Srinivas Reddy
81	K. Srinivas Reddy
82	P. Nagesh
83	Ch. Praveen
84	T. Vittal
85	B. Praveen Kumar
86	A. Nagendram
87	Mekala Sahadev
88	Balayya
89	K. Venkataram
90	Bhavani Reddy
91	K. Thirupathi Reddy
92	P.Srinu
93	Masoor Bin Salah
94	Nagaiah
95	S. Sudhakar Reddy
96	M. Bhikshapath
97	J. Venkatesh
98	K. Ailesh Reddy
99	P. Raghunandan Reddy
100	D. Haraganapathi
101	J. Ramulu
102	A. Ram Reddy
103	Malla Reddy
104	Srinu
105	P. Bhadra Naik
106	V. Bhadra Naik
107	K. Shankaramma
108	Shantaiah
109	K. Anjaiah
110	P. Narsimlu
111	P. Ramesh

SI No	Name and Address of Stakeholder
112	M. Amarsingh
113	K. Shankar reddy
114	Gaddam Eshya
115	G. Srinivas Rao
116	K.Mallesham
117	P. Narayana Ressay
118	Pentaiah
119	M. Sangaiah
120	G. Balreddy
121	Mukund Reddy
122	Kondolla Anand
123	N. Anjaiah
124	V. Krishna Reddy
125	Venkat Reddy
126	B. Yadavva
127	Amshala Vishnu
128	Thirumal Yadav
129	Sarvotham care
130	Baireddy
131	J Rajesham
132	FTCCI

Annexure III

Monthly Category-wise Sales (MUs) for FY 2025-26 approved for TGSPDCL

TGSPDCL														
Consumer Category		Apr-25	May-25	Jun-25	Jul-25	Aug-25	Sep-25	Oct-25	Nov-25	Dec-25	Jan-26	Feb-26	Mar-26	Total
LT Category														
I (A&B)	Domestic	1,144.40	1,377.16	1,227.46	962.22	1,101.05	1,020.39	1,009.52	935.13	829.51	936.16	886.72	1,215.96	12,645.68
II (A, B & C)	Non-Domestic /Commercial	372.44	427.50	393.03	334.13	378.49	350.34	358.83	339.55	313.11	342.77	342.21	423.06	4,375.48
LT-III	Industrial	84.65	91.66	86.63	81.41	87.09	80.78	82.63	84.98	94.17	91.49	84.21	93.86	1,043.58
LT-IV	Cottage Industries	0.86	0.90	0.79	0.77	0.82	0.77	0.80	0.75	0.79	0.82	0.74	0.85	9.66
LT-V	Agricultural	994.09	386.19	497.81	768.85	1,287.14	968.76	1,421.66	659.57	934.66	1,300.79	1,473.11	1,631.55	12,324.19
LT-VI	Street Lighting & PWS	42.67	44.42	41.54	41.32	44.01	42.14	44.76	45.96	45.64	46.55	43.07	47.20	529.30
LT-VII	General Purpose	9.13	7.46	8.85	8.98	10.41	9.66	8.01	9.26	8.24	8.44	9.30	11.88	109.61
LT-VIII	Temporary Supply	11.59	13.14	12.37	10.72	12.30	11.51	11.99	11.54	11.47	12.71	12.34	15.28	146.96
LT-IX	EV Charging Stations	1.56	1.88	1.93	2.61	3.14	3.05	4.04	4.88	4.91	6.31	5.54	7.02	46.87
Sub-total (LT)		2,661.39	2,350.32	2,270.43	2,211.02	2,924.46	2,487.41	2,942.25	2,091.62	2,242.51	2,746.04	2,857.23	3,446.66	31,231.33
HT Category at 11 kV														
HT-I	Industry	386.10	398.02	386.62	373.80	389.38	366.17	373.92	379.26	399.29	388.05	382.56	398.98	4,622.17
HT-I(B)	Ferro Alloys	0.02	0.05	0.02	-	-	-	-	0.13	0.21	0.08	0.03	-	0.54
HT-II(A)	Others (Commercial)	217.45	240.27	240.88	205.58	221.83	206.52	215.56	199.69	184.69	185.18	202.95	241.73	2,562.33
HT-II(B)	Wholly Religious Places	-	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.43
HT-III	Airports, Bus Stations and Railway Stations	0.51	0.59	0.60	0.54	0.53	0.53	0.54	0.50	0.47	0.50	0.52	0.64	6.47
HT-IV(A)	Irrigation & Agriculture	3.02	0.55	0.90	1.50	2.59	2.42	4.74	2.01	1.77	2.22	2.59	1.23	25.55
HT-IV(B)	CPWS Schemes	11.75	11.26	11.21	11.08	11.16	10.68	11.41	11.44	11.60	11.78	11.06	12.07	136.49
HT-VA	Railway Traction													-
HT-VB	HMR													-
HT-VI	Townships and Residential Colonies	28.08	32.22	32.24	24.79	25.84	24.54	24.77	23.42	22.51	23.06	24.31	33.41	319.20
HT-VII	Temporary Supply	19.22	21.00	20.86	19.64	22.21	21.62	22.49	21.60	22.36	21.66	21.93	24.59	259.19
HT-VIII	RESCOs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
HT-IX	EV Charging Stations	3.56	4.42	4.77	4.48	4.74	5.51	6.66	6.59	6.82	7.27	7.59	8.93	71.35
Sub-total		669.73	708.43	698.15	641.45	678.32	638.02	660.12	644.70	649.77	639.84	653.58	721.62	8,003.73
HT Category at 33 kV														
HT-I	Industry	601.29	641.41	625.29	624.79	640.34	624.02	638.72	641.13	654.03	651.11	633.94	708.21	7,684.28
HT-I(B)	Ferro Alloys	0.04	0.12	0.07	0.07	0.01	0.01	-	0.07	0.11	0.04	0.02	-	0.55
HT-II(A)	Others (Commercial)	150.73	162.98	163.92	152.11	152.84	143.27	140.65	140.65	131.70	132.99	135.94	159.71	1,767.49

TGSPDCL														
Consumer Category		Apr-25	May-25	Jun-25	Jul-25	Aug-25	Sep-25	Oct-25	Nov-25	Dec-25	Jan-26	Feb-26	Mar-26	Total
HT-II(B)	Wholly Religious Places	-	0.67	0.65	0.55	0.58	0.53	0.55	0.46	0.48	0.42	0.48	0.65	6.03
HT-III	Airports, Bus Stations and Railway Stations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HT-IV(A)	Irrigation & Agriculture	2.44	3.91	3.67	4.15	7.03	6.62	8.80	8.59	7.05	8.87	9.10	11.28	81.50
HT-IV(B)	CPWS Schemes	22.68	23.51	22.31	22.45	24.35	22.88	22.53	23.88	23.18	24.48	23.54	26.03	281.82
HT-V(A)	Railway Traction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HT-VB	HMR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HT-VI	Townships and Residential Colonies	17.26	19.06	19.66	14.44	14.88	13.59	14.47	13.41	12.99	13.01	14.61	19.02	186.39
HT-VII	Temporary Supply	3.23	3.23	3.18	3.42	3.65	3.64	4.05	2.29	2.21	2.19	2.33	2.38	35.80
HT-VIII	RESCOs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HT-IX	EV Charging Stations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total		797.67	854.88	838.74	821.98	843.68	814.57	829.75	830.47	831.76	833.11	819.96	927.29	10,043.87
HT Category at 132 kV and above														
HT-I	Industry	400.30	387.92	401.09	388.72	418.92	417.17	448.45	441.93	448.92	441.75	408.23	442.86	5,046.26
HT-I(B)	Ferro Alloys	14.81	16.83	8.14	9.27	14.81	12.78	14.76	10.44	12.85	13.83	12.47	11.63	152.64
HT-II(A)	Others (Commercial)	15.31	18.15	18.57	16.11	22.54	25.53	32.19	33.60	33.42	33.67	39.81	56.76	345.65
HT-II(B)	Wholly Religious Places	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HT-III	Airports, Bus Stations and Railway Stations	10.17	12.02	11.56	11.08	11.39	11.39	10.89	11.10	9.88	9.91	11.06	13.23	133.67
HT-IV(A)	Irrigation & Agriculture	69.02	40.15	67.96	96.29	244.25	323.99	273.81	258.91	77.24	53.48	66.74	44.98	1,616.83
HT-IV(B)	CPWS	24.08	26.35	24.36	23.76	26.68	25.65	25.66	26.74	28.36	26.65	23.63	28.55	310.47
HT-VA	Railway Traction	103.33	111.58	107.06	111.43	117.79	116.82	129.88	124.98	123.94	129.33	121.46	132.62	1,430.22
HT-VB	HMR	16.70	18.04	17.91	17.70	16.46	16.59	21.82	15.90	19.92	20.51	20.48	23.22	225.25
HT-VI	Townships and Residential Colonies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HT-VII	Temporary Supply	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HT-VIII	RESCOs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HT-IX	EV Charging Stations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total		653.74	631.05	656.65	674.38	872.84	949.92	957.46	923.59	754.52	729.13	703.87	753.84	9,260.99
Sub-total (LT)		2,661.39	2,350.32	2,270.43	2,211.02	2,924.46	2,487.41	2,942.25	2,091.62	2,242.51	2,746.04	2,857.23	3,446.66	31,231.33
Sub-total (HT)		2,121.13	2,194.37	2,193.54	2,137.81	2,394.84	2,402.51	2,447.34	2,398.76	2,236.05	2,202.08	2,177.41	2,402.75	27,308.58
Grand Total		4,782.53	4,544.69	4,463.97	4,348.83	5,319.30	4,889.92	5,389.59	4,490.38	4,478.55	4,948.11	5,034.63	5,849.41	58,539.91

Monthly Category-wise Sales (MUs) for FY 2025-26 approved for TGNPDCL

TGNPDCL														
Consumer Category		Apr-25	May-25	Jun-25	Jul-25	Aug-25	Sep-25	Oct-25	Nov-25	Dec-25	Jan-26	Feb-26	Mar-26	Total
LT Category														
I (A&B)	Domestic	420.37	460.01	576.82	509.74	418.01	468.02	428.33	425.16	362.39	293.95	354.15	363.23	5,080.17
II (A, B & C)	Non-Domestic /Commercial	90.42	93.33	111.47	101.06	86.50	96.43	89.62	92.73	84.61	76.50	83.23	86.75	1,092.65
LT-III	Industrial	21.40	20.85	22.98	19.37	16.70	18.32	16.18	18.70	19.98	25.67	24.10	19.86	244.10
LT-IV	Cottage Industries	0.69	0.69	0.80	0.74	0.71	0.76	0.68	0.66	0.64	0.61	0.64	0.65	8.29
LT-V	Agricultural	702.47	250.17	295.02	396.08	962.12	601.30	1,085.06	461.54	664.50	1,086.10	1,183.92	1,429.28	9,117.57
LT-VI	Street Lighting & PWS	34.52	32.01	34.13	32.12	30.05	31.64	31.12	34.88	34.17	34.11	35.05	33.33	397.13
LT-VII	General Purpose	7.19	5.44	3.83	5.45	6.43	7.42	7.29	5.36	6.65	5.64	5.52	6.87	73.10
LT-VIII	Temporary Supply	1.29	1.29	1.56	1.45	1.31	1.46	1.42	1.46	1.19	1.21	1.35	1.35	16.35
LT-IX	EV Charging Stations	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.18
Sub-total (LT)		1,278.36	863.80	1,046.63	1,066.02	1,521.84	1,225.38	1,659.71	1,040.51	1,174.14	1,523.81	1,687.98	1,941.34	16,029.53
HT Category at 11 kV														
HT-I	Industry	97.70	87.59	94.74	94.07	98.00	93.71	98.03	102.80	115.63	122.07	110.31	95.51	1,210.15
HT-I(B)	Ferro Alloys	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HT-II(A)	Others (Commercial)	21.00	22.68	25.06	20.18	21.82	21.34	22.37	20.00	17.14	17.90	19.41	22.77	251.67
HT-II(B)	Wholly Religious Places	0.01	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.34
HT-III	Airports, Bus Stations and Railway Stations	0.75	0.82	0.89	0.75	0.72	0.75	0.75	0.66	0.59	0.63	0.64	0.70	8.65
HT-IV(A)	Irrigation & Agriculture	2.85	0.30	0.41	0.96	1.94	1.34	2.78	1.19	1.45	3.73	4.06	4.50	25.51
HT-IV(B)	CPWS Schemes	14.17	14.02	13.91	12.83	13.18	13.44	13.90	13.59	13.71	14.52	13.49	14.46	165.22
HT-VA	Railway Traction													-
HT-VB	HMR													-
HT-VI	Townships and Residential Colonies	0.83	0.89	0.99	0.76	0.81	0.76	0.78	0.71	0.59	0.66	0.68	0.80	9.26
HT-VII	Temporary Supply	1.40	1.31	1.25	1.21	1.33	1.32	1.28	1.22	1.22	1.23	1.12	1.03	14.90
HT-VIII	RESCOs	75.96	37.94	64.36	90.61	98.54	87.62	89.43	50.28	102.01	109.20	118.93	130.11	1,055.00
HT-IX	EV Charging Stations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total		214.67	165.58	201.65	221.41	236.38	220.31	229.34	190.46	252.37	269.97	268.67	269.91	2,740.71
HT Category at 33 kV														
HT-I	Industry	20.37	20.01	17.42	17.82	17.90	18.38	16.52	18.56	18.99	20.21	20.43	21.23	227.82
HT-I(B)	Ferro Alloys	5.31	3.49	2.93	3.49	3.07	3.63	3.35	3.49	2.51	2.93	0.28	1.12	35.59
HT-II(A)	Others (Commercial)	1.48	1.33	1.45	1.55	1.93	1.74	1.82	1.55	1.23	1.14	1.28	1.42	17.92
HT-II(B)	Wholly Religious Places	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TGNPDCL														
Consumer Category		Apr-25	May-25	Jun-25	Jul-25	Aug-25	Sep-25	Oct-25	Nov-25	Dec-25	Jan-26	Feb-26	Mar-26	Total
HT-III	Airports, Bus Stations and Railway Stations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HT-IV(A)	Irrigation & Agriculture	3.19	3.17	0.12	0.43	0.38	3.16	1.95	1.03	0.44	7.03	5.73	4.16	30.80
HT-IV(B)	CPWS Schemes	31.04	31.80	31.86	30.68	31.44	28.66	32.03	32.05	31.73	33.08	29.78	39.70	383.85
HT-V(A)	Railway Traction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HT-VB	HMR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HT-VI	Townships and Residential Colonies	3.36	4.17	4.45	3.58	3.54	3.63	1.94	1.43	0.71	1.97	2.47	3.59	34.83
HT-VII	Temporary Supply	0.62	0.49	0.58	0.49	0.53	0.71	0.76	0.77	0.91	0.85	0.80	0.79	8.31
HT-VIII	RESCOs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HT-IX	EV Charging Stations	3.23	3.33	3.23	3.33	3.33	3.23	3.33	3.23	3.33	3.33	3.01	3.33	39.24
Sub-total		68.60	67.79	62.03	61.37	62.12	63.14	61.71	62.10	59.85	70.55	63.79	75.33	778.37
HT Category at 132 kV and above														
HT-I	Industry	49.81	46.64	52.50	51.64	55.02	61.33	57.51	58.73	51.79	55.46	52.14	52.71	645.27
HT-I(B)	Ferro Alloys	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HT-II(A)	Others (Commercial)	0.96	0.57	0.54	0.55	0.12	0.25	0.21	0.28	0.31	0.52	0.22	0.19	4.71
HT-II(B)	Wholly Religious Places	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HT-III	Airports, Bus Stations and Railway Stations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HT-IV(A)	Irrigation & Agriculture	288.41	71.73	17.51	315.15	12.89	66.07	87.34	162.77	28.92	135.90	159.47	170.66	1,516.82
HT-IV(B)	CPWS	2.44	2.50	2.45	2.39	2.49	2.52	2.45	2.38	2.56	2.61	2.42	2.78	29.98
HT-VA	Railway Traction	57.76	56.18	55.05	55.49	56.18	53.35	56.33	57.17	56.18	58.22	55.20	59.58	676.69
HT-VB	HMR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HT-VI	Townships and Residential Colonies	6.17	7.59	7.07	6.81	6.70	6.22	5.45	4.80	3.04	3.29	3.96	5.85	66.95
HT-VII	Temporary Supply	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HT-VIII	RESCOs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HT-IX	EV Charging Stations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total		405.54	185.22	135.10	432.03	133.40	189.74	209.28	286.13	142.78	255.99	273.42	291.77	2,940.42
Sub-total (LT)		1,278.36	863.80	1,046.63	1,066.02	1,521.84	1,225.38	1,659.71	1,040.51	1,174.14	1,523.81	1,687.98	1,941.34	16,029.53
Sub-total (HT)		688.80	418.59	398.78	714.81	431.90	473.18	500.33	538.70	455.00	596.51	605.88	637.01	6,459.50
Grand Total		1,967.17	1,282.39	1,445.41	1,780.83	1,953.74	1,698.56	2,160.04	1,579.20	1,629.14	2,120.32	2,293.86	2,578.35	22,489.03

ANNEXURE IV

Slab-wise Sales (MUs) approved for FY 2025-26 for TGDISCOMs

Consumer Category	Approved Slab-wise Sales	
	TGSPDCL	TGNPDCL
	MUs	MUs
LT Categories		
LT I: Domestic	12,645.68	5,080.17
<i>LT I (A): Up to 100 Units/Month</i>	2,530.12	2,169.74
0-50	1,872.23	1,780.75
51-100	657.89	388.99
<i>LT I (B) (i): Above 100 Units/Month and Up to 200 Units/Month</i>	4,344.23	1,596.76
0-100	3,058.48	948.88
101-200	1,285.75	647.88
<i>LT I (B) (ii): Above 200 Units/Month</i>	5,771.33	1,313.67
0-200	3,257.66	855.26
201-300	1,069.44	251.05
301-400	490.43	90.79
401-800	603.78	79.64
Above 800 units	350.03	36.94
LT II: Non-Domestic/Commercial	4,375.48	1,092.65
<i>LT II (A): Up to 50 Units/Month</i>	106.52	73.81
0-50	106.52	73.81
<i>LT II (B): Above 50 Units/Month</i>	4,257.16	1,014.49
0-100	758.89	196.68
101-300	726.57	118.35
301-500	390.07	124.43
Above 500	2,381.64	575.03
<i>LT II (C): Advertising Hoardings</i>	5.97	1.31
<i>LT II (D): Hair cutting Salons: Up to 200 Units/month</i>	5.82	3.04
0-50	3.87	1.61
51-100	1.40	0.88
101-200	0.56	0.55
LT III: Industry	1,043.58	244.10
Industries	1,002.20	226.50
Seasonal Industries (off season)	0.00	0.00
Pisciculture/Prawn culture	0.00	0.73
Sugarcane crushing	0.00	0.01
Poultry farms	41.38	16.81
Mushroom, Rabbit, Sheep & Goat farms	0.00	0.04
LT IV: Cottage Industries & Agro Based Activities	9.66	8.29
<i>LT IV (A): Cottage Industries</i>	9.34	7.81
<i>LT IV (B): Agro Based Activities</i>	0.32	0.48
LT V: Agricultural	12,324.19	9,117.57

Consumer Category	Approved Slab-wise Sales	
	TGSPDCL	TGNPDCL
	MUs	MUs
<i>LT V (A): Agriculture (DSM Measures Mandatory)</i>	12,321.79	9,114.53
<i>Corporate Farmers</i>	26.03	0.00
<i>Other than Corporate Farmers</i>	12,295.76	9,114.53
<i>LT V (B): Others</i>	2.40	3.04
<i>Horticulture Nurseries up to 20 HP</i>	2.40	3.04
LT VI: Street Lighting & PWS Schemes	529.30	397.13
<i>LT VI (A): Street Lighting</i>	267.83	141.14
<i>Panchayats</i>	82.09	86.49
<i>Municipalities</i>	53.85	28.63
<i>Municipal Corporations</i>	131.88	26.02
<i>LT VI (B): PWS Schemes</i>	261.48	256.00
<i>Panchayats</i>	201.06	225.45
<i>Municipalities</i>	46.98	22.36
<i>Municipal Corporations</i>	13.44	8.19
LT VII: General	109.61	73.10
<i>LT VII (A): General Purpose</i>	97.66	61.37
<i>LT VII (B): Wholly Religious Places</i>	11.95	11.73
LT VIII: Temporary Supply	146.96	16.35
LT IX: EV Charging Stations	46.87	0.18
LT Total	31,231.33	16,029.53
HT Categories		
HT Category at 11 kV		
HT I (A): Industry- General	4,622.17	1,210.15
HT I (B): Ferro Alloys	0.54	0.00
HT II (A): Others	2,562.33	251.67
HT II (B): Wholly Religious places	0.43	0.34
HT III: Airports, Railway Stations and Bus Stations	6.47	8.65
HT IV (A): Irrigation & Agriculture	25.55	25.51
HT IV (B): CPWS Schemes	136.49	165.22
HT V (A & B): Railway Traction & HMR	0.00	0.00
HT VI: Townships & Residential Colonies	319.20	9.26
HT VII: Temporary Supply	259.19	14.90
HT VIII: RESCOs	0.00	1,055.00
HT-IX: EV Charging Stations	71.35	0.00
HT - 11kV Total	8,003.73	2,740.71
HT Category at 33 kV		
HT I (A): Industry- General	7,684.28	227.82
HT I (B): Ferro Alloys	0.55	35.59
HT II (A): Others	1,767.49	17.92
HT II (B): Wholly Religious places	6.03	0.00
HT III: Airports, Railway Stations and Bus Stations	0.00	0.00

Consumer Category	Approved Slab-wise Sales	
	TGSPDCL	TGNPDCL
	MUs	MUs
HT IV (A): Irrigation & Agriculture	81.50	30.80
HT IV (B): CPWS Schemes	281.82	383.85
HT V (A & B): Railway Traction & HMR	0.00	0.00
HT VI: Townships & Residential Colonies	186.39	34.83
HT VII: Temporary Supply	35.80	8.31
HT VIII: RESCOs	0.00	0.00
HT-IX: EV Charging Stations	0.00	39.24
HT - 33kV Total	10,043.87	778.37
HT Category at 132 kV		
HT I (A): Industry- General	5,046.26	645.27
HT I (B): Ferro Alloys	152.64	0.00
HT II (A): Others	345.65	4.71
HT II (B): Wholly Religious places	0.00	0.00
HT III: Airports, Railway Stations and Bus Stations	133.67	0.00
HT IV (A): Irrigation & Agriculture	1,616.83	1,516.82
HT IV (B): CPWS Schemes	310.47	29.98
HT V (A & B): Railway Traction & HMR	1,655.46	676.69
HT VI: Townships & Residential Colonies	0.00	66.95
HT VII: Temporary Supply	0.00	0.00
HT VIII: RESCOs	0.00	0.00
HT-IX: EV Charging Stations	0.00	0.00
HT - 132kV Total	9,260.99	2,940.42
Sub-Total (LT)	31,231.33	16,029.53
Sub-Total (HT)	27,308.58	6,459.50
Grand Total	58,539.91	22,489.03

ANNEXURE V

Monthly Station Wise Availability of Energy approved for FY 2025-26

FY 2025-26														
Sr. No	Name of the Station	Apr-25	May-25	Jun-25	Jul-25	Aug-25	Sep-25	Oct-25	Nov-25	Dec-25	Jan-26	Feb-26	Mar-26	Total
A	TGGENCO-Thermal													
1	KTPS-V	306	316	306	316	316	306	316	306	316	316	286	316	3,723
2	KTPS-VI	306	316	306	316	316	306	316	204	214	316	286	316	3,519
3	KTPS-VII	490	506	490	506	506	490	506	490	506	506	457	506	5,957
4	RTS-B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	KTPP-I	306	316	306	316	316	306	316	306	316	316	286	316	3,723
6	KTPP-II	367	379	367	379	379	367	379	367	379	379	343	379	4,468
7	BTPS	661	683	661	573	573	661	683	661	683	683	617	683	7,821
8	YTPS	490	506	490	506	1,012	979	1,518	1,958	1,697	2,530	2,285	2,530	16,500
	Total (A)	2,925	3,023	2,925	2,913	3,419	3,415	4,035	4,292	4,112	5,047	4,558	5,047	45,710
B	TGGENCO-Hydel													
9	PJHES (Inter State)	10	11	11	25	58	29	32	11	19	36	33	15	290
10	Nagarjuna Sagar complex	71	76	79	172	404	204	225	77	132	252	227	105	2,024
11	Nagarjuna Sagar Left Bank PH	5	6	6	13	30	15	17	6	10	19	17	8	149
12	SLBHES	78	84	87	190	446	225	248	85	146	279	250	116	2,234
13	LJHES	21	22	23	51	119	60	66	23	39	74	67	31	596
14	PCHEs- Pulichintala	10	11	12	25	59	30	33	11	19	37	33	15	298
15	Pochampad-II	2	2	2	4	9	5	5	2	3	6	5	2	45
16	Small Hydel	4	4	4	9	21	11	12	4	7	13	12	6	107
17	Mini Hydel- Peddapalli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total (B)	201	215	223	488	1,146	579	638	219	375	716	643	299	5,742
	TGGENCO-Thermal + Hydel	3,126	3,238	3,149	3,401	4,564	3,994	4,673	4,511	4,488	5,763	5,201	5,345	51,452
C	CGS Stations													
18	Ramagundam Stage I&II	217	225	217	225	225	217	225	217	225	225	203	225	2,644
19	Ramagundam Stage III	54	56	54	56	56	54	56	54	56	56	51	56	663
20	Talcher TPS II	134	138	134	138	138	134	138	134	138	138	125	138	1,624
21	Simhadri Stage I	330	341	330	341	341	330	341	330	341	341	308	341	4,013
22	Simhadri Stage II	157	163	157	163	163	157	163	157	163	163	147	163	1,916
23	NTPC Kudgi	143	148	143	148	148	143	148	143	148	148	134	148	1,742

FY 2025-26														
Sr. No	Name of the Station	Apr-25	May-25	Jun-25	Jul-25	Aug-25	Sep-25	Oct-25	Nov-25	Dec-25	Jan-26	Feb-26	Mar-26	Total
24	NLC TPS II Stage I	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	3	28
25	NLC TPS II Stage II	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	36
26	NNTPP	38	39	35	20	39	38	36	19	39	39	35	39	416
27	Neyveil New unit -1 (Expansion)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	Neyveil New unit -2 (Expansion)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	NTECL Vallur TPS	64	66	64	66	66	64	66	64	66	66	59	66	774
30	NLC TamilNadu Power Ltd	89	92	89	92	92	89	92	89	92	92	83	92	1,081
31	Telangana STPP Phase-I	837	865	837	712	433	419	447	419	642	865	782	865	8,122
C1	Nuclear													-
32	NPC-MAPS	16	16	16	16	16	-	11	16	16	16	15	16	169
33	NPC-Kaiga unit I & II	24	25	24	25	25	24	25	24	25	25	22	25	291
34	NPC-Kaiga unit III & IV	51	53	25	35	53	51	53	51	53	53	48	53	576
35	NPC- Kudankulam	36	37	36	37	37	36	37	36	37	37	34	37	438
36	Kudankulam (KKNPP) Unit-II	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	29
C2	Bundled Power													-
37	JNNSM Phase-1 Bundled Power(Coal)	28	29	28	29	29	28	29	28	29	29	26	29	341
38	NTPC Bundled Power(Coal)	122	126	122	126	126	122	126	122	126	126	114	126	1,489
Total (C)		2,348	2,426	2,320	2,235	1,993	1,914	1,999	1,910	2,203	2,426	2,192	2,427	26,393
D	Others													
39	SEIL (LT-1)	165	170	165	170	170	165	170	165	170	170	154	170	2,006
40	Singareni TPP	734	759	734	759	759	734	759	734	759	759	685	759	8,935
Total (D)		899	929	899	929	929	899	929	899	929	929	839	929	10,942
E	Non-Conventional Energy (NCE)													
41	Biomass	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
42	Bagasse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
43	Municipal waste	9	6	5	7	7	5	7	7	11	11	12	12	97
44	Industrial waste	7	5	4	6	6	4	6	6	9	9	10	10	83
45	Wind	18	16	37	54	30	22	13	18	21	20	14	18	282

FY 2025-26														
Sr. No	Name of the Station	Apr-25	May-25	Jun-25	Jul-25	Aug-25	Sep-25	Oct-25	Nov-25	Dec-25	Jan-26	Feb-26	Mar-26	Total
46	Mini Hydel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
47	Solar	598	617	577	452	556	490	601	463	508	542	556	596	6,557
48	Solar (JNNSM Phase I)	12	12	11	9	11	10	12	9	10	11	11	12	129
49	Solar (NTPC)	84	87	81	64	79	69	85	65	72	76	78	84	926
50	Solar (SECI)	84	87	81	64	79	69	85	65	72	76	78	84	926
51	Solar (NTPC CPSU) Ph-II Tr – I&II	357	368	345	270	332	293	359	277	303	323	332	356	3,915
52	Solar (NTPC CPSU) Ph-II Tr – III	199	205	199	205	205	199	205	199	205	205	185	205	2,418
53	SECI (ISTS Tr IX 1000 MW)	76	79	76	79	79	76	138	133	138	138	124	138	1,272
Total (E)		1,445	1,482	1,418	1,210	1,383	1,237	1,511	1,243	1,349	1,412	1,401	1,515	16,605
Grand Total		7,819	8,076	7,785	7,775	8,870	8,044	9,111	8,563	8,968	10,530	9,633	10,216	1,05,391

ANNEXURE VI

Merit Order Despatch of Energy approved for FY 2025-26

FY 2025-26														
Sr. No	Name of the Station	Apr-25	May-25	Jun-25	Jul-25	Aug-25	Sep-25	Oct-25	Nov-25	Dec-25	Jan-26	Feb-26	Mar-26	Total
A	TGGENCO-Thermal													
1	KTPS-V	198	205	198	205	205	198	205	198	205	205	185	205	2,409
2	KTPS-VI	306	205	198	205	205	198	205	198	205	205	185	221	2,534
3	KTPS-VII	490	327	317	327	327	317	327	317	327	327	296	506	4,206
4	RTS-B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	KTPP-I	306	312	306	316	316	306	316	198	205	205	286	316	3,387
6	KTPP-II	367	379	367	379	379	367	379	367	246	379	343	379	4,334
7	BTPS	661	683	661	573	573	661	683	451	442	459	617	683	7,146
8	YTPS	490	327	490	506	1,012	979	1,518	1,267	1,309	1,637	2,120	2,530	14,184
Total (A)		2,817	2,438	2,537	2,511	3,017	3,026	3,633	2,996	2,938	3,417	4,031	4,840	38,200
B	TGGENCO-Hydel													
9	PJHES (Inter State)	10	11	11	25	58	29	32	11	19	36	33	15	290
10	Nagarjuna sagar complex	71	76	79	172	404	204	225	77	132	252	227	105	2,024
11	Nagarjuna sagar Left Bank PH	5	6	6	13	30	15	17	6	10	19	17	8	149
12	SLBHES	78	84	87	190	446	225	248	85	146	279	250	116	2,234
13	LJHES	21	22	23	51	119	60	66	23	39	74	67	31	596
14	PCHEES- Pulichintala	10	11	12	25	59	30	33	11	19	37	33	15	298
15	Pochampad-II	2	2	2	4	9	5	5	2	3	6	5	2	45
16	Small Hydel	4	4	4	9	21	11	12	4	7	13	12	6	107
17	Mini Hydel- Peddapalli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (B)		201	215	223	488	1,146	579	638	219	375	716	643	299	5,742
TGGENCO-Thermal + Hydel		3,018	2,654	2,760	2,999	4,163	3,605	4,271	3,215	3,313	4,133	4,674	5,139	43,942
C	CGS Stations													

FY 2025-26														
Sr. No	Name of the Station	Apr-25	May-25	Jun-25	Jul-25	Aug-25	Sep-25	Oct-25	Nov-25	Dec-25	Jan-26	Feb-26	Mar-26	Total
18	Ramagundam Stage I&II	189	145	141	145	145	141	145	141	145	145	131	145	1,759
19	Ramagundam Stage III	54	36	35	36	36	35	36	35	36	36	33	36	448
20	Talcher TPS II	134	138	134	138	138	134	138	134	89	138	125	138	1,576
21	Simhadri Stage I	330	221	213	221	221	213	221	213	221	221	199	341	2,833
22	Simhadri Stage II	157	105	102	109	105	102	145	102	105	105	95	163	1,397
23	NTPC Kudgi	93	96	93	96	96	93	96	93	60	96	86	96	1,092
24	NLC TPS II Stage I	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	27
25	NLC TPS II Stage II	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	36
26	NNTPP	38	39	35	25	39	38	36	24	25	39	35	39	413
27	Neyveil New unit -1 (Expansion)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	Neyveil New unit -2 (Expansion)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	NTECL Vallur TPS	41	43	41	43	43	41	43	41	43	43	38	43	501
30	NLC TamilNadu Power Ltd	57	59	57	59	59	57	59	57	-	59	54	59	640
31	Telangana STPP Phase-I	837	560	542	560	560	542	560	542	560	560	506	560	6,888
Total CGS Stations		1,936	1,448	1,398	1,438	1,447	1,401	1,484	1,387	1,289	1,448	1,308	1,626	17,609
C1	Nuclear													-
32	NPC-MAPS	16	16	16	16	16	-	11	16	16	16	15	16	169
33	NPC-Kaiga unit I & II	24	25	24	25	25	24	25	24	25	25	22	25	291
34	NPC-Kaiga unit III & IV	51	53	25	35	53	51	53	51	53	53	48	53	576
35	NPC- Kudankulam	36	37	36	37	37	36	37	36	37	37	34	37	438
36	Kudankulam (KKNPP) Unit-II	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	29
Total Nuclear		129	133	103	115	133	113	128	129	133	133	120	133	1,504
C2	Bundled Power													-
37	JNNSM Phase-1 Bundled Power(Coal)	28	29	28	29	29	28	29	28	29	29	26	29	341

FY 2025-26														
Sr. No	Name of the Station	Apr-25	May-25	Jun-25	Jul-25	Aug-25	Sep-25	Oct-25	Nov-25	Dec-25	Jan-26	Feb-26	Mar-26	Total
38	NTPC Bundled Power(Coal)	122	126	122	126	126	122	126	122	126	126	114	126	1,489
Total Bundled Power		150	155	150	155	155	150	155	150	155	155	140	155	1,830
Total (C)		2,216	1,736	1,652	1,708	1,736	1,665	1,767	1,667	1,577	1,736	1,569	1,914	20,943
D	Others													
39	SEIL (LT-1)	171	177	171	177	177	171	177	171	114	177	160	177	2,019
40	Singareni TPP	734	491	634	759	724	701	759	475	491	491	444	759	7,462
Total (D)		905	668	805	936	901	872	936	646	605	668	603	936	9,481
E	Non-Conventional Energy (NCE)													
41	Biomass	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
42	Bagasse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
43	Municipal waste	9	6	5	7	7	5	7	7	11	11	12	12	97
44	Industrial waste	7	5	4	6	6	4	6	6	9	9	10	10	83
45	Wind	18	16	37	54	30	22	13	18	21	20	14	18	282
46	Mini Hydel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
47	Solar	598	617	577	452	556	490	601	463	508	542	556	596	6,557
48	Solar (JNNSM Phase I)	12	12	11	9	11	10	12	9	10	11	11	12	129
49	Solar (NTPC)	84	87	81	64	79	69	85	65	72	76	78	84	926
50	Solar (SECI)	84	87	81	64	79	69	85	65	72	76	78	84	926
51	Solar (NTPC CPSU) Ph-II Tr – I&II	357	368	345	270	332	293	359	277	303	323	332	356	3,915
52	Solar (NTPC CPSU) Ph-II Tr – III	199	205	199	205	205	199	205	199	205	205	185	205	2,418
53	SECI (ISTS Tr IX 1000 MW)	76	79	76	79	79	76	138	133	138	138	124	138	1,272
Total (E)		1,445	1,482	1,418	1,210	1,383	1,237	1,511	1,243	1,349	1,412	1,401	1,515	16,605
Grand Total		7,584	6,540	6,635	6,853	8,183	7,378	8,485	6,770	6,845	7,949	8,246	9,503	90,971

ANNEXURE VII

Cost of Service- TGSPDCL

Consumer Category		Generation Cost						Transmission - Inter-State			Transmission - Intra-State		
		Demand			Energy			Demand			Demand		
		Cost	Rate Basis - Contracts/ NCP G-T interface	CoS	Cost	Recovery Basis - Energy Sales	CoS	Cost	Rate Basis - Contracts/ NCP G-T interface	CoS	Cost	Rate Basis - Contracts/ NCP G-T interface	CoS
		Rs. Crore	MW	Rs. /kVA/ Month	Rs. Crore	MU	Rs. /kWh	Rs. Crore	MW	Rs. /kVA/ Month	Rs. Crore	MW	Rs. /kVA /Month
LT Category													
I (A&B)	Domestic	2,663.38	2,050.02	1,082.66	4,688.84	12,645.68	3.71	348.05	2,050.02	141.48	275.87	2,050.02	112.14
II (A, B & C)	Non-Domestic/Commercial	991.19	762.75	1,082.91	1,622.61	4,375.48	3.71	129.50	762.75	141.48	102.64	762.75	112.14
LT-III	Industrial	245.45	188.77	1,083.52	386.99	1,043.58	3.71	32.05	188.77	141.48	25.40	188.77	112.14
LT-IV	Cottage Industries	2.31	1.78	1,082.50	3.58	9.66	3.71	0.30	1.78	141.48	0.24	1.78	112.14
LT-V	Agricultural	2,964.09	2,266.01	1,090.06	4,600.22	12,324.19	3.73	384.72	2,266.01	141.48	304.93	2,266.01	112.14
LT-VI	Street Lighting & PWS	126.00	97.09	1,081.50	196.23	529.30	3.71	16.48	97.09	141.48	13.07	97.09	112.14
LT-VII	General Purpose	23.98	18.45	1,082.86	40.67	109.61	3.71	3.13	18.45	141.48	2.48	18.45	112.14
LT-VIII	Temporary Supply	32.15	24.74	1,082.86	54.53	146.96	3.71	4.20	24.74	141.48	3.33	24.74	112.14
LT-IX	EV Charging Stations	7.25	5.55	1,087.98	17.38	46.87	3.71	0.94	5.55	141.48	0.75	5.55	112.14
HT Category at 11 kV													
HT-I	Industry	869.56	824.40	878.98	1,542.30	4,622.17	3.34	139.97	824.40	141.48	110.94	824.40	112.14
HT-I(B)	Ferro Alloys	0.11	0.14	664.07	0.18	0.54	3.34	0.02	0.14	141.48	0.02	0.14	112.14
HT-II(A)	Others (Commercial)	440.52	417.91	878.42	855.02	2,562.33	3.34	70.95	417.91	141.48	56.24	417.91	112.14
HT-II(B)	Wholly Religious Places	0.05	0.05	882.16	0.14	0.43	3.30	0.01	0.05	141.48	0.01	0.05	112.14
HT-III	Airports, Bus Stations and Railway Stations	1.43	1.36	877.30	2.16	6.47	3.33	0.23	1.36	141.48	0.18	1.36	112.14
HT-IV(A)	Irrigation & Agriculture	4.46	4.23	879.10	8.53	25.55	3.34	0.72	4.23	141.48	0.57	4.23	112.14
HT-IV(B)	CPWS Schemes	23.85	22.61	879.10	45.55	136.49	3.34	3.84	22.61	141.48	3.04	22.61	112.14
HT-VA	Railway Traction	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	NA

Consumer Category		Generation Cost						Transmission - Inter-State			Transmission - Intra-State		
		Demand			Energy			Demand			Demand		
		Cost	Rate Basis - Contracts/ NCP G-T interface	CoS	Cost	Recovery Basis - Energy Sales	CoS	Cost	Rate Basis - Contracts/ NCP G-T interface	CoS	Cost	Rate Basis - Contracts/ NCP G-T interface	CoS
		Rs. Crore	MW	Rs. /kVA/ Month	Rs. Crore	MU	Rs. /kWh	Rs. Crore	MW	Rs. /kVA/ Month	Rs. Crore	MW	Rs. /kVA /Month
HT-VB	HMR	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	NA
HT-VI	Townships and Residential Colonies	64.81	61.64	876.24	105.39	319.20	3.30	10.46	61.64	141.48	8.29	61.64	112.14
HT-VII	Temporary Supply	44.68	42.27	880.77	85.57	259.19	3.30	7.18	42.27	141.48	5.69	42.27	112.14
HT-VIII	RESCOs	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	NA
HT-IX	EV Charging Stations	8.82	8.45	869.66	23.56	71.35	3.30	1.43	8.45	141.48	1.14	8.45	112.14
HT Category at 33 kV													
HT-I	Industry	1,266.87	1,243.80	848.79	2,503.46	7,684.28	3.26	211.17	1,243.80	141.48	167.38	1,243.80	112.14
HT-I(B)	Ferro Alloys	0.01	0.08	65.61	0.18	0.55	3.26	0.01	0.08	141.48	0.01	0.08	112.14
HT-II(A)	Others (Commercial)	307.08	301.49	848.79	575.83	1,767.49	3.26	51.19	301.49	141.48	40.57	301.49	112.14
HT-II(B)	Wholly Religious Places	0.73	0.71	848.79	1.97	6.03	3.26	0.12	0.71	141.48	0.10	0.71	112.14
HT-III	Airports, Bus Stations and Railway Stations	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	NA
HT-IV(A)	Irrigation & Agriculture	17.24	16.93	848.79	26.55	81.50	3.26	2.87	16.93	141.48	2.28	16.93	112.14
HT-IV(B)	CPWS Schemes	59.61	58.53	848.79	91.81	281.82	3.26	9.94	58.53	141.48	7.88	58.53	112.14
HT-V(A)	Railway Traction	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	NA
HT-VB	HMR	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	NA
HT-VI	Townships and Residential Colonies	39.21	38.50	848.79	61.88	186.39	3.32	6.54	38.50	141.48	5.18	38.50	112.14
HT-VII	Temporary Supply	5.39	5.86	767.07	12.87	35.80	3.60	0.99	5.86	141.48	0.79	5.86	112.14
HT-VIII	RESCOs	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	NA
HT-IX	EV Charging Stations	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	NA
HT Category at 132 kV and above													
HT-I	Industry	778.95	771.67	841.20	1,633.40	5,046.26	3.24	131.01	771.67	141.48	103.84	771.67	112.14
HT-I(B)	Ferro Alloys	24.15	23.93	841.20	49.41	152.64	3.24	4.06	23.93	141.48	3.22	23.93	112.14

Consumer Category		Generation Cost						Transmission - Inter-State			Transmission - Intra-State		
		Demand			Energy			Demand			Demand		
		Cost	Rate Basis - Contracts/ NCP G-T interface	CoS	Cost	Recovery Basis - Energy Sales	CoS	Cost	Rate Basis - Contracts/ NCP G-T interface	CoS	Cost	Rate Basis - Contracts/ NCP G-T interface	CoS
		Rs. Crore	MW	Rs. /kVA/ Month	Rs. Crore	MU	Rs. /kWh	Rs. Crore	MW	Rs. /kVA/ Month	Rs. Crore	MW	Rs. /kVA /Month
HT-II(A)	Others (Commercial)	68.28	67.64	841.20	111.88	345.65	3.24	11.48	67.64	141.48	9.10	67.64	112.14
HT-II(B)	Wholly Religious Places	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	NA
HT-III	Airports, Bus Stations and Railway Stations	22.16	21.96	841.20	43.27	133.67	3.24	3.73	21.96	141.48	2.95	21.96	112.14
HT-IV(A)	Irrigation & Agriculture	285.09	282.42	841.20	523.35	1,616.83	3.24	47.95	282.42	141.48	38.01	282.42	112.14
HT-IV(B)	CPWS	54.74	54.23	841.20	100.50	310.47	3.24	9.21	54.23	141.48	7.30	54.23	112.14
HT-VA	Railway Traction	299.23	296.43	841.20	462.94	1,430.22	3.24	50.33	296.43	141.48	39.89	296.43	112.14
HT-VB	HMR	42.74	42.34	841.20	72.91	225.25	3.24	7.19	42.34	141.48	5.70	42.34	112.14
HT-VI	Townships and Residential Colonies	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	NA
HT-VII	Temporary Supply	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	NA
HT-VIII	RESCOs	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	NA
HT-IX	EV Charging Stations	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	NA
Grand Total		11,785.58	10,024.73	30,977.69	20,551.65	58,539.91	3.51	1,702.00	10,024.73	141.48	1,349.02	10,024.73	112.14

Consumer Category		Distribution			Retail Supply			Cost Allocation					Cost Allocation		Total Cost	Sales	CoS
		Demand			Energy			Demand - G	Demand - T	Demand - D	Demand - R	Energy	Demand	Energy			
		Cost	Rate Basis - Contracts / NCP G-T interface	CoS	Cost	Recovery Basis - Energy Sales	CoS										
		Rs. Crore	MW	Rs. /kVA / Month	Rs. Crore	MU	Rs. /kWh	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore			
LT Category																	
I (A&B)	Domestic	1,651.71	2,050.02	671.42	60.74	12,645.68	0.05	2,663.38	623.92	1,651.71	136.40	60.74	5,075.41	4,749.58	9,825.00	12,645.68	7.77
II (A, B & C)	Non-Domestic /Commercial	614.55	762.75	671.42	21.02	4,375.48	0.05	991.19	232.14	614.55	47.20	21.02	1,885.09	1,643.64	3,528.72	4,375.48	8.06
LT-III	Industrial	152.10	188.77	671.42	5.01	1,043.58	0.05	245.45	57.45	152.10	11.26	5.01	466.25	392.01	858.26	1,043.58	8.22
LT-IV	Cottage Industries	1.43	1.78	671.42	0.05	9.66	0.05	2.31	0.54	1.43	0.10	0.05	4.39	3.63	8.02	9.66	8.30
LT-V	Agricultural	1,825.73	2,266.01	671.42	59.60	12,324.19	0.05	2,964.09	689.66	1,825.73	133.82	59.60	5,613.30	4,659.81	10,273.11	12,324.19	8.34
LT-VI	Street Lighting & PWS	78.22	97.09	671.42	2.54	529.30	0.05	126.00	29.55	78.22	5.71	2.54	239.48	198.77	438.25	529.30	8.28
LT-VII	General Purpose	14.87	18.45	671.42	0.53	109.61	0.05	23.98	5.62	14.87	1.18	0.53	45.65	41.19	86.84	109.61	7.92
LT-VIII	Temporary Supply	19.93	24.74	671.42	0.71	146.96	0.05	32.15	7.53	19.93	1.59	0.71	61.20	55.23	116.43	146.96	7.92
LT-IX	EV Charging Stations	4.47	5.55	671.42	0.23	46.87	0.05	7.25	1.69	4.47	0.51	0.23	13.91	17.60	31.52	46.87	6.72
HT Category at 11 kV																	
HT-I	Industry	235.77	824.40	238.33	19.98	4,622.17	0.04	869.56	250.91	235.77	44.87	19.98	1,401.10	1,562.28	2,963.39	4,622.17	6.41
HT-I(B)	Ferro Alloys	0.04	0.14	238.33	0.00	0.54	0.04	0.11	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.20	0.18	0.38	0.54	7.01
HT-II(A)	Others (Commercial)	119.52	417.91	238.33	11.08	2,562.33	0.04	440.52	127.19	119.52	24.87	11.08	712.10	866.10	1,578.21	2,562.33	6.16
HT-II(B)	Wholly Religious Places	0.01	0.05	238.33	0.00	0.43	0.04	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.15	0.23	0.43	5.39
HT-III	Airports, Bus Stations and Railway Stations	0.39	1.36	238.33	0.03	6.47	0.04	1.43	0.41	0.39	0.06	0.03	2.30	2.18	4.48	6.47	6.93
HT-IV(A)	Irrigation & Agriculture	1.21	4.23	238.33	0.11	25.55	0.04	4.46	1.29	1.21	0.25	0.11	7.21	8.64	15.85	25.55	6.20

Consumer Category		Distribution			Retail Supply			Cost Allocation					Cost Allocation		Total Cost	Sales	CoS
		Demand			Energy			Demand - G	Demand - T	Demand - D	Demand - R	Energy	Demand	Energy			
		Cost	Rate Basis - Contracts / NCP G-T interface	CoS	Cost	Recovery Basis - Energy Sales	CoS										
Rs. Crore	MW	Rs. /kVA / Month	Rs. Crore	MU	Rs. /kWh	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore	MU	Rs. /kWh	
HT-IV(B)	CPWS Schemes	6.47	22.61	238.33	0.59	136.49	0.04	23.85	6.88	6.47	1.32	0.59	38.52	46.14	84.66	136.49	6.20
HT-VA	Railway Traction	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HT-VB	HMR	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HT-VI	Townships and Residential Colonies	17.63	61.64	238.33	1.37	319.20	0.04	64.81	18.76	17.63	3.07	1.37	104.26	106.75	211.02	319.20	6.61
HT-VII	Temporary Supply	12.09	42.27	238.33	1.11	259.19	0.04	44.68	12.87	12.09	2.49	1.11	72.12	86.68	158.80	259.19	6.13
HT-VIII	RESCOs	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HT-IX	EV Charging Stations	2.42	8.45	238.33	0.31	71.35	0.04	8.82	2.57	2.42	0.69	0.31	14.49	23.86	38.36	71.35	5.38
HT Category at 33 kV																	
HT-I	Industry	87.57	1,243.80	58.67	32.43	7,684.28	0.04	1,266.87	378.55	87.57	72.83	32.43	1,805.82	2,535.90	4,341.71	7,684.28	5.65
HT-I(B)	Ferro Alloys	0.01	0.08	58.67	0.00	0.55	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.04	0.18	0.22	0.55	4.07
HT-II(A)	Others (Commercial)	21.23	301.49	58.67	7.46	1,767.49	0.04	307.08	91.76	21.23	16.75	7.46	436.81	583.29	1,020.10	1,767.49	5.77
HT-II(B)	Wholly Religious Places	0.05	0.71	58.67	0.03	6.03	0.04	0.73	0.22	0.05	0.06	0.03	1.05	1.99	3.05	6.03	5.05
HT-III	Airports, Bus Stations and Railway Stations	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HT-IV(A)	Irrigation & Agriculture	1.19	16.93	58.67	0.34	81.50	0.04	17.24	5.15	1.19	0.77	0.34	24.36	26.90	51.25	81.50	6.29
HT-IV(B)	CPWS Schemes	4.12	58.53	58.67	1.19	281.82	0.04	59.61	17.81	4.12	2.67	1.19	84.22	93.00	177.22	281.82	6.29
HT-V(A)	Railway Traction	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HT-VB	HMR	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Consumer Category		Distribution			Retail Supply			Cost Allocation					Cost Allocation		Total Cost	Sales	CoS
		Demand			Energy			Demand - G	Demand - T	Demand - D	Demand - R	Energy	Demand	Energy			
		Cost	Rate Basis - Contracts / NCP G-T interface	CoS	Cost	Recovery Basis - Energy Sales	CoS										
Rs. Crore	MW	Rs. /kVA / Month	Rs. Crore	MU	Rs. /kWh	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore	MU	Rs. /kWh	
HT-VI	Townships and Residential Colonies	2.71	38.50	58.67	0.80	186.39	0.04	39.21	11.72	2.71	1.80	0.80	55.44	62.68	118.13	186.39	6.34
HT-VII	Temporary Supply	0.41	5.86	58.67	0.17	35.80	0.05	5.39	1.78	0.41	0.37	0.17	7.96	13.04	21.00	35.80	5.86
HT-VIII	RESCOs	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HT-IX	EV Charging Stations	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HT Category at 132 kV and above																	
HT-I	Industry	-	771.67	-	21.16	5,046.26	0.04	778.95	234.86	-	47.52	21.16	1,061.33	1,654.56	2,715.89	5,046.26	5.38
HT-I(B)	Ferro Alloys	-	23.93	-	0.64	152.64	0.04	24.15	7.28	-	1.44	0.64	32.87	50.05	82.92	152.64	5.43
HT-II(A)	Others (Commercial)	-	67.64	-	1.45	345.65	0.04	68.28	20.59	-	3.25	1.45	92.12	113.33	205.45	345.65	5.94
HT-II(B)	Wholly Religious Places	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HT-III	Airports, Bus Stations and Railway Stations	-	21.96	-	0.56	133.67	0.04	22.16	6.68	-	1.26	0.56	30.11	43.83	73.93	133.67	5.53
HT-IV(A)	Irrigation & Agriculture	-	282.42	-	6.78	1,616.83	0.04	285.09	85.95	-	15.22	6.78	386.27	530.13	916.39	1,616.83	5.67
HT-IV(B)	CPWS	-	54.23	-	1.30	310.47	0.04	54.74	16.51	-	2.92	1.30	74.17	101.80	175.97	310.47	5.67
HT-VA	Railway Traction	-	296.43	-	6.00	1,430.22	0.04	299.23	90.22	-	13.47	6.00	402.91	468.94	871.85	1,430.22	6.10
HT-VB	HMR	-	42.34	-	0.94	225.25	0.04	42.74	12.89	-	2.12	0.94	57.74	73.85	131.60	225.25	5.84

Consumer Category		Distribution			Retail Supply			Cost Allocation					Cost Allocation		Total Cost	Sales	CoS
		Demand			Energy			Demand - G	Demand - T	Demand - D	Demand - R	Energy	Demand	Energy			
		Cost	Rate Basis - Contracts / NCP G-T interface	CoS	Cost	Recovery Basis - Energy Sales	CoS										
Rs. Crore	MW	Rs. /kVA / Month	Rs. Crore	MU	Rs. /kWh	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore	MU	Rs. /kWh	
HT-VI	Townships and Residential Colonies	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HT-VII	Temporary Supply	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HT-VIII	RESCOs	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HT-IX	EV Charging Stations	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total		4,875.87	10,024.73	405.32	266.25	58,539.91	0.05	11,785.58	3,051.02	4,875.87	597.86	266.25	20,310.31	20,817.90	41,128.21	58,539.91	7.03

Cost of Service- TGNPDCL

Consumer Category		Generation Cost						Transmission - Inter-State			Transmission - Intra-State		
		Demand			Energy			Demand			Demand		
		Cost	Rate Basis - Contracts/ NCP G-T interface	CoS	Cost	Recovery Basis - Energy Sales	CoS	Cost	Rate Basis - Contracts/ NCP G-T interface	CoS	Cost	Rate Basis - Contracts/ NCP G-T interface	CoS
		Rs. Crore	MW	Rs. /kVA/ Month	Rs. Crore	MU	Rs. /kWh	Rs. Crore	MW	Rs. /kVA/ Month	Rs. Crore	MW	Rs. /kVA /Month
LT Category													
I (A&B)	Domestic	978.68	722.36	1,129.04	1,883.94	5,080.17	3.71	146.22	722.36	168.69	115.87	722.36	133.67
II (A, B & C)	Non-Domestic/Commercial	264.12	173.61	1,267.75	405.32	1,092.65	3.71	35.14	173.61	168.69	27.85	173.61	133.67
LT-III	Industrial	55.86	32.93	1,413.56	90.54	244.10	3.71	6.67	32.93	168.69	5.28	32.93	133.67
LT-IV	Cottage Industries	2.47	1.58	1,301.83	3.08	8.29	3.71	0.32	1.58	168.69	0.25	1.58	133.67
LT-V	Agricultural	2,336.30	1,567.54	1,242.02	3,390.03	9,117.57	3.72	317.31	1,567.54	168.69	251.44	1,567.54	133.67
LT-VI	Street Lighting & PWS	85.13	93.68	757.28	147.31	397.13	3.71	18.96	93.68	168.69	15.03	93.68	133.67
LT-VII	General Purpose	15.67	17.24	757.37	27.12	73.10	3.71	3.49	17.24	168.69	2.77	17.24	133.67
LT-VIII	Temporary Supply	3.50	3.86	757.37	6.06	16.35	3.71	0.78	3.86	168.69	0.62	3.86	133.67
LT-IX	EV Charging Stations	0.06	0.04	1,440.58	0.07	0.18	3.71	0.01	0.04	168.69	0.01	0.04	133.67
HT Category at 11 kV													
HT-I	Industry	228.16	153.72	1,236.88	405.72	1,210.15	3.35	31.12	153.72	168.69	24.66	153.72	133.67
HT-I(B)	Ferro Alloys	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	NA
HT-II(A)	Others (Commercial)	46.44	37.81	1,023.64	84.38	251.67	3.35	7.65	37.81	168.69	6.06	37.81	133.67
HT-II(B)	Wholly Religious Places	-	-	NA	0.11	0.34	3.31	-	-	NA	-	-	NA
HT-III	Airports, Bus Stations and Railway Stations	1.88	1.36	1,157.43	2.90	8.65	3.35	0.27	1.36	168.69	0.22	1.36	133.67
HT-IV(A)	Irrigation & Agriculture	4.72	3.34	1,176.12	8.55	25.51	3.35	0.68	3.34	168.69	0.54	3.34	133.67
HT-IV(B)	CPWS Schemes	30.56	21.65	1,176.12	55.39	165.22	3.35	4.38	21.65	168.69	3.47	21.65	133.67
HT-VA	Railway Traction	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	NA
HT-VB	HMR	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	NA

Consumer Category		Generation Cost						Transmission - Inter-State			Transmission - Intra-State		
		Demand			Energy			Demand			Demand		
		Cost	Rate Basis - Contracts/ NCP G-T interface	CoS	Cost	Recovery Basis - Energy Sales	CoS	Cost	Rate Basis - Contracts/ NCP G-T interface	CoS	Cost	Rate Basis - Contracts/ NCP G-T interface	CoS
		Rs. Crore	MW	Rs. /kVA/ Month	Rs. Crore	MU	Rs. /kWh	Rs. Crore	MW	Rs. /kVA/ Month	Rs. Crore	MW	Rs. /kVA /Month
HT-VI	Townships and Residential Colonies	1.27	1.74	608.34	3.10	9.26	3.35	0.35	1.74	168.69	0.28	1.74	133.67
HT-VII	Temporary Supply	2.96	2.13	1,158.47	5.00	14.90	3.35	0.43	2.13	168.69	0.34	2.13	133.67
HT-VIII	RESCOs	199.28	159.29	1,042.56	354.43	1,055.00	3.36	32.24	159.29	168.69	25.55	159.29	133.67
HT-IX	EV Charging Stations	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	NA
HT Category at 33 kV													
HT-I	Industry	43.34	32.04	1,127.09	74.83	227.82	3.28	6.49	32.04	168.69	5.14	32.04	133.67
HT-I(B)	Ferro Alloys	6.02	4.31	1,164.41	11.69	35.59	3.28	0.87	4.31	168.69	0.69	4.31	133.67
HT-II(A)	Others (Commercial)	3.00	2.73	913.70	5.89	17.92	3.28	0.55	2.73	168.69	0.44	2.73	133.67
HT-II(B)	Wholly Religious Places	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	NA
HT-III	Airports, Bus Stations and Railway Stations	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	NA
HT-IV(A)	Irrigation & Agriculture	5.27	3.99	1,101.80	10.12	30.80	3.28	0.81	3.99	168.69	0.64	3.99	133.67
HT-IV(B)	CPWS Schemes	65.69	49.69	1,101.80	126.08	383.85	3.28	10.06	49.69	168.69	7.97	49.69	133.67
HT-V(A)	Railway Traction	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	NA
HT-VB	HMR	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	NA
HT-VI	Townships and Residential Colonies	6.56	5.75	949.53	11.44	34.83	3.28	1.16	5.75	168.69	0.92	5.75	133.67
HT-VII	Temporary Supply	1.78	1.36	1,093.30	2.73	8.31	3.28	0.28	1.36	168.69	0.22	1.36	133.67
HT-VIII	RESCOs	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	NA
HT-IX	EV Charging Stations	6.71	4.65	1,203.73	12.89	39.24	3.28	0.94	4.65	168.69	0.75	4.65	133.67
HT Category at 132 kV and above													
HT-I	Industry	120.98	98.70	1,021.40	211.70	645.27	3.28	19.98	98.70	168.69	15.83	98.70	133.67
HT-I(B)	Ferro Alloys	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	NA

Consumer Category		Generation Cost						Transmission - Inter-State			Transmission - Intra-State		
		Demand			Energy			Demand			Demand		
		Cost	Rate Basis - Contracts/ NCP G-T interface	CoS	Cost	Recovery Basis - Energy Sales	CoS	Cost	Rate Basis - Contracts/ NCP G-T interface	CoS	Cost	Rate Basis - Contracts/ NCP G-T interface	CoS
		Rs. Crore	MW	Rs. /kVA/ Month	Rs. Crore	MU	Rs. /kWh	Rs. Crore	MW	Rs. /kVA/ Month	Rs. Crore	MW	Rs. /kVA /Month
HT-II(A)	Others (Commercial)	0.82	0.57	1,198.47	1.55	4.71	3.28	0.12	0.57	168.69	0.09	0.57	133.67
HT-II(B)	Wholly Religious Places	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	NA
HT-III	Airports, Bus Stations and Railway Stations	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	NA
HT-IV(A)	Irrigation & Agriculture	264.70	214.11	1,030.23	497.63	1,516.82	3.28	43.34	214.11	168.69	34.34	214.11	133.67
HT-IV(B)	CPWS	5.23	4.23	1,030.23	9.84	29.98	3.28	0.86	4.23	168.69	0.68	4.23	133.67
HT-VA	Railway Traction	121.03	86.66	1,163.82	222.00	676.69	3.28	17.54	86.66	168.69	13.90	86.66	133.67
HT-VB	HMR	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	NA
HT-VI	Townships and Residential Colonies	11.49	7.93	1,208.02	21.96	66.95	3.28	1.60	7.93	168.69	1.27	7.93	133.67
HT-VII	Temporary Supply	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	NA
HT-VIII	RESCOs	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	NA
HT-IX	EV Charging Stations	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	NA
Grand Total		4,919.71	3,510.61	33,953.87	8,093.40	22,489.03	3.60	710.63	3,510.61	168.69	563.13	3,510.61	133.67

Consumer Category		Distribution			Retail Supply			Cost Allocation					Cost Allocation		Total Cost	Sales	CoS
		Demand			Energy			Demand - G	Demand - T	Demand - D	Demand - R	Energy	Demand	Energy			
		Cost	Rate Basis - Contracts / NCP G-T interface	CoS	Cost	Recovery Basis - Energy Sales	CoS										
		Rs. Crore	MW	Rs. /kVA / Month	Rs. Crore	MU	Rs. /kWh	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore			
LT Category																	
I (A&B)	Domestic	720.68	722.36	831.40	12.42	5,080.17	0.02	978.68	262.09	720.68	90.94	12.42	2,052.40	1,896.36	3,948.76	5,080.17	7.77
II (A, B & C)	Non-Domestic /Commercial	173.21	173.61	831.40	2.67	1,092.65	0.02	264.12	62.99	173.21	19.56	2.67	519.88	407.99	927.87	1,092.65	8.49
LT-III	Industrial	32.85	32.93	831.40	0.60	244.10	0.02	55.86	11.95	32.85	4.37	0.60	105.03	91.14	196.17	244.10	8.04
LT-IV	Cottage Industries	1.58	1.58	831.40	0.02	8.29	0.02	2.47	0.57	1.58	0.15	0.02	4.77	3.10	7.87	8.29	9.50
LT-V	Agricultural	1,563.90	1,567.54	831.40	22.35	9,117.57	0.02	2,336.30	568.75	1,563.90	163.63	22.35	4,632.58	3,412.38	8,044.97	9,117.57	8.82
LT-VI	Street Lighting & PWS	93.46	93.68	831.40	0.97	397.13	0.02	85.13	33.99	93.46	7.11	0.97	219.69	148.28	367.97	397.13	9.27
LT-VII	General Purpose	17.20	17.24	831.40	0.18	73.10	0.02	15.67	6.26	17.20	1.31	0.18	40.44	27.30	67.73	73.10	9.27
LT-VIII	Temporary Supply	3.85	3.86	831.40	0.04	16.35	0.02	3.50	1.40	3.85	0.29	0.04	9.04	6.10	15.15	16.35	9.27
LT-IX	EV Charging Stations	0.04	0.04	831.40	0.00	0.18	0.02	0.06	0.01	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.07	0.18	0.18	10.48
HT Category at 11 kV																	
HT-I	Industry	63.24	153.72	342.83	2.68	1,210.15	0.02	228.16	55.78	63.24	19.58	2.68	366.76	408.40	775.16	1,210.15	6.41
HT-I(B)	Ferro Alloys	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HT-II(A)	Others (Commercial)	15.55	37.81	342.83	0.56	251.67	0.02	46.44	13.72	15.55	4.07	0.56	79.79	84.94	164.73	251.67	6.55
HT-II(B)	Wholly Religious Places	-	-	NA	0.00	0.34	0.02	-	-	-	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.11	0.12	0.34	3.49
HT-III	Airports, Bus Stations and Railway Stations	0.56	1.36	342.83	0.02	8.65	0.02	1.88	0.49	0.56	0.14	0.02	3.07	2.92	5.99	8.65	6.93
HT-IV(A)	Irrigation & Agriculture	1.38	3.34	342.83	0.06	25.51	0.02	4.72	1.21	1.38	0.41	0.06	7.72	8.61	16.33	25.51	6.40

Consumer Category		Distribution			Retail Supply			Cost Allocation					Cost Allocation		Total Cost	Sales	CoS
		Demand			Energy			Demand - G	Demand - T	Demand - D	Demand - R	Energy	Demand	Energy			
		Cost	Rate Basis - Contracts / NCP G-T interface	CoS	Cost	Recovery Basis - Energy Sales	CoS										
Rs. Crore	MW	Rs. /kVA / Month	Rs. Crore	MU	Rs. /kWh	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore	MU	Rs. /kWh	
HT-IV(B)	CPWS Schemes	8.91	21.65	342.83	0.37	165.22	0.02	30.56	7.86	8.91	2.67	0.37	50.00	55.76	105.75	165.22	6.40
HT-VA	Railway Traction	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HT-VB	HMR	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HT-VI	Townships and Residential Colonies	0.72	1.74	342.83	0.02	9.26	0.02	1.27	0.63	0.72	0.15	0.02	2.77	3.12	5.90	9.26	6.37
HT-VII	Temporary Supply	0.88	2.13	342.83	0.03	14.90	0.02	2.96	0.77	0.88	0.24	0.03	4.85	5.03	9.88	14.90	6.63
HT-VIII	RESCOs	65.53	159.29	342.83	2.34	1,055.00	0.02	199.28	57.79	65.53	17.11	2.34	339.71	356.77	696.48	1,055.00	6.60
HT-IX	EV Charging Stations	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HT Category at 33 kV																	
HT-I	Industry	1.67	32.04	43.41	0.49	227.82	0.02	43.34	11.63	1.67	3.61	0.49	60.25	75.33	135.58	227.82	5.95
HT-I(B)	Ferro Alloys	0.22	4.31	43.41	0.08	35.59	0.02	6.02	1.56	0.22	0.56	0.08	8.37	11.77	20.14	35.59	5.66
HT-II(A)	Others (Commercial)	0.14	2.73	43.41	0.04	17.92	0.02	3.00	0.99	0.14	0.28	0.04	4.42	5.92	10.34	17.92	5.77
HT-II(B)	Wholly Religious Places	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HT-III	Airports, Bus Stations and Railway Stations	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HT-IV(A)	Irrigation & Agriculture	0.21	3.99	43.41	0.07	30.80	0.02	5.27	1.45	0.21	0.49	0.07	7.41	10.18	17.60	30.80	5.71
HT-IV(B)	CPWS Schemes	2.59	49.69	43.41	0.83	383.85	0.02	65.69	18.03	2.59	6.09	0.83	92.40	126.92	219.31	383.85	5.71
HT-V(A)	Railway Traction	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HT-VB	HMR	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Consumer Category		Distribution			Retail Supply			Cost Allocation					Cost Allocation		Total Cost	Sales	CoS
		Demand			Energy			Demand - G	Demand - T	Demand - D	Demand - R	Energy	Demand	Energy			
		Cost	Rate Basis - Contracts / NCP G-T interface	CoS	Cost	Recovery Basis - Energy Sales	CoS										
Rs. Crore	MW	Rs. /kVA / Month	Rs. Crore	MU	Rs. /kWh	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore	MU	Rs. /kWh	
HT-VI	Townships and Residential Colonies	0.30	5.75	43.41	0.08	34.83	0.02	6.56	2.09	0.30	0.55	0.08	9.50	11.52	21.01	34.83	6.03
HT-VII	Temporary Supply	0.07	1.36	43.41	0.02	8.31	0.02	1.78	0.49	0.07	0.13	0.02	2.48	2.75	5.23	8.31	6.29
HT-VIII	RESCOs	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HT-IX	EV Charging Stations	0.24	4.65	43.41	0.09	39.24	0.02	6.71	1.69	0.24	0.62	0.09	9.26	12.98	22.24	39.24	5.67
HT Category at 132 kV and above																	
HT-I	Industry	-	98.70	-	1.40	645.27	0.02	120.98	35.81	-	10.22	1.40	167.01	213.09	380.10	645.27	5.89
HT-I(B)	Ferro Alloys	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HT-II(A)	Others (Commercial)	-	0.57	-	0.01	4.71	0.02	0.82	0.21	-	0.07	0.01	1.10	1.56	2.66	4.71	5.64
HT-II(B)	Wholly Religious Places	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HT-III	Airports, Bus Stations and Railway Stations	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HT-IV(A)	Irrigation & Agriculture	-	214.11	-	3.28	1,516.82	0.02	264.70	77.69	-	24.02	3.28	366.40	500.91	867.31	1,516.82	5.72
HT-IV(B)	CPWS	-	4.23	-	0.06	29.98	0.02	5.23	1.54	-	0.47	0.06	7.24	9.90	17.15	29.98	5.72
HT-VA	Railway Traction	-	86.66	-	1.46	676.69	0.02	121.03	31.44	-	10.72	1.46	163.19	223.47	386.66	676.69	5.71
HT-VB	HMR	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HT-VI	Townships and Residential Colonies	-	7.93	-	0.14	66.95	0.02	11.49	2.88	-	1.06	0.14	15.43	22.11	37.54	66.95	5.61

Consumer Category		Distribution Demand			Retail Supply Energy			Cost Allocation					Cost Allocation		Total Cost	Sales	CoS
		Cost	Rate Basis - Contracts / NCP G-T interface	CoS	Cost	Recovery Basis - Energy Sales	CoS	Demand - G	Demand - T	Demand - D	Demand - R	Energy	Demand	Energy			
		Rs. Crore	MW	Rs. /kVA / Month	Rs. Crore	MU	Rs. /kWh	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore			
HT-VII	Temporary Supply	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HT-VIII	RESCOs	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HT-IX	EV Charging Stations	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total		2,768.99	3,510.61	657.29	53.37	22,489.03	0.02	4,919.71	1,273.76	2,768.99	390.66	53.37	9,353.10	8,146.77	17,499.87	22,489.03	7.78

Cost of Service- TGDISCOMs

Consumer Category		Generation Cost						Transmission - Inter-State			Transmission - Intra-State		
		Demand			Energy			Demand			Demand		
		Cost	Rate Basis - Contracts/ NCP G-T interface	CoS	Cost	Recovery Basis - Energy Sales	CoS	Cost	Rate Basis - Contracts/ NCP G-T interface	CoS	Cost	Rate Basis - Contracts/ NCP G-T interface	CoS
		Rs. Crore	MW	Rs. /kVA/ Month	Rs. Crore	MU	Rs. /kWh	Rs. Crore	MW	Rs. /kVA/ Month	Rs. Crore	MW	Rs. /kVA /Month
LT Category													
I (A&B)	Domestic	3,642.06	2,772.38	1,094.75	6,572.78	17,725.86	3.71	494.28	2,772.38	148.57	391.74	2,772.38	117.75
II (A, B & C)	Non-Domestic/Commercial	1,255.31	936.36	1,117.18	2,027.93	5,468.12	3.71	164.64	936.36	146.53	130.49	936.36	116.13
LT-III	Industrial	301.31	221.70	1,132.55	477.54	1,287.68	3.71	38.72	221.70	145.52	30.69	221.70	115.34
LT-IV	Cottage Industries	4.78	3.36	1,185.76	6.66	17.95	3.71	0.62	3.36	154.29	0.49	3.36	122.28
LT-V	Agricultural	5,300.38	3,833.55	1,152.19	7,990.25	21,441.76	3.73	702.03	3,833.55	152.61	556.38	3,833.55	120.94
LT-VI	Street Lighting & PWS	211.13	190.77	922.29	343.53	926.44	3.71	35.45	190.77	154.84	28.09	190.77	122.71
LT-VII	General Purpose	39.65	35.70	925.63	67.78	182.70	3.71	6.62	35.70	154.62	5.25	35.70	122.54
LT-VIII	Temporary Supply	35.65	28.60	1,038.97	60.59	163.31	3.71	4.98	28.60	145.15	3.95	28.60	115.04
LT-IX	EV Charging Stations	7.31	5.59	1,090.34	17.44	47.05	3.71	0.95	5.59	141.67	0.75	5.59	112.28
HT Category at 11 kV													
HT-I	Industry	1,097.72	978.12	935.23	1,948.02	5,832.32	3.34	171.08	978.12	145.76	135.60	978.12	115.52
HT-I(B)	Ferro Alloys	0.11	0.14	664.07	0.18	0.54	3.34	0.02	0.14	141.48	0.02	0.14	112.14
HT-II(A)	Others (Commercial)	486.96	455.72	890.47	939.41	2,814.00	3.34	78.61	455.72	143.74	62.30	455.72	113.93
HT-II(B)	Wholly Religious Places	0.05	0.05	882.16	0.26	0.77	3.31	0.01	0.05	141.48	0.01	0.05	112.14
HT-III	Airports, Bus Stations and Railway Stations	3.32	2.72	1,017.13	5.06	15.12	3.34	0.51	2.72	155.06	0.40	2.72	122.89
HT-IV(A)	Irrigation & Agriculture	9.18	7.58	1,010.21	17.08	51.06	3.34	1.40	7.58	153.49	1.11	7.58	121.64
HT-IV(B)	CPWS Schemes	54.41	44.26	1,024.41	100.94	301.71	3.35	8.22	44.26	154.79	6.52	44.26	122.67
HT-VA	Railway Traction	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	NA
HT-VB	HMR	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	NA

Consumer Category		Generation Cost						Transmission - Inter-State			Transmission - Intra-State		
		Demand			Energy			Demand			Demand		
		Cost	Rate Basis - Contracts/ NCP G-T interface	CoS	Cost	Recovery Basis - Energy Sales	CoS	Cost	Rate Basis - Contracts/ NCP G-T interface	CoS	Cost	Rate Basis - Contracts/ NCP G-T interface	CoS
		Rs. Crore	MW	Rs. /kVA/ Month	Rs. Crore	MU	Rs. /kWh	Rs. Crore	MW	Rs. /kVA/ Month	Rs. Crore	MW	Rs. /kVA /Month
HT-VI	Townships and Residential Colonies	66.08	63.38	868.87	108.49	328.46	3.30	10.82	63.38	142.23	8.57	63.38	112.73
HT-VII	Temporary Supply	47.64	44.40	894.08	90.57	274.09	3.30	7.61	44.40	142.79	6.03	44.40	113.17
HT-VIII	RESCOs	199.28	159.29	1,042.56	354.43	1,055.00	3.36	32.24	159.29	168.69	25.55	159.29	133.67
HT-IX	EV Charging Stations	8.82	8.45	869.66	23.56	71.35	3.30	1.43	8.45	141.48	1.14	8.45	112.14
HT Category at 33 kV													
HT-I	Industry	1,310.21	1,275.85	855.78	2,578.30	7,912.11	3.26	217.66	1,275.85	142.17	172.52	1,275.85	112.68
HT-I(B)	Ferro Alloys	6.02	4.39	1,143.93	11.87	36.14	3.28	0.89	4.39	168.18	0.70	4.39	133.27
HT-II(A)	Others (Commercial)	310.07	304.22	849.37	581.72	1,785.40	3.26	51.74	304.22	141.73	41.01	304.22	112.33
HT-II(B)	Wholly Religious Places	0.73	0.71	848.79	1.97	6.03	3.26	0.12	0.71	141.48	0.10	0.71	112.14
HT-III	Airports, Bus Stations and Railway Stations	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	NA
HT-IV(A)	Irrigation & Agriculture	22.51	20.91	897.02	36.67	112.30	3.27	3.68	20.91	146.67	2.92	20.91	116.25
HT-IV(B)	CPWS Schemes	125.31	108.22	964.96	217.90	665.67	3.27	19.99	108.22	153.97	15.85	108.22	122.03
HT-V(A)	Railway Traction	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	NA
HT-VB	HMR	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	NA
HT-VI	Townships and Residential Colonies	45.77	44.25	861.89	73.33	221.23	3.31	7.70	44.25	145.02	6.10	44.25	114.94
HT-VII	Temporary Supply	7.17	7.22	828.52	15.60	44.11	3.54	1.27	7.22	146.61	1.01	7.22	116.20
HT-VIII	RESCOs	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	NA
HT-IX	EV Charging Stations	6.71	4.65	1,203.73	12.89	39.24	3.28	0.94	4.65	168.69	0.75	4.65	133.67
HT Category at 132 kV and above													
HT-I	Industry	899.93	870.37	861.64	1,845.10	5,691.53	3.24	150.99	870.37	144.57	119.67	870.37	114.58
HT-I(B)	Ferro Alloys	24.15	23.93	841.20	49.41	152.64	3.24	4.06	23.93	141.48	3.22	23.93	112.14

Consumer Category		Generation Cost						Transmission - Inter-State			Transmission - Intra-State		
		Demand			Energy			Demand			Demand		
		Cost	Rate Basis - Contracts/ NCP G-T interface	CoS	Cost	Recovery Basis - Energy Sales	CoS	Cost	Rate Basis - Contracts/ NCP G-T interface	CoS	Cost	Rate Basis - Contracts/ NCP G-T interface	CoS
		Rs. Crore	MW	Rs. /kVA/ Month	Rs. Crore	MU	Rs. /kWh	Rs. Crore	MW	Rs. /kVA/ Month	Rs. Crore	MW	Rs. /kVA /Month
HT-II(A)	Others (Commercial)	69.10	68.21	844.19	113.43	350.36	3.24	11.60	68.21	141.71	9.19	68.21	112.32
HT-II(B)	Wholly Religious Places	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	NA
HT-III	Airports, Bus Stations and Railway Stations	22.16	21.96	841.20	43.27	133.67	3.24	3.73	21.96	141.48	2.95	21.96	112.14
HT-IV(A)	Irrigation & Agriculture	549.79	496.53	922.71	1,020.97	3,133.65	3.26	91.29	496.53	153.21	72.35	496.53	121.43
HT-IV(B)	CPWS	59.98	58.47	854.89	110.33	340.46	3.24	10.06	58.47	143.45	7.98	58.47	113.70
HT-VA	Railway Traction	420.25	383.09	914.18	684.95	2,106.91	3.25	67.87	383.09	147.64	53.79	383.09	117.01
HT-VB	HMR	42.74	42.34	841.20	72.91	225.25	3.24	7.19	42.34	141.48	5.70	42.34	112.14
HT-VI	Townships and Residential Colonies	11.49	7.93	1,208.02	21.96	66.95	3.28	1.60	7.93	168.69	1.27	7.93	133.67
HT-VII	Temporary Supply	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	NA
HT-VIII	RESCOs	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	NA
HT-IX	EV Charging Stations	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	NA
Grand Total		16,705.28	13,535.34	36,341.73	28,645.05	81,028.95	3.54	2,412.63	13,535.34	148.54	1,912.14	13,535.34	117.73

Consumer Category		Distribution			Retail Supply			Cost Allocation					Cost Allocation		Total Cost	Sales	CoS
		Demand			Energy			Demand - G	Demand - T	Demand - D	Demand - R	Energy	Demand	Energy			
		Cost	Rate Basis - Contracts / NCP G-T interface	CoS	Cost	Recovery Basis - Energy Sales	CoS										
		Rs. Crore	MW	Rs. /kVA / Month	Rs. Crore	MU	Rs. /kWh	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore			
LT Category																	
I (A&B)	Domestic	2,372.40	2,772.38	713.10	73.17	17,725.86	0.04	3,642.06	886.01	2,372.40	227.34	73.17	7,127.81	6,645.95	13,773.76	17,725.86	7.77
II (A, B & C)	Non-Domestic /Commercial	787.76	936.36	701.08	23.69	5,468.12	0.04	1,255.31	295.13	787.76	66.77	23.69	2,404.97	2,051.63	4,456.60	5,468.12	8.15
LT-III	Industrial	184.95	221.70	695.18	5.61	1,287.68	0.04	301.31	69.40	184.95	15.63	5.61	571.29	483.15	1,054.43	1,287.68	8.19
LT-IV	Cottage Industries	3.01	3.36	746.74	0.07	17.95	0.04	4.78	1.12	3.01	0.25	0.07	9.16	6.73	15.89	17.95	8.85
LT-V	Agricultural	3,389.64	3,833.55	736.84	81.95	21,441.76	0.04	5,300.38	1,258.41	3,389.64	297.45	81.95	10,245.88	8,072.20	18,318.08	21,441.76	8.54
LT-VI	Street Lighting & PWS	171.69	190.77	749.98	3.51	926.44	0.04	211.13	63.54	171.69	12.82	3.51	459.17	347.05	806.22	926.44	8.70
LT-VII	General Purpose	32.07	35.70	748.70	0.71	182.70	0.04	39.65	11.87	32.07	2.49	0.71	86.08	68.49	154.57	182.70	8.46
LT-VIII	Temporary Supply	23.78	28.60	692.99	0.75	163.31	0.05	35.65	8.93	23.78	1.88	0.75	70.25	61.34	131.58	163.31	8.06
LT-IX	EV Charging Stations	4.51	5.59	672.49	0.23	47.05	0.05	7.31	1.70	4.51	0.51	0.23	14.03	17.67	31.70	47.05	6.74
HT Category at 11 kV																	
HT-I	Industry	299.01	978.12	254.75	22.66	5,832.32	0.04	1,097.72	306.68	299.01	64.45	22.66	1,767.87	1,970.68	3,738.55	5,832.32	6.41
HT-I(B)	Ferro Alloys	0.04	0.14	238.33	0.00	0.54	0.04	0.11	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.20	0.18	0.38	0.54	7.01
HT-II(A)	Others (Commercial)	135.07	455.72	247.00	11.63	2,814.00	0.04	486.96	140.91	135.07	28.95	11.63	791.89	951.04	1,742.93	2,814.00	6.19
HT-II(B)	Wholly Religious Places	0.01	0.05	238.33	0.00	0.77	0.03	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.09	0.26	0.35	0.77	4.56
HT-III	Airports, Bus Stations and Railway Stations	0.95	2.72	290.49	0.05	15.12	0.03	3.32	0.91	0.95	0.20	0.05	5.37	5.10	10.48	15.12	6.93
HT-IV(A)	Irrigation & Agriculture	2.59	7.58	284.46	0.17	51.06	0.03	9.18	2.50	2.59	0.66	0.17	14.93	17.25	32.18	51.06	6.30

Consumer Category		Distribution			Retail Supply			Cost Allocation					Cost Allocation		Total Cost	Sales	CoS
		Demand			Energy			Demand - G	Demand - T	Demand - D	Demand - R	Energy	Demand	Energy			
		Cost	Rate Basis - Contracts / NCP G-T interface	CoS	Cost	Recovery Basis - Energy Sales	CoS										
Rs. Crore	MW	Rs. /kVA / Month	Rs. Crore	MU	Rs. /kWh	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore	MU	Rs. /kWh	
HT-IV(B)	CPWS Schemes	15.37	44.26	289.45	0.96	301.71	0.03	54.41	14.74	15.37	4.00	0.96	88.52	101.89	190.41	301.71	6.31
HT-VA	Railway Traction	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HT-VB	HMR	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HT-VI	Townships and Residential Colonies	18.35	63.38	241.20	1.39	328.46	0.04	66.08	19.39	18.35	3.22	1.39	107.04	109.88	216.91	328.46	6.60
HT-VII	Temporary Supply	12.96	44.40	243.34	1.14	274.09	0.04	47.64	13.64	12.96	2.73	1.14	76.97	91.71	168.68	274.09	6.15
HT-VIII	RESCOs	65.53	159.29	342.83	2.34	1,055.00	0.02	199.28	57.79	65.53	17.11	2.34	339.71	356.77	696.48	1,055.00	6.60
HT-IX	EV Charging Stations	2.42	8.45	238.33	0.31	71.35	0.04	8.82	2.57	2.42	0.69	0.31	14.49	23.86	38.36	71.35	5.38
HT Category at 33 kV																	
HT-I	Industry	89.24	1,275.85	58.29	32.93	7,912.11	0.04	1,310.21	390.18	89.24	76.44	32.93	1,866.07	2,611.22	4,477.29	7,912.11	5.66
HT-I(B)	Ferro Alloys	0.23	4.39	43.70	0.08	36.14	0.02	6.02	1.59	0.23	0.57	0.08	8.41	11.95	20.36	36.14	5.63
HT-II(A)	Others (Commercial)	21.37	304.22	58.54	7.50	1,785.40	0.04	310.07	92.75	21.37	17.04	7.50	441.23	589.21	1,030.44	1,785.40	5.77
HT-II(B)	Wholly Religious Places	0.05	0.71	58.67	0.03	6.03	0.04	0.73	0.22	0.05	0.06	0.03	1.05	1.99	3.05	6.03	5.05
HT-III	Airports, Bus Stations and Railway Stations	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HT-IV(A)	Irrigation & Agriculture	1.40	20.91	55.76	0.41	112.30	0.04	22.51	6.60	1.40	1.26	0.41	31.77	37.08	68.85	112.30	6.13
HT-IV(B)	CPWS Schemes	6.71	108.22	51.67	2.02	665.67	0.03	125.31	35.84	6.71	8.76	2.02	176.62	219.92	396.53	665.67	5.96
HT-V(A)	Railway Traction	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HT-VB	HMR	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Consumer Category		Distribution			Retail Supply			Cost Allocation					Cost Allocation		Total Cost	Sales	CoS
		Demand			Energy			Demand - G	Demand - T	Demand - D	Demand - R	Energy	Demand	Energy			
		Cost	Rate Basis - Contracts / NCP G-T interface	CoS	Cost	Recovery Basis - Energy Sales	CoS										
Rs. Crore	MW	Rs. /kVA / Month	Rs. Crore	MU	Rs. /kWh	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore	MU	Rs. /kWh	
HT-VI	Townships and Residential Colonies	3.01	44.25	56.69	0.88	221.23	0.04	45.77	13.81	3.01	2.35	0.88	64.94	74.20	139.14	221.23	6.29
HT-VII	Temporary Supply	0.48	7.22	55.80	0.18	44.11	0.04	7.17	2.28	0.48	0.51	0.18	10.44	15.79	26.23	44.11	5.94
HT-VIII	RESCOs	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HT-IX	EV Charging Stations	0.24	4.65	43.41	0.09	39.24	0.02	6.71	1.69	0.24	0.62	0.09	9.26	12.98	22.24	39.24	5.67
HT Category at 132 kV and above																	
HT-I	Industry	-	870.37	-	22.56	5,691.53	0.04	899.93	270.67	-	57.73	22.56	1,228.33	1,867.65	3,095.99	5,691.53	5.44
HT-I(B)	Ferro Alloys	-	23.93	-	0.64	152.64	0.04	24.15	7.28	-	1.44	0.64	32.87	50.05	82.92	152.64	5.43
HT-II(A)	Others (Commercial)	-	68.21	-	1.46	350.36	0.04	69.10	20.79	-	3.33	1.46	93.22	114.89	208.11	350.36	5.94
HT-II(B)	Wholly Religious Places	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HT-III	Airports, Bus Stations and Railway Stations	-	21.96	-	0.56	133.67	0.04	22.16	6.68	-	1.26	0.56	30.11	43.83	73.93	133.67	5.53
HT-IV(A)	Irrigation & Agriculture	-	496.53	-	10.06	3,133.65	0.03	549.79	163.64	-	39.24	10.06	752.67	1,031.03	1,783.71	3,133.65	5.69
HT-IV(B)	CPWS	-	58.47	-	1.37	340.46	0.04	59.98	18.04	-	3.40	1.37	81.42	111.70	193.12	340.46	5.67
HT-VA	Railway Traction	-	383.09	-	7.46	2,106.91	0.04	420.25	121.66	-	24.18	7.46	566.10	692.41	1,258.50	2,106.91	5.97
HT-VB	HMR	-	42.34	-	0.94	225.25	0.04	42.74	12.89	-	2.12	0.94	57.74	73.85	131.60	225.25	5.84

Consumer Category		Distribution			Retail Supply			Cost Allocation					Cost Allocation		Total Cost	Sales	CoS
		Demand			Energy			Demand - G	Demand - T	Demand - D	Demand - R	Energy	Demand	Energy			
		Cost	Rate Basis - Contracts / NCP G-T interface	CoS	Cost	Recovery Basis - Energy Sales	CoS										
Rs. Crore	MW	Rs. /kVA / Month	Rs. Crore	MU	Rs. /kWh	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore	MU	Rs. /kWh	
HT-VI	Townships and Residential Colonies	-	7.93	-	0.14	66.95	0.02	11.49	2.88	-	1.06	0.14	15.43	22.11	37.54	66.95	5.61
HT-VII	Temporary Supply	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HT-VIII	RESCOs	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HT-IX	EV Charging Stations	-	-	NA	-	-	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total		7,644.85	13,535.34	470.67	319.61	81,028.95	0.04	16,705.28	4,324.77	7,644.85	988.51	319.61	29,663.42	28,964.67	58,628.09	81,028.95	7.24

ANNEXURE VIII

IMPACT OF BLOCKING LEAD KVARH ON THE NETWORK

S No	DOI	Service Connection No.	Actual Voltage	CMD in KVA	Meter No	Avg. P.F. (Lg or Ld or UPF)	KWH Consumption with MF	KVARH Lag with MF	KVARH Lead with MF	KVAH Consumption with LEAD BLOCK	Total KVAH Consumption with LEAD UNBLOCK	Unrecorded KVAH Consumption due to Lead Block	% of Unrecorded KVAH Consumption
1	03.12.24	RJN2709M/s. DC DEVELOPMENT HYD LTD	220KV	17000	APZ01951	0.14 LD	226000	10000	138000	227000	270148	43148	15.97
2	09.12.24	WNP839 M/S. KRISHNAVENI SUGARS LTD	132kV	790	2814307	-0.99	112053	0	234852	112053	260214	148161	56.94
3	19.12.24	SPT338 ANJANI PORTLAND CEMENTS LTD	132kV	4700	16196451	-0.05	188	0	394	188	437	248	56.87
4	20.12.24	NLG1282DIVISIONAL RAILWAY MANAGER ELECTRICAL GUNTUR	132kV	10000	14754997	-0.18	848	189	561	855	1131	276	24.43
5	19.12.24	SPT131 SAGAR CEMENTS	132kV	10100	2805350	0.53	2007842	20079	1474632	2009840	2503116	493276	19.71
6	09.12.24	MBN1435 DIVISIONAL RAILWAY MANAGER/TRACTION	132kV	35000	14755001	0.98	1269	354	535	1299	1550	251	16.22
7	01.12.24	SPT351 MY HOME INDUSTRIES PVT LTD	132kV	10000	Y0265809	-1.00	933601	100800	248000	953000	996631	43631	4.38
8	02.12.24	SDP2709EXECUTIVE ENGINERR DIV NO.2 I-CADD	132kV	34000	APZ00983	-1.00	119000	1000	17000	115000	120354	5353	4.45
9	20.12.24	SPT415 DECCAN CEMENTS LTD(SLAG CEMENT	132kV	19500	APZ00787	0.98	8999	4100	2800	11198	11340	141	1.25
10	20.12.24	NLG718 M/S. PENNA CEMENT INDUSTRIES.	132kV	10400	16400219	0.99	3746	529	72	3788	3794	6	0.16

S No	DOI	Service Connection No.	Actual Voltage	CMD in KVA	Meter No	Avg. P.F. (Lg or Ld or UPF)	KWH Consumption with MF	KVARH Lag with MF	KVAR H Lead with MF	KVAH Consumption with LEAD BLOCK	Total KVAH Consumption with LEAD UNBLOCK	Unrecorded KVAH Consumption due to Lead Block	% of Unrecorded KVAH Consumption
11	05.11.24	CBC1427M/S. DIVYASRI SOFT TECH REALTO	33KV	7490	X2107375	-0.43	9025	1352910	17610	100560	1353780	1253220	92.57
12	05.11.24	CBC176MANAGER/M&S/P	33KV	11000	X0639909	-0.67	2297	2295500	35400	1228900	2296500	1067600	46.49
13	20.12.24	MBN1452 M/S.SNEHA FARMS PVT LTD	33KV	1010	X2107421	-0.74	20314	792	23090	20516	31353	10836	34.56
14	01.12.24	SPT418 M/s.SUDHAKAR PVC PRODUCTS PVT. LTD-UNIT4	33KV	1550	Y0358060	-0.83	6428	0	4692	6428	7958	1530	19.23
15	20.12.24	SEC1501MTAR TECHNOLOGIES PVT LTD	33KV	1600	16057055	0.89LD	406380	4680	251160	406400	480207	73807	15.37
16	19.12.24	SGR2993 M/S GRANULES INDIA LIMITED	33KV	1510	X1353275	-0.93	70160	5380	24100	71460	76102	4642	6.10
17	03.11.24	RJN1739M/s. PLANT LIPIDS P LTD	33KV	1510	APZ02370	0.38LD	313900	4410	85800	314150	326605	12455	3.81
18	01.12.24	SPT1341 NATL POWER LIMITED	33KV	70	APZ02281	-1.00	800	400	400	1100	1131	31	2.77
19	02.12.24	SPT305 M/s.SUDHAKAR PVC PRODUCTS PVT. LTD-UNIT2	33KV	2000	Y0357989	-1.00	8147	1	1942	8148	8375	227	2.71
20	03.11.24	SRN2849M/s. TATA LOCKHEED MARTIN AEROSTRUCTURE LTD	33KV	1400	Y0358067	0.18LD	245701	11838	41956	246694	251521	4827	1.92
21	06.12.24	SGR861 M/S. MYLAN LABORATORIES LTD.	33KV	1900	16056822	0.98	1014428	182460	0	1014428	1030707	16279	1.58
22	03.12.24	SRN705M/s. USHA KIRAN MOVIES P LTD	33KV	3000	16636151	0.97LG	979658	56720	97860	983737	991779	8042	0.81
23	12.02.24	MCL999M/S ACE TYRES PRIVATE LIMITED,	33KV	1501	16636108	0.98	4364111 20	2697825 0	360266 24	43774050 0	440935687	3195187	0.72

S No	DOI	Service Connection No.	Actual Voltage	CMD in KVA	Meter No	Avg. P.F. (Lg or Ld or UPF)	KWH Consumption with MF	KVARH Lag with MF	KVAR H Lead with MF	KVAH Consumption with LEAD BLOCK	Total KVAH Consumption with LEAD UNBLOCK	Unrecorded KVAH Consumption due to Lead Block	% of Unrecorded KVAH Consumption
24	30.11.24	SPT417 HINDUSTAN PETROLEUM CORPN	33KV	1550	Y0358021	-1.00	12965	492	1158	12998	13069	71	0.54
25	01.12.24	SPT254 SUVENPHARMACEUTICALS LIMITED	33KV	2475	X2107424	-1.00	2248	8	256	2251	2263	12	0.53
26	12.01.24	MCL1044M/S GRANULES (I) LTD	33KV	5800	APZ01123	-0.53	2184593 410	2400000	208900 096	21845934 10	2194788395	10194985	0.46
27	12.01.24	MCL1527M/S. SARWOTTAM ISPAT LTD.	33KV	4500	15687830	-0.99	2601487 500	6782475 0	175380 000	26014875 00	2612830986	11343486	0.43
28	12.02.24	MCL3760M/S LAURUS SYNTHESIS PRIVATE LIMITED	33KV	1510	TSS00941	1.00	4017000 0	560000	317000 0	40170000	40342804	172804	0.43
29	04.12.24	RJN1974M/s. MSN LABORATORIES PVT LTD	33KV	8000	2795539	0.99 LD	4423632	696	402263	4423634	4441947	18314	0.41
30	07.12.24	MDK2320 M/S MAHASAI ALUMINIUM PROFILES PVT LTD	33KV	1700	X2107397	1.00	10402	957	71	10410	10453	43	0.41
31	01.12.24	SPT096 M/s.SUDHAKAR PVC PRODUCTS PVT. LTD UNIT1	33KV	2000	Y0358049	-1.00	15349	15	1383	15354	15413	59	0.38
32	12.01.24	MCL685SRI RAMA SPINNING MILLS	33KV	1501	15456589	-0.99	7790197 50	16425	547061 25	77901975 0	780939388	1919638	0.25
33	06.12.24	SGR739 M/S RANE (MADRAS) LIMITED	33KV	1600	15687904	0.98	542963	87624	5484	549717	550888	1171	0.21
34	05.11.24	CBC1285M/S.AXIS CLINICALS LTD.	11KV	1000	16057045	1.00	194	193542	5806	10156	193804	183648	94.76
35	12.5.24	MCL1348M/S KRYSTAL POLY PRODUCTS	11KV	100	X1293025	-0.02	3058	0	42454	3060	42564	39505	92.81
36	20.12.24	SRN729PRIYARANJANI FIBRES P LTD	11KV	70	14754322	0.05 LD	4000	0	52650	4050	52802	48752	92.33

S No	DOI	Service Connection No.	Actual Voltage	CMD in KVA	Meter No	Avg. P.F. (Lg or Ld or UPF)	KWH Consumption with MF	KVARH Lag with MF	KVAR H Lead with MF	KVAH Consumption with LEAD BLOCK	Total KVAH Consumption with LEAD UNBLOCK	Unrecorded KVAH Consumption due to Lead Block	% of Unrecorded KVAH Consumption
37	19.12.24	RJN2461M/s. PRIYANKA UDYOG P LTD	11KV	144	17261128	0.06 LD	4538	0	57582	4539	57761	53222	92.14
38	20.12.24	SRN2751SMT KANTHA BAI	11KV	110	18247502	0.07 LD	1041	227	13478	1197	13744	12547	91.29
39	12.4.24	MCL3250M/S RANKI SILICON & IND PVT LTD	11KV	100	18248199	-0.97	4318	4	46172	4318	46377	42059	90.69
40	19.12.24	RJN2000BRS REFINERIES	11KV	300	12556968	0.975 LD	6850	0	72754	6840	73076	66236	90.64
41	21.12.24	RJN962MAHESH OIL INDUSTRIES	11KV	149	16284278	0.121 LD	3226	156	33364	3245	33674	30429	90.36
42	20.12.24	BJH2268Sri Vidya Infra Structure	11KV	320	X1995656	0.1LD	14132	263	1820	1416	14285	12869	90.09
43	07.11.24	CBCT063M/S GAR CORPORATION PVT LTD	11KV	70	18246239	-0.08	3326	1976	30583	3402	32728	29326	89.61
44	23.12.24	HDC832DR. CH.VENUGOPAL RAO.	11KV	70	Y0111059	0.11LD	1040	0	4768	1052	9593	8541	89.03
45	05.12.24	RJN1678M/s. ARIHANTPHENOCHEM	11KV	120	17261954	0.079 LD	3524	1	33289	3727	33476	29749	88.87
46	12.4.24	MCL2295M/s PRATECK MACHINE TOOLS	11KV	74	14753694	-0.50	3437	82	26319	3447	26623	23176	87.05
47	12.2.24	MCL2422M/s SURAJ CABLES & SERVICES	11KV	110	17201488	-0.09	1867	0	12553	1867	12691	10824	85.29
48	20.12.24	HDC720T.G.V.Projects	11KV	160	18431803	0.16LD	7000	2	10796	7012	43756	36744	83.97
49	20.12.24	SRN1718M/s. RELIANCE CORPORATE IT PARK	11KV	160	18247653	0.121 LD	6178	1	37818	6178	38320	32142	83.88
50	20.12.24	HDC1109Supreeth Business Enterprises	11KV	100	17202103	0.09LD	2029	0	11343	2029	11523	9494	82.39
51	04.11.24	CBCT105M/S. GAR CORPORATION PVT. LTD.	11KV	70	18247769	-0.12	5884	1	31263	5885	31812	25927	81.50
52	01.11.24	CBC1825M/S PAVAN ROTO PACKS INDUSTRIES	11KV	100	16284398	-0.07	7802	1	39350	7802	40116	32314	80.55

S No	DOI	Service Connection No.	Actual Voltage	CMD in KVA	Meter No	Avg. P.F. (Lg or Ld or UPF)	KWH Consumption with MF	KVARH Lag with MF	KVAR H Lead with MF	KVAH Consumption with LEAD BLOCK	Total KVAH Consumption with LEAD UNBLOCK	Unrecorded KVAH Consumption due to Lead Block	% of Unrecorded KVAH Consumption
53	23.12.24	HDS1010VILLA MARIE EDUCATION SOCIETY	11KV	85	X2311450	0.47LD	6887	0	33868	6887	34561	27674	80.07
54	12.3.24	MCL2423M/s KISSAN INDUSTRIES	11KV	240	18247776	-0.75	8784	711	42428	8905	44024	35119	79.77
55	04.12.24	RJN1996M/s. GEETHA HATCHERIES	11KV	160	18247531	0.20LD	9772	17	46278	9782	47315	37533	79.33
56	04.11.24	CBC753NEHA STEEL INDUSTRY	11KV	70	18247852	-0.14	3282	360	14541	3327	15258	11931	78.20
57	12.4.24	MCL1849M/s RAGHAVENDRA ENG	11KV	88	18246639	-0.78	11626	0	49381	11625	50731	39106	77.09
58	19.12.24	RJN1976SHREE ULTRA INKS P LTD	11KV	150	18246888	0.87LD	23870	266	101136	23927	104174	80247	77.03
59	01.11.24	CBC1250M/S. JAYALAXMI INDUSTRIES	11KV	75	16284353	0.70	1678	1121	8917	2396	10177	7781	76.46
60	12.2.24	MCL1595M/s KSS GOYAL STEEL INDUSTRIES	11KV	120	16283426	-0.33	5534	1379	21366	5544	23409	17865	76.32
61	19.12.24	BJH1002Sentini Geosl Private Ltd	11KV	70	17201604	0.56LD	6425	0	52045	6424	26804	20380	76.03
62	13.12.24	MBN845 /M/S Venkatesh Metal industry	11KV	140	X2112699	(-1)	6579	38	25494	6584	26366	19782	75.03
63	12.4.24	MCL2968M/s JAHANA VI FLOW TECH	11KV	100	16283688	-0.64	11889	658	42317	12359	44589	32230	72.28
64	08.11.24	CBC3424MUNICIPAL COMMISIONER MANIKONDA	11KV	200	20301399	-0.65	2552	1138	9344	3032	10788	7756	71.90
65	12.4.24	MCL2678M/s SRI VINLAX AGRO & POULTRY PRODUCTS	11KV	170	12555570	-0.29	11212	0	37969	11212	39590	28378	71.68
66	21.12.24	RJN1053AMBA INDUSTRIES	11KV	150	14753779	0.125LD	10000	245	33525	10064	35219	25156	71.43
67	21.12.24	RJN2209SRIVARI SPICES &FOODS P LTD	11KV	150	18246727	0.07LD	9125	2782	29005	9703	33071	23368	70.66

S No	DOI	Service Connection No.	Actual Voltage	CMD in KVA	Meter No	Avg. P.F. (Lg or Ld or UPF)	KWH Consumption with MF	KVARH Lag with MF	KVAR H Lead with MF	KVAH Consumption with LEAD BLOCK	Total KVAH Consumption with LEAD UNBLOCK	Unrecorded KVAH Consumption due to Lead Block	% of Unrecorded KVAH Consumption
68	19.12.24	SGR456 M/S VIJAY TREADS & TUBES P LTD	11KV	200	17261676	-0.08	16072	2242	50958	16379	55574	39195	70.53
69	01.12.24	RJN1123M/s. RED ROSE HOME INDUSTRIES	11KV	250	18248272	0.03 LD	19422	12	62630	19424	65584	46160	70.38
70	23.12.24	HDC1236SECRETARY, POLICE	11KV	160	X2112546	0.32LD	28256	9	88775	28258	93172	64914	69.67
71	07.11.24	CBC3592M/S. PCH OFFICE SPACES LLP	11KV	100	7183766	-0.39	10645	123	32313	10695	34138	23443	68.67
72	02.11.24	CBC3543SMR BUILDERS PVT LTD	11KV	150	X2112528	-0.73	19144	0	54679	19144	57933	38789	66.96
73	12.4.24	HBG3447MANNEMMA	11KV	120	X2112139	0.98	4510	534	12721	4633	14001	9368	66.91
74	20.12.24	MDK1420 M/S. SAFE COOL AGRO TECH	11KV	140	X2005243	-0.45	17148	3	48513	17148	51457	34309	66.68
75	22.12.24	HDS652M/S. YOGARAJ CONSTRUCTIONS.	11KV	95	TSS02023	0.96LD	3612	45	4971	3620	10662	7042	66.05
76	12.4.24	MCL2282M/s SWETH AGRO INDUSTRIES	11KV	90	12555589	0.24	4590	54	12487	4607	13355	8748	65.50
77	01.12.24	RJN2048M/s. SUNGOLD RUBBER LLP	11KV	200	12556941	0.02 LD	14472	144	38956	14485	41692	27207	65.26
78	12.4.24	MCL3059M/s INTER CONTINENTAL PUBLICATIONS PVT LTD	11KV	300	17261934	0.95	14105	987	34451	14345	38142	23797	62.39
79	05.11.24	CBC402ASST ENGINEER OSMANSAGAR	11KV	70	18246303	-0.16	2013	211	4739	2014	5344	3330	62.31
80	03.11.24	CBC2024M/S. LODHA HEALTHY CONSTRUCTIO	11KV	130	18246165	-0.17	1808	0	4408	1808	4764	2956	62.05
81	13.12.24	SEC1220M/S FLAMINGO EXPORTS PVT LTD	11KV	100	17202051	0.97LD	5062	5485	7834	5485	14248	8763	61.50
82	22.12.24	HDS251 VISHNU OIL MILL	11KV	80	TSS02050	0.28LD	4783	17	11087	4787	12090	7303	60.41

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83	19.12.24	BHJ1309SRI LAKKA SANDEEP	11KV	70	17261846	0.53LD	4708	0	21733	4708	11843	7135	60.25
84	04.11.24	CBC3662B VIJAYALAXMI	11KV	200	7183755	-0.87	6285	0	14143	6290	15477	9187	59.36
85	21.12.24	SRN3197S LALITHA	11KV	100	18246095	0.74LD	9532	2	20874	9533	22949	13416	58.46
86	20.12.24	SRN3384JANGAM SRINIVAS REDDY	11KV	100	7188249	0.358LD	15745	0	33586	15757	37093	21336	57.52
87	21.12.24	HDS658New Vaibhav	11KV	80	12556641	0.53LD	5264	194	10935	5264	12311	7047	57.24
88	12.1.24	MCL2609M/s ARCHANA HOSPITALS PVT LTD	11KV	150	12555497	-0.42	40828	2	86294	40831	95467	54636	57.23
89	21.12.24	HDS761Nabeel Hussain	11KV	120	12554973	0.68LD	35917	0	75675	35915	83766	47851	57.12
90	19.12.24	SGR1256 M/S AMARA LABS PVT LTD	11KV	175	Y0111014	-0.07	16623	6426	33498	18807	43246	24439	56.51
91	19.12.24	BHJ2069NAYAN HARDWARE	11KV	100	17261458	0.80LD	6473	0	13163	6476	14668	8192	55.85
92	12.2.24	MCL3568M/S Smt.Datla Anuradha	11KV	250	X2047016	-0.99	34328	8	69683	34328	77687	43359	55.81
93	12.5.24	MCL3363M/s METRO CHEM API P LTD	11KV	80	18247259	-0.73	15108	0	30592	15108	34119	19011	55.72
94	04.11.24	CBCT036M/S INVICON PROPERTIES P LTD	11KV	275	16283993	-0.80	8754	0	17642	8752	19694	10942	55.56
95	07.10.24	CBC3038TRENDSSET JAYABHERI PROJECTS LLP	11KV	250	17201465	-0.10	11456	250	22954	11598	25878	14280	55.18
96	01.11.24	CBC2876P PRAVEEN	11KV	160	16283800	-0.52	25152	0	46333	25151	52720	27569	52.29
97	04.11.24	CBC3152M/S MYSIAH & ASSOCIATES	11KV	200	18246980	-0.62	38480	9	70639	38481	80448	41967	52.17
98	13.12.24	SEC1588M/S HST STEEL	11KV	100	10472097	0.83LD	1777	712	3104	2015	4209	2194	52.13
99	19.12.24	SGR2228 M/S ECO-TEC INDUSTRIES	11KV	150	16284254	-0.28	12643	41	22854	12645	26154	13509	51.65

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100	05.11.24	CBC3120M/S. AHMED ALAM KHAN	11KV	200	18248195	-0.48	7911	3	14292	7912	16338	8426	51.57
101	12.2.24	MCL2533M/S HBL POWER SYSTEMS Ltd	11KV	170	X2313549	-0.47	31726	5	56916	31729	65165	33436	51.31
102	18.12.24	BJH2137PRAVEEN AGARWAL	11KV	70	18247464	0.72L D	6103	0	10938	6103	12525	6422	51.28
103	12.1.24	HBG 1535M/S Gajanan tamra industries (p) Ltd	11KV	200	TSS02055	-0.94	10972	189	19504	10988	22542	11554	51.26
104	21.12.24	SRN3009SRI TIRUMALA RMC	11KV	125	16283474	0.41 LD	12691	404	22288	12745	26000	13255	50.98
105	20.12.24	MBN1084 /M/S Sri Ramajaneya Paddy Proc	11KV	300	X2107247	(-1)	10866	2698	17812	11404	23211	11807	50.87
106	21.12.24	HDC1048Anirudh Gupta	11KV	70	14753884	0.42L D	894	9	6279	894	1808	914	50.56
107	12.2.24	HBG2947KARSHAK PRINT SOLUTIONS PVT LTD	11KV	150	TSS00492	-0.52	26426	60	45626	26429	52778	26349	49.92
108	12.3.24	HBG3134SIRI TECHNOLOGIES	11KV	242	X2005223	0.96	11228	11224	11250	12884	25123	12239	48.72
109	12.4.24	MCL2491M/s MANAS PAPER PRODUCTS PVT LTD	11KV	100	20300770	-0.08	47424	3018	76329	47814	92439	44625	48.28
110	05.11.24	CBC771ASHRAYA RESORTS (P) LTD	11KV	250	20300830	-0.35	37168	394	60659	37213	71477	34264	47.94
111	13.12.24	MBN1430 /M/S Binjaraka Value (p) Ltd	11KV	400	X1352407	(-1)	47520	4	75600	47520	89298	41778	46.78
112	02.11.24	CBC1533MR. V.SIVA VARMA	11KV	200	X1680513	-0.24	15058	4	22824	15059	27347	12288	44.93
113	04.11.24	CBC3284ISANAKA MASTHAN REDDY&OTHERS	11KV	100	20300506	-0.67	9978	0	14997	9978	18013	8035	44.61
114	12.3.24	MCL3150M/s SWASTH MEDICAL ASSOCIATES	11KV	158	18247070	-0.50	38359	0	57380	38359	69021	30662	44.42
115	05.12.24	NLG864 / M/S LAXMI NARAYANA RICE INDUSTRY	11KV	150	X2172681	1.00	5489	369	7897	5544	9922	4378	44.13

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116	06.11.24	CBC1545E.R.DINAMANI.	11KV	80	17202174	-0.12	7082	1	10501	7082	12667	5585	44.09
117	09.12.24	CBC1711M/S. CYBER MEADOWS WELFARE ASSOCIATION	11KV	495	X1615016	-0.35	49944	0	71264	49944	87023	37079	42.61
118	05.12.24	NLG138 / RAMALINGESHWARA PARABOILED RICE MILLS	11KV	300	X2113016	-0.98	23723	167	33194	23737	40936	17199	42.01
119	05.11.24	CBC3278SRIVEN EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY	11KV	300	18247583	-0.35	16399	0	20904	16396	26569	10173	38.29
120	23.12.24	HDS646 M/S.SRI LAKSHMI MOTORS.	11KV	120	12554252	0.66LD	7170	139	4424	7188	11606	4418	38.07
121	11.12.24	WNP1336/M/S Nukala Aditya	11KV	100	X2046999	(-1)	14411	559	17076	14453	22774	8321	36.54
122	12.3.24	HBG3246MATRIX CONTAINERS PVT LTD	11KV	150	X1352549	-0.15	5422	941	5826	5560	8670	3111	35.88
123	22.12.24	HDS837SHAHID ALI KHAN	11KV	100	X1995543	0.58LD	19641	0	23452	19641	30590	10949	35.79
124	20.12.24	SRN3093V NARSIMHA REDDY	11KV	350	17201473	0.679LD	59239	44	67917	59247	90155	30908	34.28
125	12.1.24	HBG1687M/S SCITECH Patent art & Services	11KV	236	Y0358205	-0.72	51745	0	58540	51745	78131	26387	33.77
126	22.12.24	HDS250GOYAL OIL MILLS	11KV	150	12554985	0.99LD	19231	918	20645	19231	28893	9662	33.44
127	20.12.24	SRN1763VEERAMANI BISCUIT INDUSTRIES LTD	11KV	190	18247338	0.93LD	38858	452	43081	38885	58353	19468	33.36
128	07.11.24	CBCT116LSR TUDOR INFRA LLP	11KV	220	18247887	-0.73	64470	4	71524	64468	96295	31827	33.05
129	02.11.24	CBC2189K.SRINIVASA RAJU.	11KV	130	7183725	0.94	10700	326	11601	10754	16023	5269	32.88
130	18.12.24	MBN1450 /M/S Sneha farms pvt Ltd	11KV	130	X2313429	(-1)	7670	60	8095	7688	11195	3507	31.33

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131	02.11.24	CBC2629M/S.ADITYA SUNSHINE FLAT OWNERS ASSOCIATION	11KV	105	X1808067	-0.15	19531	5	20628	19535	28411	8876	31.24
132	20.12.24	SRN3162P USHA	11KV	100	18246559	0.74 LD	13237	0	13831	13237	19145	5908	30.86
133	20.12.24	SRN3282ACE PROMOTERS	11KV	100	21343114	0.589 LD	15566	117	15830	15586	22284	6698	30.06
134	02.12.24	SPT795 / M/S TIRUMALA SQUARE	11KV	850	TSS02342	-0.98	59364	2214	58872	59682	85180	25498	29.93
135	21.12.24	SEC2202SV Engineers	11KV	149	X1995549	0.76LD	15478	51	15491	15491	21934	6443	29.38
136	05.11.24	CBC3684TELANGANA CONTRACTORS CULTURAL CLUB	11KV	210	7184221	0.926 (lag)	11582	1549	10465	11872	16688	4816	28.86
137	02.11.24	CBCT141MS GHR INFRA	11KV	200	20299705	-0.82	71846	51	70578	71852	100749	28897	28.68
138	29.11.24	SGR2912 MS TELLAPUR TECHNOCITY PVT LTD	11KV	150	X2112474	-0.55	45271	10	44372	45272	63396	18125	28.59
139	22.12.24	HDC840M/S. TEJ BAHADUR PROPERTIES LT	11KV	100	17261874	0.71LD	34172	13495	20687	34704	48334	13630	28.20
140	04.12.24	MBN1448/M/S BALAIAH	11KV	142	X1995174	(-1)	13736	39	13157	13742	19048	5306	27.86
141	07.12.24	NLG1296 / MEENAXY PHARMA PVT LTD	11KV	400	X2005248	-0.92	39360	704	35590	39462	53539	14077	26.29
142	11.12.24	SDP2766 M/S KAVERI SEED COMPANY LTD	11KV	630	X2047030	-0.93	24609	11	20341	24637	31934	7297	22.85
143	23.12.24	SEC301HINDUSTAN MACHINES TOOLS LTD	11KV	1500	16538833	0.86LD	129150	7160	98860	130260	167093	36833	22.04
144	04.12.24	CBC1812SREE S.G.FARMS PVT LTD	11KV	150	TSS00501	-0.74	34257	3	26984	34258	43610	9352	21.45

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145	11.12.24	YDD1154 / SRI SAI METAL INDUSTRIES	11KV	960	TSS02594	-0.97	102428	1217	80070	102847	130763	27917	21.35
146	07.12.24	MDK448 M/S.MAHI GRANITES (P) LTD	11KV	900	X1353251	-0.96	39124	73	29819	39140	49236	10096	20.51
147	06.12.24	NLG640 / M/S SRI HARI KRISHNA P.B. & MODERN RICE MILL	11KV	220	TSS00471	-0.18	82485	4	62002	82486	103192	20706	20.07
148	07.12.24	MDK1508 M/S. TEJA WIRES PVT LTD	11KV	500	X2172626	-0.78	138432	1264	101500	139294	172406	33112	19.21
149	03.12.24	MBN1370 /M/SManomay paper Packing	11KV	120	X1352545	(-1)	22563	7	15951	22563	27636	5073	18.36
150	10.12.24	SPT1016 / M/S JAYALAXMI RICE MILL	11KV	200	X2112442	0.99	19784	926	12394	19885	23849	3964	16.62
151	02.12.24	YDD1222 / SAI SRINIVASA GINNING MILLS	11KV	150	18247969	-0.91	35663	0	22711	35662	42280	6618	15.65
152	11.12.24	SDP2779 M/S CIRO Pharma PVT LTD	11KV	947	X2113299	-0.61	148297	191	93998	148312	175679	27368	15.58
153	10.12.24	SPT1323 / M/S TIRUMALA SQUARE	11KV	225	X1995671	-0.91	22442	3	13944	22443	26423	3980	15.06
154	18.12.24	MBN1483/SRI Renuka Metal Industries	11KV	425	X2113052	(-1)	64310	5236	34640	65624	75669	10045	13.28
155	07.12.24	NLG1127 / MAHALAKHMI LABORATORIES PVT LTD	11KV	297	TSS02362	1.00	48121	1872	24391	48295	54821	6526	11.90
156	10.12.24	SPT1311 / M/S VAJRA VIKAS RICE MART	11KV	599	X2046995	-0.99	117310	1118	57974	117392	131353	13961	10.63
157	03.12.24	NLG275 / M/S RAMAKRISHNA RICE INDUSTRIES	11KV	250	X2311333	-0.98	74150	53	36179	74155	82529	8374	10.15
158	02.12.24	YDD691 / SRI PARAMESHWARA RICE INDUSTRY	11KV	250	14753675	-0.08	46336	61	20837	46348	50831	4483	8.82

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159	17.12.24	SPT399 / SRI DHANA LAXMI PB RICE MILL	11KV	725	X2113247	-0.89	133226	1455	57979	133319	145882	12564	8.61
160	05.12.24	SGR1889 M/S ROCKTEC INFRA AND MINING PVT LTD	11KV	750	X2005226	-0.99	179944	504	78220	179988	196411	16423	8.36
161	02.11.24	CBC3116ESMERALDA FORTUNE RESIDENTS WELFARE ASSOCIATION	11KV	550	X1292998	-0.82	128376	0	53585	128376	139111	10735	7.72
162	07.12.24	MDK2710 M/S DATTA SAI INDUSTRIES PVT LTD	11KV	400	X2112961	-0.48	48968	547	18621	49006	52586	3580	6.81
163	10.12.24	SPT1025 / M/S GOWTHAM MODERN RICE MILL	11KV	260	X2113038	-0.87	14631	765	4992	14699	15723	1024	6.51
164	10.12.24	VKB1360M/S. PAVAN LAMINATES (P) LTD	11KV	250	TSS02421	-1.00	106833	92	39285	106835	113859	7024	6.17
165	05.12.24	SGR3039 M/S CENERG GLOBAL TOOLS PRIVATE LIMITED	11KV	600	X2173188	-0.95	366819	133	134616	366838	390786	23947	6.13
166	03.12.24	SGR795 M/S MAHIDHARA CHEMICALS (P) LTD	11KV	350	16283409	-0.91	42594	2180	13926	42822	45537	2715	5.96
167	10.12.24	SDP2528 M/S. SAVERA PIPES PVT LTD	11KV	650	X1615017	-0.97	121248	3972	39124	121532	128679	7147	5.55
168	13.12.24	CBC2051DEPUTY GENERAL MANAGER (ELEC) HGCL HYD	11KV	190	X2107116	-0.52	12380	0	4193	12380	13070	691	5.28
169	17.12.24	SPT536 / M/S SRI VENKATA LAXMI PB RM	11KV	250	TSS01702	-0.94	66149	150	21105	66165	69480	3315	4.77
170	10.12.24	VKB2110VBS INDUSTRIES	11KV	75	21343192	-0.97	20545	5	6581	20547	21575	1028	4.76
171	04.12.24	MBN1433/ Marri retail private Ltd	11KV	420	X1994966	(-1)	112904	6	31618	112904	117249	4345	3.71

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172	17.12.24	SPT404 / RAJA RAJESHWARI PARABOILED RICE INDUSTRY	11KV	405	X2173180	-0.89	159576	194	43754	159586	165517	5931	3.58
173	05.12.24	SGR1456 M/S. CENERG GLOBAL TOOLS (P) LTD	11KV	990	X2107298	-0.99	115938	3504	29316	116520	120494	3974	3.30
174	05.12.24	SGR1471 M/S. SHRI SALASAR AGRO FOODS	11KV	499	X1352949	-1.00	143960	5292	33662	144236	149137	4901	3.29
175	03.12.24	NLG745 / M/S LAXMI GANAPATHI RICE INDUSTRIES	11KV	900	TSS02602	1.00	199387	5291	45063	199784	205647	5863	2.85
176	10.12.24	SDP2816 M/S 3FINDUSTRIES LIMITED	11KV	820	X2311666	-1.00	161481	3135	35535	161481	166047	4566	2.75
177	11.12.24	YDD1385 / KARNATI FOODTECH LLP	11KV	149	X2112805	-0.32	11524	366	2482	11552	11871	319	2.69
178	11.12.24	SDP2058 M/S RAS LIFESCIENCES PVT LTD	11KV	750	TSS01914	-1.00	47420	2290	9678	47664	48907	1243	2.54
179	05.11.24	CBC3546M/s. VGPT Maintenance Mutually Aided Co Society Limited	11KV	480	X2112606	-0.99	120852	0	21560	120852	122760	1908	1.55
180	09.12.24	CBC3649M/S. PENNAR INDUSTRIES LIMITED	11KV	300	X1995905	-1.00	53047	11	8883	53047	53787	740	1.38
181	03.12.24	SDP2757 M/S EDGETECH AIR SYSTEMS PVT LTD	11KV	220	X2046965	-0.98	20346	535	3098	20406	20668	262	1.27
182	03.12.24	NLG184 / VENKATESHWARA PARABOILED RICE MILLS	11KV	498	X2173127	-0.98	135908	6064	18144	136302	138047	1745	1.26
183	06.12.24	NLG1394 / VINAYAKA RICE INDUSTRIES	11KV	499	X2113251	-0.86	131392	1300	17090	131475	132673	1198	0.90

S No	DOI	Service Connection No.	Actual Voltage	CMD in KVA	Meter No	Avg. P.F. (Lg or Ld or UPF)	KWH Consumption with MF	KVARH Lag with MF	KVAR H Lead with MF	KVAH Consumption with LEAD BLOCK	Total KVAH Consumption with LEAD UNBLOCK	Unrecorded KVAH Consumption due to Lead Block	% of Unrecorded KVAH Consumption
184	03.12.24	MBN1428/ M/S Saptavahana (p)Ltd	11KV	70	X1680691	(-1)	1141	2	151	1142	1151	10	0.84
185	03.12.24	MBN1467 /M/S Jagadamba rotopack	11KV	400	X2112968	(-1)	134883	4863	14363	135296	136246	950	0.70
186	03.12.24	RJN1133M/s. THIRUMALA AERATED BLOCKS P LTD	11KV	1000	X2313504	0.99 LG	21114	1140	1650	21210	21298	88	0.41
187	04.12.24	MBN1465 /M/S Satyanarayana reddy	11KV	180	X2112148	(-1)	24228	801	1788	24274	24366	92	0.38
188	11.12.24	WNP1352 /M/S Venkata Ramana kumar	11KV	170	X2172835	(-1)	36778	910	2474	36838	36933	95	0.26
189	07.12.24	NLG1098 / KAVERI GINNING INDUSTRIES PVT LTD	11KV	390	X2107074	-0.99	139282	2762	9578	139480	139828	348	0.25
190	11.12.24	YDD517 / M/S RISHON LABORATORIES PRIVATE LIMITED	11KV	450	X1353189	1.00	233444	4395	13487	233660	234128	468	0.20