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SRI NAVDURGA BILLETS (P) LTD



BY HAND / E MAIL

Ref: _____ dated 22.11.2021

To

The Chief General Manager (RAC),
Telangana State Southern Power Distribution
Company Limited, 6.1.50, Corporate Office,
Mint Compound, Hyderabad – 500 063



Respected Sir,

Sub: Comments / Suggestion filed in respect of determination of Additional
Surcharge for providing open access facility as sought for with objections.

Ref: O.P. No. 48 of 2021 for H1 period.

Apropos to the cited subject and reference, we hereby file our comments / suggestions as
sought for by this Hon'ble Commission in respect of proposal filed by the TSSPDCL for
determination of Additional Surcharge for the first half of financial year 2021-22 i.e., from
April, 2021 to September, 2021:-

It is respectfully submitted that the relevant provision of law to be considered in respect
of determination of Additional Surcharges are as follows:-

PROVISION OF LAW:

1. As prescribed Under Section 86 (a) of Electricity Act, 2003 this Hon'ble Commission is conferred with powers to **determine only wheeling charges and surcharge thereon, if any** for providing open access to a category of consumers Under Section 42 of the said act;
2. As prescribed Under Section 42 (4) of Electricity Act, 2003 consumer shall liable to pay an **additional surcharge on the charges of wheeling**, as may be specified by the State Commission, to meet the fixed cost of such distribution licensee arising out of his obligation of supply;
3. The Formula for arriving Cross Subsidy Surcharge and Additional Surcharge as prescribed in Clause 8.5.1 of Resolution No. 23/2/2005-R&R (Vol. IX) dated 28.1.2016 is as follows:-

Contd..2

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Office: 21-1-820, Patel Market, Hyderabad-500032, India.

P: +91 40 65533100, sndbillets@hotmail.com, www.sndgroup.in

Works: Motighanpur (V.), Balanagar (Mdl.), Mahabubnagar (Dist.)-509202, India.



Surcharge formula:

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

Where

S is the surcharge

T is the tariff payable by the relevant category of consumers, including reflecting the Renewable Purchase Obligation

C is the per unit weighted average cost of power purchase by the Licensee, including meeting the Renewable Purchase Obligation

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

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

R is the per unit cost of carrying regulatory assets.


Above formula may not work for all distribution licensees, particularly for those having power deficit, the State Regulatory Commissions, while keeping the overall objectives of the Electricity Act in view, may review and vary the same taking into consideration the different circumstances prevailing in the area of distribution licensee.

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

4. As Per Clause 8.5.4 of Tariff Policy issued by Ministry of Power vide Resolution No. 23/2/2005/R&R(Vol IX) dated 28.1.2016 the Additional Surcharge should become applicable only if it is conclusive to be stranded. The fixed cost related to network assets would be recovered through wheeling charges. The Clause 8.5.4 of Tariff Policy is extracted hereunder for kind ready reference and consideration of the Hon'ble Commission:-

"8.5.4 The additional surcharge for obligation to supply as per section 42(4) of the Act should become applicable only if it is conclusively demonstrated that the obligation of a licensee, in terms of existing power purchase commitments, has been and continues to be stranded, or there is an unavoidable obligation and incidence to bear fixed costs consequent to such a contract. The fixed costs related to network assets would be recovered through wheeling charges."

5. As prescribed in Section 65 of Electricity Act, 2003 the Tariff Fixed by the State Commission shall be applicable from the date of issue of orders by the Commission in this regard.
6. Every year tariff rates fixed by the Hon'ble Commission for supply of power by the TSSPDCL which includes the fixed cost. The same can be considered towards CSS if the same is economical to compensate fixed cost.

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COMMENTS / SUGGESTIONS:

1. The Hon'ble Commission vide Section 42 (4) of Electricity Act, 2003 conferred with power to fix **Additional Surcharge on the charges of wheeling only**. Hence, this should be made applicable while determine the Additional Surcharge;
2. As prescribed in Clause 8.5.1 of Resolution No. 23/2/2005-R&R (Vol. IX) dated 28.1.2016 the cross subsidy surcharge and additional surcharge should not be more than 20% of the applicable tariff of category of consumer. The present rate of 33 KV category is Rs. 6.15 per KWH thus the 20% of Rs. 6.15 will be Rs. 1.23 per KWH. Accordingly the Cross Subsidy Surcharge and Additional Surcharge should be more than Rs. 1.23 per KWH. But the consumer of 33 KV category is paying Rs. 1.46 per KWH towards Cross Subsidy Surcharge, Rs. 0.52 per KWH towards Additional Surcharge and Rs. 0.05 per KWH approximately (Rs. 33.90 per KVA / 720 KWH) towards wheeling charges thus totally to Rs. 2.03 per KWH which is in violation of said provision. Hence, the Hon'ble Commission may review to reduce the Additional Surcharge.
3. The present proposal of the TSSPDCL is in violation of true sprite of Clause 8.5.1 and 8.5.4 of Tariff Policy issued by Ministry of Power vide Resolution No. 23/2/2005/R&R (Vol IX) dated 28.1.2016. Hence the same to be considered to reject the proposal. Also to be noted that the Additional Surcharge is to compensate fixed cost related to network assets and it is to be recovered through wheeling charges. Whereas Wheeling Charges is already fixed by this Hon'ble Commission in Wheeling Tariff dated 29.4.2020 for the period April to September, 2021. Hence, no more Additional Surcharge is to be paid.
4. The present proposal of the TSSPDCL for Additional Surcharge for the period from April, 2021 to September, 2021 is in violation of Section 65 of Electricity Act, 2003. Hence, the same to be considered;
5. The figure of Rs. 174.68 crores taken in Column (O) is not correct. If the figure of Column (E) of Rs. 171.89 crores is deducted with figure of Column (N) of Rs. -2.79 the result will be Rs. 169.10 crores. Hence, it should be rectified.

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// Page No. 4 //

OBJECTIONS:

As per Clause 8.3 and 8.4 of Regulation 2 of 2006 dated 11.8.2006 the DISCOM have to adjust the open access energy and demand from the total consumption of energy and demand. But the DISCOM did not comply the provision hence, the consumers made an applicable before the then Hon'ble APERC. Accordingly, the then Hon'ble APERC vide Proceeding No. APERC/Secy./25/2013 dated 4.5.2013 directed the DISCOM to adjust the demand component duly explaining the procedure in tabular column. A copy of proceeding No. APERC/Secy./25/2013 dated 4.5.2013 is enclosed as Annexure I (Page No. 1 – 4) for ready reference and to consideration of the table by this Hon'ble Commission.

In spite of specific direction of the Hon'ble Commission, even though the Open Access consumer of 33 KV category is paying Wheeling Charges @ Rs. 33.90 per KVA the TSSPDCL is not adjusting the open access demand supplied by the generator even after May, 2013 to till date.

It is pertinent to note that the TSSPDCL for supply of 550000 KWH approximately charging demand charges on 720 KVA @ Rs. 390/- per KVA whereas the open access power consumption of approximately 10,00,000 KWH adjusting only 10 to 20 KVA. How it is justifiable and in violation of the above said provisions of law.


In view of the above stated facts, we pray to this Hon'ble Commission to issue direction to the TSSPDCL to give effect of open access demand along with energy adjustment and revise the bills from May, 2013 onwards immediately and set aside the proposal of the Additional Surcharge of the period from April to September, 2021.

Please acknowledge.

Thanking you,

Encl: a.a.

Yours faithfully,
For Sri Navdurga Billets Pvt Ltd.,


Authorised Signatory

✓ Copy to Secretary, Telangana State Electricity Regulatory Commission, 5th Floor, Singareni Bhavan, Red Hills, Hyderabad – 500 004 for information with a request to provide us an opportunity to enable us to put forth further details and grounds during public hearing scheduled on 7.12.2021. Email: secy@tserc.gov.in

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Works: Motighanpur (V), Balanagar (Mdl.), Mahabubnagar (Dist.)-503202, India.

ANDHRA PRADESH ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION

4th & 5th Floors, Singareni Bhavan, Red Hills, Hyderabad - 500 004

Order on Open Access metering and Demand settlement-FSA billing on minimum energy.

Proceedings No. APERC/Secy/25/2013

Dated: 04-05-2013

Read the following:

Open Access Metering:

1. As per the CEA (Installation and Operation of Meters) Regulations 2006, the Licensees have to provide class 0.5S (or better accuracy) meters upto 33 kV and 0.2S (or better accuracy) meters for above 33 kV supply voltage. As per the BIS standards, the CT to have accuracy class generally one index better than that of the meter and Voltage Transformer to have accuracy class similar to that of the meter accuracy.

The CEA provision is furnished below:

Consumer meters

Voltage level	Accuracy
Up to 650 volts	1.0 or better
Above 650 volts and up to 33 kilo volts	0.5S or better
Above 33 kilo volts	0.2S or better

2. The APTRANSCO and DISCOMs are insisting the consumers to install 0.5S or better accuracy (upto 33 kV) and 0.2S or better accuracy (above 33 kV) accuracy class meters and allied PT and CT sets who wants to avail power supply through open access.

3. Regarding installation of meters, the Clause 7.2 of Central Electricity Authority (Installation and operation of meters) Regulations, 2006 as amended by Regulations, 2010, reads as follows:

"7. Location of meters:

(1). Interface Meter:

(2) Consumer meter: (a) The consumer meter shall be installed by the licensee either at the consumer premises or outside the consumer premises:



Provided that where the licensee installs the consumer meter outside the premises of the consumer then the licensee on a request from consumer shall provide real time display unit at the premises of the consumer for his information to indicate the electricity consumed by the consumer:

...”

4. As per the above mentioned CEA Regulations, the responsibility of providing the meter and allied metering equipment for all Consumers lies with the Licensees, irrespective of DISCOM native Consumer (power supply by DISCOM) or Open Access Consumer. Therefore, the APTRANSCO/DISCOMs cannot insist the consumers to install meters by them.

In this connection, it is to inform, that the responsibility of installing the metes and allied metering equipment lies with the APTRANSCO/DISCOMs and the Licensees are directed to install the meters for all HT consumers as per CEA regulations and test the meters or get tested the meters and allied metering equipment by NABL accredited laboratories.

All these days, the DISCOMs are supplying power to the HT Consumers with out installing high accuracy CT and PT sets. In the case of open access, the DISCOMs are insisting the consumers to provide high accuracy CT and PT sets. The CEA regulations are applicable for all consumers, irrespective of DISCOM native consumer or Open Access consumer.

In view of the prevailing power shortage scenario and to avoid inconvenience to the Open Access consumers, the APTRANSCO/ DISCOMs shall permit open access to all consumers with out insisting for high accuracy CT and PT sets. However, the APTRANSCO/DISCOMs may install high accuracy CT/PT sets as and when this equipment is available.

Demand settlement for open access consumers:

5. It was brought to the notice of the Commission that the DISCOMs are not considering the Demand component availed through open access for billing purpose. The DISCOMs are charging for the entire recorded demand without deducting the demand component of open access power/energy from the recorded demand.

6. As per the Interim Balancing and Settlement (IB & SC) Code, the DISCOMs have to consider both energy and demand availed through open access while preparing bill.



7. The procedure to consider Open Access (OA) demand component for billing is explained below:

For each time block, total recorded energy and total recorded demand is available in the meter. Similarly, for each time block, power availed through open access for both energy and demand is also available from Energy Balancing Centre (EBC).

Detailed method of arriving Maximum Demand (MD) consumed from DISCOM in a month is explained with the help of table shown below for nine time blocks:

To get Demand consumed from DISCOM shown in column (8), deduct the OA Recorded Demand (shown in Column 7) from total Recorded Demand (RD) (shown in column 5).

i.e., Demand consumed from DISCOM = (Total Recorded Demand - OA Recorded Demand)

Sl. No	DISCOM Contracted Demand	OA Contracted Demand	Total Demand from all sources	Total recorded Units in 15 minutes	Total Recorded Demand (RD)	OA Units in 15 minutes	OA Recorded Demand (kVA)	DISCOM Recorded Demand (kVA) Col (5) - Col (7)
	Col (1)	Col (2)	Col (3)	Col (4)	Col (5)	Col (6)	Col (7)	Col (8)
1	600	400	1000	200.0	800	98	392	408
2	600	400	1000	200.0	800	88	352	448
3	600	400	1000	197.5	790	98	392	398
4	600	400	1000	197.5	790	98	392	398
5	600	400	1000	202.5	810	78	312	498
6	600	400	1000	195.0	780	75	300	480
7	600	400	1000	194.5	778	69	276	502
8	600	400	1000	195.0	780	93	372	408
9	600	400	1000	205.0	820	84	336	484

Of all the nine demands of column (8), the Maximum Demand is 502 kVA mentioned in row (7). The same logic can be extended for 2880 time blocks (15 minutes) in a month.

8. The APTRANSCO/DISCOMs (Energy Billing Centre) are directed to take into account the Demand component from open access while issuing the bills. To arrive at the Recorded Maximum Demand (RMD) of DISCOM, the Licensees shall follow the method shown in the above example.

The DISCOMs are directed to arrive at 15 minutes block wise demands by deducting OA demand from Recorded Demand for all the 2880 time blocks in a month. The result would be 2880 demand readings of 15 minute blocks consumed from the DISCOM. Of all the 2880 fifteen minute block demand readings, the Maximum Demand (MD) reading should be billed as per the tariff order rate.



FSA Billing based on minimum consumption(notional consumption):

9. The Commission has received representations from consumers requesting to consider actual consumption for levying FSA against the minimum billed units.

As per the GTCS, the billing would be done for a minimum of 50 units per kVA or for actual consumption which ever is higher.

The Commission's view is that the FSA should be levied on actual consumption and not on minimum billed energy which is notional consumption. Accordingly, the Commission directs the DISCOMs to levy FSA on actual consumption, in case actual consumption is less than billed consumption (notional consumption).

This order is signed by the Commission on this 4th day of May, 2013.

(BY ORDER OF THE COMMISSION)



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "M. M. M.", written over a horizontal line.

SECRETARY

SECRETARY
A.P. Electricity Regulatory Commission
Hyderabad.



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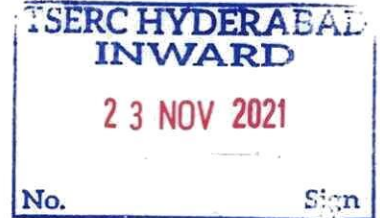
SRI NAVDURGA BILLETS (P) LTD

BY HAND / E MAIL

Ref: _____ dated 22.11.2021

To

The Chief General Manager (RAC),
Telangana State Southern Power Distribution
Company Limited, 6.1.50, Corporate Office,
Mint Compound, Hyderabad – 500 063



Respected Sir,

Sub: Comments / Suggestion filed in respect of determination of Additional
Surcharge for providing open access facility as sought for with objections.

Ref: O.P. No. 49 of 2021 for H2 period.

Apropos to the cited subject and reference, we hereby file our comments / suggestions as
sought for by this Hon'ble Commission in respect of proposal filed by the TSSPDCL for
determination of Additional Surcharge for the first half of financial year 2021-22 i.e., from
September, 2021 to March, 2022:-

It is respectfully submitted that the relevant provision of law to be considered in respect
of determination of Additional Surcharges are as follows:-

PROVISION OF LAW:

1. As prescribed Under Section 86 (a) of Electricity Act, 2003 this Hon'ble Commission is
conferred with powers to **determine only wheeling charges and surcharge thereon, if
any** for providing open access to a category of consumers Under Section 42 of the said
act;
2. As prescribed Under Section 42 (4) of Electricity Act, 2003 consumer shall liable to pay
an **additional surcharge on the charges of wheeling**, as may be specified by the State
Commission, to meet the fixed cost of such distribution licensee arising out of his
obligation of supply;
3. The Formula for arriving Cross Subsidy Surcharge and Additional Surcharge as
prescribed in Clause 8.5.1 of Resolution No. 23/2/2005-R&R (Vol. IX) dated 28.1.2016
is as follows:-

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o/c



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Surcharge formula:

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

Where

S is the surcharge

T is the tariff payable by the relevant category of consumers, including reflecting the Renewable Purchase Obligation

C is the per unit weighted average cost of power purchase by the Licensee, including meeting the Renewable Purchase Obligation

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

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

R is the per unit cost of carrying regulatory assets.

Above formula may not work for all distribution licensees, particularly for those having power deficit, the State Regulatory Commissions, while keeping the overall objectives of the Electricity Act in view, may review and vary the same taking into consideration the different circumstances prevailing in the area of distribution licensee.

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

4. As Per Clause 8.5.4 of Tariff Policy issued by Ministry of Power vide Resolution No. 23/2/2005/R&R(Vol IX) dated 28.1.2016 the Additional Surcharge should become applicable only if it is conclusive to be stranded. The fixed cost related to network assets would be recovered through wheeling charges. The Clause 8.5.4 of Tariff Policy is extracted hereunder for kind ready reference and consideration of the Hon'ble Commission:-

"8.5.4 The additional surcharge for obligation to supply as per section 42(4) of the Act should become applicable only if it is conclusively demonstrated that the obligation of a licensee, in terms of existing power purchase commitments, has been and continues to be stranded, or there is an unavoidable obligation and incidence to bear fixed costs consequent to such a contract. The fixed costs related to network assets would be recovered through wheeling charges."

5. As prescribed in Section 65 of Electricity Act, 2003 the Tariff Fixed by the State Commission shall be applicable from the date of issue of orders by the Commission in this regard.
6. Every year tariff rates fixed by the Hon'ble Commission for supply of power by the TSSPDCL which includes the fixed cost. The same can be considered towards CSS if the same is economical to compensate fixed cost.

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COMMENTS / SUGGESTIONS:

1. The Hon'ble Commission vide Section 42 (4) of Electricity Act, 2003 conferred with power to fix **Additional Surcharge on the charges of wheeling only**. Hence, this should be made applicable while determine the Additional Surcharge;
2. As prescribed in Clause 8.5.1 of Resolution No. 23/2/2005-R&R (Vol. IX) dated 28.1.2016 the cross subsidy surcharge and additional surcharge should not be more than 20% of the applicable tariff of category of consumer. The present rate of 33 KV category is Rs. 6.15 per KWH thus the 20% of Rs. 6.15 will be Rs. 1.23 per KWH. Accordingly the Cross Subsidy Surcharge and Additional Surcharge should be more than Rs. 1.23 per KWH. But the consumer of 33 KV category is paying Rs. 1.46 per KWH towards Cross Subsidy Surcharge, Rs. 0.52 per KWH towards Additional Surcharge and Rs. 0.05 per KWH approximately (Rs. 33.90 per KVA / 720 KWH) towards wheeling charges thus totally to Rs. 2.03 per KWH which is in violation of said provision. Hence, the Hon'ble Commission may review to reduce the Additional Surcharge.
3. The present proposal of the TSSPDCL is in violation of true sprite of Clause 8.5.1 and 8.5.4 of Tariff Policy issued by Ministry of Power vide Resolution No. 23/2/2005/R&R (Vol IX) dated 28.1.2016. Hence the same to be considered to reject the proposal. Also to be noted that the Additional Surcharge is to compensate fixed cost related to network assets and it is to be recovered through wheeling charges. Whereas Wheeling Charges is already fixed by this Hon'ble Commission in Wheeling Tariff dated 29.4.2020 for the period from September, 2021 to March, 2022. Hence, no more Additional Surcharge is to be paid.
4. The present proposal of the TSSPDCL for Additional Surcharge for the period from September, 2021 to March, 2022 is in violation of Section 65 of Electricity Act, 2003. Hence, the same to be considered;

OBJECTIONS:

As per Clause 8.3 and 8.4 of Regulation 2 of 2006 dated 11.8.2006 the DISCOM have to adjust the open access energy and demand from the total consumption of energy and demand. But the DISCOM did not comply the provision hence, the consumers made an applicable before the then Hon'ble APERC. Accordingly, the then Hon'ble APERC vide Proceeding No. APERC/Secy./25/2013 dated 4.5.2013 directed the DISCOM to adjust the demand component duly explaining the procedure in tabular column. A copy of proceeding No. APERC/Secy./25/2013 dated 4.5.2013 is enclosed as **Annexure I (Page No. 1 - 4)** for ready reference and to consideration of the table by this Hon'ble Commission.

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It is pertinent to note that the TSSPDCL for supply of 550000 KWH approximately charging demand charges on 720 KVA @ Rs. 390/- per KVA whereas the open access power consumption of approximately 10,00,000 KWH adjusting only 10 to 20 KVA. How it is justifiable and in violation of the above said provisions of law.

In view of the above stated facts, we pray to this Hon'ble Commission to issue direction to the TSSPDCL to give effect of open access demand along with energy adjustment and revise the bills from May, 2013 onwards immediately and set aside the proposal of the Additional Surcharge of the period from September, 2021 to March, 2022.

Please acknowledge.

Thanking you,

Encl: a.a.

Yours faithfully,
For Sri Navdurga Billets Pvt. Ltd.,


Authorised Signatory

✓ Copy to Secretary, Telangana State Electricity Regulatory Commission, 5th Floor, Singareni Bhavan, Red Hills, Hyderabad – 500 004 for information with a request to provide us an opportunity to enable us to put forth further details and grounds during public hearing scheduled on 7.12.2021. Email: secy@tserc.gov.in

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ANDHRA PRADESH ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION

4th & 5th Floors, Singareni Bhavan, Red Hills, Hyderabad - 500 004

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Proceedings No. APERC/Secy/25/2013

Dated: 04-05-2013

Read the following:

Open Access Metering:

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The CEA provision is furnished below:

Consumer meters

Voltage level	Accuracy
Up to 650 volts	1.0 or better
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2. The APTRANSCO and DISCOMs are insisting the consumers to install 0.5S or better accuracy (upto 33 kV) and 0.2S or better accuracy (above 33 kV) accuracy class meters and allied PT and CT sets who wants to avail power supply through open access.

3. Regarding installation of meters, the Clause 7.2 of Central Electricity Authority (Installation and operation of meters) Regulations, 2006 as amended by Regulations, 2010, reads as follows:

"7. Location of meters:

(1). Interface Meter:

(2) Consumer meter: (a) The consumer meter shall be installed by the licensee either at the consumer premises or outside the consumer premises:



Provided that where the licensee installs the consumer meter outside the premises of the consumer then the licensee on a request from consumer shall provide real time display unit at the premises of the consumer for his information to indicate the electricity consumed by the consumer:

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All these days, the DISCOMs are supplying power to the HT Consumers with out installing high accuracy CT and PT sets. In the case of open access, the DISCOMs are insisting the consumers to provide high accuracy CT and PT sets. The CEA regulations are applicable for all consumers, irrespective of DISCOM native consumer or Open Access consumer.

In view of the prevailing power shortage scenario and to avoid inconvenience to the Open Access consumers, the APTRANSCO/ DISCOMs shall permit open access to all consumers with out insisting for high accuracy CT and PT sets. However, the APTRANSCO/DISCOMs may install high accuracy CT/PT sets as and when this equipment is available.

Demand settlement for open access consumers:

5. It was brought to the notice of the Commission that the DISCOMs are not considering the Demand component availed through open access for billing purpose. The DISCOMs are charging for the entire recorded demand without deducting the demand component of open access power/energy from the recorded demand.

6. As per the Interim Balancing and Settlement (IB & SC) Code, the DISCOMs have to consider both energy and demand availed through open access while preparing bill.



7. The procedure to consider Open Access (OA) demand component for billing is explained below:

For each time block, total recorded energy and total recorded demand is available in the meter. Similarly, for each time block, power availed through open access for both energy and demand is also available from Energy Balancing Centre (EBC).

Detailed method of arriving Maximum Demand (MD) consumed from DISCOM in a month is explained with the help of table shown below for nine time blocks:

To get Demand consumed from DISCOM shown in column (8), deduct the OA Recorded Demand (shown in Column 7) from total Recorded Demand (RD) (shown in column 5).

i.e., Demand consumed from DISCOM = (Total Recorded Demand - OA Recorded Demand)

Sl. No	DISCOM Contracted Demand	OA Contracted Demand	Total Demand from all sources	Total recorded Units in 15 minutes	Total Recorded Demand (RD)	OA Units in 15 minutes	OA Recorded Demand (kVA)	DISCOM Recorded Demand (kVA) Col (5) - Col (7)
	Col (1)	Col (2)	Col (3)	Col (4)	Col (5)	Col (6)	Col (7)	Col (8)
1	600	400	1000	200.0	800	98	392	408
2	600	400	1000	200.0	800	88	352	448
3	600	400	1000	197.5	790	98	392	398
4	600	400	1000	197.5	790	98	392	398
5	600	400	1000	202.5	810	78	312	498
6	600	400	1000	195.0	780	75	300	480
7	600	400	1000	194.5	778	69	276	502
8	600	400	1000	195.0	780	93	372	408
9	600	400	1000	205.0	820	84	336	484

Of all the nine demands of column (8), the Maximum Demand is 502 kVA mentioned in row (7). The same logic can be extended for 2880 time blocks (15 minutes) in a month.

8. The APTRANSCO/DISCOMS (Energy Billing Centre) are directed to take into account the Demand component from open access while issuing the bills. To arrive at the Recorded Maximum Demand (RMD) of DISCOM, the Licensees shall follow the method shown in the above example.

The DISCOMS are directed to arrive at 15 minutes block wise demands by deducting OA demand from Recorded Demand for all the 2880 time blocks in a month. The result would be 2880 demand readings of 15 minute blocks consumed from the DISCOM. Of all the 2880 fifteen minute block demand readings, the Maximum Demand (MD) reading should be billed as per the tariff order rate.



FSA Billing based on minimum consumption(notional consumption):

9. The Commission has received representations from consumers requesting to consider actual consumption for levying FSA against the minimum billed units.

As per the GTCS, the billing would be done for a minimum of 50 units per kVA or for actual consumption which ever is higher.

The Commission's view is that the FSA should be levied on actual consumption and not on minimum billed energy which is notional consumption. Accordingly, the Commission directs the DISCOMs to levy FSA on actual consumption, in case actual consumption is less than billed consumption (notional consumption).

This order is signed by the Commission on this 4th day of May, 2013.

(BY ORDER OF THE COMMISSION)




SECRETARY

SECRETARY
A.P. Electricity Regulatory Commission
Hyderabad.