

Table 3.3: Estimated Energy Input for FY 2023-24

Particulars	MUs
Input for 66 kV level	107.05
Input for 33/66 kV level	76.03
Input for 11 kV level	1,007.00
Input for LT level	9,762.52
Total	10,952.61

Based on the ratio given in Business Plan Regulations, 2023 Wheeling ARR for FY 2023-24 is computed as below:

Wheeling Business		Ratio	Amount (Rs Cr)
	Particulars		
A	O&M Expenses	62%	590.96
B	Depreciation	77%	241.99
C	ROCE	72%	378.62
D	Carrying cost	14%	93.99
E	Non-Tariff Income	40%	37.61
F	Total Wheeling ARR		1,267.95

The Wheeling ARR for the year has been apportioned in proportion of the energy input at different voltage levels. The wheeling cost allocated to different voltage levels is tabulated as follows:

Table 3.4: Wheeling cost for different voltages for FY 2023-24

Particulars	Amount (Rs Cr)
Above 66 kV level	12.39
At 33/66 kV level	8.80
At 11 kV level	116.58
At LT level	1,130.18
Total	1,267.95

Based on the energy sales at the respective voltage levels the Petitioner has determined Wheeling Charge per unit for different voltages for FY 2023-24 as follows:

Table 3.5: Wheeling Charges for FY 2023-24

Particulars	Rs-kWh Per unit
Above 66 kV level	1.16
At 33/66 kV level	1.17
At 11 kV level	1.19
At LT level	1.25
Average	1.24

ALLOCATION OF RETAIL SUPPLY ARR

Based on the ratio given in Business Plan Regulations, 2023 Wheeling ARR for FY 2023-24 is computed as below:

Retail Business		Ratio	Amount (Rs Cr)
	Expenditure		
A	Power Purchase Cost	100%	7,542.64
B	O&M Expenses	38%	362.20
C	Depreciation	23%	72.28
D	ROCE including Tax	28%	147.24
E	Carrying Cost	86%	577.35
F	NTI	60%	56.41
G	Total Retail Business ARR		8,645.30

The Petitioner has allocated the Retail Supply ARR in the ratio of energy input determined above for different voltage levels. The Petitioner has thereafter determined the Retail Supply charge for a particular voltage level by considering energy sales at that voltage level. The summary of Retail supply ARR Allocation to different voltage levels for FY 2023-24 is given as follows:

Table 3.6: Retail Supply cost for different voltages for FY 2023-24

Particulars	Amount (Rs Cr)
Above 66 kV level	84.50
At 33/66 kV level	60.02
At 11 kV level	794.86
At LT level	7,705.92
Total	8,645.30

Based on the energy sales at the respective voltage levels, the Petitioner has determined retail supply charges per unit for different voltages for FY 2023-24 as follows:

Table 3.7: Retail Supply Charges at different voltages for FY 2023-24

Particulars	Rs-kWh/unit
Above 66 kV level	7.89
At 33/66 kV level	7.95
At 11 kV level	8.10
At LT level	8.53
Average	8.48

The cost of supply determined by the Commission for the different voltage levels is shown as follows:

Table 3.8: Tariff at different voltages for FY 2023-24

Particulars	Rs-kWh/unit
Above 66 kV level	9.05
At 33/66 kV level	9.12
At 11 kV level	9.29
At LT level	9.78
Average	9.72

Measures for Tariff Rationalization

Tata Power-DDL, requests the Hon'ble Commission to determine Tariff structure in such a manner that the total revenue to be realized should be able to meet the expenditure including past recoveries of the Licensee.

Tata Power-DDL's proposals on "Tariff Rationalization" are as follows. However, brief summary is provided below for reference:

S.No	Description	Proposal	Benefits Envisaged
1	Time Bound Recovery of Regulatory Assets / Revenue Gap	Timely recovery of costs in line with National Tariff Policy, 2016 by Increase in DRS from 8% to 20%.	Mitigate cash flow issues for DISCOM as well as carrying cost burden on consumer
2	Time Bound True Up of Capital Assets Irrespective of Physical Verification	Annual true up of the Capital cost along with the Annual True Up of relevant financial year in line with Tariff Regulation, 2017 and BPR, 2023	Mitigate cash flow issues for DISCOM and avoid impediments to network improvement / network expansion
3	Review of Time of Day (ToD) Tariff	Proposed Annual ToD Surcharge for consumers may be hiked on staggered basis with increase to 35% in first year followed by enhancement to 50%/60% in second year	Increasing the acceptance of ToD Tariff among consumers and allowing sufficient time to the consumers to adjust their consumption in view of increase in ToD
4	Allowance Of Loss Due to Disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment	Loss due to disposal of property, plant and equipment should be included in base expenses while setting up of O & M norms	It is not possible for every equipment to complete its useful life. Some 4-5% of equipment will always get faulty before completion of useful life and needs to be replaced
5	Linkage of Tariff revision to CPI	Issue Tariff Schedule for first year of control period and the Tariff of next financial years be based on a formula linked to CPI in case Tariff Order is not released by 31st March. The Tariff may be revised once the Actual Tariff Order is released	Timely issue of tariff order not only helps DISCOMs in maintaining business financial sustainability but also help preventing the carrying cost burden on the consumers and brings better clarity to consumers as well as DISCOMs for long term planning
6	Rationalization of Tariff by matching recovery of fixed cost of DISCOMs from fixed part of Retail supply Tariff	Request to specify a trajectory for increase in Fixed Charge so as to ensure full recovery of fixed costs from fixed charges	Tariff should be cost reflective for each category of consumer as well as recover fixed cost of DISCOMs from fixed part of Tariff