

No. PFI/Prog/APERC /2024/022

Dated: 28<sup>th</sup> December 2024

To,

**The Secretary**

Andhra Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission  
4<sup>th</sup> Floor, Singareni Bhavan, Red Hills  
Lakdi-ka-pul  
Hyderabad - 500004

**Subject: Comments from PFI on APCPDCL ARR & Tariff Petition for FY 2025-26**

**Ref:** APCPDCL Public Notice dated 7<sup>th</sup> December, 2024

Dear Sir,

With reference to your above-mentioned Public Notice, Power Foundation of India (PFI), a think-tank & policy advocacy body working as a society under the aegis of Ministry of Power (GoI) has analysed the ARR & Tariff Petition for FY 2025-26 for Andhra Pradesh Central Power Distribution Corporation Limited (APCPDCL) submitted before Andhra Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission (APERC).

Our comments / suggestions on the said Tariff Petition and summary of comments of all AP DISCOMs are enclosed herewith for your consideration as Annexure-I and Annexure-II respectively which have also been emailed to [commn-secoi@aperc.in](mailto:commn-secoi@aperc.in). We would also like to orally submit our comments / suggestions on the day of Public Hearing through video conference.

*Warm Regards,*

**encl:** Annexure – I & II

**Copy to:**

Chief General Manager (Projects)  
APCPDCL, Govt. Polytechnic College,  
ITI Road, Vijayawada – 520008  
Andhra Pradesh

Yours Sincerely,



**Head Research , PFI**

**ANNEXURE-I**

**Comments/Suggestions from Power Foundation of India (PFI) on the  
AP DISCOM (CPDCL) ARR and Tariff for FY 2025-26**

- 1) PFI is a Policy Research and Advocacy entity, a registered society under the aegis of the Ministry of Power, Government of India, and supported by twelve leading Central Power Sector Organizations, to undertake evidence-based policy research and facilitate informed decision making by the Regulators, Ministry and stakeholders concerned with the Power Sector.
- 2) Andhra Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission (APERC) has sought comments / suggestions from various stakeholders on the Tariff Proposal by APCPDCL on the ARR and Tariff for FY 2025-26. PFI has reviewed and analyzed the said Tariff Petition and our comments / suggestions are as follows:

**A. Petition for True-Up of FY 2023-24 not filed by AP DISCOMs**

- 1) Section 64 of the Electricity Act (Act) mandates the procedure of Tariff Order wherein in sub-section (3) it has been inter-alia mentioned that the appropriate Commission, within 120 days from receipt of an application shall issue the Tariff Order after considering all suggestions and objections received from the public.
- 2) The need for timely issuance of Tariff Orders and True-up Orders has been decided by Hon'ble APTEL in its judgement dtd. 11/11/2011 in OP No. 1 of 2011, as follows:

*“57. This Tribunal has repeatedly held that regular and timely truing-up expenses must be done since:*

- (a) No projection can be so accurate as to equal the real situation.*
- (b) The burden/benefits of the past years must not be passed on to the consumers of the future.*

***(c) Delays in timely determination of tariff and truing-up entails:***

- (i) Imposing an underserved carrying cost burden to the consumers, as is also recognised by para 5.3 (h) (4) of National Tariff Policy.*
- (ii) Cash flow problems for the licensees.*

....

65. In view of the analysis and discussion made above, we deem it fit to issue the following directions to the State Commissions:

- (i) Every State Commission has to ensure that Annual Performance Review, **true-up of past expenses** and Annual Revenue Requirement and tariff determination is conducted year to year basis as per the time schedule specified in the Regulations.
  - (ii) It should be the endeavour of every State Commission to ensure that the **tariff for the financial year is decided before 1<sup>st</sup> April of the tariff year...**
  - (iii) In the event of delay in filing of the ARR, truing-up and Annual Performance Review, one month beyond the scheduled date of submission of the petition, the State Commission must initiate **Suo-moto proceedings** for tariff determination in accordance with Section 64 of the Act read with clause 8.1 (7) of the Tariff Policy.
- ....
- (v) Truing up should be carried out regularly and preferably every year...”.

- 3) From above, it is noted that Hon’ble APTEL has even decided that SERCs can also initiate Suo-moto proceedings and collect the data and information and give suitable directions and then determine the tariff even in the absence of the application filed by the utilities by exercising the powers under the provisions of the Act as well as the Tariff Regulations.
- 4) Thus, Tariff determination ought to be treated as a time bound exercise. If there is any lack of diligence on the part of the Utilities which has led to the delay, SERCs must play a pro-active role in ensuring the compliance of the provisions of the Act and Regulations made thereunder. Timely issuance of Tariff and True-up Orders that too cost reflective results in timely passing of escalated cost in the power sector supply chain thereby maintaining adequate cash flow with the utilities, thus enabling them to supply uninterrupted quality supply to the consumers. It further avoids Creation of Regulatory Assets, burden of Carrying Cost and Tariff shock at once to the end consumers.

- 5) It is noted that none of AP DISCOMs have filed Petition for True-Up of FY 2023-24 till date. They have filed only ARR of FY 2025-26. The true-up exercise is delayed by APERC. Last True-up Order issued by APERC is for FY 2020-21 only on 30/03/2022. Till date True-up Orders for FY 2021-22 and FY 2022-23 are pending and now AP DISCOMs have not even filed Petition for True-Up of FY 2023-24.
- 6) Power Foundation of India (PFI) therefore, urges Hon'ble APERC to conduct True-Up of FY 2023-24 on suo-motu basis by 31<sup>st</sup> March 2025 as mandated by Hon'ble APTEL (stipulated above) along with the ARR of FY 2025-26. This will avoid the issue of creation of Regulatory Assets, burden of Carrying Cost and Tariff shock to the end consumers.

## B. Petition for ARR of FY 2025-26 filed by AP DISCOMs

### B.1 LONG – TERM POWER PURCHASE QUANTUM AND COST

#### a) NON- COMPLIANCE OF APERC'S TARIFF ORDER DATED 11/03/2024 FOR FY 2024-25

- i) APCPDCL has considered 4 nos. of Generating Stations (**NTPC Kudgi, NTECL Vallur, NTPL-Tuticorin & NNTPS-Nyveli**) for projecting their Power Purchase requirement for FY 2025-26. However, APERC in its Tariff Order dtd. 11/03/2024 did not approve the Power Purchase from these Stations on account of **their expiry of PPA and high-Power Purchase Cost**. The relevant extract of the said Tariff Order is as follows:

*“By Common Order dated 30.10.2023 in OP Nos 34 to 44 of 2023, the Commission has not approved the PPAs with the said four CGS. The Appeal filed regarding NTPC-Kudgi, NTECL - Vallur PPAs by NTPC before Hon'ble APTEL on APERC Order dated 30.10.2023 is also pending. Keeping in view the consumer's interest in the long term, The Commission passed the Order dated 30.10.2023. Be that as it may, subject to the Hon'ble APTEL judgment in this regard, **the Commission is not inclined to include the four CGS viz NTPC Kudgi, NTECL - Vallur, NTPL, and NNTPS in the power procurement for FY2024- 25 in line with its decision in the Order dated 30.10.2023.**”*

- ii) The summary of Power Purchase for these 4 nos. of CGS for FY 2025-26 as considered by APCPDCL in its ARR Petition for FY 2025-26 is as follows:

FY 2025-26 Stations	Capacity MW	Despatch MU	Cost (Rs. Cr.)				Unit Cost (Rs./kWh)		
			FC	VC	Others	Total	FC	VC	Total
NTPC Kudgi Stage-I	49	86	53	42	0	95	6.12	4.87	10.98
NTECL Valluru	21	118	20	45	0	65	1.69	3.78	5.47
NTPL (NLC Tamil Nadu)	30	184	32	76	0	107	1.73	4.12	5.84
NLC NNTPS	12	77	15	21	0	36	1.99	2.70	4.69
<b>Total</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>2.58</b>	<b>3.94</b>	<b>6.51</b>

- iii) As tabulated above, NTPC Kudgi Stage-I has Generation Cost (including Fixed Cost) of Rs. 10.98/kWh which is even more than the weighted average cost of short term. As submitted in the Tariff Petition, the weighted average cost of short term and market purchases during the period from October-2023 to September-2024 is around Rs 7.50/Unit. APCPDCL has considered Rs. 95 Cr. of Power Purchase from NTPC Kudgi Stage-I. Further, APCPDCL has considered Rs. 303 Cr. of Power from the above said 4 nos. of CGS. This is non-compliance of the Commission’s Tariff Order dtd. 30/10/2023 in OP Nos. 34 to 44 of 2023.
- iv) **Therefore, PFI requests Hon’ble APERC not to consider the above sources in projecting Power Purchase Quantum of AP DISCOMs for FY 2025-26.**

**b) TREMENDOUS REDUCTION IN AVAILABILITY OF HYDRO POWER PLANTS**

- i) APCPDCL in FY 2025-26 has considered tremendous reduction of around 50% in Hydro Power Plants in FY 2025-26 vis-à-vis FY 2024-25, as follows :

Genco Hydel	FY 2024-25		FY 2025-26	
	Allocated Availability (MU)	Required Despatch (MU)	Allocated Availability (MU)	Required Despatch (MU)
Srisaïlam RCPH	383	251	187	187
NSRCPH	36	29	24	24
NSTPDC PH	38	18	17	17
Upper Sileru	246	104	99	99
Lower Sileru	503	235	226	226
Donkarayi	31	20	20	20
PABM	0	0	1	1
Minihydel(Chettipet)	1	0	1	1
Machkund AP Share	67	67	71	71
TB Dam AP Share	28	28	23	23

Genco Hydel	FY 2024-25		FY 2025-26	
	Allocated Availability (MU)	Required Despatch (MU)	Allocated Availability (MU)	Required Despatch (MU)
<b>Genco Hydel Total</b>	<b>1334</b>	<b>754</b>	<b>669</b>	<b>669</b>

- ii) It is pertinent to state that the cost of generation from hydro stations is Rs. 2.08/kWh which is quite lower than the Average Power Purchase Cost (APPC) for FY 2025-26, i.e., Rs. 4.80/kWh. No justification for the reduced availability has been provided in the Tariff Petition. By considering lower availability, APCPDCL has escalated the Power Purchase Cost by Rs. 181 Cr. which in turn will be paid by the consumers.
- iii) **Being cheaper plants, PFI submits to consider the generation from all hydro plants to be at same or higher levels for FY 2025-26 vis-à-vis FY 2024-25.**

**c) PROCUREMENT FROM SEMBCORP P1- 625 MW**

- i) APCPDCL has considered 955 MU of Power Purchase from Sembcorp Energy India Limited (SEIL) P1 (625 MW) in FY 2025-26 against Power Purchase Cost of Rs. 415 Cr at weighted average rate of Rs. 4.35/kWh. However, APERC has not yet approved PPA of SEIL P1 (625 MW) and has mentioned that the DISCOM shall not be receiving any supply of power without prior intimation to and prior approval of the Commission. Relevant extract of the Tariff Order dtd. 11/03/2024 is as follows:

*“Further, for the Generating stations included in the sources of supply shown above which either have no Power Purchase Agreements or which have no approval from the Commission for their Power Purchase Agreements and/or whose tariffs are yet to be determined by the Commission, except in the cases where there is an ad-hoc tariff being paid as per the Orders of the Commission, the licensees shall not receive any supply of power without prior intimation to and prior approval of the Commission.”*

- ii) **In view of above, PFI submits that the procurement of power from SEIL P1 (625 MW) may be considered by APERC only after approval of the PPA.**

**d) PROCUREMENT FROM SEMBCORP-PLANT-II (125 MW THROUGH OPEN ACCESS)**

- i) APCPDCL has not considered any Power Purchase from SEIL Power Project-2 (125 MW Open Access) in FY 2025-26. However, APERC in Tariff Order dtd. 11/03/2024 has considered 223 MU of Power for FY 2024-25 at a weighted average rate of Rs. 5.98/kWh.
- ii) APDISCOMs entered into Power Supply Agreement (PSA) with SEIL-II on 31/12/2021 for procurement of 125 MW under Open Access.
- iii) Hon'ble APERC issued consent to PSA entered between APDISCOMs and SEIL vide their order No. APERC Order in OP No. 17 of 2022 dated 01/06/2022. As per the PSA, the commencement of Power Supply Agreement is on or before two years i.e. 31/12/2023 from the date of Power Supply Agreement. Hon'ble APERC vide Order dated 12<sup>th</sup> August 2022, permitted APDISCOMs to procure power through CTU short term open access from M/s Sembcorp-P2, until STU system is commissioned. Accordingly, the procurement of power commenced with effect from 1st February 2023. Further, from 23/01/2024 onwards, APDISCOMs started availing power through AP STU network.
- iv) **In view of above, PFI notes that there are no obvious reasons for the DISCOM to not to consider the power from the said project. Therefore, the APERC must consider SEIL II (125 MW under Open Access) as an approved source and its generation along-with cost to be considered in DISCOMs Power Purchase Cost for FY 2025-26.**

**e) MISMATCH IN PLF OF GENERATING STATIONS**

- i) APERC in its Tariff Order dtd. 11/03/2024 for ARR of FY 2024-25 has stipulated the following for determining Despatch for the Power Stations:

*“As there is a large variation between the normative availabilities and the actual PLFs of intra-state GENCOS for several reasons, the Commission has taken a view to considering the availabilities **based on actual performance** for estimation of energy availability from FY2023-24 onwards to reflect the realities and thus to limit variations between estimations and actuals.”*

- ii) In the current Petition, APCPDCL have submitted actuals for FY 2023-24, APR for FY 2024-25 (H1 actuals & H2 projected) and projections for FY 2025-26 pertaining to Power Purchase Cost. From the said information, critical observations have been noticed by PFI in the PLF of major plants as follows:

Plants	Cap.	Actual FY 2023-24		APR FY 2024-25		ARR FY 2025-26		
	MW	MU	PLF	MU	PLF	MU	PLF	ECR (Rs/kWh)
APPDCL Stage-I	336	1331	45%	1674	57%	1709	58%	3.80
Dr. NTPPS	294	1570	67%	1465	62%	1519	65%	4.26
<b>HNPCL</b>	243	1130	59%	<b>1345</b>	<b>70%</b>	<b>1115</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>3.54</b>
<b>APPDCL Stage-II</b>	187	666	44%	<b>1039</b>	<b>68%</b>	<b>999</b>	<b>66%</b>	<b>3.20</b>
Dr. NTPPS-V	187	212	14%	912	61%	1002	67%	3.34
SEIL P1 (625MW)	-	-	-	-	-	955	75%	2.65
RTPP Stage-IV	140	719	59%	790	65%	697	57%	4.10
<b>SEIL P2</b>	146	820	64%	<b>884</b>	<b>86%</b>	<b>802</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>2.65</b>
Dr. NTPPS-IV	117	694	74%	680	73%	656	70%	4.01
RTPP Stage-II	98	579	67%	262	31%	387	45%	4.40

- iii) **It is noted from above table that ACPDCL has considered lower PLF for cheaper Plants, i.e., HNPCL, APPDCL Stage-II and SEIL P2 (500 MW) and higher PLF for comparatively costly plants i.e., Dr. NTPPS and RTPP Stage-II. By doing this, the DISCOM has escalated the Power Purchase Cost which will be borne by the consumers at large.**
- iv) APCPDCL has submitted that Energy despatch is carried out by the AP State Load dispatch center duly treating State as a control area unit instead of DISCOM to ensure optimization of power purchase cost, economic load dispatch and complying to Must Run status of RE generating plants as per the provisions of the Act and Regulations. However, as per the data shown in the above Table, it might also lead to conclusion that DISCOM has not followed Merit Order principle in projecting its Power Purchase Cost for FY 2025-26.
- v) **In view of above, it is submitted by PFI that realistic PLF should be considered by APERC for each generating source preferably with Merit Order principle (through monthly Energy Balance) in projecting its Power Purchase Cost for FY 2025-26 for AP DISCOMs.**



**f) ALLOCATION FROM GODAVARI GAS POWER PLANT (GGPP) - 216 MW**

i) APCPDCL has considered Power Purchase of Rs. 32.95 Cr of Power from GGPP Plant at the rate of Rs. 11.29/kWh. The Summary of Power Purchase from GGPP is as follows:

<b>FY 2025-26</b>	<b>Capacity</b>	<b>Despatch</b>	<b>Cost (Rs Cr)</b>				<b>Unit Cost (Rs/kWh)</b>		
<b>Stations</b>	<b>MW</b>	<b>MU</b>	<b>FC</b>	<b>VC</b>	<b>Others</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>FC</b>	<b>VC</b>	<b>Total</b>
Godavari Gas Power Plant (GGPP)	217	29	4	29	0	33	1.33	9.96	11.29

ii) As above, the VC (per kWh) considered for GGPP is Rs. 9.96/kWh which is more than the weighted average cost of short term and market purchases price, i.e., Rs 7.50/kWh for FY 2025-26 (As submitted in the Tariff Petition, the weighted average cost of short term and market purchases during the period from October-2023 to September-2024 is around Rs 7.50/Unit.). APERC in its Tariff Order dtd. 11/03/2024 for FY 2024-25 did consider the Power from GGPP on account of no APM Gas allocation. The relevant extract of the said Tariff Order is as follows:

*“As there is no APM gas allocation, the availability from all the IPP gas including the GGPP owned by DISCOMS has not been considered for FY2024-25.”*

iii) APCPDCL submitted that the Hon’ble APERC granted approval to the APDISCOMs' to operate the GGPP using Non-APM gas sourced from IGX or GAIL through short term ahead contracts until March 31, 2024. So, APCPDCL has again requested APERC to permit the State DISCOMs to procure from GGPP in FY 2025-26.

**iv) In view of above, PFI submits that there is no basis to consider the Power Procurement from GGPP in FY 2025-26 and same should therefore be disallowed.**

**B.2 ENERGY STORAGE**

i) 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.

- ii) 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.
- iii) 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.
- iv) 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.
- v) 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.
- vi) The CEA in its Report for Resource Adequacy Plan<sup>1</sup> for the State of Andhra Pradesh for the period from FY 2024-25 to FY 2031-32 has identified that:

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<sup>1</sup> [https://cea.nic.in/wp-content/uploads/resource\\_adequacy\\_st/2024/08/Report\\_on\\_Resource\\_Adequacy\\_Plan\\_for\\_Andhra\\_Pradesh\\_Up\\_to\\_2031\\_32.pdf](https://cea.nic.in/wp-content/uploads/resource_adequacy_st/2024/08/Report_on_Resource_Adequacy_Plan_for_Andhra_Pradesh_Up_to_2031_32.pdf)

- Andhra Pradesh is likely to witness an energy deficit ranging from 33 MU to 2814 MU in different years from 2023-24 to 2031-32 with the existing and planned capacity addition.
- Andhra Pradesh is likely to have unserved energy in coming years and needs to contract storage-based capacities for meeting energy requirements other than the planned capacities, owing to the high quantum of renewable based capacity i.e., solar and wind that is planned by Andhra Pradesh.
- **The quantum of storage-based capacities required to be contracted is about 2222 MW in the year 2027-28 which increases to around 5140 MW in the year 2031-32.**

vii) Many DISCOMs in the country have initiated out the bidding process for ESS and for many of them the discovered tariff has also been adopted by respective SERCs. Few such DISCOMs along-with their ESS proposal pertaining to the objective of Energy Arbitrage are as follows:

Category	Energy Storage Tender_ DISCOMs	Capacity
<b>BESS</b>	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
<b>PSP</b>	MSEDCL (Sept 2024)	24000 MWh

viii) Various SERCs, have approved the Energy Storage based on the proposal received from their DISOCMs. 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 ₹3.2 per kWh. This price is highly competitive.

- ix) 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.
- x) **However, in the Tariff Petition for ARR of FY 2025-26, it is noted that none of the AP DISCOMs have submitted any proposal related to ESS.**
- xi) **In view of above, PFI submits 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 CY 2024 and active participation by various DISCOMs, as stipulated above, AP DISCOMs necessitates to also consider Energy Storage as part of their Power Procurement Planning in line with Resource Adequacy Planning formulated by CEA for Andhra Pradesh.**

### B.3 WORKING CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AP DISCOMS

- i) It has been observed by PFI from the Audited Accounts of the AP DISCOMs that they are paying huge Interest on Working Capital (IoWC) loans. APCPDCL has paid Rs 1,259 Cr of actual IoWC in FY 2023-24. The Summary of Working Capital taken by the AP DISCOMs and interest paid thereon in FY 2023-24 is as follows:

(Rs. Cr.)

Particulars	APCPDCL	APSPDCL	APEPDCL
Working Capital	10,116	16,300	-
Interest on Working Capital	1,259	1,880	524

(Source: Audited Accounts of AP DISCOMs for FY 2023-24)

- ii) However, APERC in Tariff Order dtd. 11/03/2024 for determination of Tariff for FY 2024-25 has determined the IoWC as **NIL for APCPDCL and APEPDCL**

**and nominal Rs 1.30 Cr for APSPDCL.** The relevant extract of the said Tariff Order is as follows:

*“As per clause 10.5 of the 6th Amendment to APERC Regulation 4 of 2005 which was issued after the filing date, the Working Capital requirement for Supply Business for the year shall be considered as being equal to One and a half months (45 days) of expected PP cost for the ensuing year plus 60 days of average FPPCA amount of the current year, **Minus Amount held as security deposit from retail supply consumers as of 31st March of the current year.** Accordingly, based on the information available with the Commission, and considering the interest rate for working capital as 1% above the Interest on Debt taken by DISCOMs for FY 2024-25 in their respective MYT Filings, the allowable interest on the working capital requirement in Supply Business for FY 2024-25 is worked out as shown below to be allowed as part of ARR of DISCOMs for FY 2024-25.*

Sl.No	Item/DISCOM	SPDCL	CPDCL	EPDCL	TOTAL
1	45 Days of PP Cost including Transmission & LDC	2074.88	1145.87	2151.43	5372.18
2	Average FPPCA for previous Year for 60 Days @ (Average Rate till December-2023)	472.99	258.79	478.34	1210.11
3	Opening Balance of Amount held in Security Deposit	2534.46	1667.75	2845.79	7048.00
4	Working Capital Requirement for Retail Supply Business: <b>(1+2-3)</b>	13.41	-263.10	-216.03	-465.71
5	Interest rate considered	9.67%	11.80%	10.05%	
<b>6</b>	<b>Interest on Working Capital for Retail Supply Business</b>	<b>1.30</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>1.30</b>

- iii) As above, the Hon'ble Commission determines the IoWC as per the applicable Regulatory Provisions and allowed NIL IoWC.
- iv) Further, it has been noticed that there is a huge outstanding subsidy amount payable by the State Govt. which is making the AP DISCOMs dependent on huge working capital loans resulting in a burden of interest thereof. In this regards, several Stakeholders raised their objections and submitted to the Hon'ble Commission that the DISCOMs are dependent on huge Working Capital loans for meeting their finances. Relevant extract of the Tariff Order dtd. 11/03/2024 is as follows:

“ii. Sri. B.Tulasidas, Kandarapu Murali & others stated that there is a huge outstanding subsidy amount of Rs.22,234.60 Crs payable by the State Govt. **This is making the DISCOMs to depend on huge working capital loans resulting in a burden of interest.** The Commission may take steps such that timely subsidy is released from the GoAP. Further, during the public hearings, some objectors stated that payment of reasonable interest in case of delay in disbursement of advance subsidy by the GOAP may be fixed by the Commission.

iii. During the hearings, Sri. M. Venugopala Rao stated that the three DISCOMS have shown a subsidy due up to September 2023 as Rs.22,234.60 crore from the GoAP. Even though the State Govt is issuing a commitment letter before issuing of tariff order, in reality, they are not paying the subsidy in advance or in time. He requested the Commission to explore the possibility of getting the commitment of GoAP in a legally binding and irrevocable way, with a stipulation that, for the delay in providing the agreed subsidy in time, **it should also pay reasonable interest to the DISCOMS for the delayed period.** Otherwise, the DISCOMS have to take loans for working capital, bear the burden of interest thereon and incur losses. If the burden of interest on working capital is allowed as a pass-through to be collected from the consumers, it would be tantamount to penalising them for the failure of commission or omission of the GoAP.

- v) Further, Section 61 (d) of the Act stipulates that appropriate Commission to specify Tariff Regulations considering various parameters including safeguarding of consumers' interest **and at the same time, recovery of the cost of electricity in a reasonable manner.** Also, Electricity (Second Amendment) Rules, 2023 dtd. 26/07/2023 stipulates that the prudent costs incurred by the distribution licensee for creating the assets for development and maintenance of distribution system should be allowed. The relevant extract of the said Rules is as follows:

“(4) All the prudent costs incurred by the distribution licensee for creating the assets for development and maintenance of distribution system in

*accordance with sub-section (1) of section 42 of the Act shall be passthrough.”*

- vi) **In view of the above, PFI requests the Hon’ble APERC to consider amending the applicable Regulatory provisions and allow actual interest on Working Capital for the DISCOMs considering the fact that there is huge outstanding subsidy payable to the AP DISCOMs for which the DISCOMs are compelled to take short term Working Capital that may be attributable to payment to GENCOs/TRANSCO/creation of assets etc. Such interest on Working Capital is a prudent cost incurred by the DISCOMs which if not allowed will become financial losses to the stressed DISCOMs.**

#### **B.4 RENEWABLE PURCHASE OBLIGATION (RPO) FOR FY 2025-26**

- i) APERC in its Order dtd. 27/06/2024 in the matter of “*Approval of Load Forecasts and Resource Plans (Distribution Plans, Power Procurement Plans & Transmission Plans), Comments on the State Electricity Plan for the 5<sup>th</sup> Control Period (FY 2024-25 to FY 2028-29) & Indicative Forecasts and Plans for the 6<sup>th</sup> Control Period (FY 2029-30 to FY 2033-34)*” stipulated the following:

*“Despite the MoP trajectory on RPO under the NTP 2016, the RPO trajectory specified by the APERC under Section 86 (1) (e) of the Electricity Act, 2003 is binding on the Respondent DISCOMS. The Central Government notification under the Energy Conservation Act 2001 is also binding on the Respondent DISCOMS. **The RPO trajectory specified by the APERC and the Renewable Energy Consumption (RCO) specified by the central government will coexist and the Respondent DISCOMS have to comply with the higher of these two trajectories to comply with the law.**”*

- ii) APERC provided the following trajectory of RPO from FY 2024-25 to FY 2026-27:

Year	<u>MNRE Notification dt: 20-10-2023</u>					APERC Regulation No. 5 of 2022
	Wind RE	Hydro RE	Distributed RE	Other RE	Total RE	
2024-25	0.67%	0.38%	1.50%	27.35%	29.91%	20%
2025-26	1.45%	1.22%	2.10%	28.24%	33.01%	22%
2026-27	1.97%	1.34%	2.70%	29.94%	35.95%	24%
2027-28	2.45%	1.42%	3.30%	31.64%	38.81%	-
2028-29	2.95%	1.42%	3.90%	33.10%	41.36%	-
2029-30	3.48%	1.33%	4.50%	34.02%	43.33%	-

iii) As can be seen from the above table, AP DISCOMs need to procure a cumulative 33.01% Renewable Power for FY 2025-26 for fulfilling RPO mandate. The ARR filing for FY 2025-26 of APCDCL shows contracted RE capacity as follows:

TYPE OF NCE PROJECT	Capacity Contracted (MW)	CPDCL Share (MW)
Biomass power projects including Co-gen	21.50	5.02
Bagasse Co generation	44.00	10.27
Mini hydel power projects	11.05	2.58
Industrial waste based power projects	17.16	4.01
Municipal waste	30.15	7.04
Solar including JNNSM-Ph-I & II Bundled Solar	3755.63	876.56
Wind	3636.45	848.75
<b>Total</b>	<b>7515.94</b>	<b>1754.22</b>

**Planned dispatch for FY 2025-26 as per filing:**

Source	Despatch (MU)
Genco-Thermal	4649.94
Genco Hydel	669.18
Joint Sector	2736.68
CGS	2677.37
IPP	3298.70
NCE	4123.67
Short term & Swapping	69.66
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>18225.21</b>



- iv) Projected sales for FY 2025-26 as per ARR filing are 16193.21 MU. Hydel dispatch is 669.18 MU. Net sales for RPO = (16193.21-669.18) MU i.e., 15,524.03 MU. RE Power required for 33.01% RPO compliance is **5,124.28 MU. However, in the Tariff Petition for ARR of FY 2025-26, APCPDCL has considered RE procurement of only 4,123.67 MU leading to shortfall of 1,000.61 MU.**
- v) **In view above, PFI submits that being RE rich State, APDISCOMs should actually procure more than the RPO mandate rather they are not even meeting the minimum requirements of RPO compliance. This matter has to be taken seriously by APERC as the non-compliance of RPO targets may lead to non-fulfillment of the steps initiated by the country in achieving the NDC target of 500 GW of RE by 2030 and Net Zero by 2070. RE States like AP have a critical role to play in Energy Transition. Thus, penalty as mandated in the MoP notification dated 20/10/2023 or as stipulated in the APERC Regulations should be levied to DISCOM for not meeting RPO compliance in the past True-ups and even in subsequent True-ups. Further, a road map to be developed by DISCOM and approved by APERC for meeting the RPO in subsequent Financial Years.**

#### **B.5 PM Surya Ghar – Muft Bijli Yojna and Demand Side Management**

- i) PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana, 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 lakh, with the numbers doubling to 20 lakh by October 2025, reaching 40 lakh by March 2026, and ultimately achieving the target of one crore by March 2027<sup>2</sup>. 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.
- ii) Through this rooftop solar scheme many domestic consumers will have Net metering connections which will have a sizeable impact on the domestic category sales.

<sup>2</sup> <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2081250>

However, in the Tariff Petition for ARR of FY 2025-26, it is noted that none of the AP DISCOMs have submitted any proposal related to **PM Surya Ghar – Muft Bijli Yojna**.

- iii) Further, the AP DISCOMs 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 by the above-mentioned participants.
- iv) In view of above, PFI submits that Sales forecast for AP DISCOMs 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**.

## C. Other Issues pertaining to non-alignment with the MoP Rules

### C.1 RENEWABLE PURCHASE OBLIGATION (RPO) FOR FY 2025-26

- a) In the matter of RPO, APERC vide its Order dtd. 27/06/2024 in the matter of “*Approval of Load Forecasts and Resource Plans (Distribution Plans, Power Procurement Plans & Transmission Plans), Comments on the State Electricity Plan for the 5th Control Period (FY 2024-25 to FY 2028-29) & Indicative Forecasts and Plans for the 6th Control Period (FY 2029-30 to FY 2033-34)*” stipulated the following:

*“Despite the MoP trajectory on RPO under the NTP 2016, the RPO trajectory specified by the APERC under Section 86 (1) (e) of the Electricity Act, 2003 is binding on the Respondent DISCOMS. The Central Government notification under the Energy Conservation Act 2001 is also binding on the Respondent DISCOMS. **The RPO trajectory specified by the APERC and the Renewable Energy Consumption (RCO) specified by the central government will coexist** and the Respondent DISCOMS have to comply with the **higher of these two trajectories** to comply with the law.”*

b) APERC has provided the following trajectory of RPO from FY 2024-25 to FY 2026-27:

Year	<u>MNRE Notification dt: 20-10-2023</u>					APERC Regulation No. 5 of 2022
	Wind RE	Hydro RE	Distributed RE	Other RE	Total RE	
2024-25	0.67%	0.38%	1.50%	27.35%	29.91%	20%
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2026-27	1.97%	1.34%	2.70%	29.94%	35.95%	24%
2027-28	2.45%	1.42%	3.30%	31.64%	38.81%	-
2028-29	2.95%	1.42%	3.90%	33.10%	41.36%	-
2029-30	3.48%	1.33%	4.50%	34.02%	43.33%	-

c) It is noted that APERC has indirectly adopted RPO trajectory as specified by MoP by mentioning the phrase “**higher of these two trajectories**”. It is suggested that APERC should amend the Regulations and specify only one RPO trajectory like other SERCs which is strictly as per GoI notification dated 20/10/2023 as amended from time to time.

**C.2 WHEELING CHARGES (ELECTRICITY (SECOND AMENDMENT) RULES, 2024 DTD. 17/01/2024)**

a) As per MoP Electricity (Second Amendment) Rules, 2024 dtd. 17/01/2024, Wheeling Charges to be determined as:

$$\text{Wheeling Charge} = \frac{\text{Annual Revenue Requirement towards wheeling}}{\text{Energy wheeled during the year}}$$

b) As above, the Rules stipulates to determine Wheeling Charges on the basis of Energy wheeled only. However, APERC in Order dtd. 27/09/2024 (Wheeling Tariffs for Distribution Business) has determined the Wheeling Charges for FY 2025-26 using different methodology as discussed in subsequent paragraphs.

c) Wheeling ARR is divided into two components. The first component consists of employees' and A&G expenses (Human Assets), and the second component consists

of the remaining part of the ARR, which is linked to the physical assets of the DISCOMS. The wheeling ARR attributable to the physical asset is shared among the consumers, each voltage-wise, based on the actual asset utilization. The Wheeling ARR attributable to Employee & Admin expenses (human assets) is shared based on the number of consumers and their sales at each voltage level in the total consumers and sales handled by the wheeling network and the sales and consumer mix are given equal weightage. So, APERC has also taken into consideration the number of consumers for determining Wheeling ARR.

- d) PFI submits that APERC may consider determination of Wheeling ARR as per prevailing practice by other SERCs wherein number of consumers are not given weightage. Thereafter, as per MoP Rules, stipulated above, Wheeling Charge may be determined by dividing Wheeling ARR with Energy Wheeled during the year.

### **C.3 REVENUE GAP (ELECTRICITY (AMENDMENT) RULES, 2024 DTD. 10/01/2024)**

- a) MoP vide Electricity (Amendment) Rules, 2024 dtd. 10/01/2024 has specified the following with regard 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.***

....”

- b) 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 is Created it shall not be more than 3% percent of the approved Annual Revenue Requirement.

- c) **It is noted from the Tariff Petition of the DISCOM that for ARR of FY 205-26 there is a Revenue Gap of Rs. 2974 Cr., Rs. 4848 Cr. & Rs. 6861 Cr. at existing Tariff for APCPDCL, APEPDCL & APSPDCL respectively which is 23%, 21% & 30% of ARR.**
- d) 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. ..."*
- e) 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.
- f) 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 2003 Act, it becomes clear from Section 62 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.
- g) Similarly, Hon'ble APTEL vide its judgment dated 04/09/2012 in Appeal No. 94 of 2012 has stated that the term 'Regulate' has got a wider scope and implication

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.

h) Further, Tariff Policy, 2016, also states that in terms of the 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.

**i) In view of above, PFI submits before APERC to determine cost-reflective Tariff for FY 2025-26 as per the principles stipulated in MoP rules dated 10/01/2024.**

**C.4 TIME OF DAY (ELECTRICITY (RIGHTS OF CONSUMERS) AMENDMENT RULES, 2023 DTD. 14/06/2023)**

a) Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Amendment Rules, 2023 dtd. 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 the consumers with Smart Meters.

b) Further, the Rules also stipulates 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).

c) It is to be noted that the AP DISCOMs have not proposed ToD for Domestic consumers, where Smart Meters have been installed, for FY 2025-26. Secondly, the DISCOM has proposed the following Tariff for **Industrial consumers** in Off-peak, Peak and Normal hours:

Hours/Voltage	11 kV	33 kV	132 kV	220 kV
Normal	6.30	5.85	5.40	5.35
Off-peak	5.55	5.10	4.65	4.60
(% wrt Normal)	<b>88%</b>	<b>87%</b>	<b>86%</b>	<b>86%</b>

Hours/Voltage	11 kV	33 kV	132 kV	220 kV
Peak	7.80	7.35	6.90	6.85
(% wrt Normal)	<b>124%</b>	<b>126%</b>	<b>128%</b>	<b>128%</b>

d) It is noted from table above that the tariff in Off-peak hours for Industrial consumers is more than 80% of Normal Tariff which is against the Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Amendment Rules, 2023 dtd. 14/06/2023.

**e) DISCOMs have also not submitted the status of ToD in their area (tariff category wise). Therefore, the actual implementation of Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Amendment Rules, 2023 dtd. 14/06/2023 related to ToD cannot be ascertained.**

f) Further, for Commercial consumers the DISCOM has proposed the following Tariff:

Hours/Voltage	11 kV	33 kV	132 kV	220 kV
Normal	7.65	6.95	6.70	6.65
Peak	8.65	7.95	7.70	7.65
(% wrt Normal)	<b>113%</b>	<b>114%</b>	<b>115%</b>	<b>115%</b>

g) It is noted from table above that the tariff in Peak hours for Commercial consumers is nearly equal to 120% of Normal Tariff which is more or less in line with the Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Amendment Rules, 2023 dtd. 14/06/2023.

**h) However, DISCOM has not proposed any Off-peak Tariff for Commercial consumers which is non-compliance of the Consumer Rules formulated by MoP.**

i) PFI observes that the 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 incentivise consumers to shift a portion of their loads from peak time to off-peak time, thereby improving the system load factor and flatten 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.

- j) 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 offpeak 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.
- k) 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
- l) **Thus, PFI requests APERC to formulate ToD tariff for all eligible consumers in line with the MoP Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Amendment Rules, 2023 dtd. 14/06/2023 as amended from time to time.**

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**ANNEXURE – II**

**SUMMARY OF PFI COMMENTS**  
**AP DISCOMS ARR & TARIFF PETITION FOR FY 2025-26**

**A. Petition for True-Up of FY 2023-24 not filed by AP DISCOMs**

- 7) None of AP DISCOMs have filed Petition for True-Up of FY 2023-24 till date. They have filed only ARR of FY 2025-26. Last True-up Order issued by APERC is for FY 2020-21 only on 30/03/2022. Till date True-up Orders for FY 2021-22 and FY 2022-23 are pending and now AP DISCOMs have not even filed Petition for True-Up of FY 2023-24.
- 8) Power Foundation of India (PFI) therefore, urges Hon'ble APERC to also issue True-Up of FY 2023-24 alongwith ARR of FY 2025-26 by 31/03/2025 on Suo-motu basis. This will avoid the issue of creation of Regulatory Assets, burden of Carrying Cost and Tariff shock to the end consumers.

**B. Petition for ARR of FY 2025-26 filed by AP DISCOMs****B.6 LONG – TERM POWER PURCHASE QUANTUM AND COST****1) TREMENDOUS REDUCTION IN AVAILABILITY OF HYDRO POWER PLANTS**

AP DISCOMs in FY 2025-26 have considered a tremendous reduction of around 23% in Hydro Power Plants in FY 2025-26 (3123 MU) vis-à-vis FY 2024-25 (MU 4076). The cost of generation from hydro stations is around Rs. 2.08/kWh which is quite lower than the Average Power Purchase Cost (APPC) for FY 2025-26, i.e., Rs. 4.80/kWh.

Being cheaper plants, PFI submits to consider the generation from all hydro plants to be at same or higher levels for FY 2025-26 vis-à-vis FY 2024-25 as FY 2024-25 has H1 actuals and H2 projected based on last years trend.

**2) MISMATCH IN PLF OF GENERATING STATIONS**

AP DISCOMs have considered lower PLF for cheaper Plants, i.e., HNPCL, APPDCL Stage-II and SEIL P2 (500 MW) and higher PLF for comparatively costly plants i.e., Dr. NTPPS and RTPP Stage-II. By doing this, DISCOMs have escalated the Power Purchase Cost by which will be borne by the consumers at large. PFI submits that realistic PLF should be considered by APERC for each generating source preferably with Merit Order

principle (through monthly Energy Balance) in projecting its Power Purchase Cost for FY 2025-26 for AP DISCOMs.

### **3) NON- COMPLIANCE OF TARIFF ORDER DATED 11/03/2024**

PFI requests Hon'ble APERC to not consider such Stations (NTPC Kudgi- 240 MW, NTECL Vallur – 86 MW, NTPL-Tuticorin – 122 MW & NNTPS-Nyveli – 53 MW) in projecting Power Purchase Quantum of AP DISCOMs for FY 2025-26 for which APERC did not approve the Power Purchase in Tariff Order dtd. 11/03/2024 on account of non-approval of PPA.

#### **B.7 ENERGY STORAGE**

In the Tariff Petition for ARR of FY 2025-26, it is noted that none of the AP DISCOMs have submitted any proposal related to ESS. PFI submits that Energy Storage is an effective tool for Energy arbitrage for DISCOMs in optimization of their Power Purchase Cost. With steep reduction in Battery prices in CY 2024 and active participation by various DISCOMs, as stipulated above, AP DISCOMs necessitates to also consider Energy Storage as part of their Power Procurement Planning in line with Resource Adequacy Planning formulated by CEA for Andhra Pradesh.

#### **B.8 WORKING CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS FOR AP DISCOMS**

AP DISCOMs are paying huge Interest on Working Capital (IoWC) loans. As per audited accounts, AP DISCOMs have paid Rs 3,663 Cr of IoWC in FY 2023-24. APERC determines the IoWC as per the applicable Regulatory Provisions and allowed merely Rs 1.3 Cr IoWC in FY 2024-25. PFI requests Hon'ble APERC to consider amending the applicable Regulatory provisions and allow actual interest on Working Capital for the DISCOMs.

#### **B.9 RENEWABLE PURCHASE OBLIGATION (RPO) FOR FY 2025-26**

AP DISCOMs have considered RE procurement such that it leads to shortfall of 1,001 MU (CPDCL), 1,932 (SPDCL) and 2,042 (EPDCL) summing to 4,975 MU at State level. PFI submits that being RE rich State, AP DISCOMs should procure more than the RPO mandate rather they are not even meeting the minimum requirements of RPO compliance. Thus, penalty as mandated in the MoP notification dated 20/10/2023 or as stipulated in the APERC Regulations should be levied to DISCOM for not meeting

RPO compliance in past True-ups and even in subsequent True-ups. Further, a road map must be prepared to meet RPO targets in future.

### **B.10 PM Surya Ghar – Muft Bijli Yojna and Demand Side Management**

In the Tariff Petition for ARR of FY 2025-26, none of the AP DISCOMs have submitted any proposal related to PM Surya Ghar – Muft Bijli Yojna. Further, AP DISCOMs have also not submitted any proposal related to Demand Side Management (DSM) initiatives. PFI submits that Sales forecast for AP DISCOMs in ARR of FY 2025-26 to be done considering the impact of PM Surya Ghar – Muft Bijli Yojna and other Demand Side Management (DSM) initiatives.

### **C. Other Issues pertaining to non-alignment with the MoP Rules**

#### **C.5 RENEWABLE PURCHASE OBLIGATION (RPO) FOR FY 2025-26**

APERC has indirectly adopted RPO trajectory as specified by MoP by mentioning “*higher of these two trajectories*”. It is suggested that APERC should amend the Regulations and specify only one RPO trajectory like other SERCs which is strictly as per GoI notification dated 20/10/2023 as amended from time to time.

#### **C.6 WHEELING CHARGES (ELECTRICITY (SECOND AMENDMENT) RULES, 2024 DTD. 17/01/2024)**

PFI submits that APERC may consider determination of Wheeling ARR as per prevailing practice by other SERCs wherein number of consumers are not given weightage. Thereafter, as per MoP Rules, stipulated above, Wheeling Charge may be determined by dividing Wheeling ARR with Energy Wheeled during the year.

#### **C.7 REVENUE GAP (ELECTRICITY (AMENDMENT) RULES, 2024 DTD. 10/01/2024)**

It is noted from the Tariff Petition of the DISCOM that for ARR of FY 205-26 there is a Revenue Gap of Rs. 2974 Cr., Rs. 4848 Cr. & Rs. 6861 Cr. at existing Tariff for APCPDCL, APEPDCL & APSPDCL respectively which is 23%, 21% & 30% of ARR. PFI

submits before APERC to determine cost-reflective Tariff for FY 2025-26 as per the principles stipulated in MoP rules dated 10/01/2024.

**C.8 TIME OF DAY Tariff (ELECTRICITY (RIGHTS OF CONSUMERS) AMENDMENT RULES, 2023 DTD. 14/06/2023)**

The Tariff in Off-peak hours for Industrial consumers is more than 80% of Normal Tariff which is against the *Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Amendment Rules, 2023* dtd. 14/06/2023. PFI requests APERC to formulate ToD tariff for all eligible consumers in line with the *MoP Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Amendment Rules, 2023* dtd. 14/06/2023 as amended from time to time.