

**BEFORE THE ODISHA ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION  
PLOT NO.4, CHUNUKOLI, SAILASHREE VIHAR,  
CHANDRASEKHARPUR, BHUBANESWAR**

IN THE MATTER OF : An Application for approval of Open Access Charges for the financial year 2022-23, in accordance with the para 22, 23, 24 & 25 of chapter 5 of OERC (Terms and Conditions of Intra state Open Access) Regulation, 2020, Wheeling Charges, Cross Subsidy Surcharge, Additional Surcharge & Stand by charges applicable to open access customers for use of intra-state transmission/ distribution system, in view of section 42 of the Electricity Act-2003.

AND

IN THE MATTER OF : TP Northern Odisha Distribution Limited.

Registered & Corporate Office: Januganj, Balasore, Odisha-756019

Represented by its Chief Executive Officer

-----Applicant

Humble application of the above named licensee for determination of wheeling charges, Cross subsidy surcharges, Additional surcharges and standby charges for FY 2022-23 applicable to Open Access customers

**MOST RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH :**

1. That, as per OERC (Terms and Conditions of Intra state Open Access) Regulation, 2020 the licensee is required to file the application before Hon'ble Commission for approval of Open Access Charges. Accordingly, this application is being filed along with ARR and tariff application for FY 2021-22.
2. The Orissa Electricity Regulatory Commission (herein after referred to as Commission), in exercise of the power vested in it under Sections 42 read with section 39,40, 86 and 181 of the Electricity Act 2003 (36 of 2003) and all other powers enabling in this behalf, determines the frame work for computation and implementation of cross subsidy surcharge for open access transactions within the State of Orissa.
3. The Hon'ble Commission in its Notification dated 2<sup>nd</sup> November 2020 has repealed the OERC (Terms and conditions of open access) Regulations, 2005 and OERC (Determination of Open Access Charges) Regulations, 2006, and notified the new Regulations for open access to the intra-state transmission and distribution systems and terms and conditions thereof.

In view of above, the applicant submits as under:

4. That the licensee in accordance with regulations framed by Hon'ble Commission under the provision of Electricity Act 2003 is required to file the wheeling charges, cross-subsidy surcharge, additional surcharge and stand by charges before the Commission for approval.
5. That, the licensee is required to provide non-discriminatory open access to the consumers within the period as stipulated by the Commission in accordance with the provisions of Section 7 (d) under Chapter-III of the OERC (Terms and Conditions for determination of tariff) Regulations 2004.
6. That, the licensee is required to get compensation for the loss of cross subsidy element from the consumers or category of consumers who have opted for Open Access to take supply from a person other than the licensee in accordance with the provisions of Section 7 (c) under Chapter-III of the OERC (Terms and Conditions for determination of tariff) Regulations 2004.
7. That, the licensee is required to get additional surcharge to meet the fixed cost arising out of his obligation to supply to the consumers or category of consumers who have opted for Open Access in accordance with the provisions 7.74 and 7.75 of the OERC (Terms and Conditions for determination of wheeling tariff and retail supply tariff ) Regulations 2014.
8. That, the licensee submits before the Commission that at present no consumer is permitted by the licensee to opt for Open access for getting compensation towards additional surcharge to meet the fixed cost. The licensee reserves the right to file before the commission with the relevant short fall of fixed cost as and when the issue comes in future.
9. That, the present application is presented before the Hon'ble Commission for the approval of the wheeling charges and Cross-Subsidy surcharge for FY 2022-23.
10. The Electricity Act 2003 (EA 2003) enables eligible consumers to have non-discriminatory Open Access (OA) to the network of a Licensee on payment of applicable charges. The EA 2003 and National Electricity Policy (NEP) formulated therein mandate the State Electricity Regulatory Commissions to frame the terms and conditions and timeframe for introduction of OA in the State.

11. The Commission notified the OERC (Terms and Conditions for determination of wheeling and retail supply Tariff) Regulations, 2014 for DISCOMs in the State of Odisha as well as OERC (Terms and Conditions of Intra state Open Access) Regulations, 2020. However, in order to implement Open Access in the State, Hon'ble Commission is required to determine the following charges to be paid by the OA consumers:

- a. Wheeling charges;
- b. Cross-subsidy surcharge;
- c. Additional surcharge.
- d. Stand by charges

The Commission has defined the methodology in chapter 5 of (Terms and Conditions of Intra state Open Access) Regulation, 2020 for determination of transmission charges, wheeling Charges, Cross Subsidy surcharge, Additional Surcharge and stand by charges for use of the intra-State transmission network within the State. Further, the Commission will determine the above open access charges during the tariff determination process currently underway for all Utilities in the State.

In the said Regulation 2020 the Hon'ble Commission prescribed the issue of methodology to be followed for determination of transmission charges, wheeling charges, cross-subsidy surcharge, additional surcharge and stand by charges. It is envisaged that based on the prescribed methodology, the transmission charges, wheeling charges, cross-subsidy surcharge would be calculated during the tariff determination exercise currently underway.

#### Open Access Charges

The OERC (Terms and Conditions of Intra state Open Access) Regulation, 2020 provides that the Open Access Customers shall pay the following charges besides the other charges mentioned in the regulation for the use of the intra-state distribution system.

12. **Transmission/Wheeling Charges Wheeling charges payable to distribution licensee, by long-term or medium-term open access customer for usage of its system shall be as determined as under:**

Wheeling Charges = (Wheeling Cost) / (ALSDX365) (in INR/MW-day)

Where,

Wheeling Cost= Cost towards wheeling business as approved in the Tariff Order of the distribution licensee in the concerned year

ALSD= Total Average load projected to be served by the concerned distribution

system in the concerned year

Provided that Wheeling charges for short-term open access consumers shall be payable as determined by the Commission for the relevant financial year on the basis of scheduled load/ energy in the Tariff Order. For Open Access for a part of a day, the wheeling charges shall be payable on prorata basis;

Provided further that where a dedicated distribution system used for open access has been constructed for exclusive use of an open access customer, the wheeling charges for such dedicated system shall be worked out by distribution licensee for their respective systems and got approved by the Commission and shall be borne entirely by such open access customer till such time the surplus capacity is allotted and used for by other person on

C is the per unit weighted average s or purposes;

Provided further that Wheeling Charges shall not be applicable in case dedicated lines (as defined under Section 2(16) of Electricity Act 2003) constructed by generator are being utilized for supply to the open access customer.

- (i) Wheeling charges as calculated by licensee is annexed as Annexure-A.

A. Table showing wheeling charge:-

Description	EHT	HT
Wheeling charges (Paise per unit)	Not Applicable	162

### 13. Cross Subsidy-Surcharge

- (i) If open access facility is availed by a subsidising consumer of a distribution licensee of the State, then such consumer, in addition to transmission and/or wheeling charges, shall pay cross subsidy surcharge determined by the Commission. Cross subsidy surcharge determined on Per Unit basis shall be payable, on monthly basis, by the open access consumers based on the actual energy drawn during the month through open access. The amount of surcharge shall be paid to the distribution licensee of the area of supply from whom the consumer was availing supply before seeking open access.

Provided also that such cross subsidy surcharge shall not be levied in case distribution access is provided to a person who has established a captive generation plant for carrying the electricity to the destination of his own use.

- (ii) Further submitted that the methodology prescribed by Hon'ble Commission for determination of cross subsidy surcharge, in line with the provisions of National Tariff Policy in Para 8.5.1, is as under;

$$\text{Surcharge formula: } S = T - [C / (1 - L/100) + D + R]$$

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 . Hon'ble Commission accepts 'C' equal to the BSP of respective DISCOM

D is the aggregate of transmission, SLDC 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.

Provided that cross-subsidy surcharge shall be progressively reduced to reflect 20% of the tariff applicable to the category of the consumers seeking open access.

Accordingly the Licensee computed the cross subsidy surcharge which is mentioned in the following table. The statement of detail computation is annexed as Annexure

#### **B. Table showing Cross Subsidy Surcharge**

Surcharge (P/KWH) EHT	Surcharge (P/KWH) HT
302	129

The above cross subsidy surcharges have been calculated considering the Avg. EHT Tariff derived from proposed EHT sale in MU and proposed Revenue from EHT Sale for FY 2022-23 . The Power Purchase cost has been determined adding Bulk Supply price of 320 paise per unit, Transmission charge 28 paise per unit, SLDC charge 0.17 paise per unit for EHT category of consumers.

For HT category of consumers Wheeling charge @ 162 paise per unit and System loss at HT supply has been considered at 8%. The Cross-subsidy surcharge has been calculated considering the Avg. HT Tariff derived from proposed HT sale in MU and Revenue from HT Sale for FY 2022-23. The Power Purchase cost for HT Consumer has been determined adding Bulk Supply price of 320 paise per unit, Transmission charge 28 paise per unit, SLDC charge 0.17 paise per unit.

14. The Hon'ble Commission has been determining from time to time the charges (i.e Cross Subsidy Surcharge, Additional Surcharge, Wheeling and Transmission Charges, and Wheeling and Transmission losses) applicable on power purchased on Open Access. From the FY 2012-13, for the Renewable Energy the Hon'ble Commission has exempted the applicability of Cross Subsidy Surcharge (CSS) on power procured through Renewable Sources. Further, where the power is procured from Renewable Sources, concessional transmission and Wheeling Charges (20% ) is applicable to the transaction.

**That, the licensee had filed before the Hon'ble Commission petition for revisiting the concessional Wheeling charges and Cross subsidy sub- charge on availing power through Open Access from RE Sources.** Hon'ble Commission disposed off the petition vide order dated 29.11.2021 in Case No-84 of 2021 with the opinion that the applicant needs to submit the proposal in the ARR so that it will be heard through public and appropriate decision may be taken accordingly. In line with the same the licensee is submitting herewith for levy of CSS & wheeling charges on RE power which may kindly be approved

The details are also being filed in the application for determination of Open Access Charges.

- 15 . In our humble submission, the above concessions were provided to encourage the growth of renewable energy sources when the renewable sector was at the initial stage of development. However, at present, substantial growth of Renewable Sources is taking place in the country and moreover, the cost of renewable sources particularly Solar and Wind has come down substantially. In light of the same, it is also necessary to revisit the concessions provided to the Renewable Sources and balance the interest of Discoms and the Consumers who source power on Open Access.
16. The Hon'ble Commission has in the Tariff Order for FY 2021-22 determined the Cross Subsidy Surcharge(CSS) and other charges for Open Access transactions entered by the consumers under Section 42 of the Electricity Act 2003.

The extracts from the FY 21-22 Tariff Order, Annexure C for the DISCOMS provide the following charges

Extract 1 : Charges applicable for Open Access Transaction as per Tariff Order for FY 21-22

Annexure C

1. *The Open Access Charges i.e. Cross Subsidy Surcharge, Wheeling and Transmission Charge for Open Access consumer of 1MW and above for FY 2021-22 effective from 04.04.2021 as determined by the Commission are given in the table below:*

**Surcharge, Wheeling Charge & Transmission Charge for Open access consumer 1MW & above**

Name of the licensee	Cross Subsidy Surcharge (P/U)		Wheeling Charge P/U applicable to HT consumers only	Transmission Charges for Open Access Customer (applicable for HT & EHT consumers)
	EHT	HT		
TPCODL	164.35	102.54	78.06	The Open Access customer availing Open Access shall pay Rs.6720/MW-day (Rs.280/MWh) as transmission charges.
NESCO Utility	141.04	66.97	94.30	
TPWODL	130.33	76.83	60.17	
TPSODL	212.23	141.43	98.94	

2. *The normative transmission loss at EHT (3.0%) and normative wheeling loss for HT level (8%) are applicable for the year 2021-22.*
  3. *Additional Surcharge: No additional surcharge over and above the Cross-Subsidy . Surcharge needs to be given to the embedded licensee.*
  4. *No Cross-subsidy surcharge are payable by the consumers availing Renewable power*
  5. *20% Transmission & Wheeling charge is payable by the consumer drawing power from Renewable source excluding Co-generation & Bio mass power plant.*
17. The concession on CSS is applicable from the FY 2012-13 and the concessional Transmission and Wheeling Charges has been applicable from FY 2015-16. The present concession for renewable projects is allowing consumers an arbitrage primarily due to exemption on CTU Charges and losses, Concessional Transmission Charges and concessional wheeling charges which incentivizes the consumers in the State to source power from Renewable sources through Open Access . The arbitrage is of around Rs. 2.18 / Kwh in case of HT consumer and Rs.2.17/Kwh in case of EHT. A sample computation for HT sourcing open access power is furnished in the following table, considering rate of source power Rs.3/kwh. Components Contributing to Arbitrage between Conventional and Renewable source

Sl. No	Particulars	Unit	HT Sourcing Conventional Power	HT Sourcing Renewable Power	Difference (in Rs)
1	Rate of Source of Power	Rs/KWH	3	3	0
2	All India Loss (3.4%)	%	0.102	0	0.102
3	Central Transmission Charges (Odisha)	Rs/KWH	0.434	0	0.434
4	Transmission Charge	Rs/KWH	0.28	0.056	0.224
5	Wheeling charge	Rs/KWH	0.943	0.188	0.755
6	Cross Subsidy Surcharge	Rs/KWH	0.6697	0	0.6697
7	Total				2.1847

#### 18. Present trend of sourcing Renewable Power in Odisha on Open Access

That, in the FY 2022-21, the quantum of energy sourced by consumers on Open Access from renewable energy sources was 17MU . However, in only five months of the FY 2021-22, this quantum has gone upto 114MU. The quantum of OA through Renewables has increased substantially within a short period of few months. This has adverse impact on the tariff to consumers with revenue loss arising to Discoms to the extent of concessional wheeling charges and exempted Cross Subsidy Charges on Renewable procurement. In only 5 months , in terms of loss in CSS, the licensee has lost 16Cr.

#### 19. Reasons for re-visiting the concessions applicable to Renewable Power

Since the time concessions have been made available, several developments have taken place in favour of the Renewable energy thereby necessitating the need for reassessing the need for continuing of the concessions available hitherto. The following are some of the developments and the reasons for reconsideration

##### (1) Adequate Renewable Capacity Addition

In pursuit of meeting the target of installing Renewable Project to the extent of 175 GW in the past and to promote renewable energy, many states including Odisha started offering concessions/waivers to RE based open access and captive projects as well. However, the Renewable capacity in the country has grown manifold in the last few years. As per the data available, the capacity in the month of December 2016 was about 50000 MW, which has now (i.e August 2021) grown to above one lakh MW. The breakup of the capacity of various sources in August 2021 is as given in the table below

Table 1 : Present Capacity of the RE Sources

Programme/Scheme wise Physical Progress in 2020-21 & Cumulative upto Aug, 2021			
Sector	FY- 2021-22		
	Cumulative Achievements (as on 31.03.2021)	Achievements (Apr-Aug 2021)	Cumulative Achievements (as on 31.08.2021)
<b>I. Installed RE Capacity (CAPACITIES IN MW)</b>			
Wind Power	39247	444.1	39691.15
Solar Power - Ground Mounted	35646	3168.86	38814.49
Solar Power - Roof Top	4440	1046.54	5486.28
SPV Systems (Off-grid)	1151	160.46	1311.14
Small Hydro Power	4787	21	4807.81
Biomass (Bagasse) Cogeneration	9374	25	9398.56
Biomass (non-bagasse) Cogeneration)/Captive Power	772	0	772.05
Waste to Power	169	0	168.64
Waste to Energy (off-grid)	219	14.24	233.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>95803.4</b>	<b>4880.2</b>	<b>100683.32</b>

Source: MNRE Website

Further, the Capacity proposed to be added in future is as follows:

Extracts 1 : Extracts from Standing Committee of Parliament Report

Sector	Target by 2022	Installed capacity	Under Implementation	Tendered	(in GW)
					Total Installed/ Pipeline
Solar Power	100	38.79	36.03	23.87	98.69
Wind Power	60	38.68	8.68	1.20	48.56
Bio Energy	10	10.31	0.00	0.00	10.31
Small Hydro	5	4.76	0.44	0.00	5.20
Wind Solar Hybrid	0	0	2.55	0.00	2.55
Round the Clock (RTC)/ assured Peak Power supply	0	0	1.60	2.50	4.10
<b>Total</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>92.54</b>	<b>49.30</b>	<b>27.57</b>	<b>169.41</b>

Source: Standing Committee Report of the Parliament- Action Plan for achieving the target of 175 GW Renewable

In our humble submission therefore, the concessions offered to Renewable Energy for sourcing power on Open Access needs to be reconsidered as the objective of providing concessions has been achieved

## (2) Substantial reduction in cost of generation of Solar and Wind

The cost of generation from Solar Energy and also Wind Energy has come down substantially over the period of time. The rate of Solar Energy which was above Rs 12 per Unit in 2012 has now fallen to about Rs 2.50 per Kwh. Similarly, the Wind

Tariffs which were earlier around Rs 5 per Kwh have now come down to Rs 2.75 per Kwh. Hence with such low cost of generation for solar and Wind, even if the power is sourced on open access with no concessions available , the landed cost of power would be economical. This is presented later in this petition

### **(3) Provisions under National Tariff Policy**

The National Tariff Policy 2016 too does not envisage providing any concession in terms of reduction of CSS or concessional Wheeling and Transmission charges. It merely considers extending concession in terms of waiver of Inter State Transmission Charges and losses. Hence the NTP itself restricts its concessions and does not extend it to a) Reduced CSS and b) Making it applicable to Intra State - Transmission Network or Distribution Network. The extracts from the National Tariff Policy is as follows:

#### *Extracts 2 : Extracts from National Tariff Policy*

*6) In order to further encourage renewable sources of energy, no inter-State transmission charges and losses may be levied till such period as may be notified by the Central Government on transmission of the electricity generated from solar and wind sources of energy through the inter-state transmission system for sale.*

Hence in line with Tariff policy, it may not be necessary to extend the concessional CSS and Wheeling/Transmission Charges.

### **(4) Increased adverse impact for Discoms**

Due to higher penetration of renewable as explained earlier, the loss to Discom with concessional charges would be higher and such adverse impact would have to be borne by other consumers of the Discoms. Hence this needs to be contained.

### **(5) Several States have discontinued the concessions**

Several States in the country have either withdrawn the concession made available to renewable power or have reduced the same substantially. In particular, Maharashtra which is a front runner for renewable power had stopped providing any concession i.e No concessional charges are applicable either for Wheeling Charges or for CSS. Further, Gujarat in recently announced Solar Policy had not provided any concessional CSS to Solar Plant. The State of AP has removed the CSS through its Solar Policy 2018 and also stopped the concessional Transmission and Wheeling Charge from 2019 onwards. Some other states like Tamil Nadu have reduced the concession and have a CSS of 60% (as against 100%) for Wind Power and 70% for Solar Power.

State	State Transmission Losses	State Transmission charges	Wheeling Losses	Wheeling Charges	Additional Surcharge	Cross Subsidy Surcharge
Madhya Pradesh	No waiver	No waiver	No waiver	No waiver	No waiver	No waiver
Maharashtra	No waiver	No waiver	No waiver	No waiver	No waiver	No waiver
Gujarat	No waiver	No waiver	No waiver	No waiver	Sale Outside State-100% Waiver Sale Inside State- 50% Waiver	Sale Outside State-100% Waiver Sale Inside State- 50% Waiver
Andhra Pradesh	No waiver	No waiver	No waiver	No waiver	100% waiver	No waiver
Assam	No waiver	100% waiver	No waiver	100% waiver	100% waiver	100% waiver
Bihar	No waiver	100% waiver	No waiver	100% waiver	100% waiver	No waiver
Chhattisgarh	No waiver	100% waiver	No waiver	100% waiver	100% waiver	100% waiver for Solar, 50% waives on others
Karnataka	No waiver	50% waiver	No waiver	50% waiver	50% waiver	50% waiver
Odisha	No waiver	80% waiver	No waiver	80% waiver	100% waiver	100% waiver
Tamil Nādu	No waiver	50% waiver	No waiver	50% waiver	100% waiver	30% waiver
Telangana	No waiver	No waiver	No waiver	No waiver	No waiver	No waiver
Uttarakhand	No waiver	No waiver	No waiver	No waiver	No waiver	No waiver
Rajasthan	No waiver	No waiver	No waiver	No waiver	No waiver	No waiver

Most of the states have either removed the concession available to Renewables or have considerably reduced the same. In our humble submission, the Hon'ble Commission may consider doing the same in the State of Odisha. Such step will balance the interest of the Discoms and its embedded consumers as well as also the consumers who are sourcing power on Open Access on Renewables. As per the data

available with us, the status of the concessions provided by various states for Renewable Power Procurement under Open Access is as given in Annexure 1.

#### **(6) Draft OA Rules for Green Energy too contemplate levy of Cross Subsidy Surcharge**

As per the Draft Electricity (Promoting renewable energy through Green Energy Open Access) Rules, 2021 dated 16th August 2021 issued by the Government of India, levy of CSS is envisaged. In-fact, it also envisages a situation for subsequent increase in CSS.

The relevant extract of the Draft Rules in this regard are reproduced below:

*Cross Subsidy Surcharge shall be levied on consumers who are permitted open access as per the provisions of Tariff policy notified by the Central Government under the Electricity Act 2003:*

*Provided that the surcharge for green open access consumer purchasing green energy, from a generating plant using renewable energy sources, shall not be increased, during twelve years from the date of commissioning of the generating plant using renewable energy sources, by more than fifty percent of the surcharge fixed for the year in which open access is granted.*

*Provided further that Additional surcharge shall not be applicable for green open access consumers;*

*Provided further that Cross Subsidy Surcharge and Additional Surcharge shall not be applicable in case power produced from a Waste-to-Energy plant is supplied to the open access consumer*

#### **(7)Landed Tariff after withdrawal/reduction of Concessions for Renewable Energy**

In this section, the impact of withdrawal of concessions available to Renewable power sourced on Open Access has been worked out. It is submitted that for working out the landed tariff for availing power from RE sources on Open Access has been worked out in the following table considering rate of source power Rs.3/KWh. Further, the MoP in line with the National Tariff Policy has waived the Transmission Charges and Losses for power plants commissioned till 30<sup>th</sup> June 2023. The waiver has now been restricted to Transmission Charges but the date of commissioning has been extended to 30<sup>th</sup> June 2025 (through the order dated 21<sup>st</sup> June 2021). We have in our computations, considered waiver of only the Inter State Transmission Charges and not the losses. The extracts of the relevant notification of August 2020 is as presented below:

*Extracts 3 : Extracts from MOP order of August 2020*

3.0 In supersession of Ministry of Power's earlier order No 23/12/2016-R&R dated 13.2.2018 and Order No. 23/12/2016-R&R dated 6<sup>th</sup> November, 2019 it has been decided that no inter-state transmission charges and losses will be levied on transmission of the electricity generated from following power plants for a period of 25 years from the date of commissioning of the power plants which meet the following criteria:

- a) Power plants using solar and wind sources of energy, including solar-wind hybrid power plants with or without storage commissioned till 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2023 for sale to entities having a Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO), irrespective of whether this power is within RPO or not, provided that in case of distribution licensees, the power has been procured competitively under the guidelines issued by the Central Government.

Landed cost of power with Withdrawl /Reduction of concessions( Sample Calculation for a HT Consumer taking rate of source power Rs.3/KWh)

Sl. No	Particulars	Unit	Value	HT Consumer with concession	HT Consumer with 50% Concession	HT Consumer with no Concession
1	Rate of Source of Power	Rs/KWH		3	3	3
2	All India Loss	%	3.40%	0.102	0.102	0.1
3	OPTCL Loss	%	3.00%	0.09	0.09	0.09
4	Wheeling loss	%	8.00%	0.24	0.24	0.24
5	Central Transmission Charges (Odisha)	Rs/KWH		0	0	0
6	Transmission Charge	Rs/KWH		0.056	0.14	0.28
7	Wheeling charge	Rs/KWH		0.188	0.4715	0.94
8	Cross Subsidy Surcharge	Rs/KWH		0	0.33	0.6697
9	<b>Total</b>			<b>3.676</b>	<b>4.3735</b>	<b>5.3197</b>

As can be seen even after removal of all the concessions in the state, the landed tariff is lower than the tariff payable as a consumer. Further, if the Discom will be allowed to collect its legitimate charges of CSS and the Wheeling Charges, the same will help in reducing the revenue gap.

20. It is submitted that in order to balance the interest of Open Access consumers and also mitigate adverse impact of loss of Revenue due to concessions for Renewable Power procurement through Open Access, it is proposed that Cross Subsidy Surcharge (CSS) on power sourced through Open Access from Renewable Sources, which is currently exempted, to be levied at 100% i.e there should not be any concessional Cross Subsidy Surcharge. The concessional Wheeling Charges (20%) may be also be removed i.e the Wheeling Charges in full.

### **Prayer**

In the aforesaid facts and circumstances, the licensee most humbly prays before the Hon'ble Commission to kindly:

- (1) Consider the proposal of the applicant in this application for determination of Wheeling Charges and Cross Subsidy Surcharge on record.
- (2) Approve the Wheeling charges and Cross Subsidy Surcharge prayed before the Hon'ble Commission for the FY 2022-23.
- (3) Revisit the concessions allowed towards Cross Subsidy Surcharge and wheeling charges on power sourced through Open Access from Renewable Sources and consider the proposal for levying Cross Subsidy Surcharge (CSS) and wheeling charge on power sourced through Open Access from Renewable Sources in full.
- (4) Issue any other relief, order or direction as deem fit

Place: Balasore

**(BHASKAR SARKAR)**  
**CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER**  
**TP Northern Odisha Distribution Ltd**

**BEFORE THE ODISHA ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION  
PLOT NO.4, CHUNUKOLI, SAILASHREE VIHAR,  
CHANDRASEKHARPUR, BHUBANESWAR**

IN THE MATTER OF : An Application for approval of Open Access Charges for the financial year 2022-23, in accordance with the para 22, 23, 24 & 25 of chapter 5 of OERC (Terms and Conditions of Intra state Open Access) Regulation, 2020, Wheeling Charges, Cross Subsidy Surcharge, Additional Surcharge & Stand by charges applicable to open access customers for use of intra-state transmission/ distribution system, in view of section 42 of the Electricity Act-2003.

AND

IN THE MATTER OF : TP Northern Odisha Distribution Limited.

Registered & Corporate Office: Januganj, Balasore, Odisha-756019

Represented by its Chief Executive Officer

-----Applicant

Affidavit verifying the application for approval of Open Access Charges for the FY 2022-23

I, Bhaskar Sarkar, aged about 55 years, son of Late Arup Kumar Sarkar, residing at Balasore, do hereby solemnly affirm and state as follows:-

I am the Chief Executive Officer of TP Northern Distribution Limited-the applicant in the above matter and duly authorised to swear this affidavit on its behalf.

The statements made in the application along with the annexures annexed to this application are true to the best of my knowledge and the statements made are based on information and records and I believe them to be true.

Place:Balasore

DEPONENT

Date:30.11.2021