



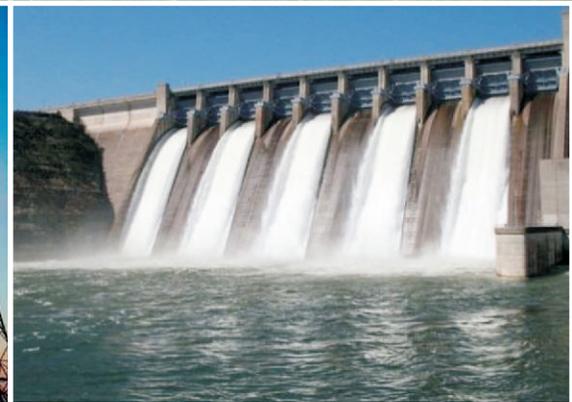
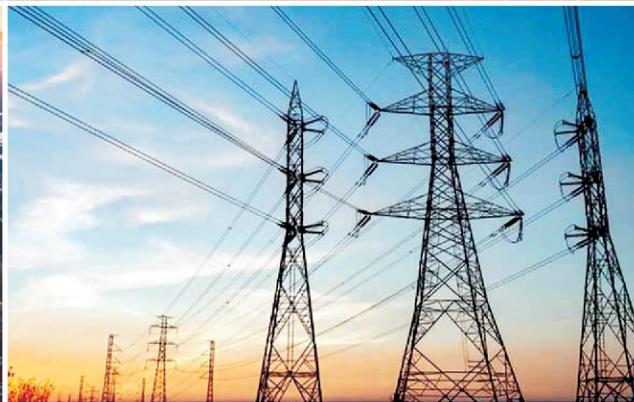
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ODISHA ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION

ANNUAL REPORT

ବାର୍ଷିକ ବିବରଣୀ

2020-21





Secretary, OERC with other officials in Annual Tariff hearing for FY 2021-22 of NESCO Utility at Keonjhar



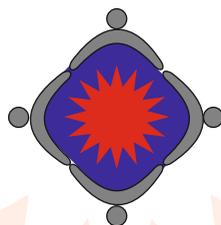
Oath taking ceremony of new Member of OERC Sri Gajendra Mohapatra on 01.06.2020

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ODISHA ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION

PLOT NO. 4, CHUNOKOLI, SAILASHREE VIHAR

BHUBANESWAR – 751 021

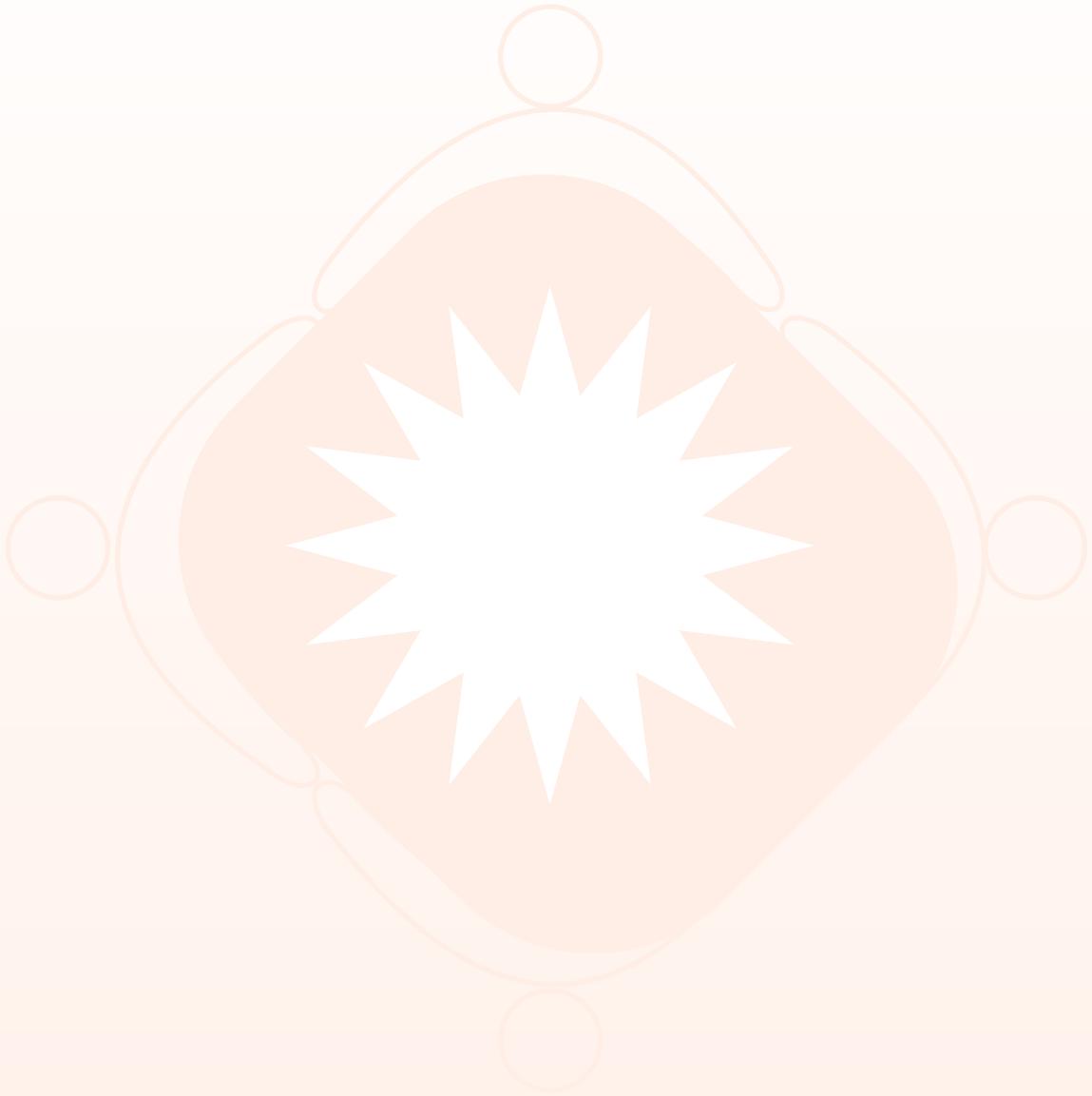
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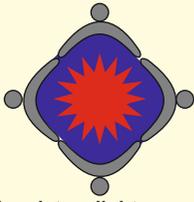
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ODISHA ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION

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MISSION STATEMENT

The Odisha Electricity Regulatory Commission (OERC) is committed to fulfil its mandate for creating an efficient and economically viable electricity industry in the State. It balances the interests of all stakeholders while fulfilling its primary responsibility to ensure safe and reliable supply of power at reasonable rates. It is guided by the principles of good governance such as transparency, accountability, predictability, equitability and participation in discharge of its functions. It safeguards the interests of the State while giving a fair deal to the consumers.

2. OVERVIEW OF THE COMMISSION

- (1) The Odisha Electricity Reform Act, 1995 (Odisha Act 2 of 1996), in short OER Act, 1995 was enacted for the purpose of restructuring the electricity industry, for rationalization of Generation, Transmission, Distribution and Supply of Electricity, for opening avenues for participation of private sector entrepreneurs and for establishment of a Regulatory Commission for the State, independent of the state government. OER Act, 1995 is the first of its kind in the country. The Electricity Act, 2003 has been modeled mostly on the provisions of the OER Act, 1995.
- (2) An important component of power sector reform is establishment of an independent autonomous Regulator, the Odisha Electricity Regulatory Commission for achievement of objectives enshrined in the OER Act, 1995. It became functional on 01.8.1996 with the joining of its three members, as the pioneer electricity regulators of the country.
- (3) The property, interest in property, rights and liabilities belonging to the erstwhile Odisha State Electricity Board (OSEB) were vested in the State Government as on 1.4.1996. All loans, subventions and obligations of the Board towards the State stood extinguished. The State Government classified the assets, liabilities and proceedings acquired by the State as well as the assets, liabilities and proceedings relating to the undertakings owned by the State Government to (a) Generation Undertaking (b) Transmission Undertaking and those not classified within (a) & (b) to residual assets. The State Government was empowered to vest the Undertakings in GRIDCO & OHPC which the State executed only after upvaluation of assets on the same day and restructured the Balance Sheet of GRIDCO and OHPC.
- (4) The Grid Corporation of Odisha Limited (GRIDCO) was incorporated under Companies Act, 1956 on 20.4.1995. All Transmission and Distribution Undertakings were transferred to GRIDCO on 01.4.1996 with upvalued cost with a restructured Balance Sheet. It was to engage in the business of procurement, transmission & bulk supply of electric energy apart from planning, co-ordination & load forecast.



- (5) The Odisha Hydro Power Corporation Limited (OHPC) was incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956 on 21.4.1995. All the generating assets of Government as well as OSEB were transferred to OHPC on 01.4.1996. This Corporation takes care of all the operating and ongoing Hydro Power Stations. 49% of the share of the Odisha Power Generation Corporation (OPGC) were disinvested to the US based AES company in January, 1999.
- (6) As a sequel to the passing of the Act, the distribution of power was privatized in Odisha and the management of the four subsidiary companies in charge of distribution in the Central, Northern, Southern and Western zones of Odisha, namely CESCO, NESCO, SOUTHCO and WESCO were entrusted to private companies which took over 51% of the shares. GRIDCO became a deemed trading licensee from 10.6.2005. The Odisha Power Transmission Corporation Ltd. (OPTCL) took over intra-state transmission & functions of the State Load Despatch Centre (SLDC) on the same date.
- (7) The Electricity Act, 2003 was enacted by Govt. of India and came into force w.e.f. 10.06.2003. The Electricity Act, 2003 aims to promote competition, protect interest of consumers while supplying electricity to all areas, rationalize electricity tariff, ensure transparent policies regarding subsidies and provide an enabling regulatory environment. Besides allowing private investments in all the segments of the electricity supply chain, the Act provides various measures to introduce competition in the electricity industry. Now, the Chairperson and Members of OERC are appointed under section 82(5) of the Electricity Act, 2003 (No. 36 of 2003) which is the Central Act.
- (8) The OERC completed 24th year of its operation on 01.08.2020. Since 09.05.2016, the Commission is operating at its New Building at Plot No.4, Chunokoli, Shailashree Vihar, Bhubaneswar – 751 021.

3. PROFILES OF CHAIRPERSON & MEMBERS

Sri Upendra Nath Behera, Chairperson, OERC

Sri Upendra Nath Behera is an officer of the Indian Administrative Service of 1983 batch of Odisha cadre. An Engineering Graduate from IIT, Kharagpur, he has 34 years of valuable experience in the IAS. He had spent initial seven years in the District Administration supervising various development programmes. Subsequently, as Managing Directors of Odisha State Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation (OMFED) and Odisha State Co-operative Oilseed Growers' Federation (Oil Odisha) he had been actively involved in organising farmer co-operatives and promotion of production, processing and marketing of milk, milk products and edible oil. Under his stewardship Odisha State Oilseed Growers' Federation won the best productivity award from the National Productivity Council consecutively for two years i.e. 1991-92 and 1992-93.





He had worked in the industries sector as Managing Directors of IDCO and IPICOL primarily for promotion of industries, financing of small and medium industries and creation of industrial infrastructure for the State of Odisha. During his tenure as Managing Director the Odisha Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (IDCO) obtained ISO-9001 certification (1996) for quality standards and ISO-14001 certification (1998) for environmental standards. He also worked as Chief Executives of Odisha Renewable Energy Development Agency (OREDA) and Odisha Computer Application Centre (OCAC). Sri Behera played a key role in formation of Odisha State Disaster Management Authority (OSDMA), the first of its kind in the country immediately after the Odisha super cyclone of 1999 and was its first Managing Director.

He worked in Government of India for seven years between 2002 and 2009 in the Ministries of Steel, Science & Technology (Biotechnology) and Urban Development (DDA). During his tenure as Joint Secretary in the Department of Biotechnology, he also held the charge of Managing Director of Bharat Immunologicals & Biologicals Corporation (BIBCOL), a Central PSU. In the State Government, he had worked as Secretary in the premier Departments like Home, Finance, Planning & Co-ordination, General Administration, Forest & Environment, Steel & Mines, Excise and Parliamentary Affairs. He was the State Development Commissioner-cum-Additional Chief Secretary for a year. He spent a year as Additional Chief Secretary to Chief Minister, Odisha before joining the Odisha Electricity Regulatory Commission as its Chairperson on the 16th of January, 2017.

He has travelled widely covering almost all the Indian states and about thirty foreign countries.

Sri Sauri Kant Parhi, Member

Sri Sauri Kant Parhi retired as Air Vice Marshal from Indian Air Force (IAF) on 30 September, 2016 after distinguished service of 37.3 years (including period of training). He joined OERC as Member on 4th November, 2016. He belongs to Brahmapur, Odisha. During his illustrious career in IAF, he served in various capacities in the Air Defence and Administrative branches. He was awarded commendation by the Chief of IAF and conferred with Vishist Seva Medal (VSM).

He has done MA (English), M.Sc. in Defence and Strategic Studies and PG Diploma in Business & Marketing Management. He has undergone numerous prestigious inter-services and IAF specific courses & training i.e. Defensive Service Staff College (Wellington, TN), College of Air Warfare (Secunderabad) National Defence College (New Delhi), etc.



He was a category 'A' Master Fighter Controller who commanded two frontline Air Defence Radar Units, Joint Control and Analysis Centre, Delhi. He was the COO of a frontline Air Defence



Direction Centre, a Command Examiner & had been involved in evaluation of Air Defence systems in India & abroad. In the field of Administration he worked as the Chief Administrative Officer of front line fighter base, commanded the Garud Commando Training Centre of IAF. As an Air Commodore and Air Vice Marshal he had been the Provost Marshal (Air), Assistant Chief of Air Staff (Security, Vigilances & Discipline) at Air HQ, New Delhi and the Senior Officer Administration at HQ Training Command, Bangalore. Span of his administrative domain included infrastructure development, finance, security, vigilance, HR, medical, legal, welfare, organization, procurements, etc.

Shri Gajendra Mohapatra, Member

Shri Gajendra Mohapatra, Member born on 6th May, 1960 at village-Kanikapada, Block-Dasarathpur, District: Jajpur. Shri Gajendra Mohapatra enrolled as an Advocate and joined practice at Bhubaneswar Bar. He entered into Odisha Judicial Service and had served as a Judicial Officer at different places such as Baragarh, Aska, Bhubaneswar, Kamakhyanagar and Rourkela. He was Registrar (Judicial) of the Hon'ble High Court of Orissa before his appointment as the Director of Public Prosecutions, Odisha, Bhubaneswar. Later, he served as the Special Judge (Vigilance), Balasore and District and Sessions Judge, Dhenkanal prior to his assignment as the Director (Prosecution Wing) to the Hon'ble Lokayukta, Odisha, Bhubaneswar.



His career as Judicial Officer included commendable work on civil, criminal, sessions and vigilance cases. During his stint as the Director of Prosecution of the Hon'ble Lokayukta, Odisha, he had actively participated in organising awareness programmes in different parts of Odisha to disseminate knowledge about the anti-corruption mechanism. Shri Mohapatra has taken oath as the Member, Odisha Electricity Regulatory Commission, Bhubaneswar on 1st June, 2020.

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4. FUNCTIONS OF THE STATE COMMISSION

- (1) Section 86 of the Electricity Act, 2003 deals with the functions of the State Commission. As per Section 86(1) the State Commission shall discharge the following functions, namely:-
 - (a) Determine the tariff for generation, supply, transmission and wheeling of electricity, wholesale, bulk or retail, as the case may be, within the state.
 - (b) Regulate electricity purchase and procurement process of distribution licensees including the price at which electricity shall be procured from the generating companies or licensees or from other sources through agreements for purchase of power for distribution and supply within the State;
 - (c) Facilitate intra-State transmission and wheeling of electricity;
 - (d) Issue licenses to persons seeking to act as transmission licensees, distribution licensees and electricity traders with respect to their operations within the State;
 - (e) Promote co-generation and generation of electricity from renewable sources of energy by providing suitable measures for connectivity with the grid and sale of electricity to any person, and also specify, for purchase of electricity from such sources, a percentage of the total consumption of electricity in the area of a distribution licensee;
 - (f) Adjudicate upon the disputes between the licensees and generating companies and to refer any dispute for arbitration;
 - (g) Levy fee for the purpose of this Act;
 - (h) Specify State Grid Code consistent with the Grid Code specified under clause (h) of subsection (1) of Section 79 of the Electricity Act, 2003.
 - (i) Specify or enforce standards with respect to quality, continuity and reliability of service by licensees;
 - (j) Fix the trading margin in the intra-state trading of electricity; if considered, necessary; and
 - (k) Discharge such other functions as may be assigned to it under the Electricity Act, 2003.
- (2) As per Section 86(2) of the Electricity Act, 2003, the State Commission shall advise the State Government on all or any of the following matters, namely:-
 - (i) Promotion of competition, efficiency and economy in activities of the electricity industry;
 - (ii) Promotion of investment in electricity industry;
 - (iii) Reorganization and restructuring of electricity industry in the State;
 - (iv) Matters concerning generation, transmission, distribution and trading of electricity or any other matter referred to the State Commission by that Government.
- (3) As per Section 86(3) the State Commission shall ensure transparency while exercising its powers and discharging its functions. Section 86(4) envisages that in discharge of its functions, the State Commission shall be guided by the National Electricity Policy, 2005,



National Electricity Plan and Tariff Policy, 2016 published under Subsection(2) of Section 3 of the Electricity Act, 2003.

(4) Besides, the other provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003 which have a direct bearing on the functioning of the Commission are extracted below for reference.

(a) ***Section 11 – Directions to generating companies***

(1) The Appropriate Government may specify that a generating company shall, in extraordinary circumstances operate and maintain any generating station in accordance with the directions of that Government. Explanation - For the purposes of this section the expression “extraordinary circumstances” means circumstances arising out of threat to security of the State, public order or a natural calamity or such other circumstances arising in the public interest.

(2) The Appropriate Commission may offset the adverse financial impact of the directions referred to in sub-section (1) on any generating company in such manner as it considers appropriate.

(b) ***Section 23 - Directions to Licensees***

If the Appropriate Commission is of the opinion that it is necessary or expedient so to do for maintaining the efficient supply, securing the equitable distribution of electricity and promoting competition, it may, by order, provide for regulating supply, distribution, consumption or use thereof.

(c) ***Section 37 – Directions by Appropriate Government***

The Appropriate Government may issue directions to the Regional Load Despatch Centres or State Load Despatch Centres, as the case may be to take such measures as may be necessary for maintaining smooth and stable transmission and supply of electricity to any region or State.

(d) ***Section 108 – Directions by State Government***

In the discharge of its functions, the State Commission shall be guided by such directions in matters of policy involving public interest as the State Government may give to it in writing. If any question arises as to whether any such direction relates to a matter of policy involving public interest, the decision of the State Government thereon shall be final.

5. ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE COMMISSION

The OERC is a three-member Commission headed by the Chairperson. The Commission has four Divisions namely, Tariff, Engineering, Regulatory Affairs and Secretariat Division. Tariff Division is entrusted upon the responsibilities of assisting the Commission in preparing various Tariffs and/or Commercial Orders based on applications of licensees, generators, consumers, government and other stakeholders. Engineering Division assists the Commission in monitoring technical performance of the Utilities under various technical parameters, including License Conditions and Performance Standards. The Commission is assisted by Regulatory Affairs



Division on all legal matters. This Division renders necessary legal advice to the Commission and with help of advocates represents the Commission in various Courts, Fora and Tribunals. The Secretariat Division assists the Commission in day-to-day administrative functioning. It is the repository of the Commission's order and records and carries out all correspondences on behalf of the Commission. This Division authenticates all the orders passed by the Commission. A State Advisory Committee (SAC) is functional and its meetings are held in OERC once in a quarter to discuss various practical issues facing the licensees/consumers/other stakeholders. The Commission benefits by interacting with the Members of the SAC, who represent every corner of the State.

6. ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMISSION

6.1 TARIFF DIVISION

- (a) The functions of the State Commission have been specified under Section 86 of Electricity Act, 2003. According to Section 86(1)(a) the Commission determines the Tariff for Generation, Supply, Transmission and wheeling of electricity, wholesale, Bulk or Retail, as the case may be within the State of Odisha. Keeping this in view the Commission obtains and analyses the Annual Revenue Requirements of the licensees and determines charges to be levied on various categories of consumers including those seeking Open Access to the intra-state transmission and distribution systems. It also undertakes scrutiny of Power Purchase Agreements, approval of MYT, Cost data and Business Plans etc.

While fixing retail tariff for different types of consumers, the Commission is mandated to follow the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003, Tariff Policy notified on 28.01.2016 and National Electricity Policy notified on 12.02.2005. Sections 61, 62, 65 and 86 of the Electricity Act, 2003 deal with principles and guidelines of tariff fixation. The important parameters for tariff fixation are as follows:-

- (i) The generation, transmission, distribution and supply of electricity should be conducted on commercial principles: Section 61(b) of Electricity Act, 2003.
- (ii) The factors which would encourage competition, efficiency, economical use of the resources, good performance and optimum investments: Section 61(c).
- (iii) Safeguarding the consumers' interests and at the same time recovering the cost of supply of electricity in a reasonable manner: Section 61(d).
- (iv) The principles regarding efficiency in performance: Section 61(e).
- (v) The tariff progressively reflects the cost of supply of electricity and also reduces cross subsidies in the manner specified by the appropriate Commission: Section 61(g).
- (vi) The National Electricity Policy envisages existence of some amount of cross-subsidy. As per para 1.1 of National Electricity Policy, the supply of electricity at reasonable rate to rural India is essential for its overall development. Equally important is availability of reliable and quality power at competitive rates to Indian Industries to make them globally competitive and enable to exploit tremendous potential of employment generation.



Similarly, as per Para 5.5.2 of the National Electricity Policy, a minimum level of support may be required to make the electricity affordable for consumers of very poor category. Consumers below poverty line who consume below a specified level, say 30 units per month, may receive special support in terms of Tariff which are cross-subsidized. Tariff for such designated group of consumers will be at least 50% of the “average (overall) cost of supply”.

(vii) Promotion of Co-generation and generation of electricity from renewable sources of energy: Section 61(h).

(viii) Section 86(1) (e) casts responsibilities on the State Commission to promote co-generation and generation of electricity from renewable sources of energy by providing suitable measures for connectivity with the grid and sale of electricity to any person, and also specify, for purchase of electricity from such sources, a percentage of the total consumption of electricity in the area of a distribution licensee.

(b) Consumers' Status

The DISCOM-wise status of category wise consumers and their consumption during the FY 2020-21 is as shown in the table below:

ALL ODISHA CONSUMPTION FOR FY 2020-21 (MU)										
Category	TPCODL		TPNODL		TPWODL		TPSODL		ALL ODISHA	
	No of Cons.	Consumption (MU)								
Domestic	2477431	3045.35	1774158	1574.28	1739155	1752.67	2150864	1625.02	8141608	7997.32
Kutir Jyoti	80817	25.53	133950	35.92	211567	68.183	364416	127.81	790750	257.44
LT General(Com)	163329	638.43	83150	277.216	80683	300.13	80947	235.41	408109	1451.186
Agriculture	18457	46.93	25143	98.746	57552	385.94	22693	84.242	123845	615.858
Agro	2117	5.02	1237	22.96	72	4.46	776	12.713	4202	45.153
Allied Agro	9	3.63	24	0.545	239	2.63	60	0.785	332	7.59
Street Lighting	1759	50.79	932	17.546	2153	37.79	3836	34.817	8680	140.943
PWW	5095	102.44	3405	37.41	3902	39.13	4215	48.951	16617	227.931
Small Industry	7813	43.42			3774	18.47	2470	11.012	14057	72.902
Medium Industry	924	33.42			1354	58.13	704	24.063	2982	115.613
Specified Pub. Purpose	12847	23.58	12546	20.873	9797	30.45	11020	31.466	46210	106.369
G.P.	21	2.81			1	0.32	2	0.341	24	3.471
Large Industry	7	1.80					1	0.087	8	1.887
LT (Total)	2689820	4000.05	1905984	2107.78	1898682	2635.96	2277588	2108.90	8772074	10852.69
HT	7486	1254.12	534	388.86	936	1777.86	1620	221.612	10576	3642.452
EHT	29	948.15	38	1424.98	32	1299.68	15	438.427	114	4111.237
TOTAL	2697335	6202.33	1906556	3921.63	1899650	5713.50	2279223	2768.94	8782764	18606.4

(c) The important orders passed by the Commission during 2020-21 relating to Tariff are as follows:

(i) Approval of Annual Revenue Requirement & Generation Tariff of OHPC for FY 2021-22 (Case No. 70 of 2020);

(ii) Approval of Annual Revenue Requirement & Generation Tariff of OPGC for FY 2021-22 (Case No. 71 of 2020);



- (iii) Approval of Annual Revenue Requirement & Bulk Supply Price of GRIDCO for FY 2021-22 (Case No. 72 of 2020);
- (iv) Approval of Annual Revenue Requirement & Transmission Tariff of OPTCL for FY 2021-22 (Case No. 73 of 2020);
- (v) Approval of ARR and Fees and charges of State Load Dispatch Centre for FY 2021-22 (Case No. 74 of 2020);
- (vi) Approval of Annual Revenue Requirement & Retail Supply Tariff of four DISCOM Utilities for FY 2021-22 (Case Nos. 75,76, 77 & 78 of 2020);
- (d) As per the Electricity Act, 2003, Section 61, 62, 65, 86, Tariff Policy, 2016 (para 8.3.2), National Electricity Policy, 2005 (Para 5.5.2), the Electricity Tariff for the State is determined annually by Odisha Electricity Regulatory Commission (OERC) for generation, transmission, supply and distribution utilities of the State taking into account their commercial viability & operational efficiency. The OERC balances the interest of all stake holders, while determining the tariff. The OERC, taking into account the proposal filed by the utilities, advice of the State Advisory Committee, opinion of the State Govt. and conducting a Public Hearing has passed the Annual Revenue Requirement and Tariff Orders for the FY 2021-22 on 26.03.2021 which will be effective from 4th April, 2021.
- The Commission has passed orders on Retail Supply Tariff of DISCOMs, Bulk Supply Price of GRIDCO, Transmission Tariff of OPTCL, Generation Tariff of OHPC and OPGC and SLDC Charges on 26.03.2021 for FY 2021-22.
- The Retail Supply Tariff order has the following features:
 - The Tariff of BPL and Irrigation consumers have remained unchanged.
 - There is no change in Monthly Minimum Fixed Charge (MMFC), Demand Charge and Meter Rent.
 - There is a minimal rise of 30 paise per kWh/kVAh in energy charge for all other category of consumers. This amounts only to 5.60% rise in overall retail supply tariff.
 - kVAh billing introduced for all HT and EHT consumers.
 - Power factor penalty / incentive and reliability surcharge are abolished.
 - 2% rebate over and above normal rebate shall be allowed on the bill to the LT domestic and single phase general purpose category of consumers only who pay through digital means. This rebate shall be applicable on the current month bill if paid in full.
 - 2% rebate shall be allowed to all pre-paid consumers on pre-paid amount.
 - Charging of electric vehicles shall be treated as GP category.
 - The rural LT domestic consumers shall get 5 paise per unit rebate in addition to existing prompt payment rebate who draw their power through correct meter and pay the bill in time.



- There is a rise of 3 paise per unit in transmission tariff raising it to 28 paise per unit from 25 paise per unit.
 - The average tariff of OHPC has been reduced by 2.3% i.e. from 91.39 paise per unit to 89.28 paise per unit.
- (i) The average annual BSP is revised to 296.29 paise per unit for FY 2021-22 as against 287.70 paise per unit in FY 2020-21. The BSP for individual DISCOM are as follows:

Name of the DISCOMs	Existing Bulk Supply Price (P/U)	Quantum of Energy for sale during FY 2021-22 (MU)	Revised Bulk Supply Price approved for FY 2021-22 w.e.f. 4 th April, 2021 (P/U)
TPCODL	277.00	9290.00	283.00
NESCO Utility	316.30	5880.00	320.00
TPWODL	322.60	8600.00	337.00
TPSODL	197.40	4100.00	207.00
Total	287.70	27870.00	296.29

- (ii) GRIDCO will purchase 28791.96 MU power during FY 2021-22 and sale 27870 MU to DISCOMs and emergency power supply of 60 MU to CGP. The average power purchase cost will be 278.06 paise per unit for FY 2021-22. The Commission has not allowed the fixed cost Rs.183 crores towards Central sector power. After revision of BSP, surplus revenue of Rs.12.10 crore is allowed in GRIDCO's ARR as against a negative gap of Rs.250.60 crores in FY 2020-21.
- (iii) The Commission has approved the distribution loss of 21.24 % against the proposed distribution loss 22.42% by DISCOMs. Similarly, the Commission has approved AT&C loss of 22.03 % instead of 25.78 % proposed by DISCOMs.
- (iv) Cross subsidy has remained within $\pm 20\%$ for all categories (LT/HT/EHT).
- (v) The average cost of supply for DISCOMs has increased from 524.62 paise/unit in FY 2020-21 to 548.40 paise per unit in FY 2021-22.
- (e) Retail Supply Tariff for FY 2021-22**

RETAIL SUPPLY TARIFF EFFECTIVE FROM 4th APRIL, 2021

Sl. No.	Category of Consumers	Voltage of Supply	Demand Charge (Rs./KW/ Month)/ (Rs./KVA/ Month)	Energy Charge	Customer Service Charge (Rs./Month)	Monthly Minimum Fixed Charge for first KW or part (Rs.)	Monthly Fixed Charge for any additional KW or part (Rs.)	Rebate (P/kWh/ kVAh) / DPS
	LT Category			(P/kWh)				
1	Domestic							
1.a	Kutir Jyoti <= 30 Units/month	LT	FIXED MONTHLY CHARGE -->			80		
1.b	Others							Rebate 10



	(Consumption <= 50 units/month)	LT		300.00				
	(Consumption >50, <=200 units/month)	LT		480.00		20	20	
	(Consumption >200, <=400 units/month)	LT		580.00				
	Consumption >400 units/month)	LT		620.00				
2	General Purpose < 110 KVA							Rebate 10
	Consumption <=100 units/month	LT		590.00		30	30	
	Consumption >100, <=300 units/month	LT		700.00				
	(Consumption >300 units/month)	LT		760.00				
3	Irrigation Pumping and Agriculture	LT		150.00		20	10	Rebate 10
4	Allied Agricultural Activities	LT		160.00		20	10	Rebate 10
5	Allied Agro-Industrial Activities	LT		470.00		80	50	Rebate/DPS
6	Public Lighting	LT		620.00		20	15	Rebate/DPS
7	L.T. Industrial (S) Supply <22 KVA	LT		620.00		80	35	Rebate 10
8	L.T. Industrial (M) Supply >=22 KVA <110 KVA	LT		620.00		100	80	Rebate/DPS
9	Specified Public Purpose	LT		620.00		50	50	Rebate/DPS
10	Public Water Works and Sewerage Pumping <110 KVA	LT		620.00		50	50	Rebate 10
11	Public Water Works and Sewerage Pumping >=110 KVA	LT	200	620.00	30			Rebate 10
12	General Purpose >= 110 KVA	LT	200	620.00	30			Rebate/DPS
13	Large Industry	LT	200	620.00	30			Rebate/DPS
	HT Category			Energy Charge (P/kVAh)				
14	Bulk Supply - Domestic	HT	20	490.00	250			Rebate 10
15	Irrigation Pumping and Agriculture	HT	30	140.00	250			Rebate 10
16	Allied Agricultural Activities	HT	30	150.00	250			Rebate 10
17	Allied Agro-Industrial Activities	HT	50	460.00	250			Rebate/DPS
18	Specified Public Purpose	HT	250		250			Rebate/DPS
19	General Purpose >70 KVA < 110 KVA	HT	250		250			Rebate 10
20	H.T Industrial (M) Supply	HT	150		250			Rebate/DPS
21	General Purpose >= 110 KVA	HT	250		250			Rebate/DPS
22	Public Water Works & Sewerage Pumping	HT	250		250			Rebate 10
23	Large Industry	HT	250		250			Rebate/DPS
24	Power Intensive Industry	HT	250		250			Rebate/DPS
25	Mini Steel Plant	HT	250		250			Rebate/DPS
26	Railway Traction	HT	250		250			Rebate/DPS
27	Emergency Supply to CGP	HT	0	780.00	250			Rebate/DPS
28	Colony Consumption (Both SPP & Industrial)	HT	0	490.00	0			Rebate/DPS
	EHT Category			Energy Charge (P/kVAh)				
29	General Purpose	EHT	250		700			Rebate/DPS
30	Large Industry	EHT	250		700			Rebate/DPS
31	Railway Traction	EHT	250		700			Rebate/DPS
32	Heavy Industry	EHT	250		700			Rebate/DPS
33	Power Intensive Industry	EHT	250		700			Rebate/DPS
34	Mini Steel Plant	EHT	250		700			Rebate/DPS
35	Emergency Supply to CGP	EHT	0	770.00	700			Rebate/DPS
36	Colony Consumption	EHT	0	485.00	0			Rebate/DPS

Note:

Slab rate of energy charges for HT & EHT (Paise/kVAh)

Load Factor (%)	HT	EHT
= < 60%	585.00	580.00
> 60%	475.00	470.00

- i) Energy charges for all LT consumers shall continue to be billed on the basis of kWh whereas the energy charges for HT and EHT consumers shall be billed on the basis of kVAh drawal. All open access transaction will be maintained in kWh sale only and kVAh based sale shall be converted into



kWh base on the power factor for the month provided in the energy bills if necessary. For electricity duty purpose the kWh reading of the meter shall be utilised. For load factor purpose kWh reading shall be taken into consideration.

- (ii) Power factor penalty / incentive and reliability surcharge are abolished.
- (iii) The reconnection charges w.e.f. 01.04.2015 shall continue unaltered

Category of Consumers	Rate Applicable
LT Single Phase Domestic Consumer	Rs.150/-
LT Single Phase other consumer	Rs.400/-
LT 3 Phase consumers	Rs.600/-
All HT & EHT consumers	Rs.3000/-

- (iv) Energy Charges shall be 10% higher in case of temporary connection compared to the regular connection in respective categories.
- (v) The meter rent w.e.f. 04.04.2021 shall be as follows:

Type of Meter	Monthly Meter Rent (Rs.)
1. Single phase electro-magnetic kWh meter	20
2. Three phase electro-magnetic kWh meter	40
3. Three phase electro-magnetic tri-vector meter	1000
4. Tri-vector meter for Railway Traction	1000
5. Single phase Static kWh meter	40
6. Three Phase Static kWh meter	150
7. Three phase Static Tri-vector meter	1000
8. Three phase Static Bi-vector meter	1000
9. LT Single Phase Smart Meter	60
10. LT Three phase AMR/AMI compliant meter	150

Note: *Meter rent for meter supplied by DISCOMs shall be collected for a period of 60 months only. Once it is collected for sixty months meter rent collection should stop. All statutory levies shall be collected in addition to meter rent. The Commission may revise the meter rent by a special order.*

- (vi) All the industrial consumers (Steel Plant) having CD of 1 MW and above and drawing power in 33 KV shall be allowed a rebate of 30 paise per unit (kVAh) for the units consumed in excess of 60% of load factor and up to 70% of load factor and 40 paise per units (kVAh) for the units consumed above 70% load factor upto 80% load factor and 50 paise per units (kVAh) for energy drawn in excess of 80% load factor per month. This shall be in addition to all other rebate the consumer is otherwise eligible.
- (vii) Any industry having CGP wishing to avail power from DISCOMs above 80% of load factor shall be allowed to draw power @ Rs.3.50/kVAh for incremental units above 80% load factor. No overdrawl penalty shall be levied on them. Any industry having CGP without CD availing emergency power only can get this benefit for incremental units above emergency



drawal. For this purpose the industry shall enter into a tripartite agreement with DISCOMs and GRIDCO.

- (viii) All the industrial consumers drawing power in EHT shall be eligible for a rebate of 10 paise per unit (kVAh) for all the units consumed in excess of 80% of load factor.
- (ix) LT Single Phase consumers of all categories having CD upto 5 KW with pole within 30 meters from the consumer premises shall pay new connection charges excluding processing fees as follows:

Upto 2 KW	:	Rs.1,500/-
Beyond 2 KW upto 5 KW	:	Rs.2,500/-

Provided that if the line extension is required beyond 30 meters, the licensee/supplier shall charge @ Rs.5,000/- for every span of line extension in addition to the above charges.

- (x) A “Tatkal Scheme” for new connection is applicable to LT Domestic, Agricultural and General Purpose consumers.
- (xi) In case of installation with static meter/meter with provision of recording demand, the recorded demand rounded to nearest 0.5 KW shall be considered as the contract demand requiring no verification irrespective of the agreement. Therefore, for the purpose of calculation of Monthly Minimum Fixed Charge (MMFC) for the connected load below 110 KVA, the above shall form the basis.
- (xii) LT Domestic, LT General Purpose and HT Bulk Supply Domestic consumers will get 10 paise/unit rebate for prompt payment of the bill within due date. Thereafter, if the bill is paid within the next due date, there shall be no Rebate/Delayed Payment Surcharge. But if it is paid beyond the next due date then there shall be a Delayed Payment Surcharge of 1% of the billed value for each month of delay.
- (xiii) The billing demand in respect of consumer with Contract Demand of less than 110 KVA should be the highest demand recorded in the meter during the Financial Year irrespective of the Connected Load, which shall require no verification.
- (xiv) Three phase consumers with static meters are allowed to avail TOD rebate excluding Public Lighting, emergency supply to CGP, LT Domestic and LT General Purpose categories @ 20 paise/unit for energy consumed during off peak hours. **Off peak hours has been defined as 10 PM in the evening to 6 AM of the next day.**
- (xv) Hostels attached to the Schools recognised and run by SC/ST Department, Government of Odisha shall get a rebate of Rs.2.40 paise per unit in energy charge under Specified Public Purpose category (LT / HT) which shall be over and above the normal rebate for which they are eligible.
- (xvi) Swajala Dhara consumers under Public Water Works and Sewerage Pumping Installation category shall get special 10% rebate if electricity bills are paid within due date over and above normal rebate.



- (xvii) During the statutory restriction imposed by the Fisheries Department, the Ice Factories located at a distance not more than 5 Km. towards the land from the sea shore of the restricted zone will pay demand charges based on the actual maximum demand recorded during the billing period.
- (xviii) Poultry Farms with attached feed units having connected load less than 20% of the total connected load of poultry farms should be treated as Allied Agricultural Activities instead of General Purpose category for tariff purpose. If the connected load of the attached feed unit exceeds 20% of the total connected load then the entire consumption by the poultry farm and feed processing unit taken together shall be charged with the tariff as applicable for General Purpose or the Industrial Purpose as the case may be.
- (xix) The food processing unit attached with cold storage shall be charged at Agro-Industrial tariff if cold storage load is not less than 80% of the entire connected load. If the load of the food processing unit other than cold storage unit exceeds 20% of the connected load, then the entire consumption by the cold storage and the food processing unit taken together shall be charged with the tariff as applicable for general purpose or the industrial purpose as the case may be.
- (xx) Drawal by the industries during off-peak hours upto 120% of Contract Demand without levy of any penalty has been allowed. "Off-peak hours" for the purpose of tariff is defined as a period from 10 PM in the evening to 6.00 A.M. of the next day. The consumers who draw beyond their contract demand during hours other than the off-peak hours shall not be eligible for this benefit. If the drawal in the off peak hours exceeds 120% of the contract demand, overdrawal penalty shall be charged on the drawal over and above the 120% of contract demand (for details refer Tariff Order). When Statutory Load Regulation is imposed then restricted demand shall be treated as contract demand.
- (xxi) General purpose consumers with Contract Demand (CD) < 70 KVA shall be treated as LT consumers for tariff purposes irrespective of level of supply voltage. As per Regulation 134 (I) of OERC Distribution (Conditions of Supply) Code, 2019 the supply for load above 5 KW upto and including 70 KVA shall be in 3-phase, 3 or 4 wires at 400 volts between phases.
- (xxii) Own Your Transformer – "OYT Scheme" is intended for the existing individual LT domestic, individual/Group General Purpose consumers who would like to avail single point supply by owning their distribution transformer. In such a case licensee would extend a special concession of 5% rebate on the total electricity bill (except electricity duty and meter rent) of the respective category apart from the normal rebate on the payment of the bill by the due date. If the payment is not made within due date no rebate, either normal or special is payable. The maintenance of the 'OYT' transformer shall be made by DISCOM utilities. For removal of doubt it is clarified that the "OYT Scheme" is not applicable to any existing or new HT/EHT consumer.
- (xxiii) The rural LT domestic consumers shall get 5 paise per unit rebate in addition to existing prompt payment rebate who draw their power through correct meter and pay the bill in time.



- (xxiv) 2% rebate over and above normal rebate shall be allowed on the bill to the LT domestic and single phase general purpose category of consumers only over and above all the rebates who pay through digital means. This rebate shall be applicable on the current month bill if paid in full.
- (xxv) 2% rebate shall be allowed to all pre-paid consumers on pre-paid amount.
- (xxvi) A Special rebate to the LT single phase consumers in addition to any other rebate he is otherwise eligible for shall be allowed at the end of the financial year (the bill for month of March) if he has paid the bill for all the 12 months of the financial year consistently without fail within due date during the relevant financial year. The amount of rebate shall be equal to the rebate of the month of March for timely payment of bill.
- (xxvii) The Educational Institution (Specified Public Purpose) having attached hostel and / or residential colony who draw power through a single meter in HT shall be eligible to be billed 15% of their energy drawal in HT bulk supply domestic category.
- (xxviii) The printout of the record of the static meter relating to MD, PF, number and period of interruption shall be supplied to the consumer wherever possible with a payment of Rs.500/- by the consumer for monthly record.
- (xxix) Charging of electric vehicles shall be treated as GP category.
- (xxx) Tariff as approved shall be applicable in addition to other charges as approved in this **Tariff order w.e.f. 04.04.2021.**

(f) Performance of DISCOMs

The Commission monitors the performance of the utilities under various financial & technical parameters, including distribution loss, AT&C loss, collection efficiency, license conditions and performance standards, etc. Interruptions in Distribution System are measured in terms of Reliability Indices. The Commission had approved the following parameters in the ARR & Tariff order of DISCOMs for FY 2021-22 issued on 26.03.2021.

Proposed and Approved Loss of DISCOM Utilities

	FY 2019-20 (Actual)	FY 2020-21 Approved	FY 2020-21 Estimated by licensees	FY 2021-22 Proposed by licensees	FY 2021-22 (Approved) by the Commission
TPCODL					
Distribution Loss	23.12%	23.00%	26.92%	24.63%	22.93%
Collection Efficiency	90.51%	99.00%	96.00%	97.00%	99.00%
AT and C Loss	30.42%	23.77%	29.84%	26.89%	23.70%
NESCO Utility					
Distribution Loss	13.19%	18.35%	19.60%	19.05%	18.35%
Collection Efficiency	86.38%	99.00%	92.00%	93.00%	99.00%
AT and C Loss	25.01%	19.17%	26.04%	24.72%	19.17%



	FY 2019-20 (Actual)	FY 2020-21 Approved	FY 2020-21 Estimated by licensees	FY 2021-22 Proposed by licensees	FY 2021-22 (Approved) by the Commission
TPWODL					
Distribution Loss	18.73%	19.60%	22.34%	21.27%	19.60%
Collection Efficiency	87.91%	99.00%	95.00%	96.00%	99.00%
AT and C Loss	28.56%	20.40%	26.22%	24.42%	20.40%
TPSODL					
Distribution Loss	24.47%	25.00%	25.00%	24.50%	25.00%
Collection Efficiency	84.34%	99.00%	91.00%	96.00%	99.00%
AT and C Loss	36.30%	25.75%	31.75%	27.52%	25.75%
ODISHA					
Distribution Loss	19.78%	21.23%	23.76%	22.42%	21.24%
Collection Efficiency	87.94%	99.00%	94.11%	95.67%	99.00%
AT & C Loss	29.45%	22.02%	28.25%	25.78%	22.03%

The above table shows that the actual Distribution Loss and AT & C Loss figures are higher than the approved ones by the Commission. Similarly, collection efficiency figures are lower than the approved figures of the Commission. All these signify that the DISCOMs are unable to check losses in the system and improve their collection efficiency to the desired levels.

(g) Segregation of wheeling and retail supply business

The DISCOMs in their ARR submission had proposed allocation statement of wheeling and retail supply cost as follows:-

Allocation of Wheeling and Retail Supply Cost

Sl. No.	Cost/Income Component	Ratio for consideration in Wheeling Business	Ratio for consideration in Retail Supply Business
1	Cost of Power	0%	100%
2	Transmission Charges	0%	100%
3	SLDC Charges	0%	100%
	Total power purchase cost *		
	O&M		
4	Employee Cost	60%	40%
5	Repair & Maintenance Cost	90%	10%
6	Administrative & General Expenses	40%	60%
7	Bad & Doubtful Debt including Rebate	0%	100%
8	Depreciation	90%	10%
	Interest on Loans		
9	for Capital loan	90%	10%
10	for Working capital	10%	90%
11	Interest on Security Deposits	0%	100%
12	Return on Equity	90%	10%



Sl. No.	Cost/Income Component	Ratio for consideration in Wheeling Business	Ratio for consideration in Retail Supply Business
	Special Appropriation		
13	Amortization of Regulator Assets	25%	75%
14	True Up of Current year GAP 1/3rd	25%	75%
15	Other, if any-Contingency Reserve	90%	10%
	Grand Total		
	Miscellaneous Receipt		
16	Non-Tariff Income - Wheeling	as per actual/assumption	as per actual/assumption
17	Non-Tariff Income - Retail Business	as per actual/assumption	as per actual/assumption

The distribution licensees are yet to segregate the accounts of their licensed business into wheeling and retail supply business as provided in the OERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Wheeling Tariff & Retail Supply Tariff) Regulations, 2014. The Commission therefore, based on the above uniform allocation matrix allowed cost towards Retail Supply business and Wheeling business in the following manner.

Wheeling Business

On the basis of the aforesaid Allocation of Wheeling and Retail Supply Cost matrix table, the ARR for wheeling business for TPWODL, NESCO Utility, TPSODL and TPCODL is approved at Rs.379.29 cr, Rs. 382.45 cr, Rs. 318.96 cr and Rs. 616.99 respectively. The wheeling charges (per unit) for TPWODL, NESCO Utility, TPSODL and for TPCODL have been accordingly determined at 57.91 paise/unit, 87.35 p/u, 89.05 p/u and 72.31 p/u.

The details of the Wheeling Business cost allocation and determination of wheeling charges is shown in the following table:

(Rs. in Cr.)

DISCOM	Revenue Requirement FY 2021-22		Expected Revenue FY 2021-22		Gap (-)/Surplus(+)	
	Proposed	Approved	Proposed	Approved	Proposed	Approved
TPWODL	3326.81	3631.52	3148.97	3705.75	-177.84	74.23
NESCO Utility	2860.44	2544.97	2623.18	2545.61	-237.26	0.64
TPSODL	1539.60	1521.20	1391.90	1522.73	-147.70	1.53
TPCODL	4313.93	3834.65	3595.48	3835.58	-718.45	0.93
Total	12040.78	11532.34	10759.53	11609.67	-1281.25	77.33



(h) Calculation of Average Cost of Supply

With approved revenue for the DISCOMs the average cost of supply for Odisha for FY 2021-22 is as follows:

Average Cost of Supply (per Unit) FY 2021 -22

Expenditure	2021-22 (Approved)
Cost of Power Purchase	8,257.57
Transmission Cost	780.36
SLDC Cost	4.81
Total Power Purchase, Transmission and SLDC Cost (A)	9,042.74
Net Employee costs	1,777.19
Repair and Maintenance	481.75
Administrative and General Expenses	240.93
Provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts	86.52
Depreciation	134.24
Interest Chargeable to Revenue including Interest on S.D	106.20
Sub-Total	2,826.82
Less: Expenses capitalised	-
Total Operation and Maintenance and Other Cost	2,826.82
Return on Equity	168.00
Total Distribution Cost (B)	2,994.82
Amortisation of Regulatory Asset	-
True up of Past Losses	-
Contingency reserve	-
Total Special Appropriation (C)	-
Total Cost (A+B+C)	12,037.56
Approved Saleable Units (MU)	21,950.22
Average Cost (paisa per unit)	548.40

(i) Cross-Subsidy

The cross-subsidy has been calculated as shown in the following table:

Cross Subsidy Table for FY 202 1-22

Year	Level of Voltage	Average cost of supply for the State as a whole (P/U)	Average Tariff P/U	Cross-Subsidy P/U	Percentage of Cross-subsidy above/below of cost of supply	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5= (4) – (3)	S= (5 / 3)	7
OM-18	EeT	488.26	580.45	92.19	18.88%	
	HT		581.60	93.34	19.12%	
	LT		398.95	-89.31	-18.29%	



Year	Level of Voltage	Average cost of supply for the State as a whole (P/U)	Average Tariff P/U	Cross-Subsidy P/U	Percentage of Cross-subsidy above/below of cost of supply	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5= (4) – (3)	S= (5 / 3)	7
2018-19	EHT	489.47	576.88	87.41	17.86%	The tariff for HT and EHT categories have been calculated basing on average tariff of that category.
	HT		579.18	89.71	18.33%	
	LT		398.72	-90.76	-18.54%	
2019-20	EHT	499.71	577.21	77.49	15.51%	
	HT		579.38	79.67	15.94%	
	LT		406.21	-93.50	-18.71%	
2020-21	EHT	524.62	595.77	71.15	13.56%	
	HT		596.18	71.56	13.64%	
	LT		433.81	-90.81	-17.31%	
2021-22	EHT	548.40	626.50	78.10	14.24%	
	HT		623.90	75.49	13.77%	
	LT		466.07	-82.33	-15.01%	

(j) OHPC Tariff

The station-wise ARR and average tariff of OHPC power stations determined for the year 2021-22 is given in the table below:

Capacity charge and energy charge of OHPC power stations FY 2021-22

Name of the power stations	Annual Fixed Cost (ARR) (Rs. in Crs)	Annual Capacity Charge (ACC) (Rs. in Crs)	Annual Energy Charge (AEC) (Rs. in Crs)	Salable design energy (MU)	Energy Charge Rate (ECR) (in p/u)
RHEP	70.398	35.199	35.199	519.75	67.723
UKHEP	70.342	35.171	35.171	823.68	42.700
BHEP	80.500	40.250	40.250	1171.17	34.367
HHEP	90.614	45.307	45.307	677.16	66.907
CHEP	37.956	18.978	18.978	485.10	39.122
UIHEP	186.035	93.017	93.017	1942.38	47.888

- The recovery of capacity charge and energy charge for a calendar month shall be as per the OERC Generation Tariff Regulations, 2014.
- The Commission has approved the rate of 137.29 Paise per Unit for sale of power from Machhkund Hydro Electric Station during the FY 2021-22.

(k) OPGC Tariff

The two part generation tariff proposed by OPGC and approved by the Commission for FY 2021-22 are given in the table below:



Summary of Approved Generation Tariff of OPGC for FY 2021-22

Particulars	Units	OPGC Proposal	OERC Approval
Annual Fixed Cost	Rs. Crore	261.54	260.76
Variable Charges	Paisa/Kwh	167.91	152.81

In addition to that, the Commission has allowed Rs.67.15 crore as reimbursement by OPGC from GRIDCO for FY 2021-22.

(l) Transmission Charges - OPTCL

- (i) 28330 MU of energy to be transmitted through OPTCL's network in FY 2021-22 as against 28550 MU in 2020-21.
- (ii) Total revenue requirement is approved at Rs.792.93 crore for FY 2021-22 as against Rs. 713.84 crore for FY 2020-21.
- (iii) Transmission charge to use OPTCL's line and sub-stations has been fixed at 28.00 p/u w.e.f. 04.04.2021.
- (iv) The transmission loss has been approved as 3.00% for FY 2021-22.

(m) BSP-GRIDCO

➤ Demand Estimation:

- The SMD approved for the FY 2021-22 for DISCOMs is 5030 MVA.
- Out of the total estimated purchase of 28791.96 MU during FY 2021-22, GRIDCO sales 27870 MU to DISCOMs and 60 MU to CGPs. Balance energy of 861.96 MU goes towards Transmission Loss on DISCOMs' purchase.

➤ Bulk Supply Price:

DISCOM-wise Bulk Supply Price approved by the Commission for the FY 2021-22 is given in the table below:

Name of the DISCOMs	Existing Bulk Supply Price i.e. approved for last 6 months of FY 2020-21 (i.e. Oct'20 to Mar'2021 (P/U)	Quantum of Energy for sale during FY 2021-22 (MU)	Total Revenue for FY 2021-22 (Rs. Crore)	Bulk Supply Price approved for FY 2021-22 (P/U)
TPCODL	277.00	9290.00	2629.07	283.00
NESCO	316.30	5880.00	1881.60	320.00
TPWODL	322.60	8600.00	2898.20	337.00
TPSODL	197.40	4100.00	848.70	207.00
Total	287.70	27870 .00	8257.57	296.29

**(n) Renewable Purchase obligation**

- OERC in its order dtd. 30.09.2010 vide Case No. 59/2010 had issued a Regulation fixing the RPO in the State of Odisha as follows:

Year-wise target	Minimum quantum of purchase in percentage (in terms of energy consumption in the State in KWH)			
	Renewable		Co-generation	Total
	Solar	Non-solar		
2009-10	-	0.80	3.45	4.25
2010-11	-	1.0	3.50	4.5
2011-12	0.10	1.20	3.70	5.0
2012-13	0.15	1.40	3.95	5.5
2013-14	0.20	1.60	4.20	6.0
2014-15	0.25	1.80	4.45	6.5
2015-16	0.30	2.00	4.70	7.0

- The Commission, vide its order dated 18.11.2010, designated OREDA as State Agency for accreditation and recommending the renewable energy projects for registration and to undertake to function under OERC (Renewable and Co-Gen purchase obligation and its compliance) Regulations, 2010.
- However, on 1st August, 2015, the Commission notified Odisha Electricity Regulatory Commission (Procurement of Energy from Renewable Sources and its Compliance) Regulations, 2015. According to the said Regulations, every Obligated Entity shall at least purchase source-wise energy from renewable sources as indicated in the table below:

**Minimum quantum of electricity to be procured from Renewable Sources
by Obligated Entity as percentage of total Consumption in KWh**

Year	Solar Source (%)	Non-Solar sources (%)	Total (%)
2015-16	0.50	2.50	3.00
2016-17	1.50	3.00	4.50
2017-18	3.00	4.50	7.50
2018-19	4.50	5.00	9.50
2019-20	5.50	5.50	11.00
2020-21	5.50	5.50	11.00

(o) Tariff for Renewable Energy

- The Commission, vide its Order dated 16.02.2019 passed in Case No 46 of 2018, has determined the generic tariff of Renewable Energy Sources for the Third Control Period i.e. from FY 2018-19 to 2020-21. However, the Third Control Period for SHEP is five years i.e. from the FY 2018-19 to 2022-23. The generic tariff determined in the said Order is applicable to the Renewable Power Projects to be commissioned in the State of Odisha during the Third Control Period.



- The levelled generic tariff determined for Small Hydro renewable sources of energy having “Single part tariff” is given in the following table. This levelled tariff will be applicable for a period of 13 years from the date of commercial operation for the projects of 5 to 25 MW capacity and for a period of 35 years from the date of commercial operation for the Small Hydro projects below 5 MW capacity.

Particular	Levelled Tariff (Rs./kWh)	Benefit of Accelerated depreciation (Rs./kWh)	Net Levelled Tariff Rs./kWh)	Tariff Period (Years)
SHP projects below 5 MW capacity	6.05	(0.46)	5.59	35
SHP projects of 5 MW above to 25 MW capacity	5.07	(0.42)	4.65	35

- The following renewable sources of energy will be procured only through competitive bidding process.

RE Sources	
Wind Energy	To be procured only through competitive bidding process
Solar PV	
Solar Thermal	
Biomass	
Non-fossil fuel based co-generation	
MSW	

- The Commission shall take into consideration any incentive or subsidy offered by the Government of India/State Govt. including accelerated depreciation benefit if availed by the developer for the renewable energy power plants and such benefits shall be passed on to the consumers of the State. Developer and GRIDCO are to bring such evidence to the notice of the Commission.
- Water royalty charges shall not be internalised in tariff. However, the actual amount of water royalty charges as levied by the Govt. of Odisha shall be allowed as pass through component.

(p) Power Purchased by GRIDCO from Renewable Sources:

- RPO status of GRIDCO from FY 2017-18 to FY 2020-21 is given in the Table below:

	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21	
	RPO target as per Regulation	Achievement						
Non Solar (%)	4.50%	1.27%	5.00%	1.54%	5.50%	2.78%	5.50%	3.53%
Solar (%)	3.00%	0.92%	4.50%	1.26%	5.50%	1.86%	5.50%	3.20%
Total (%)	7.50%	2.19%	9.50%	2.80%	11.00%	4.64%	11.00%	6.73%



- Based on the proposal of GRIDCO and considering the availability, the Commission has approved the quantum of 2702.35 MU from renewable energy sources (both solar and non-solar) for State use during the FY 2021-22. The source-wise power procurement from renewable sources are indicated in the table below:

Estimated Drawal from Renewable Energy Sources during FY 2021-22

Sl. No.	RE Sources	Renewable Energy approved for drawal during FY 2021-22 (MU)	Percentage w.r.t. the total estimated drawal of DISCOMs (%)	RPO fixed in the Regulation for FY 2019-20 (%)
A.	Non-Solar			
(i)	Small Hydro Electric Project (SHEP)	458.35	1.64	
(ii)	Bio-mass Energy	80.00	0.29	
(iii)	Wind Energy	685.00	2.45	
	Sub-Total (Non-Solar)	1223.35	4.38	5.50
B.	Solar	1479.00	5.30	5.50
C.	Total (Solar & Non-Solar)	2702.35	9.68	11.00

* Sale of power to DISCOMs including emergency power supply to CGPs has been estimated at 27930 MU.

- The Commission has directed GRIDCO to explore all possibilities for purchase of additional quantum of renewable energy from some other sources to meet the RPO fixed by the Commission.

(q) SLDC to function as Independent System Operator (ISO)

- Section 31 and 32 of the Electricity Act, 2003 contemplate SLDC as an Independent Apex Body to ensure integrated operation of the power system in the State. The Act also provides for financial independence of SLDC under Section 32 (3) by way of levy and collection of fees and charges from generating companies and the licensees using the Intra-State transmission network. OERC has formulated the OERC (Fees and Charges of SLDC and other related matters) Regulations, 2010 for implementation of levy of annual fee and charges for SLDC functions in Odisha.
- The Commission has approved the ARR of Rs. Rs.1046.164 lakh for SLDC to be recovered through SOC & MOC during FY 2021-22.

(r) Open Access in Transmission and Distribution:

- OERC has issued OERC (Terms and Conditions for Open Access) Regulations, 2005 on 06.06.2005 for introduction of Open Access to the intra-state transmission and distribution system in Odisha effective from 21.06.2005.
- As per that Regulation, consumers seeking Open Access to the distribution and/or intra-state transmission system can avail supply of electricity exceeding 1 MW from any licensee other than the Distribution Licensee of the respective area of supply w.e.f. 01.04.2008 and from a generating company w.e.f. 01.01.2009.



- The Commission has also issued OERC (Determination of Open Access Charges) Regulations, 2006 on 06.06.2006 and made effective from 18.07.2006.
- As per this Regulation transmission charges (payable to STU), wheeling charges and cross-subsidy surcharges (payable to DISCOMs) are being notified by the Commission for Open Access consumers every financial year w.e.f. FY 2008-09.

(s) Open Access Charges

- In exercise of the powers conferred under Sections 39,40 and 42 of the Electricity Act, 2003 read with the provisions of Chapter II of OERC (Determination of Open Access Charges) Regulations, 2006, the Odisha Electricity Regulatory Commission has passed Common order with regard to approval of Open Access Charges (Transmission/wheeling Charges, Surcharge and Additional Surcharge applicable to open access customers for use of Intra-state transmission/ distribution system) which shall be effective from 1st May, 2020.
- The Surcharge, Wheeling Charge & Transmission Charge for Open access consumer of 1MW & above as indicated in Table below shall be applicable w.e.f. 04.04.2021.

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	

- The normative transmission loss at EHT (3.0%) and normative wheeling loss for HT level (8%) are applicable for the year 2021-22.
- No additional surcharge over and above the Cross-Subsidy Surcharge needs to be given at present.
- No Cross-subsidy surcharge are payable by the consumers availing Renewable power.
- 20% Transmission & Wheeling charge is payable by the consumer drawing power from Renewable source excluding Co-generation & Bio mass power plant.

(t) Status of Open Access

- All the STOA applications for inter-State / intra-State Open Access have been processed by SLDC.
- In FY 2020-21, 1445 numbers of applications were received by SLDC for STOA/MTOA in Inter-State Transmission system. Consent has been accorded to all the applications. 2216



number of Intra State applications were received by SLDC and all the applications are disposed of.

- (iii) Generally the status of the applications is conveyed to the applicant by SLDC within the stipulated time as per the Regulations.
- (iv) There were two nos. of Intra-State long term Open Access consumers such as M/s ICCL and NALCO who have been availing Open Access in State Transmission System since OSEB days. Further, M/s. Bharat Electronics Ltd. (BEL) has been allowed for long term Open Access of 7.5 MW solar power.

6.2 ENGINEERING DIVISION

A. Major Activities of Engineering Section (FY 2020-21)

This Division has provided vital technical input for grant, revocation, amendment to the conditions of the license issued to the licensees. It is monitoring the performance of the utilities [i.e. Bulk Supply (Trading) Licensee, Transmission Licensee and Distribution Licensees] under various technical parameters, including licence conditions and performance standards. Interruptions in Distribution System are measured in term of Interruption Reliability Indices (known as SAIFI, SAIDI and MAIFI), for which the Distribution Licensees submit their monthly, quarterly and annual performance report once in every monthly/quarter and a consolidated annual report in every financial year. This division is also monitoring the installation of meters/smart meters, energy audit of feeders taking steps for setting up of common consumer call centre, implementation of common consumer indexing programme etc. in Odisha DISCOMs. This Division also looks into general complaints of technical nature affecting large areas / industrial / group of consumers.

(i) Publication of Annual Guaranteed and Overall Performance Report

The Annual Guaranteed and Overall Performance report for the year 2019-20 were submitted by the DISCOMs. The consolidated Annual Guaranteed Performance report was published in the OERC website and Overall Performance report was published in daily newspapers and also in the OERC website. The Overall Standards of Performance of DISCOMs, as reported and furnished through affidavit for the year 2019-20 is placed in the table at x(c) below.

(ii) Monitoring R&M & CAPEX

OPTCL has inherited from GRIDCO a considerable ageing transmission network. Continuous up-gradation and regular repairs and maintenance are required to keep the network in a safe and operational condition and to meet the growing requirements of DISCOMs' demand as well as to fulfill the Commission's and consumers' expectations on quality of supply, performance standards and availability of transmission network. As a result of this, the Commission, over the past several years has been approving a significant amount of capital investment for installation of new transmission projects, augmentation of existing one, provision of SCADA, keeping spare transformers to meet contingencies, procurement of T&P, safety gadgets, testing kit etc. and also allowing a significant amount for R&M expenses for encouraging the Licensee to undertake



regular & adequate maintenance. Timely maintenance of equipment can prolong the longevity of the equipments, reduce downtime and provide quality supply. The Commission has directed OPTCL to remove the present deficiencies in its transmission system to reduce system losses and augment the system appropriately including the introduction of automation to enhance the system availability and also to avoid the situation of overloading/under loading.

(iii) OPTCL has been directed to undertake the following key technological advancements for efficient transmission system.

- Integrated ERP system
- Procurement of T&P, safety gadgets, testing kits & numerical systems.
- Upgrading of ACSR conductors to HTLS conductor
- Upgradation and renovation of overloaded s/s and Provision of spare transformer.
- Replacement/repair of old & defective equipments
- Implementation of SCADA/EMS package and substation Automation scheme (SAS).
- Gas Insulated sub-station (GIS).
- Provision of RTU and OPGW.
- Underground cables & Digitisation of Bays.
- Introduction of automation in existing sub-stations, laying of Fiber optics cable & underground EHV cables, provision of digital tele-protection coupler in all 220 KV lines etc.
- Implementation of SAMAST (Scheduling, Accounting, Metering and settlement of Transaction in electricity) recommendations.

(iv) Project Approval

The Commission has directed OPTCL that DISCOMs are to be intimated well before the completion of any transmission project so that they should be prepared for receiving power from those and accordingly build their downstream distribution lines for evacuation of power. OPTCL should discuss with the DISCOMs before submission of transmission project for approval of OERC, so that the investment on s/s should be well justified and not be left idle due to non-completion of inter linking transmission/distribution lines. The equity infusion is required to be balanced and the assets so created should be utilized in a productive manner. The financing of CAPEX may be done at Debt: Equity ratio of 70:30 in line with OERC Regulations for Intra-State Transmission System. Further, OPTCL should have a proper, monitoring and execution mechanism in place and regularly monitor the progress of all its on-going projects to avoid inordinate delay. Projects approved by the Commission should be completed within the time schedule to avoid cost and time over-run. The Commission in Case No. 32/2020 dated 08.09.2020 had approved a CAPEX of Rs.280.63 Crore.



Capital Expenditure Commitment by TPCL for TPNODL

(Values in Rs. crore)

FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25	FY26	Total
246	376	259	247	141	1,270

TPCL Capital Expenditure Commitment for TPCODL

(Values in Rs. crore)

FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	Total
201	393	310	338	299	1,541

TPCL Capital Expenditure Commitment for TPWODL

(Values in Rs. crore)

FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	Total
306	500	333	322	202	1,663

Capital Expenditure Commitment by TPCL for TPSODL

(Values in Rs. crore)

FY 22	FY 23	FY 24	FY 25	FY 26	Total
227	316	241	233	150	1,166

(v) Transmission System Planning and Monitoring the operation of the transmission system

OPTCL needs to ensure avoidance of under loading of lines and substations to minimize system losses. OPTCL must ensure thorough system studies so that no under loaded projects are taken up due to its economic un-viability. The proper system study should be conducted before proceeding for any network expansion plan. OPTCL shall prepare a plan for increasing automation and implementation of Smart grids in the system gradually.

The Commission has directed that OPTCL shall continuously monitor the operation of the transmission system, prevent overloading by load diversion wherever possible and take up advanced practices for improving system loading of the existing network. Effective utilization of new lines and their impact on transmission loss need to be monitored on continuous basis along with loss reduction strategies.

(vi) Energy Audit

Energy audit is the back bone of Distribution Business. That is why, the Commission has been consistently pursuing the DISCOMs to establish a system for the above purpose. The main hurdles in conducting energy audit are due to non availability of meters. The DISCOMs have been directed to carry out Energy Audit on regular basis. The Commission has issued a protocol to carry out energy audit vide letter No.OERC-Eng-4/G-2010/130 Dtd 11.09.2017. As per the said protocol Energy Audit has to be carried out in four stages such as

- (i) Energy Audit between 33 kV to 11 kV
- (ii) Energy Audit from 11 kV feeder upto consumer



- (iii) Energy Audit from DTR to the consumer
- (iv) Energy Audit from 33 kV to 11 kV, DTR and upto the consumer

The DISCOMs have been directed to continue with the present practice till implementation of 100% metering of consumers and DTRs of the system. In the meanwhile, the Commission has allowed installation of 4000 nos. of smart DT meters in TPCODL area during the FY 2020-21 for the purpose of energy audit.

(vii) Provision of Meters/Smart Meters

As per the mandate in Electricity Act, 2003 in no case, the consumer should avail power supply without a correct meter. As reported, a large nos. of consumers in State are availing power supply either through defective meter or without any meter. Due to procurement of around 31 lakh meters by the licensees under different govt. schemes / own procurement, the Commission has directed to install the meters in the following priority to achieve optimum results.

- (a) New supply connection
- (b) Consumer without meter
- (c) Consumer with defective meter and
- (d) Consumer with electro-mechanical meter.

The Power utilities throughout the country are moving towards smart metering/ digitisation/ automation etc. in order to stay competitive and extend quality service to their consumers. Further, the Smart metering solution in the DISCOM system would eliminate human interface and thus it is the need of the hour. It will also help in implementation of Demand Side Management (DSM) and remote connection/disconnection of power supply. The Commission therefore is keeping track of the developments in the field of smart metering. The Commission has asked to take necessary steps for provision of smart meters in distribution transformers.

(viii) Implementation of a common consumer indexing

Consumer indexing is the basis of conducting Energy Audit in distribution business. With an aim to give an identity to each of the elements (and attributes) in a distribution system, the Commission, with the suggestion of a committee involving DISCOM officials, had issued a protocol for Consumer Indexing in the state. A properly planned Consumer Indexing practice is necessary for the state in order to tag all the elements of a distribution system to a network path. The objectives behind Consumer Indexing are as follows:

- (i) To determine the loss in the identified / whole distribution network as a part of energy audit in the DISCOMs
- (ii) To identify a consumer with his connected network such as DTR, 11 KV Feeder, 33 KV Feeder and so on; thus enabling the DISCOMS to focus on elements responsible for high AT&C loss.
- (iii) To identify a particular asset of a DISCOM with its predecessors and successors thus helping in getting holistic picture of the network and managing its assets.
- (iv) Maintenance and planning through asset history management



- (v) Inventory planning resulting in lower down time
- (vi) Power pilferage detection
- (vii) Promoting feeder or DTR profit centre concepts.

(ix) Monitoring quality of power in DISCOMs

The Commission expects that with continuous monitoring, the system will revive and continue to give good service to the consumers. In order to extend quality & reliable power to the consumers of the state, distribution licensees are to comply the following recommendations:

- The DISCOMs should complete pole scheduling, consumer indexing, distribution network mapping linking with indexed consumer and also ensure that reliable & correct meters are installed at all points of consumption for the purpose of Energy Audit to identify revenue leakage.
- Pro-active action for disconnection of such consumers whose bills are not paid continuously (including Govt Connections).
- In order to have the capacity building of employees and officers as regards to enhancement of knowledge on evolving technologies and best practices being used by the other organizations, the licensees should impart training to its personnel to upgrade their skills to cope up with the changing needs.
- The Standard of Performance should be verified by a third party on behalf of licensee itself.
- The DISCOMs should ensure that the Standard of Performance in the OERC (Licensees' Standard of Performance) Regulation, 2004 are displayed prominently at all section offices and bill collection counters.
- The DISCOMs should establish centralised customer care centres at urban and suburban areas also.
- The DISCOM should fulfil their obligation of energy conservation and DSM activities under OERC (DSM) Regulation, 2011.

This division is dealing with implementation of the above mentioned recommendations on a regular basis.

- (x) The Engg. Division in addition to other works took up the following other activities during the FY 2020-21:

a) Publication of System Performance during FY 2019-20 of OPTCL:

The annual system performance of OPTCL for the year 2019-20 was submitted by SLDC, OPTCL on 10.08.2020 and cross checked with the data furnished by Gridco. The consolidated statement of system performance was examined and approved along with the observations by OERC on 16.11.2020 for publication.

The summery findings of Transmission and Bulk Supply Performance as submitted by OPTCL are as below:



- (i) The annual peak demand of OPTCL was 5151 MW during FY 2019-20 is about 276 MW lower as compared to 5427 MW experienced during the FY 2018-19.
- (ii) GRIDCO had drawn 19672.263 MU from the State sector and 7042.664 MU from the Central sector and 1183.50 MU as banking and IEX power export during 2019-20, whereas it had drawn 16262.08 MU, 9780.376 MU and 226.238 MU respectively from the State, Central sector and banking power during 2018-19.
- (iii) During this period, OPTCL made addition of 208.55 Ckt km of 220 kV lines and 155.835 Ckt km of 132 kV lines. As on 01.04.2020, OPTCL is having total 1196.872 ckt. km of 400 KV lines, 6183.406 ckt. km of 220 KV lines and 6979.138 ckt km of 132 KV lines. There was capacity addition of 1 no of 400 KV s/s., 3 nos. of 220 kV S/S, 6 nos. of 132/33 KV S/s (excluding Kharagprasad Switching Station). As on 01.04.2020, OPTCL is having 4 nos of 400 KV/s, 33 nos. of 220 kV s/s and 119 nos of 132 kV s/s (including switching stations and switching stations for industries) totaling to 156 s/s in the transmission system.
- (iv) During 2019-20, about 4 hours of load restriction was clamped on rotation basis to curtail demand due to non-availability of generation/failure of generating stations and no restriction was clamped due to non-availability of transmission capacity. Also, there was no rescheduling of generation on account of non-availability of transmission capacity. However, OPTCL reported that there was no black out experienced in the state during the FY 2019-20. The Commission has directed OPTCL to ensure avoidance of under loading of lines and substation to minimize system losses and should conduct comprehensive system study before proceeding for any network expansion plan.

b) Other important tasks carried out by the Engineering Division during 2020-21 include:

- Framing of OERC (Compensation to Victims of Electrical Accidents) Regulations, 2020.
- Orders in relation to OERC distribution (Conditions of Supply) Code, 2019
- Annual System Performance of OPTCL.
- Long Term Demand Forecast and Transmission Plan for the State of Orissa.
- CEA, CERC, FOR, Assembly Questions, Parliament Questions.
- General Consumer Complaints.
- Metering/Smart Metering and AMI for DISCOMs.
- Monitoring of License Fees.
- Matters related to system operation and implementation of Odisha Grid Code.
- Energy Conservation and DSM.
- Issues related to roof top solar installation, Renewable Energy Certificate Mechanism, Operation of franchisees in DISCOMs.
- Investment approval of the licensees.
- Workshop for distribution licensees on various issues.
- Imparting of training to DISCOM officials on Supply Code, 2019.



ODISHA ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION									
PERFORMANCE OF ELECTRICITY DISTRIBUTION COMPANIES IN ODISHA DURING THE FY 2019 -20 (AS REPORTED AND FURNISHED THROUGH AN AFFIDAVIT)									
ACHIEVEMENT ON OVERALL STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE:									
LICENSEES		CESU/ TPCODL	NESCO Utility	WESCO Utility	SOUTHCO Utility				
	Period	For the year 19-20	For the year 19-20	For the year 19-20	For the year 19-20				
Achievement in % of the licensees in the following service area	Minimum % target fixed by the Commission								
Rectification of fuse-off call within 6 hrs. of receiving the complaint in urban areas	90	100.00	100.00	98.45	100.00				
Rectification of fuse-off call within 24 hrs. of receiving the complaint in rural areas	90	100.00	100.00	99.01	100.00				
Restoration of line break-down within 12 hrs. of receiving the complaint in urban areas	95	100.00	100.00	99.25	100.00				
Restoration of line break-down within 24 hrs. of receiving the complaint in rural areas	95	100.00	100.00	99.43	100.00				
Replacement of Distribution Transformer within 24 hrs. of receiving the complaint in urban areas	95	100.00	100.00	99.53	100.00				
Replacement of Distribution Transformer within 48 hrs. of receiving the complaint in rural areas	95	100.00	100.00	98.96	100.00				
Completing the work within 12 hrs. of the scheduled outage before 5 PM/6 PM	90	100.00	--	--	--				
No. of hourly measurement in which the supply frequency went beyond + 3%	--	--	--	--	--				
No. of cases in which voltage at the point of commencement of supply exceeded 3% of the voltage limits fixed under I.E. Rules, 1956									
EHT		--	--	--	--				
HT		--	--	--	--				
LT		--	--	--	--				
Rectification of Street light fault within 6 hrs. of receiving the complaint	90	--	--	90	100.00				
No. of faulty bills prepared as a percentage of total no. of bills issued	0.1	0.10	0.24	0.10	0.10				
No. of faulty/defective meters as a percentage of total no. of existing meters	5	--	11	5	16				
Total no. of interruption each lasting more than 5 minutes faced by 1 KW connected load (SAIFI)		148	838	403	235				
Total no. of interruption each lasting less than 5 minutes faced by 1 KW connected load (MAIFI)		58	405	241	118				
Total duration of interruption in minutes each 1 KW connected load (SAIDI)		4175	10220	12518	7463				
No. of accident cases		18-19	19-20	18-19	19-20	18-19	19-20	18-19	19-20
Fatal Human		25	09	31	34	12	20	20	28
Fatal Animal		24	13	40	34	03	07	02	02
Non-fatal Human		07	10	20	12	01	06	15	48
Non-fatal Animal		04	01	01	00	00	08	00	00
Note:									
1. The information on Guaranteed Standards of Performance is available in the OERC website: www.orienc.org and in respective websites of the Distribution Licensees i.e. www.tpcentralodisha.com for TPCODL, www.nescoodisha.com for NESCO Utility, southcoodisha.com for SOUTHCO Utility and wescoodisha.com for WESCO Utility.									
2. The aforesaid information are based on the data furnished by the Distribution Licensees submitted through affidavit.									



B. Major Activities of IT Section (FY 2020-21)

(i) Setting up a Comprehensive Video Conferencing Platform for day-to-day functioning of the Commission

As the prolonged covid-19 situation resulted in lockdown in April 2020 and subsequent restriction of movement of people and their gathering in closed places like conference hall /hearing hall etc., the Commission could not function properly in the conventional way for two months in April & May 2020. Therefore, it planned to conduct its judicial hearings and meetings with the stakeholders in the power sector through video conferencing mode. In that method, the consumers, the representatives from GoO, officers of the licensees, the lawyers and others could participate in the hearings and meetings conducted by the Commission, from the comfort and safety of their homes / offices on their computers / mobiles over an internet connection. The Commission also facilitated the parties, who wished to participate in those hearings / discussions, by providing them with video conferencing facility in its premises by following the covid-19 guidelines and measures.

It chose Google Meet as the video conferencing platform and organized hearings and meetings with various stakeholders by sending links to the desired participants. This method of organizing the hearings and meetings was robust, inclusive time-saving, cost-saving and covid-appropriate. This platform was very useful during the second wave of covid when maximum restrictions were imposed on movement and gatherings. During that time, OERC could even conduct its internal meetings using this platform. Thus video conferencing and work-from-home became the new normal during the last year and this platform was very robust and did not fail us anytime.

It is pertinent to mention here that the tariff hearings in February 2021 were conducted in the headquarters of the DISCOMs in a hybrid video conferencing mode. The public and the opposite parties participated in-person in the conference hall where the tariff hearing took place. As the tariff hearing was also transmitted through the video conferencing platform, the other participants sitting in their homes / offices at different places in the state and country could participate from there. This platform required HD Video Camera and Conference Phone, in addition to the high-bandwidth internet and Google Meet platform.

(ii) Rolling Out of the New Website of OERC

The existing website, which was designed and hosted in 1998, was completely refurbished to make it very user-friendly, easily maintainable, and available across devices. The new website (www.orierc.org), which has all the functionalities of the old one, was rolled out in March 2021 with the following new features:-

- (i) Web technology & Security up gradation** - The website was modified and designed using the CMS (Content Management System). CMS facilitates to manage (view, edit, delete, publish) content of the website. User has facility to create page, menu etc.
- (ii) Complete website look & feel change with highly responsive web pages** – The website was designed in such a way that it could be able to support the entire basic platform and accommodate any devices like desktop, laptop, tablet and mobile. The website supports major browsers like Google Chrome, Mozilla Firefox, Safari.



- (iii) **Dynamic user and role management system** - CMS has inbuilt facility to create multiple number of users to manipulate with content of the website with access rights under various roles like administrator, contributor, etc. User shall be authenticated via simple user name and password. There will be various privileges associated with the users and the levels.
- (iv) **Image & video management** - CMS has the facility to create category for video and images and uploading as many numbers of videos or images under a particular category. Media (image or video) management is to manage media files like images, videos, pdf etc. CMS facilitates drag and drop option to upload media into the uploader to add it to the portal.
- (v) **Feedback management** - CMS has facility to view feedbacks or suggestions received with provision to reply on a particular feedback or suggestions with provision to publish best feedbacks. Any visitor of website who submitted their feedback or suggestions through the website will have the provision to view in the CMS feedback section. The admin or authorized users has the access to the page who could be able to reply a particular responses received from the visitors.
- (vi) **Internal & external page banner** - Website has the banner images both in landing page (Home page) and internal pages. The CMS provides dynamic feature for uploading a banner image with basic tools like cropping & resizing facility for the images. The user can link a particular banner images with the pages.
- vii) **Photo & video gallery** - Website has photo and video galleries. The galleries further consist of categories under which relevant images or videos could be placed with view in zoom mode facility. The CMS has the provision to create categories and upload multiple images at a time under a particular gallery.

(iii) Procurement of IT Equipments and Services

- (a) Six notepads (Lenovo Thinkpad with Windows 10) were procured for a total cost of Rs.2.85 lakh. One desktop of Lenovo make was procured for a total cost of Rs.0.43 lakh. Two laserjet printers of HP make were purchased for Rs.0.70 lakh. For bolstering the video conferencing platform, one HD video camera and one PeopleLink conference phone were procured for a total cost Rs.0.40 lakh.
- (b) To establish a stable, robust and user-friendly video conferencing platform for OERC's day-to-day functioning, Google Workspace, which included Google Meet for 256 users among other services, was procured for a charge of Rs.295/- per month.

(iv) Advising Commission & Utilities on IT Projects

IT section advised the Commission and also the utilities in the matters of information and communication technologies especially on Smart Grid, Consumer Indexing and Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP).

(v) Review of Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP) Work of CESU

R-APDRP work at CESU has two parts:- (i) Part-A & (ii) Part(B). Part-A entails IT implementation in 12 towns under CESU and SCADA/ DMS (Supervisory Control & Data



Acquisition System/ Distribution Management System) implementation in only Bhubaneswar & Cuttack for a total project cost of Rs.159.74 crore. Part-B involves system strengthening works like addition / upgradation of sub-stations, transformers, lines etc. across twelve towns of CESU including Bhubaneswar & Cuttack for a total cost of Rs.248.12 crore. IT section reviewed the aforesaid works continuously and brought out the critical issues before the CESU management for taking timely action so that the whole project would get completed in time.

(vi) Review of Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) Work

One of the flagship programmes of the Ministry of Power, IPDS will aim at strengthening of sub-transmission network, and also be involved in metering, IT application, customer care Services, provisioning of solar panels, and the completion of the ongoing works of Restructured Accelerated Power Development and completion of the Reforms Programme (RAPDRP).

The IPDS (or IT Phase-II) program for three Discoms (NESCO, SOUTHCO & WESCO) involves establishment of Data Centre & Customer Care Centre and implementation of MBC (Meter Billing & Collection) and ERP (Enterprise Resource Planning) Systems for 84 towns under these three Discoms. The total outlay for this project is Rs.276.22 cr and the timeline for complete implementation is 24 months with FMS (Facility Management Services) for 60 months after that. Out of Rs.276.22 cr., the capex part is Rs.160.41 cr and the opex part (FMS cost) is Rs.115.81 cr. This project has been awarded to the consortium of M/s Fluentgrid Ltd. and M/s Bosch Engg. & Business Solutions Pvt. Ltd. The funding for this project is shared by GoI & GoO with 60% and 40% contribution respectively.

(vii) Entry/Updation/Maintenance of Data in Case Tracking System

IT section made the entry / updation of details related to the cases including the orders on regular basis. The uploading of the data maintained in the local server was effected every day to our website making the data about the cases available to the public. MIS reports for pending cases, final cases and cases whose hearing are concluded and order reserved were provided to RA (Regulatory Affairs) division for taking necessary action at their end.

(viii) Entry/Updation/Maintenance of Data in Web-based GRF System

The web-based System on GRF Orders gets the case orders in soft form from 12 GRFs across Odisha every week and these are processed, formatted and entered into the system for enabling the users to view /query the orders on the basis of various parameters like category of complaint, regulation & clause involved, divisions, period etc. Presently, all the orders from January 2014 are available on the website of OERC i.e. www.orierc.org.

This system provides useful and detailed information about the cases which have been disposed of by twelve no. of GRFs in Odisha.

(ix) Maintenance of Database, Hardware and Software

- a) Maintenance of Database entailed the following activities
 - System data transfer from Excel/ Other Formats to text
 - Converting Data to Oracle format



- Exporting data from Local Server
- Importing & configuring Data in Web Server
- Regular backup of
 - RIMS (Regulatory Information Management System)
 - Savior System (Attendance Recording System)
 - CTS (Case Tracking System)
 - GRF Orders System
- b) Hardware Maintenance involved the following activities
 - Solving Computer Booting/Shutdown/Hang problems
 - Resolving Network problems
 - Resolving CCTV and PA (Public Address) System related problems
 - Installation of Biometric Attendance Recording System
 - Fixing of Printer and Monitor related problems
 - Maintenance of Oracle Server, Internet Server, Switch, HUB, Modem, CCTV, Mail Server, etc.
- c) Software Maintenance entailed the following activities
 - Installation of software including Operating System and Application software
 - Up gradation of software including anti-virus
 - Maintenance of software & data in Attendance Recording System

(x) Managing OERC Pension Fund Trusts

The Group Superannuation Cash Accumulation (GSCA) Plan and Group Leave Encashment Scheme (GLES) of the LIC of India have been adopted by OERC for its employees. As per the actuarial estimation made by LIC towards superannuation of employees of OERC, a sum of Rs.2.62 crore was transferred to GSCA fund of LIC in FY 2020-21. The balance of that fund at the end of the FY 2020-21 stood at Rs.10.59 crore. The GLES fund, at the end of FY 2020-21, has a balance of Rs.0.98 crore.

6.3 REGULATORY AFFAIRS DIVISION

The Regulatory Affairs Division deals with all legal matters pertaining to the functions of the Commission. It also scrutinizes applications / replies/objections filed before the Commission, rendering necessary legal advice on various matters. The Division engages Advocates for representing the Commission in various Courts, Fora and Tribunals including liaising with legal counsels. It is also involved in drafting and vetting of Regulations, Tariff Orders, practice directions, notifications; maintaining relevant legal information, participating in Commission's proceedings.



- (i) The Commission vested the Utilities of CESU with TPCODL on 01.06.2020 and WESCO & SOUTHCO with TPWODL and TPSODL respectively on 01.01.2021. TPCL has purchased 51% of equity share capital of CESU, NESCO, WESCO and SOUTHCO in Rs.178.50 Cr., Rs.191.25 Cr., Rs.255.00 Cr., and Rs.127.50 Cr. respectively. TPCL has furnished performance guarantee of Rs.150 Crs. each for the four DISCOMs to the Commission. The 51% share capital purchase money is to be transferred to GRIDCO after the closure of the transaction.
- (ii) The Commission has fixed in the vesting order of privatized DISCOMs the following AT&C loss trajectory for tariff determination.

10-year AT&C Loss Trajectory for Tariff Determination for TPCODL

Financial Year	AT&C Loss
FY 2021	23.70%
FY 2022	23.70%
FY 2023	23.70%
FY 2024	22.00%
FY 2025	20.00%
FY 2026	18.00%
FY 2027	16.00%
FY 2028	15.00%
FY 2029	14.00%
FY 2030	13.50%

10-year AT&C Loss Trajectory for Tariff Determination for TPNODL

AT&C Loss Trajectory for Tariff Determination (%)									
FY 22	FY 23	FY 24	FY 25	FY 26	FY 27	FY 28	FY 29	FY 30	FY 31
19.17	19.17	17.09	15.00	13.83	12.76	11.77	10.85	10.00	9.50

10-year AT&C Loss Trajectory for Tariff Determination for TPWODL

Financial Year	AT&C Loss
FY 2022	20.40%
FY 2023	20.40%
FY 2024	18.90%
FY 2025	17.40%
FY 2026	15.90%
FY 2027	14.50%
FY 2028	13.00%
FY 2029	11.50%
FY 2030	10.00%
FY 2031	9.50%



10-year AT&C Loss Trajectory for Tariff Determination for TPSODL

AT&C Loss Trajectory for Tariff Determination (%)									
FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25	FY26	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30	FY31
25.75	25.75	25.75	25.35	25.00	22.57	20.38	18.40	16.61	15.00

(iii) **Case matters before the High Court/Supreme Court/ATE (During FY 2020-21)**

During the year 2020-21 the Commission had receive notices in 14 nos. of cases from the Hon'ble High Court of Orissa, Cuttack and also filed 2 nos. of Caveat petitions before the Hon'ble High Court. The Commission also received notices in 3 no. of appeals from the Appellate Tribunal for Electricity (ATE), New Delhi and no notice was received from the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

The Commission had engaged Shri Rutwik Panda, Advocate- on- Record and considering importance of the matter on case to case basis has engaged Shri P. Ramesh Bhatt, Sr. Advocate, Sri Prasanto Sen, Sr. Advocate, Shri G. Umopathy, Sr. Advocate, Sri Sanjay Sen, Sr. Advocate and Sri Sekhar Naphede, Sr. Counsel in Supreme Court of India/ Appellate Tribunal for Electricity, New Delhi as its Legal Counsels and Shri Biswajit Mohapatra, Advocate and Shri S.P. Mishra, Sr. advocate, Shri P.P. Mohanty, Advocate as its Legal Counsel to represent the cases on behalf of the Commission before the Hon'ble High Court of Orissa.

(iv) **Status Regulations Framed under Electricity Act, 2003 by OERC**

Consequent upon implementation of the Electricity Act, 2003, the Odisha Electricity Regulatory Commission has framed a number of Regulations which are shown in the Table below:

Sl No.	Name of the Regulations	Odisha Notification Date	Published in Odisha Gazette No. and Date
1.	OERC (Conditions of Supply) Code, 2004.	21 st May, 2004	28 th May, 2004
2.	OERC (Licensees Standards of Performance) Regulations, 2004.	21 st May, 2004	28 th May, 2004
3.	OERC (Grievances Redressal Forum and Ombudsman) Regulations, 2004.	5 th April, 2004	17 th May, 2004
4.	OERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2004.	9 th June, 2004	10 th June, 2004
5.	OERC (Procedure for filing appeal before the Appellate Authority) Regulations, 2004.	21 st May, 2004	28 th May, 2004
6.	OERC (State Advisory Committee) Regulations, 2004.	21 st May, 2004	28 th May, 2004
7.	OERC (Conduct of Business) Regulations, 2004.	21 st May, 2004	28 th May, 2004
8.	OERC (Terms and Conditions for Open Access) Regulations, 2005.	6 th June, 2005	21 st June, 2005



Sl No.	Name of the Regulations	Odisha Notification Date	Published in Odisha Gazette No. and Date
9.	OERC (Determination of Open Access Charges) Regulations, 2006	6 th June, 2006	18 th July, 2006
10.	Odisha Grid Code Regulation, 2006	-	14 th June, 2006
11.	OERC (Intra-State ABT) Regulations, 2007	17 th Dec., 2007	14 th Feb., 2008
12.	OERC(Fees and Charges of State Load Despatch Centre and other related matters) Regulation, 2010	6 th June, 2010	18 th November, 2010
13.	OERC (Renewable and Co-generation Purchase Obligation and its Compliance) Regulation, 2010	30 th Sept., 2010	14 th Dec., 2010
14.	OERC (Demand Side Management) Regulation, 2011	20 th August, 2011	16 th Nov., 2011
15	OERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Wheeling Tariff and Retail Supply Tariff) Regulations, 2014	14 th Nov,2014	20 th Dec,2014
16	OERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Transmission Tariff) Regulations, 2014	21 st Oct,2014	4 th Dec.2014
17	OERC (Procurement of Energy from Renewable Sources and its Compliance) Regulations, 2015	1 st Aug. 2015	10 th Sep., 2015
18	Odisha Grid Code (OGC) Regulations, 2015	11 th Aug., 2015	21 st Dec., 2015
19	Odisha Electricity Regulatory Commission (Mini-Grid Renewable Energy Generation and Supply) Regulations, 2019	10th June, 2019	29 th July, 2019
20	Gazette Notification of Odisha Electricity Regulatory Commission Distribution (Conditions of Supply) Code, 2019	27th August, 2019	11th October 2019
21	OERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Generation Tariff) Regulations, 2020	15 th July, 2020	26 th August, 2020
22	OERC (Compensation to Victims of Electrical Accidents) Regulations, 2020	30 th May, 2020	14 th August, 2020
23	OERC (Terms and Conditions of Intra-State Open Access) Regulations, 2020	02 nd November, 2020	18 November, 2020

The above Regulations are available in the commission's website –www.orierc.org.

**(v) Proceedings before the Commission**

The Regulatory Affairs Division examines and scrutinizes petitions/ replies/ objections filed before the Commission.

The Division advises and renders legal opinion on matters referred to it by the Engineering, Tariff, Secretarial and Administrative Divisions.

81 no. of Cases were registered and 91 no. of Cases were disposed of by the OERC during the period from 01.04.2020 to 31.03.2021 including 10 nos. of cases of Tariff matters for FY 2021-22 and 4 no. of cases regarding sale of utilities to TPCL.

Important Orders passed during 1st April, 2020 to 31st March, 2021

27/2020	28/DEC/2020	TATA POWER COMPANY LTD	For review of order dated 26.05.2020 of the Commission passed in Suo Motu proceeding in Case No.11 of 2020 regarding vesting of Utility of CESU of Odisha to the petitioner herein in accordance with Section 21(a) of the Electricity Act, 2003.
14/2020	08/DEC/2020	IFFCO	Under Reg 9 of the OERC (Conduct of Business) Regs, 2004 for modification of order dated 07.08.2015 of the Commission passed in C.N. 59 of 2014 regarding exemption from the purview of obligated entity under OERC (Renewable and Co-generation Purchase Obligation and its Compliance) Regs, 2010.
73/2020	26/MAR/2021	OPTCL	Aggregate Revenue Requirement and determination of Tariff for the year FY 2021-22
72/2019	21/APR/2020	OPTCL	Aggregate Revenue Requirement and determination of Bulk Supply Price for the year FY 2020-21
01/2019	01/FEB/2021	TATA SPONGE IRON LTD	An application as per order of the Hon'ble ATE passed in A.N. 220/2015 for reconsideration afresh and pass the appropriate order. And Cross subsidy surcharges from generators, which have not maintained their status as CGPs and selling more than 49% of their total generation to GRIDCO/outside.
33/2020	28/SEP/2020	SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY	Application under Reg. 139 of the OERC Distribution (Condition of Supply) Code, 2019 for approval of tripartite agreement for availing power supply at 132 KV to 132/25 KV Rourkela traction for a period of 5 years.



03/2020	10/SEP/2020	HINDALCO INDUSTRIES LTD	Seeking permission to carry forward the excess REC purchased in order to comply with its future obligation under OERC RPO Obligation during FY 2015-19.
01/2020	24/SEP/2020	FERRO ALLOYS CORPORATION LTD	For consideration of RPO Obligation as 2.5% Non-Solar and 0.5% of Solar RPO during FY 2015-19 and also to allow the petitioner to carry forward the excess procurement of RE Certificates i.e.20999 Solar and 11310 Non-Solar during above period to utilize against RPO during FY 2019-20 and onwards.
71/2020	26/MAR/2021	ORISSA POWER GENERATION CORPORATION	Annual Revenue Requirement and Determination of generation Tariff for the year FY 2021-22.
54/2019	21/AUG/2020	ORISSA POWER GENERATION CORPORATION	Application for review of order dated 16.08.2019 of the Commission passed in Case No. 03 of 2019.
18/2020	24/SEP/2020	ORISSA POWER GENERATION CORPORATION	For approval of capital cost for installation of FGD for Units-3 & 4 (2x660 MW) as per Regulations 11 and 29 of the CERC (Terms and Conditions of Tariff) Regulations, 2019 read with other relevant provisions of OERC (Conduct of Business) Regulations, 2004.
69/2019	22/APR/2020	ORISSA POWER GENERATION CORPORATION	Annual Revenue Requirement and Determination of generation Tariff for the year FY 2020-21.
80/2019	23/SEP/2020	SOUTHCO	Open Access Charges for the FY 2020-21
76/2019	23/SEP/2020	SOUTHCO	Aggregate Revenue Requirement (ARR), Wheeling Tariff and Retail Supply Tariff for the FY 2020-21.
78/2019	23/SEP/2020	WESCO	Open Access Charges for the FY 2020-21.
74/2019	23/SEP/2020	WESCO	Aggregate Revenue Requirement (ARR), Wheeling Tariff and Retail Supply Tariff for the FY 2020 -21.
81/2020	26/MAR/2021	SOUTHCO UTILITY	Open Access Charges for the FY 2021-22.
77/2020	26/MAR/2021	SOUTHCO UTILITY	Annual Revenue Requirement and Determination of Wheeling Tariff & Retail Supply Tariff for the year FY 2021-22
72/2020	26/MAR/2021	GRIDCO	Aggregate Revenue Requirement and determination of Bulk Supply Price for the year FY 2021-22.
45/2020	05/JAN/2021	GRIDCO	Approval of power sell agreement PSA executed between GRIDCO and PTC India Ltd. for procurement of 50 MW solar power from MNRE 1000 MW ISTS connected wind power project scheme Batch-I towards fulfilling renewable purchase obligation.



43/2020	05/JAN/2021	GRIDCO	Approval of power sell agreement PSA executed between GRIDCO and SECI Ltd. for procurement of 2300 MW solar power from MNRE scheme towards fulfilling renewable purchase obligation.
42/2020	15/DEC/2020	GRIDCO	Approval of PPA executed between GRIDCO and SECI Ltd. for procurement of 300 MW solar power from MNRE scheme towards fulfilling renewable purchase obligation.
46/2020	08/JAN/2021	GRIDCO	Approval of power sell agreement PSA executed between GRIDCO and SECI Ltd. for procurement of 100 MW and 50 MW wind power from MNRE ISTS connected wind power project schemes Ph-I & III for fulfilling renewable purchase obligation.
51/2019	21/AUG/2020	GRIDCO	Application under S. 94(1)(f) and S.62(4) of the Electricity Act, 2003 read with Reg.70 of the OERC(Conduct of Business) Regulations, 2004 for review of order dated 29.03.2019 of the Commission passed in Case No.73 of 2018.
71/2019	23/SEP/2020	GRIDCO	Aggregate Revenue Requirement and determination of Bulk Supply Price for the year FY 2020-21.
53/2019	10/SEP/2020	GRIDCO	Application under S. 94(1)(f) of EA, 2003 read with Reg.70 of the OERC (Conduct Business) Regulations, 2004 for review of order dated 28.03.2019 of the commission passed in C.N. 33 of 2018.
66/2020	12/JAN/2021	GRIDCO	Seeking approval PSA executed between GRIDCO and SECI on 15.06.2018 for procurement of 100 MW & 50MW Wind power from the bid conducted by SECI on dated 05.04.2018 for 2000MW ISTS-connected Wind Power Project Scheme of MNRE, Phase-IV & Phase-VI respectively towards fulfilling the non-solar RPO.
68/2018	22/JUN/2020	GRIDCO	An application u/S. 86(1)(f) of the EA, 2003 for resolution of disputes regarding execution of Revised Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) in compliance with the direction of the Commission vide order dated 27.01.2016 passed in Case No.21 of 2015.



08/2020	10/SEP/2020	INDIAN METALS & FERRO ALLOYS LTD.	Seeking direction of the Commission to M/s. OREDA to carry forward/adjustment of the excess REC procured by the applicant during Sep,2015 to 31st Dec,2019 under the OERC (Procurement of Energy from Renewable Sources and its Compliance) Reg,2015 read with OERC Notification dated 31.12.2019.
70/2020	26/MAR/2021	OHPC	Annual Revenue Requirement and Determination of generation Tariff for the year FY 2021-22.
59/2020	02/FEB/2021	OHPC	Application for approval of ERP System at different Power Stations and Corporate Office of OHPC as per Para 23 of order dated 11.06.2020 passed in Case No.56 of 2019.
58/2019	10/SEP/2020	OHPC	Review of order dated 28.03.2019 of the commission passed in Case No. 69 of 2018.
56/2019	11/JUN/2020	OHPC	Application for approval of Capital Maintenance of Unit-2, Unit-4 of UIHEP & Unit-1 of HHEP, Burla; Approval of Capital Civil Works; & Procurement of Capital Spares & Implementation of ERP System of OHPC for the FY 2019-20.
68/2019	22/APR/2020	OHPC	Annual Revenue Requirement and Determination of generation Tariff for the year FY 2020-21.
77/2019	23/SEP/2020	CESU	Open Access Charges- for the FY 2020-21.
70/2019	23/SEP/2020	CESU	Aggregate Revenue Requirement (ARR), Wheeling Tariff and Retail Supply Tariff for the FY 2020 -21.
42/2019	01/DEC/2020	ARYAN ISPAT & POWER PVT. LTD.	Application under S. 94(1)(f) of the Electricity Act, 2003 read with Reg.70 of the OERC(Conduct of Business) Regulations, 2004 for review of order dated 09.04.2019 of the Commission passed in Case No.48 of 2018.
40/2020	15/DEC/2020	TATA STEEL LIMITED	Application under Clause 12.6 to 12.7 of the OERC (Procurement of Energy from Renewable Sources and its compliances) Regulations, 2015 read with Section 186 (1) (e) of the EA, 2003 seeking permission to carry forward / adjustment of the excess RECs purchase under the Regulation, 2015.



66/2019	08/DEC/2020	TATA STEEL LIMITED	Seeking direction of the Commission to relax and exempt the petitioner company from applicability of RPO and compliance thereof since the energy produced from its CGP units at Kalinganagar steel plant is far in excess of its RPO requirements.
44/2018	08/DEC/2020	SCAN STEELS LTD	An application u/S 94 (1) (f) of the EA, 2003 read with Reg. 70 (1) of the OERC (Conduct of Business) Reg.s, 2004 for review of order dtd. 22.03.2018 of the Commission passed in Case No. 80/2017 regarding approval of ARR & Wheeling and RST for FY 2018-19.
15/2019	28/OCT/2020	RABINDRA NATH BEHERA	Application u/S. 142 of the Electricity Act, 2003 for non-compliance of the order dated 20.04.2017 of the Ombudsman-I passed in C.R.Case No. 02/2017.
64/2019	08/SEP/2020	GANESH PRASAD SWAIN	Application under S.142 of the EA,2003 for violation of the guidelines/regulations/provisions of law in billing process by issuing a wrong bill for the month of September, 2019.
06/2020	18/AUG/2020	BIJAY SANKAR JYOTISH	Application under Section 142 of the Electricity Act, 2003 for non-implementation of order dated 24.05.2019 of the Ombudsman-II passed in C.R.Case No.OM(II)-05/2019.
04/2020	14/JUL/2020	KULAMANI BEHERA	Application 142 of the Electricity Act, 2003 for non-implementation of order dated 6.12.2016 of the Ombudsman-I passed in C.R. Case No.115 of 2016.
05/2020	21/AUG/2020	DALMIA CEMENT (BHARAT) LTD.	Application seeking direction of the Commission to M/s. OREDA to carry forward the excess REC procured by the applicant during FY 2015-19 under the OERC (Procurement of Energy from Renewable Sources and its Compliance) Reg.2015 read with OERC Notification dated 31.12.2019.
56/2020	08/JAN/2021	GAYADHAR PATI	An Application under Sections 142&146 of the EA, 2003 to impose punishment for non-compliance of order dated 25.02.2020 of the Appellate Authority-cum-Deputy Electrical Inspector, Keonjhar passed in Appeal AAC No.04 of 2016.



34/2020	15/SEP/2020	RAJA-1 FLYASH BRICKS	Application under S. 142 of the Electricity Act, 2003 for Non-Compliance of the order dated 14.8.2019 of OERC passed in Case No. 24/2019 and order dated 31.01.2020 of the Ombudsman-II passed in C.R. Case No. 31/2019.
22/2019	06/OCT/2020	SUBASH CHANDRA ACHARYA	Application under S. 142 of the Electricity Act, 2003 for non-implementation of order dated 14.02.2019 of the Ombudsman-I passed in C.R. Case No.02/2019.
31/2020	15/SEP/2020	RUPESH DOSHI	Application under Sec. 142 of the Electricity Act, 2003 for non-implementation of order dated 07.01.2019 of the Ombudsman-I passed in C.R. Case No.105/2018.
60/2019	08/DEC/2020	SUBASH CHANDRA ACHRYA	Application under S. 142 & 146 of EA, 2003 for non-implementation of order dated 09.04.2019 of the OERC passed in C.C. Case No. 54 of 2017.
38/2020	15/SEP/2020	RAJA FLYASH BRICKS	Application under S. 142 of the EA, 2003 for Non-Compliance of the order dated 14.08.2019 of OERC passed in Case No. 36/2019 and also for violation of RST order along with Reg. 64 of OERC Distribution (Condition of Supply) Code, 2004.
31/2019	06/OCT/2020	TARANGINI LAYER PVT.LTD.	Application under S. 142 of the Electricity Act, 2003 for Non-Compliance of the order dated 12.6.2018 passed in C.C. Case No. 147 of 2018 of the GRF, Berhampur.
28/2019	06/OCT/2020	TARANGINI LAYER PVT.LTD.	Application under S. 142 of the Electricity Act, 2003 for Non-Compliance of the order dated 12.6.2018 passed in C.C. Case No. 145 of 2018 of the GRF, Berhampur.
29/2019	06/OCT/2020	MAA BANADEVI POULTRY PVT. LTD	Application under S. 142 of the Electricity Act, 2003 for Non-Compliance of the order dated 12.6.2018 passed in C.C. Case No. 150 of 2018 of the GRF, Berhampur.
30/2019	06/OCT/2020	LINGARAJ INDUSTRIES	Application under S. 142 of the Electricity Act, 2003 for Non-Compliance of the order dated 12.6.2018 passed in C.C. Case No. 148 of 2018 of the GRF, Berhampur.
16/2020	25/AUG/2020	ASHOK KUMAR BEHERA	Application as per order dated 14 02.2020 of the Hon'ble High Court of Orissa passed in W.P.(C) No.3719 of 2020 regarding compliance of the order of the GRF CESU Cuttack passed in C.C. Case No. 383/2019.



82-A/2020	26/MAR/2021	TPCODL	Open Access Charges for the FY 2021-22.
78/2020	26/MAR/2021	TPCODL	Annual Revenue Requirement and Determination of Wheeling Tariff & Retail Supply Tariff for the year FY 2021-22.
41/2020	16/NOV/2020	TPCODL	Application under approval of Annual Business Plan for FY 2020-21.
10/2020	10/SEP/2020	ACC LTD.	Seeking permission to carry forward the excess REC purchased in order to comply with its future obligation under OERC RPO Obligation during FY 2015-19.
13/2020	18/AUG/2020	RABINDRA NATH DAS	Application under Ss. 142 of the Electricity Act, 2003 for non-implementation of Order dated 24.07. 2017 of the Ombudsman-I passed in C.R .Case No.80 of 2017.
19/2020	27/JAN/2021	SUBHALAXMI GRAIN PROCESSING (P) LTD	Application under Section 142 of the Electricity Act, 2003 for non-implementation of Order dated 20.09.2018 of the GRF, Bhubaneswar at Khurda passed in C.C. Case No.634 of 2018.
21/2020	25/AUG/2020	WALTER VANIJYA (P) LTD	Application under Section 142 of the Electricity Act, 2003 for non-implementation of Order dated 31.12.2019 of the Ombudsman-I passed in C.R. Case No.84 of 2019.
22/2020	14/JUL/2020	KISHANLAL AGRAWAL	Application under Section 142 of the Electricity Act, 2003 for non-implementation of Order dated 01.11.2019 of the Ombudsman-I passed in C.R. Case No.67 of 2019.
23/2020	14/JUL/2020	SAGARIKA BRICKS	Application under Section 142 of the Electricity Act, 2003 for non-implementation of Order dated 13.03.2020 of the Ombudsman-I passed in C.R. Case No.07 of 2020 and violation of RST Order regarding charging of MMFC for FY 2019-20 & 2020-21.
24/2020	14/JUL/2020	PADMABATI GOENKA	Application under Section 142 of the Electricity Act, 2003 for non-implementation of Order dated 29.01.2020 of the Ombudsman-I passed in C.R. Case Nos.87 & 88 of 2019.
26/2020	04/AUG/2020	SUPER MARKET COMPLEX	Application under Section 142 of the Electricity Act, 2003 for non-implementation of Order dated 30.01.2018 of the Ombudsman-II passed in C.R. Case No.71 of 2017.



29/2020	15/SEP/2020	SUKADEV CHOWDURY	Application under Sec. 142 of the Electricity Act, 2003 for non-implementation of order dated 26.03.2020 of the GRF, Cuttack passed in Case No.160/2020.
30/2020	15/SEP/2020	SMT. NAYANA JENA	Application under Sec. 142 of the Electricity Act, 2003 for non-implementation of order dated 30.09.2019 of the GRF, Balasore passed in Case No.149/2019 and order dated 07.02.2020 of the Ombudsman-II passed in CR Case No. 32/2019.
35/2020	15/SEP/2020	RAJA AGRO COLD STORAGE	Application under S. 142 of the Electricity Act, 2003 for violation of Regulation 64 and 70 of the OERC Distribution (Condition of Supply) Code, 2019 for not allowing reduction of contract demand.
50/2020	26/NOV/2020	RAJA AGRO COLD STORAGE	Under Section 142 of the EA, 2003 for violation of Reg.s 97 & 98 of the OERC Distribution (Conditions of Supply) Code, 2004 and also challenge the order dtd. 21.05.2019 of the GRF, Balasore passed in Case No.52 of 2019 and the order dtd. 26.09.2019 of the Omb-II passed in C.R. Case No.21 of 2019.
48/2020	23/SEP/2020	MAA KIRANDEVI AGRO FOODS (P) LTD	Application pursuant to the direction of the Hon'ble High Court of Orissa vide order dated 28.08.2020 in W.P.(C). No. 20713/2020 AND for restoration of electricity to the unit of the petitioner in view of order dated 14.08.2020 of the Ombudsman-II passed in C.R. Case No. 13/2020.
37/2020	15/SEP/2020	JR FLYASH BRICKS	Application under S. 142 of the Electricity Act, 2003 for Non-Compliance of the order dated 18.02.2020 of the GRF, Cuttack passed in Case No. 11/2020.
39/2020	15/SEP/2020	DR. RIHAN ICE PLANT	Application under S. 142 of the EA, 2003 for Non-Compliance of the order dated 10.06.2020 passed in Case No. 1/2020 passed by the Appellate Authority SE-cum-Elect. (Inspector), Cuttack.
60/2018	06/OCT/2020	JAGANNATH STONE CRUSHER	An application under u/s. 142 against the Executive Engineer (Elect.),UED, Udala, Mayurbhanj for non-compliance of the Order dated 24.04.2017 of the Ombudsman-II passed in Consumer representation Case No. 53/2017.



12/2019	01/OCT/2020	SHALIVAHNA GREEN ENERGY LTD.	An application for review of the order dated 16.02.2019 of the Commission in Case No. 46/2018 for finalization of tariff of Renewable Energy Sources including co-generation for the third control period from 2018-19 to 2020-21.
74/2020	26/MAR/2021	SLDC	Annual Revenue Requirement and Fees & Charges for SLDC Functions for the year FY 2021-22.
73/2019	22/APR/2020	SLDC	Annual Revenue Requirement and Fees & Charges for SLDC Functions for the year FY 2020-21.
80/2020	26/MAR/2021	NESCO UTILITY	Open Access Charges for the FY 2021-22.
76/2020	26/MAR/2021	NESCO UTILITY	Annual Revenue Requirement and Determination of Wheeling Tariff & Retail Supply Tariff for the year FY 2021-22.
79/2019	23/SEP/2020	NESCO	Open Access Charges for the FY 2020-21.
75/2019	23/SEP/2020	NESCO	Aggregate Revenue Requirement (ARR), Wheeling Tariff and Retail Supply Tariff for the FY 2020-21.
17/2019	21/AUG/2020	BAITARINI POWER PROJECT PVT. LTD.	Regarding finalization of tariff of Renewable Energy Sources including Co-generation for the third control period i.e. for FY 2018-19 to 2020-21.
09/2021	25/MAR/2021	DIRECTOR (RA)	An Application for initiation of Suo Motu Proceeding to issue suitable directions with respect to sale of utility of NESCO under Section 20 of the EA 2003 for vesting of Utility (NESCO) to the intending purchaser under Section 21 of the said Act.
11/2020	26/MAY/2020	DIRECTOR (RA)	An Application for initiation of Suo Motu Proceeding to issue suitable directions with respect to sale of utility of CESU under Section 20 of the Electricity Act 2003 for vesting of Utility(CESU) to the intending purchaser under Section 21 of the said Act.
83/2020	28/DEC/2020	DIRECTOR (RA)	An Application for initiation of Suo Motu Proceeding under Reg. 9 (1) and (4) of OERC (Conduct of Business) Regs, 2004 to issue suitable directions w.r.t. sale of utility of SOUTHCO under Sec 20 of the EA 2003 for vesting of Utility (SOUTHCO) to the intending purchaser under Sec 21 of the said Act.



82/2020	28/DEC/2020	DIRECTOR (RA)	An Application for initiation of Suo Motu Proceeding under Regulation 9 (1) and (4) of OERC (Conduct of Business) Reg, 2004 to issue suitable directions w.r.t. sale of utility of WESCO under Sec 20 of the EA 2003 for vesting of Utility (WESCO) to the intending purchaser under Sec 21 of the said Act.
02/2020	28/OCT/2020	CCPPO	Under S. 94(1)(f) of the Electricity Act, 2003 read with Reg.70 of the OERC(Conduct of Business) Regulations, 2004 & OERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Generation Tariff) Regulations,2014 for review of order dated 23.10.2019 of the Commission passed in Case No.38 of 2019.
25/2020	25/JAN/2021	VEDANTA LIMITED	Seeking directions of the Commission to GRIDCO for payment of the unpaid "Fixed Charges/ Capacity charges" bills/invoices dated 31.03.2020 in terms of the clear and crystallized provisions of the consolidated PPA dated 19.12.2012.
47/2020	08/JAN/2021	VEDANTA LIMITED	For determination of variable cost for supply of power from 2400MW thermal power plant of the petitioner for a period of 5 yrs starting from FY 2019-20 to FY 2023-24 in terms of the Consolidated PPA dated 19.12.2012 executed between M/s. Sesa Sterlite Ltd.(now Vedanta Ltd.) with GRIDCO Ltd.
32/2018	08/JAN/2021	VEDANTA LIMITED	An application under S Section 94 (f) of the Electricity Act, 2003 read with Regulation 70 of the OERC (Conduct of Business) Regulations, 2004 for review of order dated 26.02.2018 of the Commission passed in Case No. 38 of 2016.
79/2020	26/MAR/2021	WESCO UTILITY	Open Access Charges for the FY 2021-22.
75/2020	26/MAR/2021	WESCO UTILITY	Annual Revenue Requirement and Determination of Wheeling Tariff & Retail Supply Tariff for the year FY 2021-22.



(vi) Consumer Counsel

The Commission had engaged World Institute for Sustainable Energy (WISE), Pune as consumer counsel for analysis of tariff applications of licensees for FY 2021-22. The said consumer counsel submitted its reports & presented its views during the tariff hearing of the Commission. The Commission had also engaged 9 NGOs/persons as consumer counsel to collect necessary feedback on consumer services from TPWODL (the then WESCO Utility), TPNODL (the then NESCO Utility), TPSODL (the then SOUTHCO Utility) & TOCODL (the then CESU) areas and participate in the tariff hearing. Out of which four consumer counsels had submitted their reports and participated in the tariff hearing of the Commission.

(vii) Drafting and legal vetting

The Division drafted, and also made legal vetting of public notices, show cause notices, circulars etc. and assisted the Engineering Division in amendment of Regulations.

(viii) Legal Information

The Division subscribed law journals/reports/Collected CDs such as CLT, Supreme Court Cases and Energy Law Reports to update information on latest judicial precedents / legislative developments. It gathered relevant information on Acts, Rules, Regulations and Orders on legal and regulatory matters relating to electricity. Relevant Orders of High Courts, Supreme Court, Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC), Appellate Tribunal for Electricity (ATE), Rules and Notifications of Govt. of Odisha/ Govt. of India.

6.4 SECRETARIAT & ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION

- (i) The Secretariat of the Commission looks after the day to day administration of the Commission. It is the pivot of the Commission's activities. Under the provisions of section 91(1), the Secretary is required to assist the Commission to carry out its functions. The OERC (Conduct of Business) Regulations, 2004 also defines the role of Secretary as the spokesman & representative of the Commission in all matters pertaining to its proceedings/hearings. Secretary of the Commission has also been declared as Head of Office by Govt. of Odisha. The Secretary is assisted by Deputy Director (Personnel & Administration/OSD (P&A)) under the existing provisions.
- (ii) The Commission Secretariat is the repository of the Commission's orders and records and carries out all correspondences on behalf of the Commission. The true copies/certified copies of orders, documents, and notification for and on behalf of the Commission are issued by the Secretariat. The Secretary being the custodian of the seal of the Commission acts as the ex-officio Secretary of the State Advisory Committee and is the first Appellate Authority under the RTI Act, 2005.
- (iii) The Administration Section is manned by Deputy Director (P&A)/OSD (P&A) and a Personal Assistant who supports him in day to day Administration Works. This Section provides vital support to the Commission in various matters such as recruitment, appointment of executives and non-executives, housekeeping, procurement of materials, equipment maintenance, organizing functions/seminars/ workshop, printing of Tariff



Order & other publications, Audit & Accounts, matters relating to FOR, FOIR, CEA, CBIP, Ministry of Power, SAFIR, CIGRE, Assembly & Parliament, caretaking, security, training, performance appraisal, materials management etc.

(iv) Accounts Section under the Secretariat is manned by Accounts Officer who is assisted by Accountant-cum-Cashier and is responsible for preparation of bills, maintenance of accounts, reconciliation; audit (both financial & transactional) handling of cash and other accounts related work.

(v) Assets acquisition

(i) Photocopier Machine – 1 no.

(ii) Monitor– 1 no.

(iii) Computer – 3 nos.

(vi) Participation in Training/ Seminar/ Workshop/ Conference

Participation in Training/ Seminar/ Workshop/ Conference etc. is integral part of knowledge based organization like OERC. Officers and Staff have attended various training programmes, seminars, workshops & conferences in the year 2018-19 to enhance their professional skills and update their knowledge.

PAO Section

(vii) CONSUMER INTEREST

Under the OER Act, 1995, the OERC is mandated to safeguard the interests of the state consumers and ensures that all consumers are provided with reliable, safe and uninterrupted power supply at reasonable rates. The Electricity Act, 2003 also provides wide ranging provisions to protect the interest of consumers. It gives electricity consumers a statutory right of minimum standards of supply and service. The Commission's approach to consumer protection has been proactive from the inception and in order to fulfil its legal obligation, the OERC has undertaken a number of steps to empower electricity consumers which are as follows:

● **Issue of Regulations, Codes, Licenses and Practice Directions**

The Commission has issued a number of Regulations, Codes and Practice Directions in order to safeguard the consumers' interest.

● **Consumer Friendly Tariff**

- Introduction of Multi Year Tariff(MYT) in 2003
- Rationalization of Tariff towards cost base and voltage base
- Reduction of cross-subsidy
- Normative loss considers for tariff calculation
- Introduction of Time of Day (ToD) tariff for all three phase consumers.
- Introduction of spot billing and meter cards



- Introduction of Voluntary Disclosure Scheme for unauthorized consumers
- Appointment of Consumer Counsel in Tariff Proceedings.
- Commission sets targets for loss reduction, franchisee appointment.
- Consumer counsel engaged for analysis and presentation of Tariff applications.
- Introduction of inter- and intra-state open access
- **Standards of Performance & Grievance Redressal**
- Introduction of guaranteed overall and individual Standards of Performance
- Performance Standards published annually
- Vigorous monitoring of licensees' performance
- Inspection by independent enquiry teams regarding the maintenance of transmission and distribution system.
- SAC Monitoring Subcommittee on quality of supply, standards of performance & commercial loss reduction, constituted.
- **Alternate Dispute Resolution forum in OERC**
- **Creation of 12 Grievance Redressal Fora and 2 Ombudsmen to dispose of consumer complaints**
- Regular monitoring of disposal of consumer grievances by GRFs/Ombudsmen & implementation of their orders by OERC
- Inspection of GRF done by Commission's officers.
- Proceedings conducted by Commission to penalise the Distribution licensees' for non-compliance of GRF/Ombudsman orders
- **Pro-active Consumer Education**
- Direct consumer interface programs
- Print & audio-visual campaign in news dailies, Radio & TV on GRF & Ombudsman, safety and environmental awareness.
- Publication of FAQs, booklets & brochures
- Translation of regulations into local languages
- Networking of consumer groups empanelled with OERC
- Compilation of Regulations published in English
- **Training & Capacity Building**
- Extensive training for DISCOMs staff by OERC on regulations/Electricity Act, 2003
- Gramsat used to sensitize senior government functionaries on state power sector issues



- State level workshops to sensitize representative PR institutions & ULBs on standards of performance & tariff process.
- Training & workshops held for Presidents/ Members of GRF/Ombudsman
- SAC representing cross-section of consumers in state constituted - Frequent Meetings held for constructive advice
- State Co-ordination Forum formed by Govt. of Odisha - Chairperson & Members of OERC are Chairperson and Members of Forum
- District Committees formed
- State-wide Consumer Satisfaction Survey
- State level workshop on consumer rights
- **Approval of Consumer Service Documents of DISCOMs and their license conditions**
- Consumer Rights Statement
- Complaint Handling Procedure
- Code of Procedure on Payment of Bills

There is an existing Complaint Handling Procedure for disposal of consumer complaints. Aggrieved consumers can approach the Jr. Manager/ SDO/ Executive Engineer of DISCOMs and there is time bound schedule for disposal of their complaints at different levels. Each Division is required to have a Consumer Cell to deal with consumer complaints.

With the enactment of Electricity Act, 2003, a statutory provision was made for disposal of consumer complaints by a two-tier mechanism consisting of Grievance Redressal Fora and Ombudsmen.

(viii) GRF AND OMBUDSMAN

There are 12 GRFs and 02 Ombudsmen working in the State. Their location and address are given below:

Grievance Redressal Fora (GRFs): 12

- (1) The President, GRF, Dhenkanal, CESU, Near Fisheries Office, Kunjakant, Dhenkanal-759001.
- (2) The President, GRF, Cuttack, 3R-1, CESCO Colony, Badambadi, PO: Arundeo Nagar, Dist-Cuttack.
- (3) The President, GRF, Bhubaneswar, BCDD-I Campus, Power House Chhak, Bhubaneswar-8
- (4) The President, GRF, Khurda, CESU, Quarter No.3R/1, T.L.C. Colony, Khurda -752055.
- (5) The President, GRF, Paradeep, CESU, AT-Pitambarpur, PO-Bhutmundai, Via-Kujang, Dist-Jagatsinghpur.



- (6) The President, GRF, Jajpur, NESCO, T.T.S. Colony, Dhabalagiri, At- Sobra, Jajpur.
- (7) The President, GRF, Balasore, NESCO, Near Kali Mandir, Balasore-756001.
- (8) The President, GRF, Rourkela, WESCO, Office of the S.E, Rourkela Electrical Circle, Q-2, Rourkela Civil Township, Rourkela.
- (9) The President, GRF, Burla, WESCO, Qtr No. D-2, Near Power House Club in Burla Town, P.O.Burla, Dist-Sambalpur-768017.
- (10) The President, GRF, Bolangir, WESCO, O/o S.E. (Elect), Bolangir Electrical Circle, At/Po-Bolangir.
- (11) The President, GRF, Berhampur, Near De Paul School, Engineering School Road, Berhampur-760010.
- (12) The President, GRF, Jeypore, SOUTHCO, Power House Colony, Jeypore, Dist-Koraput.

(ix) Ombudsmen: 02

- (1) Ombudsmen-I TPCODL (CESU Zone), Qrs. No. 3R S/2, GRIDCO Colony, P.O.- Bhoinagar, Bhubaneswar- 751022.
- (2) Ombudsmen-II (NESCO, WESCO & SOUTHCO Zone), Qrs. No. 3R S/2, GRIDCO Colony, P.O. - Bhoinagar, Bhubaneswar- 751022.

The details cases of cases disposed by the GRFs and Ombudsmen's are given in table below.

Annual disposal of cases by the GRFs for FY 2020-21											
Name of licensee	Name of GRFs	Opening balance of cases	No of cases registered	Total No. of cases	No of cases disposed	No of cases pending	Orders passed in favour of consumers	Opening balance of orders to be implemented by licensees	Total no. of orders to be implemented by Licensees	No. of orders implemented by the licensee	Orders pending for implementation by the licensees
1	2	3	4	5 (3+4)	6	7 (5-6)	8	9	10 (8+9)	11	12 (10-11)
TPNODL	Balasore	-	465	465	465	-	438	85	523	363	160
	Jajpur	4	54	58	46	12	36	1	37	35	2
TPSODL	Berhampur	42	269	311	299	12	283	39	322	233	89
	Jeypore	22	480	502	376	126	373	28	401	236	165
TPWODL	Burla	21	388	409	318	91	300	37	337	126	211
	Rourkela	1	847	848	740	108	821	293	1,114	611	503
	Bolangir	186	637	823	757	66	721	191	912	520	392
TPCODL	Bhubaneswar	8	233	241	217	24	216	32	248	222	26
	Khurda	13	558	571	557	14	522	48	570	562	8
	Cuttack	22	340	362	347	15	313	36	349	209	140
	Dhenkanal	9	712	721	709	12	680	13	693	573	120
	Paradeep	55	1,044	1,099	1,099	-	1,077	41	1,118	332	786
Total		383	6,027	6,410	5,930	480	5,780	844	6,624	4,022	2,602



Annual disposal of cases by the Ombudsmen for FY 2020-21											
Name of Ombudsman	Name of licensee	Opening balance of cases	No of cases registered	Total No. of cases	No of cases disposed	No of cases pending	Orders passed in favour of consumers	Opening balance of orders to be implemented by licensees	Total no. of orders to be implemented by Licensees	No. of orders implemented by the licensee	Orders pending for implementation by the licensees
1	2	3	4	5 (3+4)	6	7 (5-6)	8	9	10 (8+9)	11	12 (10-11)
Ombudsman-I	TPCODL	9	128	137	100	37	92	33	125	79	46
Ombudsman-II	TPNODL	4	38	42	34	8	24	7	31	14	17
	TPSODL	4	7	11	8	3	3	0	3	2	1
	TPWODL	4	11	15	13	2	8	0	8	5	3
	Total	12	56	68	55	13	35	7	42	21	21

The Consumer can also approach the Commission directly under Section 142 of the Electricity Act, 2003 if any provisions of the Act or any regulation is violated by the licensee. The Commission has set up its own Grievance Redressal Cell to monitor disposal of consumer complaints by the licensee.

- (i) To expedite disposal of consumer complaints forwarded by the Commission to Utilities and ensure implementation of orders of GRFs/Ombudsman, the Commission introduced a quarterly meeting for monitoring of consumer complaints by the Utilities/GRFs/Ombudsmen. Four such meetings were held during the Year. Quarterly data on disposal of consumer complaints by DISCOMs/implementation of orders of GRF/Ombudsmen were compiled and put up to the Commission and the same were also posted online on the Commission's Website. This helped to improve the disposal of consumer complaints by DISCOMs/GRFs/Ombudsmen considerably.
- (ii) Teams of officers of OERC also visited GRF & Ombudsman offices and inspected their records and functioning as per statutory requirement. The reports were approved by the Commission and forwarded to the DISCOMs for compliance.

Publicity

- (iii) In order to ensure transparency, all orders of the Commission on major issues are passed after conducting open public hearings. In 2019-2020 the Commission carried out a number of public relation activities including press briefings during the annual tariff hearing, issue of press releases and preparation of promotional materials.
- (iv) Consumer interface programmes were held at Bhubaneswar, Khurda, Cuttack, Paradeep, Dhenkanal, Jajpur, Balasore, Burla, Bolangir, Rourkela, Berhampur and Jeypore.

Publication

- (v) A Compendium of Orders on Annual Revenue Requirement and Bulk Supply & Retail Supply Tariff for FY 2020-21 was published by OERC and distributed among various stakeholders including consumer groups.
- (vi) Copies of the FAQ (Frequently Asked Questions of Electricity Consumers) in English & Oriya were distributed among various consumer groups, for creating greater awareness of Rules, Regulations and Standards in the Sector.

7. THE STATE ADVISORY COMMITTEE (SAC) MEETINGS OF OERC

The State Advisory Committee Meetings are usually held in every quarter of a year. During the year there were three meetings held in the Commission on 07.09.2020, 24.12.2020 and 22.02.2021.



8. ANNUAL STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

Balance Sheet as on 31st March of the year 2021

(Amount-Rs.)			
CORPUS/CAPITAL FUND AND LIABILITIES	Schedule	Current Year	Previous Year
CORPUS/CAPITAL FUND	1	52,50,52,866.55	38,78,17,747.84
RESERVES AND SURPLUS	2	-	-
EARMARKED/ ENDOWMENT FUNDS	3	8.00	8.00
SECURED LOANS AND BORROWINGS	4	-	-
UNSECURED LOANS AND BORROWINGS	5	-	-
DEFERRED CREDIT LIABILITIES	6	-	-
CURRENT LIABILITIES AND PROVISIONS	7	7,59,35,01,734.38	1,85,63,80,275.70
TOTAL		8,11,85,54,608.93	2,24,41,98,031.54
ASSETS			
FIXED ASSETS	8	32,39,918.11	34,83,339.13
INVESTMENTS- FROM EARMARKED/ ENDOWMENT FUNDS	9	-	-
INVESTMENTS- OTHERS	10	-	-
CURRENT ASSETS, LOANS, ADVANCES ETC.	11	8,11,53,14,690.82	2,24,07,14,692.41
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE (to the extent not written off or adjusted)			
TOTAL		8,11,85,54,608.93	2,24,41,98,031.54
SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES	24		
CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND NOTES ON ACCOUNTS	25		

Income & Expenditure Account for the year ended 31st March 2021

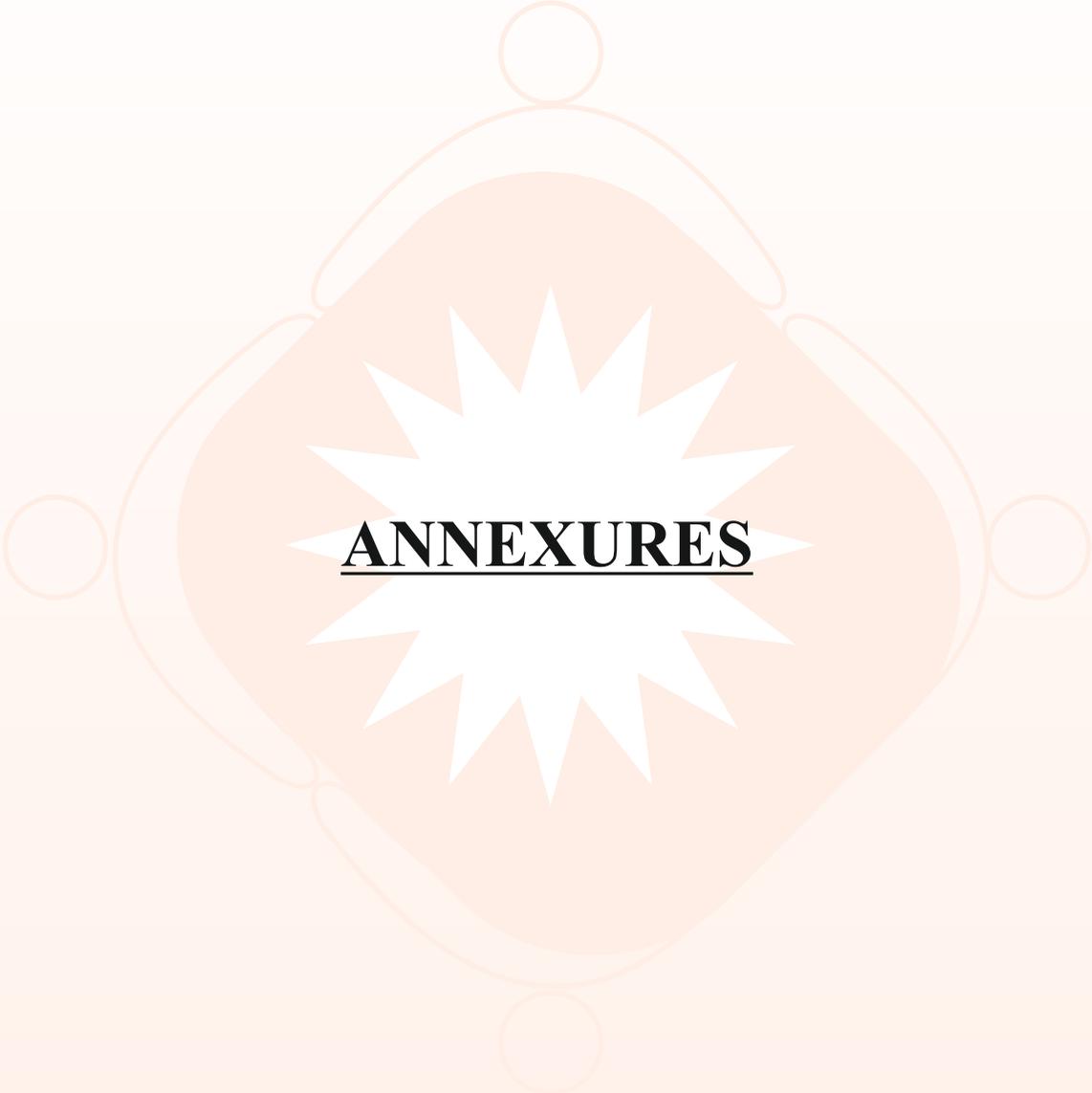
(Amount-Rs.)			
INCOME	Schedule	Current Year	Previous Year
Income from Sales/ Services	12	-	-
Grants/ Subsidies	13	-	-
Fees/ Subscriptions	14	12,12,62,600.00	11,87,38,710.00
Income from investments (Income on invest. From earmarked/ endow. Funds transferrd to Funds)	15	-	-
Income from Royalty, Publication etc.	16	-	-
Interest Earned	17	13,52,68,590.00	3,00,20,780.00
Other Income	18	2,49,639.00	1,24,192.00
Increase/ (decrease) in stock of Finished goods and work-in-progress	19		
TOTAL (A)		25,67,80,829.00	14,88,83,682.00
EXPENDITURE			
Establishment Expenses	20	11,32,15,060.68	8,80,79,651.79
Other Administrative Expenses etc.	21	56,35,470.58	64,03,554.28
Expenditure on Grants, Subsidies etc.	22	-	-
Interest	23	-	-
Depreciation (Net Total at the year end - corresponding to Schedule 8)		6,95,179.02	6,86,769.43
TOTAL (B)		11,95,45,710.28	9,51,69,975.50
Balance being excess of Income over Expenditure (A-B)		13,72,35,118.72	5,37,13,706.50
Transfer to Special Reserve (Specify each)			
Transfer to / from General Reserve			
BALANCE BEING SURPLUS/ (DEFICIT) CARRIED TO CORPUS/ CAPITAL FUND		13,72,35,118.72	5,37,13,706.50
SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES	24		
CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND NOTES ON ACCOUNTS	25		



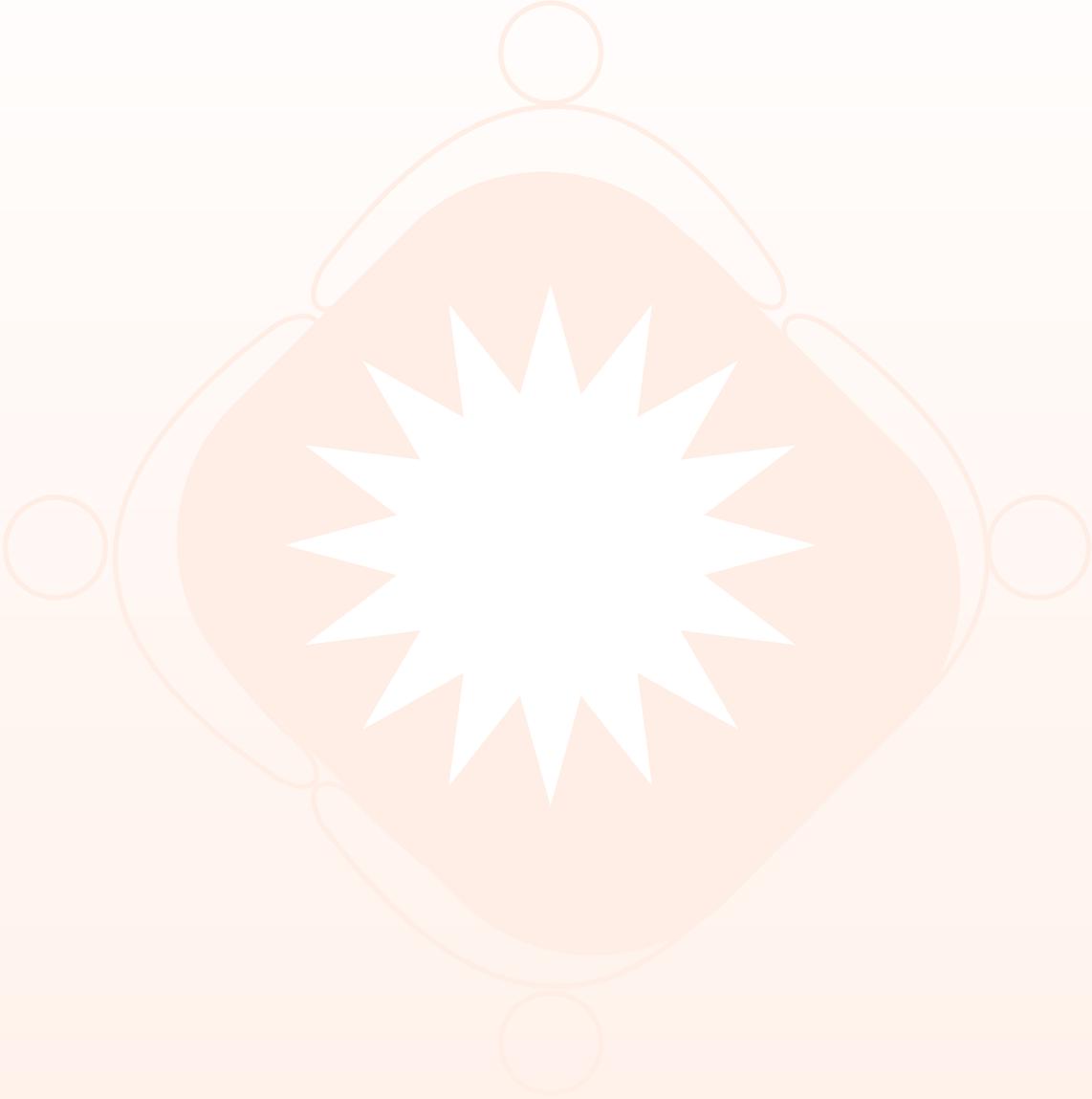
RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR THE PERIOD/YEAR ENDED 31-03-2021

(Amount-Rs.)

RECEIPTS	Current Year	Prevlour Year	PAYMENTS	Current Year	Prevlour Year
I. Opening Balance			I. Expenses		
a) Cash In Hand	6,723.00	6,723.00	a) Establishment Expenses (corresponding to Schedule 20)	7,83,54,534.00	8,78,48,341.00
b) Bank Balances			b) Administrative Expenses (corresponding to Schedule 21)	3,99,04,340.75	2,21,60,217.10
i) In current accounts	11,02,048.40	11,04,078.36			
ii) In deposit accounts	35,00,00,000.00	32,50,00,000.00	II. Payments made against funds for various projects		
iii) Flexi accounts	1,82,32,40,489.86	1,93,36,712.00	(Name of the fund or project should be shown along with particulars of payments made for each project)		
II. Grants Received			III. Investments & Deposits made		
a) From Government of India	-	-	a) Out of Earmarked/Endowmnt funds	-	-
b) From State Government	-	-	b) Out of Own Funds (Investment-others)	-	-
c) From other sources (details)	-	-			
(Grants for Capital & Revenue exp. to be shown separately)			IV. Expenditure on Fixed Assets & Capital Work-in-Progress		
III. Income on Investments from			a) Purchase of Fixed Assets	4,42,498.00	2,02,935.00
a) Earmarked/Endow. Funds	-	-	b) Expenditure on Capital Work-in-Progress	-	-
b) Own funds (Oth. Investment)	-	-			
IV. Interest Received			V. Refund of surplus money/Loans		
a) On Bank Deposits	15,00,58,821.00	2,61,30,841.00	a) To the Government of India		
b) Loans, Advances etc.	-	70,015.00	b) To the State Government		
V. Other Income (Specify)			c) To other providers of funds		
License Fees	11,40,00,000.00	11,40,00,000.00	VI. Finance Charges (Interest)		
Application/Processing Fees	72,62,600.00	47,38,710.00			
Miscellaneous Income	1,117.00	16,664.00			
Interest on House Building Advance	3,22,648.00	5,86,143.00			
VI. Amount Borrowed			VII. Other Payments (Specify)		
VII. Any other receipts (give details)			EMD & Security Deposit refunded	5,000.00	41,613.00
EMD deposit from parties	-	55,000.00	VAT paid	-	-
Security Deposit Receipt	-	-	Advance to Employees	12,73,600.00	15,55,490.00
EMD & Security Deposits received	-	-	TDS	-	-
Receipt towards RFQ documents	20,00,000.00	1,02,00,000.00	Refund of Tender Fees	-	-
Receipt from TATA Power	5,73,75,00,000.00	1,78,50,00,000.00	GST TDS	2,88,127.00	1,90,939.00
Refund of Income tax	19,95,517.00	1,03,910.00			
Tender Fees received	-	-	VIII. Closing Balances		
			a) Cash In Hand	6,723.00	6,723.00
			b) Bank Balances		
			i) In current accounts	11,02,048.40	11,02,048.40
			ii) In deposit accounts	24,00,00,000.00	35,00,00,000.00
			iii) Flexi accounts	7,82,61,13,093.11	1,82,32,40,489.86
Total	8,18,74,89,964.26	2,28,63,48,796.36	Total	8,18,74,89,964.26	2,28,63,48,796.36



ANNEXURES



**ANNEXURE-I****OFFICERS & STAFF**

The Commission being the oldest in the country has a committed strength of officers and staff of mixed category i.e. Permanent, Deputation and Contractual Staff. The persons in position as on 01.04.2020 are detailed in the table below:

Sl No.	Designation	Persons in position
1	Commission Secretary	Shri P. Patnaik
2	Director (Engg.)	Vacant
3	Director (Tariff)	Vacant
4	Director (Regulatory Affairs)	Shri P. Patnaik
5	Jt. Director (Economic Analyst)	Dr. M.S. Panigrahi
6	Jt. Director (IT)	Shri J.C. Mohanty
7	Jt. Director (T/Econ)	Dr. (Mrs.) A. Dash
8	Jt. Director (Tariff-Engg.)	Shri A.K. Panda
9	Jt. Director (Financial Analyst)	Shri Ajoy Sahu
10	Jt. Director (Engg.)	Shri S.P. Mishra
11	Public Affairs Officer	Ms. Purabi Das
12	Dy. Director (IT)	Shri S.C. Biswal
13	Dy. Director (T/Engg.)	Shri A.K. Jagadev
14	Dy. Director (Financial Analyst)	Vacant
15	Dy. Director (Engg.)	Shri Srikant Sharma
16	Accounts Officer	Shri P.K. Tripathy
17	Dy. Director/OSD(P&A)	Shri S.K. Rout
18	Dy. Director (T/Econ)	Shri Archana Sahoo
19	Personal Assistant	Shri M. Moharana
20	Personal Assistant	Shri L.N. Padhi
21	Personal Assistant	Shri S.K. Sahoo
22	Personal Assistant	Shri P.K. Sahoo
23	Personal Assistant	Shri K.C. Tudu
24	Personal Assistant	Shri S.K. Das
25	Personal Assistant	Smt. L.B. Patnaik
26	Personal Assistant	Smt. S. Mishra
27	Accountant cum Cashier	Shri Jaypal Das
28	Jr. Caretaker-cum-Receptionist	Smt. Mamatarani Nanda
29	Driver	Shri Ramesh Chandra Majhi
30	Driver	Shri Jalandhar Khuntia
31	Driver	Shri Jadunath Barik
32	Driver	Shri Ashok Kumar Digal
33	Driver	Shri Prakash Kumar Nayak



34	Driver	Shri Maheswar Nanda
35	Driver	Shri Sampad Kumar Parida
36	Peon	Shri Pitambar Behera
37	Peon	Shri Umesh Chandra Rout
38	Peon	Shri Sudarsan Behera
39	Peon	Shri Prafulla Kumar Behera
40	Peon	Vacant
41	Peon	Shri Ramesh Chandra Sahoo
42	Peon	Shri Abhimanyu Jena
43	Peon	Shri S.K. Mohapatra
44	Peon	Shri Rabindra Ku. Mekup
45	Peon	Shri Pradip Ku. Pradhan
46	Sweeper	Shri Ramesh Chandra Nayak
47	Sweeper	Shri Prafulla Kumar Nayak
48	Consultant (Legal)	Shri Hrudananda Parida
49	Consultant (DBA)	Shri Shesadev Sahoo
50	Consultant (Accounts & Admn.)	Shri Bhikari Mohanty
51	Consultant (Steno-cum-Computer Asst.)	Shri Radhakanta Samal
52	Consultant (Steno-cum-Computer Asst.)	Shri Ranjit Kumar Mohanty
53	Contractual (Driver)	Shri Bidyadhar Das



ANNEXURE-2

**MINUTES OF THE 26th MEETING OF STATE ADVISORY COMMITTEE
(SAC) OF OERC HELD ON 07.09.2020 AT 10:30 AM**

PRESENT:

1. Shri N.B. Dhal, Principal Secretary, Department of Energy, GoO
2. Shri A.K. Tripathy, Former DG, CPRI, Kanan Vihar, Bhubaneswar
3. Sri Jagabandhu Samal, Retd. Professor in Economics, Pujariput Road, Koraput-764020
4. Smt. Minati Behera, Cuttack
5. Smt. Saishree Pattnaik, Advocate & Notary, Panel Lawyer, Juvenile Justice Board, Kunjakanta, Dhenkanal
6. Smt. Abanti Behera, W/o Randhir Jena, At-Kakat, PO-Kendrapara, Dist-Kendrapara.
7. Ms. Sujata Nayak, Advocate, C-15, Sector-6, Rourkela-769002
8. Shri P.K. Pradhan, Ex-Director (Comm.) GRIDCO, Nua Road, VSS Nagar, Ward No. 9, Bargarh
9. Prof. D.V. Ramana, XIMB, Bhubaneswar
10. Shri P.C. Agasti, Balasore
11. Shri Prabhakar Dora, Rayagada
12. Shri S.K. Behera, At. Attopur, Keonjhar, Keonjhar
13. Shri Bidyadhar Mohanty, President, Labour Union (INTUC), Jajpur Road
14. Shri S.K. Sabata, Mahan Sangh, Hilpatna, Berhampur
15. Shri B.K. Mohapatra, Representative, OSSIA, Cuttack
16. Shri A.K. Padhi, Patnaikpada, Sambalpur
17. Shri Bimal Das, Representative of Confederation of Citizen Association, Bhubaneswar
18. Md. Farhat Alam Khan, At. Gujidarada, Bhadrak-756128
19. Shri Sanjeev Singh, MD, OPTCL
20. Shri Trilochan Panda, MD, GRIDCO
21. Shri G.B. Swain, Director (Fin.), GRIDCO
22. Shri Shenbagam Manthiram, CEO, TPCODL
23. Shri P.K. Sahoo, Authorized Officer, SOUTHCO Utility
24. Shri Tapas Patnaik, Authorized Officer, WESCO Utility
25. Shri S. Padhi, AO, NESCO Utility
26. Shri S.S. Nayak, COO, NESCO Utility
27. Shri R. Mishra, GM, OPGC
28. Shri D.N. Patra, DGM(Elect.), OHPC



INTRODUCTORY:

The 26th meeting of the State Advisory Committee (SAC) was held online at 10.30 AM on 07.09.2020. Shri Upendra Nath Behera, Chairperson, Members Sri S.K. Parhi and Sri Gajendra Mohapatra were present on the occasion. SAC members, senior officials of OERC, GRIDCO/OPTCL and heads of the Utilities attended the meeting. The agenda items for discussion are listed below:

1. Impact of Covid 19 Pandemic on the State Power Sector
2. Any other item, with permission of the Chair

SUMMARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS:

Agenda No.1 – Impact of Covid 19 Pandemic on the Power Sector

1. Sri Priyabrata Patnaik, Secretary, OERC, welcomed all SAC Members and presented the agenda items. The Chairperson, OERC chaired the proceedings.
2. The Chairperson explained the difficulty in holding the physical meeting and stated that OERC had to opt for ‘Video Conferencing Mode’ due to the lockdown. He directed Sri Ajoy Sahu, Joint Director (Tariff) to share the presentation on the main agenda item, namely, Impact of Covid 19 Pandemic on the State Power Sector. Sri Sahu made a presentation on the State Power Sector Scenario during the period March – August, 2020. It was learnt from the presentation that the average demand on the grid for the period March to June, 2020 was 14% lower than that of the same period previous year. The industries which have CGPs had also consumed less by 25%, 12% and 3% in April, 2020, May, 2020 and June, 2020 respectively than that during the previous year. The DISCOMs of the state had drawn only 7890 MU from March, 2020 to June, 2020 in contrast to 9201 MU in the same period in the last year. This is in effect 14% less drawl than the previous year. The Chairperson pointed out that the demand on the grid has been gradually improving and in the month of July, 2020, the demand on the grid has reached almost the same level that of previous year (July, 2019 – 3692.16 MW, July, 2020 – 3657.10 MW). The hourly average demand on the grid in the month of July, 2020 has almost caught up the level of the month of July, 2019. This shows that the power consumption is gradually getting normalized. The Chairperson observed that in terms of electricity consumption, economic activity was almost back to normal by end of August, 2020.
3. The Chairperson observed that the MoP has allowed rebate to the tune of Rs.85 crore to Odisha in Fixed charge of CPSUs which would be passed on to DISCOMs and ultimately the consumers would get the relief. The MoP has also allowed deferment of fixed charges for the period April to June, 2020 to July, August and September, 2020. The Chairperson outlined the initiatives by OERC to provide relief to the consumers, namely to LT domestic, Commercial and Small-Scale Industrial consumers in the first phase of Lock-down by allowing them to avail rebate if they pay by 15.04.2020 or any suitable date thereafter as decided by the DISCOMs. He also added that OERC had directed that all the consumers having contract demand of 110 KVA and above during the month of April and May, 2020 would be billed on the basis of their actual demand drawn. Those consumers who would be drawing less than 80% of their contract demand during this period shall be billed of their differential demand charges (i.e. demand to be billed as per tariff order – demand now billed) in the bill of June and July, 2020. The consumers having CD below 110 KVA shall be billed as per the Regulation and Tariff order. The Chairperson concluded by saying that there **was** very little scope for further benefit to consumers by the OERC. He sought suggestions from SAC Members on further steps that could be taken in the area.



4. Sri A K Tripathy thanked OERC for a major change in the State Power Sector i.e., handover of majority share of CESU to M/s Tata Power Company Ltd. He felt however that the developments in this area should have been shared with the SAC members. He also observed that certain pending administrative issues should have been resolved before the handover. He regretted that there had not been significant change in functioning of CESU after the takeover but attributed it to the pandemic. He wished to know plans and updates of TPDCOL in three areas, namely: - meter replacement, OTS & system improvement. Sri Tripathy felt that though power interruptions had been few during the COVID period, DISCOMs had to bear financial losses due to less drawl by consumers. He asked whether the utilities had any plans for addressing these losses. He requested for an Action Taken Report on issues raised in the last SAC meeting. Sri Tripathy also called for a discussion on the amendment to Electricity Act, 2003, which seemed to place less faith in the Regulatory System and more on the State Governments. He agreed to a push for cost reflective tariff but said that the change in constitution of the Selection Committee for regulators needed to be examined. He also called for long term planning and debt restructuring. He felt that the ARR of the DISCOMs were very routine and shared Prof. Ramana's concerns of lack of innovation in financial management of the Utilities and suggested for setting up a think tank to address the problem. He also pointed out that the SAC's suggestion for Consumer Indexing had not been taken up. He stressed on active participation of consumers in the power sector. The Chairperson informed that the TPCODL had introduced some major initiatives in system improvement and would be sharing the same shortly. He added that, normally the OERC tariff order would have been ready by March end and effective from 1st April, but the Commission had taken a month's extra time to review the impact of the lockdown on the sector. The OERC had come out with the tariff order a month later but left a gap of nearly Rs.660 crore in GRIDCO's ARR for 2020-21 as they felt that the consumers could not be burdened with a tariff hike during the pandemic. As for the transfer of CESU to the new entity, he informed that Tata Power could not take over in April as planned due to lack of transport facility and it was possible only by end of May. TPCODL took over the CESU Management only on 1st June, 2020. Regarding change in Selection Committee for Chairman and Members of Regulatory Commissions, he informed that, as per the latest proposal, it would continue to be more or less the same with the Chief Justice of the High Court, Chairperson of CERC and Chief Secretary of the State as its members.
5. Smt. Minati Behera stated that the electricity sector had functioned very effectively during the pandemic and hoped that the same would continue. She suggested that electricity workers should be recognised as COVID Warriors.
6. Smt. Saishree Pattnaik was also thankful to the power sector for steady power supply during the lockdown. She pointed out that since all economic activity had stopped for two months, all consumers should be granted rebate on payment for three months and low income consumers should be granted instalment facility. The consumers having CD more than 110 KVA drawing less than 80% of Contract Demand should be billed as per actual demand.
7. Smt. Abanti Behera also thanked all utilities as well as the OERC for smooth functioning of the sector during COVID-19. She suggested that LT consumers should be granted rebate and arrear revision facility should be extended for a longer period. The Chairperson said that it had been granted upto October, 2020, which was reasonable.



8. Smt. Sujata Nayak stated that demand in all sectors of the economy had fallen drastically over the last few months and daily wage workers and BPL consumers were facing acute economic distress. They should be granted adequate rebate. State and Central Governments should provide capital loans to the DISCOMs, which were facing huge AT&C loss. She further observed that utilities with focus on smart metering and digital payment would survive while those depending on manual collection would suffer. The Chairperson informed that the collection was low in the first three months of the current financial year, but was now picking up.
9. Sri Prashant Kumar Pradhan pointed out that though the OERC presentation had shown that demand for power which had fallen sharply in March-June 2020 was back to normal in August, this was not the case with NESCO Utility. He attributed it to the loss of an EHT consumer during the period but added that since the dispute was resolved and the consumer had returned to the billing fold, things would return to normal soon. He conjectured that the fall in early morning and evening consumption on a daily basis was probably due to unscheduled power cuts being practiced by utilities as there were no industrial working shifts during that period. He was critical of WESCO Utility for falling below 100% even in EHT collection. He wished to know why there had not been disconnection of recalcitrant high value consumers. Regarding the rebate of Rs. 85 crore granted by the MoP to GRIDCO, he felt that since a gap of Rs. 660 crore had been allowed in GRIDCO's ARR, it should be allowed to retain the same. The Chairperson doubted that the dips in daily consumption were due to power cuts and instructed the utilities to clarify the issue later.
10. Sri Jagabandhu Samal stated that while power supply by SOUTHCO Utility was largely reliable during the lockdown, rural areas of Koraput suffered frequent power cuts of as many as 10-15 times in a day. He informed that the Dasamantpur area barely got power supply for three days in a month. He said that SOUTHCO authorities claimed that there was shortage of power which did not correspond with the figures presented by OERC. He also sought Covid Warrior status for power sector workers for their exemplary service during the lockdown. The Chairperson instructed the AO, SOUTHCO Utility to explain the poor power supply position in Dasmantpur area during his reply.
11. Sri P C Agasthi wished to know whether any follow up action was being taken on the suggestions of the SAC members.
12. Sri Sandeep Behera observed that the collection efficiency of NESCO Utility appeared to be very poor in the LT sector. He was critical of the provision of regular concession to LT consumers; as a result of which they felt that they did not have to pay for the power they consumed. He was of the view that they should not be given further concession which should instead be provided to the industry sector to revive the economy. He felt that Industrial consumers should not be burdened with cross subsidy. He pointed out that the issue of segregation of maintenance and commercial staff demanded earlier had not been implemented. There was no routine maintenance. The unscheduled power cuts and interruptions were frequent. As a result, small and medium industry in the area was adversely affected. He also added that the demand for provision of special operational system for Keonjhar area which is elephant prone, had not been addressed. The Chairperson directed AO, NESCO Utility to address the points raised during his reply.



13. Sri Bidyadhar Mohanty expressed his gratitude to OERC for giving SAC members the opportunity to give the feedback through the online meeting. He regretted that the TPCODL staff were not acquainted with the SAC members and were unresponsive to any issues raised by them. He stated that the large number of outsourced electricity workers throughout the State had not been provided with any identification by the utilities or the contractors during the pandemic and as result they were often penalised by police in the course of their work. He also informed that despite working round the clock, the SOUTHCO management had failed to ensure provision of basic salary to contractual workers of the area who were unpaid for nearly four months now. He also demanded that small LT and commercial consumers should be provided some respite, particularly in NESCO area. He pointed out that often no statutory benefits were being given for electrical accidents to electricity workers. He also asked for updating of the SAC members on the status of privatisation of the utilities.
14. Sri Sushant Kumar Sabat also felt that electricity workers should be recognised as Covid warriors. He demanded that MMFC of small and medium industry sector should be waived and they should be billed as per actual demand. As camp courts could not be held, he suggested that utilities should advertise to enable submission of complaints by post. He agreed that contractual workers should be given some ID.
15. Prof. D.V. Ramana welcomed the new owners of CESU but observed that though Tata Power had entered the State power sector at a bad time, expectations from the company were high on two counts, namely, investment in technology and empowerment of employees. He added that investors may come and go but the sector needs this positive change. He felt that CESU should make better progress in harnessing renewable energy and under Tata Power it should become an exemplary utility in India. He wished to know why billing had also gone down during the Covid period. He pointed out that collection may be low but people in urban areas are using more power during the lockdown. They should have been billed. He also wanted to know billing and collection figures for the Government consumers. He said that it was high time HT loss was quantified and demanded that it should be brought down below 8%. He also called for a SAC meeting for exclusive discussion on amendments to the Electricity Act 2003. He suggested that tariff could be increased to offset loss, but it should not push the consumers to the corner.
16. The Chairperson asked Sri Shenbagam, CEO, TPDCOL to make a presentation on their plan of action.
17. Sri Shenbagam shared his presentation with highlights of the TPCODL plan for improvement in 2020-21 which focussed on six areas, namely, Operations, Commercial, IT, Manpower planning, SHG and Business Plan. He stated that safety of customers, employees and other stakeholders, was critical to the TPCODL operations and the company's priority has been ensuring SoP, restructuring safety procedures and putting in place safety policy, plan and management. The next operational focus was on reliability of the network through CAPEX and OPEX plans. The infrastructure was being upgraded. The emphasis is now on condition monitoring. The breakdown maintenance teams are available round the clock. A centralized SCADA system is being developed and auto reclosure system is being adopted. GIS is being implemented in 12 towns which would soon be rolled out for the entire license area. The next focus area would be automation. A Power System Control Centre centralised at Bhubaneswar is being created. A five-phase implementation has



been planned. There would be SoPs across substations in TPDCOL. The entire 33 KV network would be monitored. Each Circle would have its own system for Circle wise monitoring with dedicated teams. The subsequent key area is enhancement of customer experience. TPDCOL has already installed a Centralised Call Centre with 150 employees operating round the clock. The Centre would reach out to inform JEs of breakdowns in every corner of the license area. The master centre is at Bhubaneswar but Call Centres would shortly be opened across the license area. Shri Shenbagam informed that TPCODL was simplifying the new connection process with automation of online system to be implemented first in Bhubaneswar and thereafter in the rest of TPCODL. All sections & divisions would be connected digitally by a computer network. Many initiatives are already adopted for ease of payment. It would reduce commercial loss and, in turn, reduce tariff. Meter replacement and installation is therefore a priority. He added that SHGs are being strengthened. Sri Shenbagam stated that Information Technology has a critical place in distribution. The more IT savvy the organisation, the better is its performance. Hence ERP is a major area as is procurement, which is being fully digitalised. SAP teams are working on a war footing. App usage has already begun. IT culture is being initiated and laptops and PCs are being provided in the remotest corners. Manpower development is another focus of the company. TPCODL is enhancing training in safety to start with, soft skills are being accentuated, and a management development program is being stressed. The focus of CAPEX is on safety, loss reduction, reliability, load growth and infrastructure. A dedicated team has been appointed to monitor Rs.1500 crore CAPEX Plan. He informed that there had been complete shutdown of billing activity in April and EHT sales had come down. Both billing efficiency and collection efficiency had improved by June. He assured that in this quarter all parameters would go up. He added that 70% area of CESU was covered by franchise operations which had to be taken over and restructured. Regarding RE, he stated that TPCODL was focussing on rooftop solar and was planning to make Bhubaneswar a Solar City. He concluded by saying that Covid would affect TPCODL which was working 24x7 while infections were peaking.

18. Sri Prabhakar Dora stated that Covid lockdown had been helpful in determining the quantum of domestic consumption. He added that all utilities should share a presentation of problems faced during Covid and their plans to deal with it. Hotels and cinema halls are badly affected by Covid. Payment of 80% of Demand Charges is too much of a burden for them, he felt. He informed that there were frequent breakdowns in SOUTHCO utility during last month and suggested that a technical team under OERC should examine the reason for it. He felt that IT intervention planned by the other utilities during the pandemic and their quarterly performance review reports should be shared with the SAC. Sri Dora suggested that an apron may be provided to contractual workers of all four utilities.
19. The Chairperson informed the SAC that sale notice for the other three utilities had also been published. RFPs for 51% stakes sale in the other three utilities to private investors is on the anvil. An investor Conference with participation by the State Government had also been held. Bidding was expected to be done by mid Sept and process would be complete by end of Dec, 2020. Prof. Ramana suggested for an SAC meeting on privatisation before the final decision was made. Sri S.K. Padhi, Member, OERC said that it would not be possible to review the process at this stage. Prof. Ramana countered that the SAC would not review but provide inputs for participation of



stakeholders. Sri Dora added that SAC members are statutory stakeholders and should not be shut out of the privatisation process. The Chairperson clarified that RFPs are confidential documents not generally given to the public. He added that a Selection Committee consisting of former OERC Chairperson Sri D.K. Roy, Members Sri B.K. Misra, Sri K.C. Badu and the Principal Secretary, Department of Energy, GoO had been appointed for evaluation of Bids. The TPCODL Vesting Order which has been uploaded on the OERC Website has taken care of all the transfer issues. Since RFPs had been finalised, it might not be possible to accommodate further inputs at this stage though suggestions were still welcome. Sri Dora was of the view that since the SAC members knew their respective area consumers and topography, they could help the new managements with their inputs. The Chairperson pointed out that the privatisation process had started two years earlier and all inputs of the SAC over the period had been taken into account. He added that the TPCODL Vesting Order was a model for the other three and requested SAC members to go through the same and give their inputs, if any.

20. Sri Bimal Das stated that TPCODL was doing good work. However, he complained that the bills over the Covid period do not show the rebate properly and consumers are not able to know the details of payment. He also rued that utilities were not interacting with SAC Members and added that details of work being done by them and OERC should be informed to the SAC.
21. Sri Abhay Kumar Padhi lauded the utilities for providing uninterrupted supply during the pandemic despite many challenges. He agreed that contractual electricity workers should be given Identity Cards to protect them from police persecution. He informed that the Supply Code had been amended prior to takeover by TPCODL, the procedure should be incorporated in bills across the four utilities. He enquired whether the revenue gap could not be met to some extent by the State Government keeping the ED in abeyance. The new tariff structure should give some respite to rural consumers and the construction sector should be provided with some cushion as all activities in this area had come to a halt. The Chairperson informed that since the State Govt.'s revenue collection during the Covid period had been very poor it may not be able to provide any help. The Principal Secretary, Department of Energy, GoO clarified that Government expenditure had gone up and revenues were down due to the Pandemic and it would not be possible to forego the ED.
22. Sri Farhat Alam Khan thanked all the electricity workers and the OERC for doing their work so well during the Covid period. He added that since BPL and rural consumers had lost their livelihood during the period, they should be provided with subsidy by Government or installment payment facility.
23. Sri Gagan Bihari Swain, Director (Fin.), GRIDCO shared his presentation on the status of the utility. He said that though drawl by utilities was low, the target had been covered through third party sale of power despite low national demand. However, both Power Purchase cost and interest on loan had gone up. The deferment of interest by banks and FIs during the period April to June 2020 had helped GRIDCO to survive. Power could be provided to Odisha utilities due to surplus power supply situation which was the same throughout the country. The major challenge for GRIDCO is that growth has not happened as per projection, PPAs are much higher in capacity than demand. The high fixed charges of NTPC stations with no budgetary support by Government and Rs. 660 crore revenue deficit due to Covid in 2020-21 in ARR has impacted their finances.



24. The AO, NESCO Utility stated that despite the lockdown and infections among staff due to the pandemic, 24x7 power supply had been provided to consumers. He added that HT and EHT demand was down by almost 14%. The area was now hit by floods as well. Regarding poor supply to Keonjhar, he informed that currently the area was being supplied by two grid substations. There were some problems in the IPDS work scheduling which would be normalised within 15 days.
25. The AO, SOUTHCO Utility stated that all counters were shut down by the Govt. due to Covid outbreak and the utility was using SHGs for both billing and collection. Despite this there had been virtually no tripping or power cut in the area for 5 months. Regarding poor supply at Dasmanthpur, he clarified that it received supply through 50 kms long lines in forest area from Lakhmipur but the problem would be solved in 15 days as soon as the 132 KV S/s at Padmapur was charged. He said that SOUTHCO utility had ensured that passes were issued to contractual workers during the Covid period.
26. The AO, WESCO Utility informed that HT & EHT performance was down during the lockdown, but LT performance had gone up since losses were down. The 2% rebate for digital payment and online collection had helped in the improvement. WESCO was hopeful that HT & EHT consumers would be back in the fold and things would improve. He informed that EHT collection had suffered as Vedanta was not paying during the pandemic but had started paying now.
27. Shri D.N Patra, DGM, OHPC stated that maintenance work of the Generating Stations (GS) had been adversely impacted as the contractors were not working during pandemic. Capacity augmentation and modernisation in many Stations were also affected. Despite this, 3066 MU of power had been generated from April to May against 2544 in the previous year. Two Covid hospitals, sanitising machines and 1.5 lakh masks had been provided to all units, employees and their families by OHPC.
28. The Principal Secretary, Department of Energy, GoO thanked OERC for organising the online meeting despite the Covid situation. He asked the utilities to implement the valuable suggestions of the SAC Members. AT&C losses were up due to the pandemic, but the other utilities can improve their performance by following the example of TPCODL, he said. He complemented the energy sector workers for their sterling performance during the lockdown. He said that an OTS Scheme would be offered for dues of OPTCL. He pointed out that the losses of GRIDCO had gone up due to low revenue inflow. It was Rs. 1300 crore this year and would be Rs. 2600 crore next year. This was not sustainable, and the system would collapse unless there was improvement in performance. He said that the Govt. would give grants for transmission capacity, but revenue grants were not possible. He said that an RA surcharge could be charged against the regulatory asset created in GRIDCO.
29. The Chairperson directed the OERC Secretary to provide ATR of previous and the current meeting at the next session. He concluded with a vote of thanks to the SAC and all the participants.

Sd/-
(U.N. Behera)
Chairperson



**MINUTES OF THE 27th MEETING OF STATE ADVISORY COMMITTEE
(SAC) OF OERC HELD ON 24.12.2020 AT 10:30 AM**

PRESENT:

1. Shri P.K. Satapathy, Additional Secretary, Department of Energy, GoO
2. Shri A.K. Tripathy, Former DG, CPRI, Kanan Vihar, Bhubaneswar
3. Shri Jagabandhu Samal, Retd. Professor in Economics, Pujariput Road, Koraput-764020
4. Smt. Minati Behera, Cuttack
5. Smt. Saishree Pattnaik, Advocate & Notary, Panel Lawyer, Juvenile Justice Board, Kunjakanta, Dhenkanal
6. Smt. Abanti Behera, W/o Randhir Jena, At-Kakat, PO-Kendrapara, Dist-Kendrapara.
7. Shri P.K. Pradhan, Ex-Director(Comm) GRIDCO, Nua Road, VSS Nagar, Ward No. 9, Bargarh
8. Prof. D.V. Ramana, XIMB, Bhubaneswar
9. Shri P.C. Agasti, Balasore
10. Shri Prabhakar Dora, Rayagada
11. Shri S.K. Behera, At. Attopur, Keonjhar, Keonjhar
12. Shri Bidyadhar Mohanty, President, Labour Union (INTUC), Jajpur Road
13. Shri S.K. Sabata, Mahan Sangh, Hilpatna, Berhampur
14. Shri B.K. Mohapatra, Representative, OSSIA, Cuttack
15. Shri Devashish Mahanti, President, NOCCI, Janaganj Balasore
16. Shri Bimal Das, Representative of Confederation of Citizen Association, Bhubaneswar.
17. Shri K. Tirupati Rao, Khandavaroad, Near Co-operative Bank, Kashi Nagar, Dist. Gajapati.
18. Shri Sanjeev Singh, MD, OPTCL
19. Shri S.K. Swain, Director (F), OPTCL
20. Shri G.B. Swain, Director (F), GRIDCO
21. Shri B.B. Mehta, Director, SLDC
22. Shri Shenbagam Manthiram, CEO, TPCODL
23. Shri P.K. Sahoo, Authorized Officer, SOUTHCO Utility
24. Shri Tapas Pattnaik, Authorized Officer, WESCO Utility
25. Shri S. Padhi, AO, NESCO Utility
26. Shri R. Mishra, GM, OPGC
27. Shri D.N. Patra, DGM (Elect.), OHPC

INTRODUCTORY:

The 27th meeting of the State Advisory Committee (SAC) was held online at 10.30 AM on 24.12.2020. Shri Upendra Nath Behera, Chairperson and Shri Gajendra Mohapatra, Member were present on the occasion. SAC members, senior officials of OERC, GRIDCO/OPTCL and heads of the Utilities attended the meeting. The agenda items for discussion are listed below:

1. Sale of Utilities of SOUTHCO & WESCO
2. Any other item, with permission of the Chair



SUMMARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS:

Agenda No.1 – Sale of Utilities of SOUTHCO & WESCO

Shri Priyabrata Patnaik, Secretary, OERC, welcomed all SAC Members and presented the agenda items. The Chairperson, OERC chaired the proceedings.

1. The Chairperson informed that the Action Taken Report of the 25th & 26th SAC had been circulated and requested for feedback on the same from the SAC members. Regarding the main agenda item for the meeting, he informed that Letters of Intent had been issued to Tata Power Company limited (TPCL) for the sale of utilities of WESCO & SOUTHCO and had been accepted. The sale price of Rs.255 crore for WESCO and Rs.127.50 crore for SOUTHCO had also been deposited by the TPCL. As per the terms of the RFP, upon completion of sale, the two utilities would vest in Special Purpose Vehicles (Project SPV or Operating Company) in which TPCL would hold 51% equity share and Govt. of Odisha would hold 49%. GRIDCO would hold the 49% equity shares in the SPV on behalf of the GoO. The deliverable for WESCO is to bring down loss to 9.05% in ten years. Similarly, SOUTHCO which has high loss due to 75% of its load being LT will bring down the AT&C loss to 14.80% at the end of the ten years. Regarding CAPEX, TPCL has committed to make investment of Rs.1663 crore spread over 5 years in WESCO utility and commitment of past arrear collection of Rs.300 crore over the same period. Similarly, for SOUTHCO, TPCL has committed to invest Rs.1166 crore and collect arrears of Rs.100 crore over a 5 years period. He added that NESCO privatisation is currently under way. He requested SAC members to furnish their views on the agenda.
2. Shri Prabhakar Dora, SAC Member, stated that the dismal performance of erstwhile distribution licensees was responsible for revocation of their licence. He stated that it is advisable to have representation of Generators in the newly constituted independent Board of each DISCOM. He added that the efficiency of DISCOMs would differ due to their distinct geographical locations and consumer mix and they should have separate Board of Directors. The Commission while vesting the Utilities in the new company should take adequate measures for the protection of consumer interest. The investment made by both State and Central Government in network augmentation and on asset in the utilities would help the newly created distribution company. The asset base of the utilities should be properly scrutinized before vesting the same in the new DISCOMs. The existing DTRs are sufficient to cater to the current load but they should be optimally loaded. The decisions of the BoD of the newly created DISCOM should be available in their website. Not only their assets but available manpower should be optimally deployed. Customer relationship management should be emphasized. Any shortfall or under achievement of targets should be borne by the licensees. The Commission while approving the investment proposal should scrutinise cost benefit analysis.

As regards the Capex, Chairperson informed that TPCODL submitted to the Commission a Capex investment of Rs.344.44 crore for FY 2020-21. After due diligence, the Commission granted approval of Rs.280.63 crore against such proposal. As regards the optimal quantum of the Capex for the utility, the Chairperson said that prudent investment needs to be done rather than higher investment. In case of higher Capex, more Return on Equity is to be provided in the ARR thereby enhancing the tariff. He also said that the assets are to be transferred to the operating company free



from any liability as per the provisions of Section 21 of the Electricity Act, 2003 and the liabilities will be met from the sale price. The security deposit of approximately Rs.696.21 crore as on 31.03.2020 will remain with the operating company along with employees and pension liabilities. The current assets transferred to the operating company have been provided with matching current liabilities. The long term liabilities are not transferred to the operating company which will continue to be in the residual company. As regards the collection of past arrears, 90% of arrears collected by the operating company will go towards meeting the BSP dues of GRIDCO and 10% will be retained as incentive by the operating companies.

3. Shri B.K. Mohapatra pointed out that the TPCODL had so far not interacted with the consumers or SAC members as directed by the OERC. The CEO level meeting with the GRFs has not been held so far. The TPCODL is treating the GRFs under its jurisdiction like subordinate departments and exercising day to day administrative control over the President and members. Field officers are acting arbitrarily and not giving the consumers a chance to approach the GRF. He said that the recent shifting of the GRF office to an unsuitable building without basic amenities was done against the Commission's guidelines. The location was not notified prior to shifting and was inaccessible to consumers. The hearing hall does not have enough space to maintain social distancing. There is no waiting hall or toilet for use of visitors. The consumer's arrears are being carried forward from pre-reform period and are not being settled. The huge investment of the Government in system up-gradation should be taken into account while reviewing the performance of TPDCOL. The Commission should issue detailed guidelines for operation of the GRFs. He added that the Consumer Rights Rules, 2020 have now been framed under Sections 42, 50 & 57 of the Electricity Act. This would require intensive monitoring by the OERC.
4. Prof. D.V. Ramana observed that the technical, financial and legal staff of the Commission should be strengthened as the legal and financial frame work for the sale of utilities is being prepared by them. They should not be dependent on consultants. He said that we should study history and not repeat our mistakes. He advised that the employees should be involved in disinvestment process. He added that the privatisation is not just about loss reduction. He stated that the LoI should be exhaustive including commitment by TPCL. He felt that higher values of sale is not in the interest of consumers and neither will it be commercially viable. He stressed on the importance of proper valuation. Regarding Board composition, he pointed out that the privatised utilities are separate companies but related parties under the companies Act. The concept of nine directors is good but one public representative should be added as this would set a trend in regulatory regime, he suggested. The public nominee can be a SAC member who should be accountable to the Commission.
5. The Chairperson explained that the issues raised have been considered. Only the concept of public nominee had not been examined and would be considered if it is felt necessary and found permissible under the Act. He added that the Commission should be able to monitor the utilities. He clarified that the book value had been taken as a base and market competition had automatically decided the price. He pointed out that had all the liabilities been added it would exceed the value of the assets as there had been substantial accumulated losses.
6. Shri Ashok Kumar Tripathy expressed satisfaction that the uncertainty of the last five years had been finally resolved. He was however stressed for loss reduction and performance improvement. He concurred with the ten year time period as any agreement needs time for long term strategy. He



felt that some lessons had been learnt. He suggested that administrative arrogance be curbed. He added that since GRIDCO is itself a loss making company, the Commission should examine whether it will be a proper equity partner. He apprehended indirect interference of the Govt. in management through GRIDCO. He pointed out that there was no asset register of the utilities and no administrative discipline. He also called for a mid-term consumer satisfaction survey to assess performance of the newly privatised utilities. The Chairperson stated that Shri Tripathy had given valuable suggestions on Consumer Satisfaction Survey, which may be considered.

7. Shri Bidyadhar Mohanty opined that we should not repeat managerial mistakes. The same persons who were responsible for poor performance should not be kept in charge. Service conditions of employees should be safe-guarded. The commitment, discipline, managerial efficiency improvement of employees should be stressed. He concluded by saying that previous instructions and orders should be followed.
8. Shri Bimal Das congratulated the Commission for successful privatisation. However, he pointed out that TPCODL was not yet consumer friendly. It was not reaching out to consumers or interacting with them. He suggested that the utility should be involved with the GRFs and cooperate with them. The Chairperson directed the CEO, TPCODL to hold more consumer interactive programmes and work out a proper communication strategy.
9. Shri Jagabandhu Samal expressed satisfaction that loss reduction and arrear collection would be done by the operating company. He complained that though Odisha has excess power, the electricity tariff has increased during Covid times, thereby putting an additional burden on consumers.

The Chairperson explained that the license condition, SoP and Grievance Redressal activities would be taken care of. As the Govt. of India had framed Consumer Rights Rules, 2020, it is not necessary to include them in the LoI. He added that excess power is a problem as it has huge fixed costs to pay which is impacting power cost. Regarding tariff hike, he informed that actual cost had not been considered in the earlier order to spare the consumers though there was a revenue gap of Rs.660 crore. Only 4% hike with an average rise of 20 p/u was allowed w.e.f. 01.10.2020. He observed that in view of the general inflation, power price was bound to go up.

10. Smt. Minati Behera said that arrear collection should not mean harassment of consumers by the operating company. She felt that the reason for the loss should be scrutinised and addressed. She informed that the billing cycle and discount had both been reduced by the TPCODL and urged the Commission to address the issue. She suggested that WSHGs should be utilised for billing, collection and awareness to benefit both parties. She opined that seven days is too short a period for collection of electricity dues and should be increased to ten days. The Secretary, OERC said this was done after consultation with the stakeholders and also to improve the cash flow position of the utilities. The Chairperson observed that this matter should be re-examined.
11. Smt. Abanti Behera said that the past problems of consumers should not be repeated and orders of the GRFs/Ombudsman should be implemented timely. The time period for bill revision/bill arrear problems of disputed bills should be extended beyond October, 2020, in view of the Covid situation. The DISCOM authorities present in the meeting suggested for extension upto 31.01.2021. The Chairperson said that the deadline may be extended upto 31.01.2021 considering the difficulties faced by the consumers during Covid-19 and suggestion of utilities.



12. Shri Prasant Kumar Pradhan observed that the billing should be more transparent. He suggested that though OERC will review performance for five years, penalty clause should continue for ten years. He felt that the target given for WESCO is too optimistic as its area is very large and the consumers are scattered. He said that the attitude of the utilities should be more consumer friendly and performance oriented. He clarified that the GRIDCO is making loss because it is not getting the proper BSP due to default by the utilities.
13. Shri Devashish Mahanti congratulated the Commission on selecting a bidder with noteworthy experience and expertise in power distribution business. However, he added that since this is the second attempt of privatisation of distribution in Odisha and the State is unchartered territory for TPCL, they need all assistance and guidance. He felt that the current arrangement of representation of only GRIDCO on the Board of management may not be adequate. He therefore suggested that the Commission should appoint a director from each of the generating and transmitting companies to aid, advise and take joint responsibility for the new venture. He also pointed out that LT sector is the weak link in the chain and wanted issues to be addressed. He pointed out that we have been subsidising LT and are struggling for survival. He opined that new technology such as prepaid meters should be introduced to meet targets.
14. Shri Sandip Kumar Behera sought clarification on two aspects, working capital and safety. He added that the Govt. had already provided fixed capital so the working capital should be provided by TPCL. He also apprehended that safety is not being properly taken care of. He regretted that only 45% of LT bills are being collected. He regretted that though industry is the major user and tax payer, loss is being loaded on industries. Domestic sector is being provided relief in spite of major misuse of power. He wanted to know the role of the SAC members after privatisation. He advised that one utility should be kept under Govt. management to prevent complete monopoly.
The Chairperson replied that the SAC members would continue to play the same role after privatisation. He added that NESCO is currently being managed through an Administrator but the Act provides for sale of the utility, so it will not be possible to continue in this manner indefinitely. Moreover, the Regulator cannot operate a private utility without conflict of interest. He further added that the electricity tariff for industries and domestic are at par now within the limits of $\pm 20\%$ of cost of supply.
15. Smt. Saishree Patnaik observed that many projects and schemes had not been completed due to RoW issues. She added that if T&D loss can be properly assessed and reduced, consumers can get the benefits. She further added that tariff hike should be contained and GRF orders complied with.
16. Shri Susant Kumar Sabat said that consumer should get proper service and employees should be protected. WSHGs should be promoted and maintenance & safety aspects should be taken care of.
Prof. Ramana hoped that the issue of review of vesting order sought by TPCL had been resolved. He also suggested that focus of the OERC should shift from AT&C loss to price. The Chairperson pointed out that as losses rise, tariff will go up. He added that power purchase is going up because of higher coal price, freight cost, clean energy cess, etc. He explained that the GENCOs have huge unused fixed capacity and high fixed cost. Other costs like employees cost, R&M, A&G, depreciation and interest on working capital do not have much scope for reduction. Only AT&C loss which is very high can be reduced in order to reduce the tariff.



17. Shri P.C. Agasti said that the SAC should have been consulted before the new company took charge. He felt that the good Administrator must study the root cause of the problems and address them in the interest of consumer as well as the organisation. He wanted to know the role of SAC members on policy matters. He informed that large scale meter replacement is being carried out. He suggested that the date for resolution of old billing disputes be extended up to March, 2021.
18. Shri Ritwik Mishra, OPGC pointed out that the bills have been printed on thermal paper and the print vanishes after a short time. He also informed that bills are being issued on average basis even though meter readings are being taken.
19. Shri S.K. Swain, Director (F), OPTCL requested that the interest of OPTCL be safeguarded during disinvestment process.
20. Shri G.B. Swain, Director (F), GRIDCO said that GRIDCO's view regarding liability had been placed before the Commission and hoped that those would be addressed.
21. Shri Shenbagam Manthiram, CEO, TPCODL made a presentation. He said that the DISCOM's approach would be tech intensive and focus would be on the consumer satisfaction and loss reduction. He added that technology is the biggest enabler in operation. Customer interaction of TPCODL is going up and employees are being trained in soft skills, he said. Call Centres & GIS are being installed and upgraded. Network study is being done and TPCODL will find the weaknesses and invest in turning them around. Safety will be a key focus area. There will be a sea change in structure and culture, he assured. He stated that inputs would be taken from the members of SAC. Regarding the Bhubaneswar GRF office, he stated that it had been checked and found to be satisfactory. Moreover, deficiencies, if any, will be addressed. All orders of the Commission would be implemented and monitored, he added. He concluded by saying that meter replacement and system improvement are being done as per the approval of CAPEX and Annual Business Plan for 2020-21, ToD tariff is being provided to all customers except Railways. Consumer Indexing had been done under BCDD-I, BCDD-II, BED and NED.
22. Shri T. Patnaik, AO, WESCO Utility said that there had been no scheduled power cuts during the Covid period and agreed for extension of period to settle disputed bills up to January, 2021.
23. Shri P.K. Sahoo, AO, SOUTHCO Utility agreed for extension of settlement of disputed bill up to March, 2021. He added that uninterrupted power supply had been provided by SOUTHCO utility during the lockdown period.
24. Shri S. Padhi, AO, NESCO Utility informed that as per the attendance sheet submitted by the President, GRF, Jajpur, Member (F), GRF, Jajpur was present during last six months. He also informed that the power supply situation in NESCO utility area had improved after completion of IPDS work. Sometimes power cuts were being carried out on the advisory of the Forest Department in the elephant corridors, he added.

The Secretary, OERC concluded the meeting with vote of thanks to the members of SAC and all other participants.

Sd/-
(U.N. Behera)
Chairperson



**MINUTES OF THE 28th MEETING OF STATE ADVISORY COMMITTEE
(SAC) OF OERC HELD ON 22.02.2021 AT 11:00 AM**

PRESENT:

1. Shri S.C. Mallick, Special Secretary, Department of Energy, Government of Odisha
2. Prof. A.K. Tripathy, Former DG, CPRI, Kanan Vihar, Bhubaneswar
3. Smt. Saishree Pattnaik, Advocate & Notary, Panel Lawyer, Juvenile Justice Board, Kunjakanta, Dhenkanal
4. Smt. Abanti Behera, W/o Randhir Jena, At-Kakat, PO-Kendrapara, Dist-Kendrapara.
5. Shri P.C. Agasti, Balasore
6. Shri S.K. Behera, At. Attopur, Keonjhar, Keonjhar
7. Shri Prabhakar Dora, Rayagada
8. Shri Bidyadhar Mohanty, President, Labour Union (INTUC), Jajpur Road
9. Prof. D.V. Ramana, XIMB, Bhubaneswar
10. Shri Bibhu Charan Swain, Representative of UCCI, Bhubaneswar
11. Shri B.K. Mohapatra, Representative, OSSIA, Cuttack
12. Shri Bimal Das, Representative of Confederation of Citizen Association, Bhubaneswar.
13. Shri K. Tirupati Rao, Khandavaroad, Kashi Nagar, Dist. Gajapati.
14. Shri P.K. Pradhan, Ex-Director(Comm) GRIDCO, Nua Road, VSS Nagar, Bargarh
15. Shri Farat Alam Khan, Bhadrak
16. Shri Jagabandhu Samal, Retd. Professor in Economics, Koraput
17. Shri Prabhakar Mohanty, Director (F), OHPC
18. Shri S.K. Swain, Director (F), OPTCL
19. Shri G.B. Swain, Director (F), GRIDCO
20. Shri Ritwik Mishra, GM, OPGC
21. Shri Shenbagam Manthiram, CEO, TPCODL
22. Shri Arvind Singh, CEO, TPSODL
23. Shri K.C. Nanda, DGM, TPWODL
24. Shri S. Padhi, AO, NESCO Utility

INTRODUCTORY:

The 28th meeting of the State Advisory Committee (SAC) was held in online mode at 11.00 AM on 22.02.2021. Shri Upendra Nath Behera, Chairperson, Shri S.K. Parhi, Member and Shri Gajendra Mohapatra, Member were present on the occasion. SAC members, senior officials of OERC, GRIDCO/OPTCL and heads of the DISCOMs attended the meeting. The agenda items for discussion are listed below:-

1. Discussion of ARR & Tariff proposals for FY 2021-22
2. Any other item, with permission of the Chair



SUMMARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS:

Agenda No.1 – Discussion of ARR & Tariff proposals for FY 2021-22

Secretary, OERC, welcomed all SAC Members and presented the agenda items. The Chairperson, OERC chaired the proceedings. He informed that the gist of ARR & Tariff proposals for FY 2021-22 had already been circulated in advance and invited all SAC members to give their feedback on the same.

1. Prof. A.K. Tripathy expressed his happiness over the presentation material circulated to the Members in advance and made the following observations:-

- a) There has been no deviation in Tariff filing procedure which is set and repetitive. The utilities provide statistics and pray for a high tariff based on their computation which is then scrutinised by the Commission and a pruned tariff is given to the utilities. This classical method of tariff calculation is no longer valid.
- b) Physical targets set and achieved in terms of load growth, loss reduction and power transacted are not impressive and there is no evidence of qualitative improvement that justifies an upward revision of tariff.
- c) He suggested for a grading of utilities on Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) such as interruption/load shedding/customer satisfaction, action on theft/grievance disposal, power trading, major equipment failure/network disturbance, growth of HT/EHT loads, installation of smart/prepaid meters and automation/digitisation. Utilities should be graded and rewarded/penalised on the basis of KPIs to encourage competition and efficiency.
- d) Rolling tariff should be introduced every three months depending on the performance.
- e) The licensees are continuing to carry baggage of loan and interest payments but they should find a solution to these problems instead of deferring the issue and burdening the public. They should either be cleared at one go or in a phased manner.
- f) AT & C loss is not a proper criterion for calculation of tariff. Some profit margin must be allowed to the private utilities otherwise they will manipulate figures.
- g) Solar/Micro-Hydro/Micro-Grid/E-mobility/Storage scenario is dismal in the State and there is no project in areas of advanced power transmission and distribution. Wind and Solar generation should be promoted and the transmission system should be capable enough for smooth integration of renewable energy.
- h) A better business model with cost reflective tariff is necessary.
- i) Substantial additional funding for meters and mission based implementation is needed.
- j) There should be review of better utilisation of CGP and IPP surplus power/cutting down purchase of expensive power.
- k) Technical focus on reducing base cost of power generation is required.
- l) Man power requirement should be reviewed and HR related cost should be cut down.
- m) There should be thrust on data analysis/testing/training through in-house effort taking help from IIT and other institutions (MOU between IIT Bhubaneswar and OPTCL is a welcome step).
- n) The State should follow CERC or CEA guidelines in its own interest.
- o) Energy assets in Odisha should be earning net revenue for the State rather than being a liability.



2. Prof. D.V. Ramana said that regulatory participation in tariff hearing is not qualitative with the same number of objectors every year. He felt that the regulators role in the process was very important and OERC has to be strengthened. With regard to performance of TPCODL, he stated that expectations from them are high. He observed that it is not clear whether GRIDCO is a power purchaser, trader or collector and stressed that its role needs to be revisited and redefined by OERC. He added that cost based tariff should be allowed with a direct subsidy by the State. He further felt that 8% loss assumption in HT is not correct and actual loss should be calculated. ToD billing should be enhanced. Progressive tariff should be designed. Odisha is behind in green initiative, he noted and said there should be more focus on solar and other renewable power.
3. In summary both Prof. A.K. Tripathy and Prof. Ramana in their written submission has requested the Commission to look into the following matter.
 - (a) A need for Revisiting GRIDCO' Role (Except 5 States, other States in India do not have a similar organization. It is no doubt coming to the rescue of some of the non-payment DISCOMS, but in the long run it may be a non-sustainable business model.)
 - (b) Cost reflective Tariff. (Present tariff calculations are not reflecting cost to serve the customers) The ARR exercise is becoming more a ritual.
 - (c) Revisiting the assumption of 8% HT Loss.
 - (d) Excess of available generation of 9000 MU and compulsion to sell it at less than BSP cost (This power can be utilized to reduce the burden of HT and EHT customer that would promote consumption. OR it could be utilized for the agriculture sector)
 - (e) Odisha is lacking Green initiative (The solar firm initiative, the pumped storage initiative, KUSUM scheme, and micro hydro initiatives need to be aggressively pursued)
 - (f) Special attention is needed for Arrear Collection, employment to women Self Help Groups, GRF infrastructure improvement, Bills in Odia language.
 - (g) The benefit from CAPEX, must be monitored, if necessary by a special committee under OERC. (At present it does not get reflected adequately in tariff)
 - (h) CGP and IPP should be offered cheaper power so that their demand increases. (Reduction in Industry tariff and an increase in LT tariff may be beneficial)
 - (i) Many states are supporting power sector by giving direct subsidy support.
 - (j) The purchase of costly central sector power, coal cost increase, low tariff to BPL class and some of the green project initiatives do justify Govt subsidy.
 - (k) As TPCODL is new and is going to be in control of entire state distribution, it is right time to monitor its performance wrt PQ indices, number of accidents, arrear collection, customer satisfaction and their employee cost.
 - (l) Since there was an increase in tariff in September 2020, it may be too early to impose another increase in 2021-22.
 - (m) Strengthening the governance of the DISCOMs by having a public representative on the Board.
 - (n) Strengthening the executive staff of the Commission.



4. Shri Jagabandhu Samal said that the Koraput area is suffering from power cuts even during slight rain or wind. Rural areas are experiencing long unscheduled outages. Defective transformers should be replaced. There is one linesman for every 30000 consumers and therefore, staff strength needs to be augmented urgently. Trees by the National Highway need to be cut or pruned as they fall and damage power lines. New equipment and safety measures need to be introduced. Proper technical supervision of field staff is necessary.
5. Smt. Saishree Patnaik said that since tariff had been increased in Sept, 2020, it should not be hiked again, rather efficiency of utilities should be improved. She called for reduction of AT&C loss. She added that WSHGs should be deployed for bill collection. Employees of utilities should wear uniforms for identification. Provisional bills should be automatically collected and revised to avoid arrears. OTS should be reintroduced. 100% metering should be done. She said that the staff of Dhenkanal area had been continuing in the same posts for the last 10-15 years and should be transferred.
6. Smt. Abanti Behera said that erroneous bills are being issued and should be corrected. Bills have many defects and should be rectified. Also as per OERC orders, bills should be in Odia. She felt that instead of tariff revision, arrears should be collected particularly from commercial, HT & EHT consumers. Officers should be responsible for arrear collection and finalisation. She added that the TPCODL employees should cooperate with the GRF for bill collection. She also stressed on involvement of WSHGs in bill collection.
7. Shri P.C. Agasti said that Section 61 to 65 of the Act outline how tariff should be increased. He objected to increasing of tariff after entry of private companies and felt that this is not in consumer interest. He added that OERC should be sensitive to the public interest and should take inputs from the local people. He added that the status quo should be maintained.
8. Shri Bidyadhar Mohanty stated that there should not be any tariff hike for the FY 2021-22. More investment in the distribution system by Tata Power is required for efficient operation of the distribution system in NESCO area. There should be proper control by OERC over the collection of arrears. At present, NESCO officials are revising the bills arbitrarily knowing fully well that the utility will be taken over by Tata Power in near future. Hence, the relevant records/files may be seized by OERC. The GRFs should take suo motu action for correction of erroneous bills. There should be a provision of penalty in case of poor performance by Tata Power. NESCO should take proper action for payment of arrear wages to the outsourced employees.
9. Shri Sandip Kumar Behera said that the main reason for increase in tariff is transmission loss which should be contained by TPCL. High transmission loss should not be allowed since a lot of investment has been made in the meantime. He pointed out that there had been two major accidents in NESCO area which could have been prevented if there had been proper maintenance. Lines and sub stations should be accident free. Improvement in metering, billing and collection will prevent tariff hike. He also suggested that the consumer disputes should be given at least three months for disposal and camp courts should be set up for the purpose. He observed that industrial collection is poor and loss at HT level should be redefined. It should not to be considered for tariff calculation.
10. Shri Prabhakar Dora stated that the present tariff structure is very complex and needs refurbishment for making it simple so that it can implemented by Utilities. The tariff structure is required to be designed in line with Regulation. Inefficiency should not be passed in tariff. Performance and non-performance should be evaluated. There should be more consumer



education from OERC side. Separate cell may be created by OERC to monitor number of accidents. Commission may also enquire through a monitoring team about the investment made by the licensees. Performance Regulations should be enforced. There is no need for further capital investment for infrastructure growth as lot of Sub-stations/lines were created under different schemes and after physical checking any further capital investment on network may be allowed on real term basis. All such investments can be allowed on project wise with detail analysis along with support of drawings of existing and proposed net work. The present service connection cost of Rs.1500/- per consumer and present rent on single phase meter at Rs.40/ per month, respectively, is high and needs to be reviewed. Every Power supply permission should comply with Regulation 22 of the Code and shall be followed with feasibility report/Estimate/ Remunerative calculation. For every deposit (Govt. or individual), a copy of final bill as per actual as per Regulation 22(iv) of the code shall be served. Every estimate (Govt. or individual) shall follow a remunerative calculation sheet showing the consumer contribution as per regulation otherwise the interest on the amount shall be paid as per Bank interest for compliance of regulation. Every consumer shall be given a copy of TEST Report of Installation on the day of initial supply as per Regulation which shall be acknowledged. Content of bill shall reflect basic requirements mandated in Regulation 147 or otherwise the bill shall be treated as in correct bill. Every bill shall reflect the Date of Initial supply for periodical test and for automatic termination of Agreement on default after disconnection. Every bill shall reflect the maximum demand in KVA and KW for ascertaining the accuracy and consumption pattern. The MMFC as per Contract demand shall not be continued for more than two months, in case the actual demand as recorded in meter is not obtained by the Utility for whatsoever reason. The provisional bill shall not continue for more than one month otherwise there shall be a provision of deduction of Re.1/per each day of default for delay automatically. Every consumer shall acknowledge a copy of meter test report (initial and periodical). Every Bill shall reflect the duration of outages (Scheduled and unscheduled and number of interruptions). There shall not any additional levy in the estimates for recovery of cost of technology as those additional costs are allowed in the ARR. The service connection cost for three-phase is more than the security cost due to levy of AMR charges and communicating cost in the estimate. So the Tariff should so designed that more consumers will opt to avail supply at three-phase, which will help in load balance and will control leakage of revenue. The initial Security deposit may be calculated as per regulation 52 of code subject to the rounding up to the nearest rupee of hundred for easy transaction of both consumer and licensee. The concept of defective meter presented by licensees is incorrect. They have taken the figures of the data base for calculation of future requirement. The following are the reasons for incorrect assumptions. At first Utility meters and consumer meters shall be segregated, in case of consumer's meters, they shall be asked to replace meters with notice or else power supply shall be disconnected. Secondly for arriving a meter is either defective or not, it shall be checked and declared as defective by the designated authority, if the permissible error is beyond the limits fixed by CEA/OERC. The designated authority shall declare meter as defective only on field testing of the meter and a copy of test certificate to that effect is to be given to the consumer before its removal. The present practice of declaring defective meter should stop. The designated authority should declare the meter as defective only after obtaining supporting test report from the MRT. The members have rightly pointed out the existing practices being followed in generation of bills helped the utility hitherto in generation of innumerable wrong bills to consumers. Such bills helped in increasing fictitious arrears, consumer disputes, affected payment discipline, wasting existing man power and resulting in revenue loss to erstwhile utilities.



Thousands of bills were generated for lakh of rupees for single month against consumers having loads of half KW and below. Few of the blunders in the software of the present billing agent are given below; a) There is no control mechanism to identify abnormal readings and bills are generated for lakh of units for single month. b) There is no mechanism to ensure the money receipts shown towards collection are genuine or otherwise. c) Most of the mandatory data as required under Regulation-147 is not given in the bill. d) There is no automatic termination of bills after two months even in case of disconnection of supply after initial period of Agreement. e) Date of supply which is the primary ingredient to determine the termination of agreement tenure is absent in bills therefore every bill shall reflect the Date of initial supply. f) DPS calculation is not given in case of three phase consumers below 110 KVA. g) No mechanism in billing software to give correct meter number and seal number. h) The existing billing data is accepted even if it is erroneous. i) There is no relation between collection data and billing data as the software accepts input data as it is. j) The arrear in the bill automatically reduces and increases without any required entries justifying the same. For every increase or decrease of arrear the required entries shall be reflected in bill for the knowledge of consumers. k) The elements such as off peak hour rebate, load factor incentive, prompt payment rebate for domestic consumers, KVA and KW recorded, no of instalment of meter cost recovery are not being given. l) Monthly fixed charges have been billed on contract demand till 11/20 and being continued by all utilities. There is no mechanism to obtain MD of consumers through digital communication and hence the bills being issued on CD till now though as per tariff, MMFC are to be collected on highest demand recorded in a year. The present billing software also does not have such provisions to accommodate the requirement. The bills should be as simple as possible. But with the reliefs given to various categories of consumers made in the tariff orders have complicated the billing which cannot be understood by a common man. The database is required to be tuned for identifying specific requirements for preparation of a correct bill. The utilities do not have such software and database for giving correct bills therefore they failed to ensure correct bill. Attempt for correction of price for a sub-group under SPP category such as SC/ST hostels run and administered by Government through rebates is improper and against the principles of natural justice and tariff policy as it is discriminatory. In case the Commission wants to give a special/ lower tariff to a specific category like Agriculture or for sub-group, it can only be accommodated through subsidies from Government like gas subsidy which is hassle free on bill/payment basis. The more sops are added to accommodate sub-groups, the data base need to be updated with accurate data or otherwise the bills shall be incorrect. The Commission is duty bound to examine from time to time whether the utilities are really following the tariff fixed by the Commission in its entirety. If certain benefits given in tariff do not reach the consumers, consumers will blame the Commission but not of utilities. Hence all the provisions of benefits given in tariff are required to be percolated to consumers which are the objective of the Commission while deciding ARR and passing Tariff order. The Commission should insert close monitoring mechanism for effective implementation of standard of performance regulation in true sprit for fair play. It is improper to analyse the various sub-uses by a class of consumers while fixing tariff rather the tariff shall be dependent on the main purpose for which power supply was taken.

11. Shri Bibhu Charan Swain, representative of UCCI stated that the high tariff will have negative impact on the industries and the Commission should devise a cost based tariff system. He added that Demand Side Management should be implemented for efficiency in energy use. He also sought for cost based tariff with ToD benefit. He stressed on the need for strengthening GRF and



Ombudsman by appointing members from outside rather than serving officers of utilities. He added that renewable power should be given to industries. He also stressed on effective implementation of KUSUM.

12. Shri B.K. Mohapatra, representative of OSSIA pointed out that impact of reform in power distribution system is not being felt by the consumers today because there is little scope for participation and also due to gradual elimination of consumer friendly practices and guidelines. He observed that all the decisions and directions given by the Commission in the SAC for implementation to benefit consumers are being ignored creating a feeling that the present dispensation is pro-licensee. He requested the Commission to take note of the above and to address this feeling. He felt that once the consumer's confidence is revived they will support genuine and reasonable increase in tariff. He also pointed out that the huge fixed cost incurred for surplus power affect retail tariff and this can be reduced if the consumer is encouraged to consume more power by incentive/rebate. He observed that the present electricity bills are prepared with current and old arrear dues. He said that as per principle of accounting, any amount collected against such composite bills should be first adjusted against government dues and then against arrear dues. Only in case of full collection of the amount of bill then the current bills shall be adjusted. In view of this entire amount collected against the above bills by the new licensee so far must be adjusted accordingly and licensee may not have any share at all on the collection of the amount made so far. Regarding the meter he said that the supplier/seller should install his own measuring device to sell the product and the buyer should have no responsibility for this except to check its correctness. As such the power distribution utilities charging the consumer for the cost of the meter as well as interest, is unjustified. This should be included in the cost like other equipment of the licensee for which reasonable minimum return may be considered and the licensee must not be allowed to charge for supply of meter. Licensees should be very transparent in the purchase of materials as higher cost ultimately means higher claim for tariff. He added that procurement from outside the state will affect the state revenue and local industries trade and employment adversely. Therefore, the State Government agencies for the purpose may be represented in the purchase committee.
13. Shri Bimal Das, representative of Confederation of Citizen Association, Bhubaneswar said that as tariff had been revised recently, any upward revision should not be allowed. He demanded for 24x7 uninterrupted power supply be maintained. He also said that SAC members should be taken into confidence by utilities. He sought for increase in conveyance allowance of SAC members.
14. Shri Prasanta Kumar Pradhan said that the Case No. 43 of 2017 in APTEL has to be considered while finalising the ARR. He also pointed out that a gap of Rs.258 cr. in tariff which could not be realised because of Covid situation last year would have to be passed on this year. He added that the power purchase price of OHPC and NTPC is going up and the effect of this on BSP will be 9 -10 paise/unit and this will put a pressure on tariff. He added that equity to DISCOMs will also entail some commitment by GRIDCO. AT & C loss is gradually reducing so Tata Power is in a good position and they have time to improve. He informed that the Tata Power is outsourcing the work while their own staff are getting 4-5 lac per month. Their salaries should be on comparable to Government scale and differential amount should be borne by parent company. He observed that trading by GRIDCO which is used to meet deficit is not possible now but fixed cost of GRIDCO have to be met as per agreement. Tata Power will have to meet the obligation otherwise



Government and RBI will withdraw support. He also suggested that the Tata Power should conduct the survey of Odisha Distribution Zones before making commitments as these areas cannot be compared with Delhi. There should robust mechanism to collect arrears. He further added that the surplus cash of DISCOM should go to GRIDCO. Industry should get a special tariff and Government should give subsidy to LI points.

The Chairperson informed that the last year tariff order of OERC was about to be issued in March, 2020 when Covid lockdown took place and the order was issued with no hike in tariff. When consumption picked up in the month of September, 2020 hearing was held and tariff was raised by 20 paise and still Rs.250 crores remains uncovered. With regard to the ARR and Tariff hearing, he said it is an annual exercise and private companies have nothing to do with that. As per the schedule of privatisation, he said that Tata power had taken over management of CESU on 1st June, 2020, SOUTHCO & WESCO on 1st Jan, 2021 and NESCO would be privatised soon. He said that the GRIDCO has to pay for power to the Central Generating Companies and default of payment would lead to deduction of Central Share of Taxes. In order to secure payment of GRIDCO letter of credit of two months billing has been opened by the DISCOMs with GRIDCO. He added that a ten year trajectory of loss reduction has been given to the private utilities as loss goes down, tariff will also comedown. Prof. Ramana also agreed that these are pertinent points. He observed that it was disturbing that all the DISCOMs are yet to provide proper infrastructure to the GRFs. The Chairperson directed the utilities to give due support and amenities to the GRFs such as sitting arrangement, AC, Toilets etc. as they are interaction points between the consumers and the utilities and should be consumer friendly. In reply to Shri S. K. Behera and Smt Saishree Patnaik's request for greater role by WSHGs, he said that the Tata Power had taken it up and hopefully it would improve further. He added that a special rebate had been given to industries to consume more and cross subsidy had been cut. Regarding the contention that Odisha is surplus in power and therefore, there is no need to revise tariff, the Chairperson said that while this is assured through PPAs, it carries a cost. Though the State's requirement is 28000 MU, 38000 MUs is available and we have to pay a fixed for it. GRIDCO has sought for Rs.1600 cr more in ARR for FY 2021-22 over FY 2020-21 towards fixed cost which will add around 80 p/u in tariff.

15. Shri Prabhakar Mohanty, Director (Finance), OHPC said that they had submitted their points in writing and had nothing to add to it.
16. Shri G.B. Swain, Director (Finance), GRIDCO stated that the GRIDCO is responsible for energy security in the State but though there is surplus power of 10,000 MU, demand in power markets is low. While GRIDCO has fulfilled its role as a trading utility it is not making profit due to the fall in demand. The gap in ARR is due to non-payment of DISCOMs which is being funded through loan by Government guarantee. GRIDCO is trying to address these issues by renegotiating interest rate on loans, merit order dispatch, optimisation of procurement and phasing out of the old generating stations. GRIDCO also has plan to meet 11% RPO obligation and has tied up 1000 MU of Renewable Energy. Prof. A.K. Tripathy observed that pumped storage of surplus power should be considered and OPTCL's MoU with IIT, Bhubaneswar is good step. He added that storage is expensive but since Odisha's load is not growing, every effort should be made to ensure that investment gets returns.



17. Shri S.K. Swain, Director (Finance), OPTCL said that they had submitted their points in the tariff proceeding and has nothing to add to it.
18. Shri Ritwik Mishra of OPGC said they have taken note of all the points and have nothing to add.
19. Shri Shenbagam Manthiram, CEO, TPCODL thanked all members for their suggestions and said that the trend for the last three years is that HT/EHT load is gradually is reducing due to open access. TPCODL is trying their best to hold on to these consumers. Government of Odisha was providing tremendous support. Various efforts have been made to reduce loss and improve efficiency. In Jan, Feb and March, 2021, the maintenance programme is being stepped up with more emphasis on digitalisation. Tree pruning work has been given emphasis, CSR activities are being strengthened, 'Gaon Chalo' Programme is being implemented, CAPEX utilisation is being spread over and TPCODL has been requested for enhancement of rebate for digital payment. Regarding GRF infrastructure space, he said that he had looked into it and the matter will be resolved.
20. Shri Arvind Singh, CEO, TPSODL said that he had taken a note of the suggestions of the SAC and would address them.
21. Shri K. C. Nanda, DGM, TPWODL spoke on behalf of the company in the absence of the CEO. He said that the two issues of KVAH billing and GRF infrastructure should be addressed.
22. Shri S. Padhi, AO, NESCO Utility said that he had nothing specific to say.
23. Prof. D. V. Ramana said that the CAPEX should be monitored by a small unit within the OERC and any CAPEX proposal should be supported by cost benefit analysis. Shri P. K. Pradhan said that the ToD benefit to be given to the domestic consumers of TPCODL, three phase average billing should be checked, and all steps taken for safety.

The Chairperson stated that the bills were being printed in Odia though figures were in English. He also noted that SAC members had raised about cost based tariff and subsidy and if the Government wishes to give subsidy to remove the cross subsidy, they may submit it in writing. He also pointed out that HT/EHT industries are going for open access or CGPs. As a result the volume of sales is going down putting pressure on the rest of the consumers. He asked the Government of Odisha to respond to it.

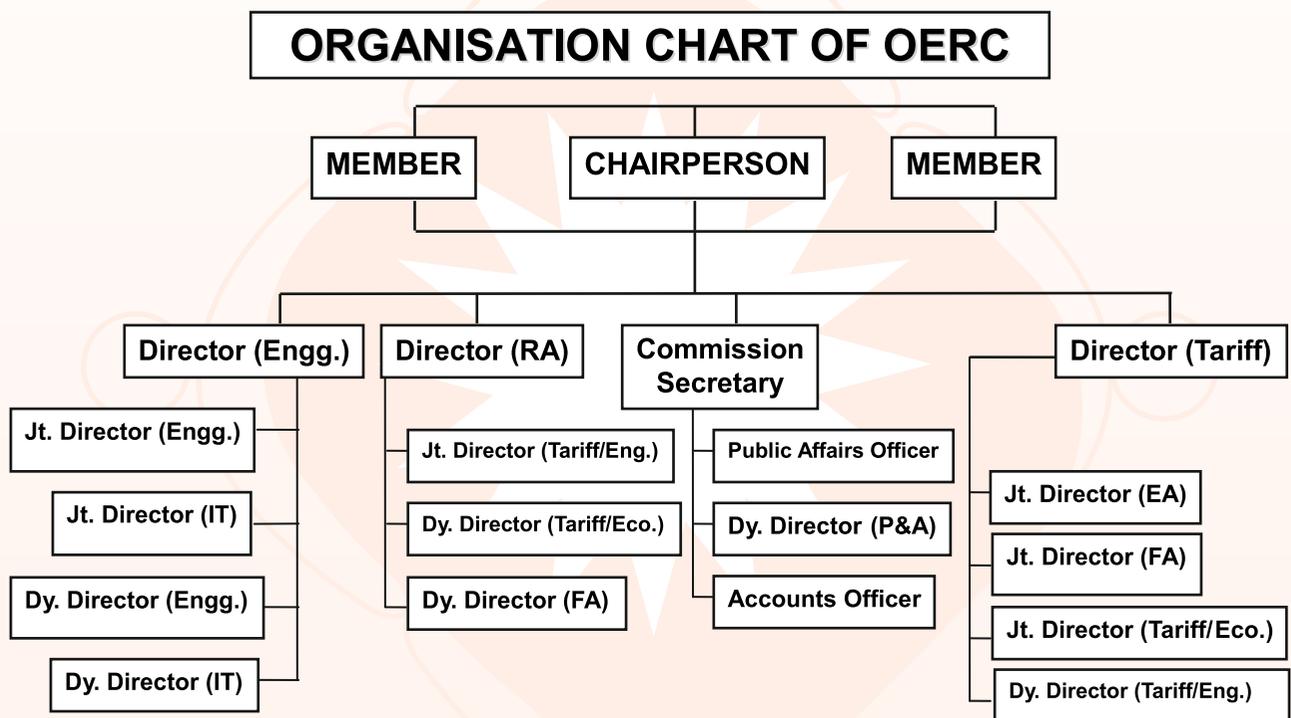
24. Shri S.C. Mallick, Special Secretary, Department of Energy, Government of Odisha stated that he is taking note of all the points and will respond shortly.

Shri Priyabrata Patnaik, Secretary, OERC concluded the meeting with vote of thanks to the members of SAC and all other participants.

Sd/-
(U.N. Behera)
Chairperson



ANNEXURE-3





Annual Tariff hearing for FY 2021-22 of TPCODL at Cuttack



OERC Chairperson is hoisting National Flag on Republic Day, 2021 at OERC office



ODISHA ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION

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