Summary of ARR & Tariff Proposals
Submitted by
TPCODL (erstwhile CESU),
TPWODL (erstwhile WESCO Utility),
TPSODL (erstwhile SOUTHCO Utility)
and TPNODL (erstwhile NESCO Utility)
For
FY 2026-27

Summary of Aggregate Revenue Requirement (ARR) & Retail Supply Tariff (RST) Proposal Submitted by Electricity Distribution Companies of Odisha for the FY 2026-27

1. *Energy Sale, Purchase and Loss*

A statement of actual Energy Purchase, Sale and Overall Distribution Loss for FY 2024-25 and estimated figures for FY 2025-26 and FY 2026-27 as submitted by DISCOMs of Odisha namely TP Central Odisha Distribution Ltd. (TPCODL, erstwhile CESU), TP Western Odisha Distribution Ltd. (TPWODL, erstwhile WESCO Utility), TP Southern Odisha Distribution Ltd. (TPSODL, erstwhile SOUTHCO Utility) and TP Northern Odisha Distribution Ltd. (TPNODL, erstwhile NESCO Utility) is given below.

Table 1: Energy Sale, Purchase and Loss proposed by the DISCOMs for the FY 2026-27 (Considering railway traction demand)

DISCOMs	*Particulars*	*2024-25 (Actual)*	*2025-26 (Rev-Est)*	*2026-27 (Est)*
TPCODL	*Energy Sale (MU)*	*9691.52*	*10318.63*	*11240.94*
	Energy Purchased (MU)	*11981.45*	*12457.60*	*13248.02*
	Overall Distribution Loss %	*19.11%*	*17.17%*	*15.15%*
TPNODL	*Energy Sale (MU)*	*6468.20*	*7142.43*	*7801.67*
	Energy Purchased (MU)	*7388.95*	*8205.91*	*8853.46*
	Overall Distribution Loss %	*12.46%*	*12.96%*	*11.88%*
TPWODL	*Energy Sale (MU)*	*9911.72*	*9978.38*	*10322.33*
	Energy Purchased (MU)	*11831.39*	*11746.00*	*11952.68*
	Overall Distribution Loss %	*16.23%*	*15.05%*	*13.64%*
TPSODL	*Energy Sale (MU)*	*3507.18*	*3642.00*	*3949.67*
	Energy Purchased (MU)	*4576.24*	*4730.00*	*5050.00*
	Overall Distribution Loss %	*23.36%*	*23.00%*	*21.79%*

2. AT&C Losses

The System Loss, Collection Efficiency and target fixed by OERC in reference to AT&C Loss for the four DISCOMs since FY 2022-23 onwards are given hereunder.

Table 2: Approved and actual Losses proposed by the DISCOMs for the FY 2026-27 (Considering railway traction demand)

DISCOMs	*Particulars*	*2024-25 (Actual)*	*2025-26 (Rev.-Est.)*	*2026-27 (Est)*
TPCODL	*Dist. Loss (%)*	*19.11*	*17.17*	*15.15*
	Collection Efficiency (%)	*100.21*	*99.00*	*99.00*
	AT&C Loss (%)	*18.94*	*18.00*	*16.00*
	OERC Approved (AT&C Loss %)	*20.00*	*18.00*	*16.00*
TPNODL	*Dist. Loss (%)*	*12.46*	*12.96*	*11.88*
	Collection Efficiency (%)	*99.80*	*99.00*	*99.00*
	AT&C Loss (%)	*12.64*	*13.83*	*12.76*
	OERC Approved (AT&C Loss %)	*15.00*	*13.83*	*12.76*
TPWODL	*Dist. Loss (%)*	*16.23*	*15.05*	*13.64*
	Collection Efficiency (%)	*99.99*	*99.00*	*99.00*
	AT&C Loss (%)	*16.23*	*15.90*	*14.50*
	OERC Approved (AT&C Loss %)	*17.40*	*15.90*	*14.50*
TPSODL	*Dist. Loss (%)*	*23.36*	*23.00*	*21.79*
	Collection Efficiency (%)	*103.31*	*99.00*	*99.00*
	AT&C Loss (%)	*20.82*	*23.77*	*22.57*
	OERC Approved (AT&C Loss %)	*25.35*	*25.00*	*22.57*

3. Data Sources

TPNODL, TPWODL, TPSODL and TPCODL have scrupulously complied the information as per requirement in their ARR and Tariff Determination Applications for the FY 2026-27. The Petitioners have submitted their projections based on past trends of consumption for all categories of consumers.

4. Revenue Requirement for FY 2026-27

Sales Forecast

TPCODL has submitted that for the purpose of estimating the category wise sales, it has taken into accounts various factors viz. actual sales data for the first six months of FY 2025-26, actual addition of consumers, the load trajectory (actual as well as estimated), and other factors such as longer summer drawal, urbanization, industrialization and modernization, effective load booking etc. for projection of sales for current FY and ensuring FY. It has submitted that Domestic consumption is expected to increase by 8.8% during the FY 2026-27 based on current trend of growth and other LT sales is expected to be 14%. The overall growth in LT sales is expected to be 10% in the FY 2026-27. TPCODL has submitted that the impact on account of rooftop solar projects (PM Suryaghar Muft Bijli Yojana including Utility Led Aggregation (ULA) scheme) has not been taken into account at present while estimating the LT sales as such numbers are currently less. The HT sales have been projected based on the consumption trend of Consumers having CD > 1 MVA and expected such new consumers. TPCODL has estimated a growth of 10% in the total HT sales in FY 2026-27 over the estimated sales for FY 2025-26. It has further submitted that the EHT sales for 1st six months of FY 2025-26 was analysed and based on the consumption of existing consumers and additional consumers expected to be energized during current FY, the sales have been estimated to be 2191 MU for FY 2025-26 which is 9.9% more than the actual sales for FY 2024-25. TPCODL has projected a growth of 5% at EHT level (2300.55 MUs) in FY 2026-27 over its projected sales for current FY 2025-26. The overall increase in sales for FY 2026-27 is projected to be 8.9% more than the sales projected for current FY 2025-26.

TPNODL has considered actual sales data for the first six months of FY 2025-26 and relied on the past trends of consumption pattern for last ten years including load growth in the pipeline and had relied on the past trend of consumption pattern for last ten years including various other factors. Facilitations through Customer care centres, Anubhav kendras, Call Centres have resulted in faster processing of new applications. The domestic consumption has been estimated to increase by 5% and for General purpose consumers by 9% in the ensuing financial year. The LT sales have been estimated with an overall growth of 7% in the ensuing FY over projection for current FY. HT sales have been projected considering the consumption of HT consumers having CD greater than 1 MVA. Several factors like reallocation of mines, re-establishment of industries, etc. has resulted in the increase in consumption at HT level. Considering the trend and current growth, TPNODL has estimated an overall growth of 8.52 % in HT sales for ensuing FY over the estimation for current FY. TPNODL has submitted that some EHT consumers have enhanced or planned to enhance their loads and some new consumers are in pipeline for operation. Further, sales under special tariff have reduced since FY 2023-24 due to increase in special tariff from 430 paise per unit to 500 paisa per unit. However, with present provision of Special tariff for Industries having CGP with CD upto 20 MW, additional sales are projected in the current FY. Considering all these variables, TPNODL has projected a growth of 11 % in EHT category and an overall growth of 9% in the total sales for the ensuing FY over current FY.

TPWODL has projected the consumption of different categories of Consumers based on past trends and consumption pattern for first six months of current FY 2025-26, actual addition/reduction of loads and other important aspect of market condition. The growth in the domestic category at LT level has been estimated at 10.17% due to initiatives for replacement of old electro-mechanical meters & defective meters and metering of previously un-metered consumers. The growth for other categories of consumers in the LT sector has been estimated as 4.27%, except Irrigation & Pumping category of consumers where growth of 5% has been estimated. The overall growth under LT has been considered as 7%. While projecting the sales in HT Category, the Licensee has analysed the consumption pattern of each HT consumer with contract demand more than 1 MVA and the average sale growth under HT category consumers has been estimated as 4% in the ensuing FY 2026-27. The Licensee has projected EHT sales without considering any sale under TPA. TPWODL has estimated less EHT sales for the ensuing FY 2026-27 citing RE integration, CGP connectivity at major industries which once contributed to higher EHT sales and dependence on CGP due to coal availability. It has provided EHT consumer wise analysis for its projection for FY 2026-27 and has projected no growth in EHT sales in ensuing FY over its projection for current FY. TPWODL has projected an overall growth of 1.8% for the ensuing FY over its estimated sales for current FY.

TPSODL has submitted that it has relied on the past trend of consumption pattern for last ten years, actual sales data for first six months of FY 2025-26 and expected new connections under different category of consumers. The growth in Domestic category is projected to be 5.34%, for the current year and 13.90% for the ensuing FY 2026-27. Overall growth of 4% in current year and 10.14% in ensuing year has been projected in LT category. Considering the consumption trend of consumers with CD greater than 1 MVA and the addition of new consumers, the HT sales has been projected by TPNODL with a growth of 8.87% for current FY and 5.03%. in the ensuing FY. Significant growth in EHT sales is not expected as large industries with CD>1 MVA (e.g. Utkal Alumina, JK Paper, Tata Steel Project) reduced consumption by 24% due to their internal strategic decisions. As a result, Overall EHT sales growth for FY 2025-26 has been estimated at modest 0.48% whereas due to improved load factor in Industries and additional 5 MU per month for Saatvik Energy (Expected to draw about 40 MVA from FY 2026-27), the projected EHT sales growth is 5.34%. TPSODL has projected an overall growth of 8.4% over its estimated sales for current FY.

Table 3: Voltage level wise Sales Forecast proposed by the DISCOMs for the FY 2026-27 in MU (Considering railway traction demand)

Licensee	*Sales for 2024-25 (Actual)*			*Sales for 2025-26 (Rev. Est.)*			*Sales for 2026-27 (Est.)*		
	LT	*HT*	*EHT*	*LT*	*HT*	*EHT*	*LT*	*HT*	EHT
TPCODL	*5370.97*	*2326.90*	*1993.64*	*5607.40*	*2520.22*	*2191.00*	*6168.43*	*2772.25*	2300.55
TPNODL	*2576.47*	*826.43*	*3065.29*	*2768.95*	*963.91*	*3409.58*	*2967.37*	*1046.00*	3788.31

TPWODL	*3251.62*	*2427.38*	*4232.72*	*3479.30*	*2509.99*	*3989.10*	*3722.85*	*2610.39*	3989.09
TPSODL	*2295.30*	*438.23*	*773.65*	*2387.56*	*477.08*	*777.36*	*2629.71*	*501.08*	818.88
ALL ODISHA	*13494.36*	*6018.93*	*10065.32*	*14243.20*	*6471.19*	*10367.04*	*15488.07*	*6929.71*	10896.83
All Odisha Total sales	*29578.61*			*31081.44*			*33314.61*		

5. Inputs in Revenue Requirement Proposals for FY 2026-27

5.1. Power Purchase Expenses

The Licensees have proposed the power purchase costs for the ensuing FY based on current BSP, transmission charges and SLDC charges and have proposed the SMD based on consumer load mix, consumption patterns, applications in hand & other economic policies,.

Table 4: Proposed SMD and Power Purchase Cost proposed by the DISCOMs for the FY 2026-27

Licensee	*Est. Power Purchase in (MU)*	*Estimated Sales (MU)*	*Distribut--ion Loss (%)*	*Current BSP (P/Unit)*	*Estimated Power Purchase Cost (Rs. in Cr.) (Including Transmission and SLDC Charges)*	*SMD proposed MVA*
TPCODL	*13248.02*	*11240.94*	*15.15%*	*315*	*4513*	*2752*
TPNODL	*8853.46*	*7801.67*	*11.88%*	*360*	*3414.35*	*1641*
TPWODL	*11952.67*	*10322.33*	*13.64%*	*385*	*4903.85*	*1989*
TPSODL	*5050.00*	*3949.67*	*21.79%*	*190*	*1089.05*	*900*

5.2. Employees Expenses

TPCODL, TPNODL, TPWODL and TPSODL have projected the total employee expenses of Rs 999.16 Crs, Rs. 610.92 Crs., Rs. 623.34 Crs. and Rs. 619.39 Crs. respectively for FY 2026-27. The Net employee expenses after considering cost capitalised as proposed by the licensees, TPCODL, TPNODL, TPWODL and TPSODL are Rs. 964.80 Crs., Rs. 590.62 Crs., Rs. 596.40 Crs. and 584.02 Crs. respectively. Out of these proposed employee expenses, Rs 285.26 Crs., Rs 236.44 Crs., Rs 138.70 Crs. and Rs 135.52 Crs. respectively are proposed for employee terminal benefit trust requirement for FY 2026-27.

TPNODL has projected Employee Cost of Rs. 590.62 Crs for FY 2026-27 considering 3% annual increment on Basic pay over FY 2025-26, DA considered at 3% w.e.f. Jan’26 and Jul’26 respectively over existing DA rates, Housing Rent allowance considered at 20% of Basic Salary, Reimbursement of Medical expenses considered at 5% of the basic Salary, Nominal escalation of 10% considered for other employee allowances, Impact of cadre restructuring and wage revision have been considered. The Employee expenses also include terminal benefit expenses,183 Nos. of recruitment with an estimated attrition of 99 Nos. and has submitted that it has taken various steps for optimisation of manpower.

For projection of FY 2026-27, TPCODL has considered 3% escalation on Basic Salary over FY 2025-26 after taking into account the promotions and separations. TPCODL has proposed for recruitment of 220 No. of Operation / Distribution Technician Trainees and 70 officers planned for FY 2026-27. TPCODL has proposed employee expenses of Rs. 964.80 Crs. which includes House Rent Allowance, DA, Medical Allowance, Terminal benefits, Ex-Gratia, Staff welfare expenses and other allowances. TPCODL has submitted that the expenses have considered the cost of erstwhile employees, inherited outsourced employees, CTC employees and new recruits.

TPWODL has submitted that for optimizing the manpower cost, it has been recruiting majorly trainees - Graduate Engineer Trainees, Diploma Engineer Trainees and Commercial Trainees. TPWODL has been recruiting skilled manpower within the approved ration of 1.40 employees per 1000 customer. TPWODL has further submitted that the female gender ration has increased from earlier 5% to 8% and has emphasized that 88% of the employees are from the state domicile out of which, 50% of employees are from western Odisha and rest 37% are from other parts of the state. TPWODL has proposed employee expenses of Rs. 596.40 Cr. for FY 26-27 which includes the salary of employees, training & development expenses, terminal benefits expenses and other employee expenses.

TPSODL has projected its expenses considering the expenses of erstwhile Employees of the licensee, new employees recruited and outsourced & contractual manpower. The effective manpower per 1000 consumers ratio works out to be 1.32 with a large consumer base of 23.10 lacs. TPSODL has considered 3% and 4% (half-yearly) escalation on Basic pay & DA respectively, HRA at 20% of basic pay, reimbursement of medical expenses at 5% of basic salary and nominal escalation of 7% for other allowances. TPSODL has proposed employee expenses of Rs. 584.02 Crs. for the FY 2026-27.

5.3. Administrative and General Expenses

TPCODL, TPNODL, TPWODL and TPSODL have estimated the A&G expenses for FY 2025 -26 of Rs. 223 Crs., Rs. 157.82 Crs., Rs. 254.34 Crs. and Rs. 165.85 Crs. respectively, based on actual expenses. The DISCOMs have submitted that regulatory provision of 7% increase over the approved A&G expenses for the ensuing year is found to be grossly inadequate and have proposed the escalation on actual A&G Expenses estimated for FY 2025-26. Accordingly, TPCODL, TPNODL, TPWODL and TPSODL have estimated the A&G expenses of 249 Crs., 163.41 Crs., 272.14 Crs. and 177.29 Cr for FY 2026-27. The Distribution licensees have given the detail breakup of the expenditure proposed under A&G expenses in their fillings.

5.4. Repair and Maintenance (R&M) expenses

All the four Distribution Licensees have proposed their R&M expenses and have given the detail plan of the expenditure in their proposals. Further, TPCODL has proposed special R&M of 25 Crs, out of which 13 Crs. is proposed as special R&M for Fuse Call Centre (FCC) Manning of all Rural Areas, uniforms of BA employees & minimizing human and elephant conflict and Rs. 12 Cr. as for three shift operation in all Rural FCCs. TPNODL has also proposed special R&M of 2.61 Crs for maintenance of Solar Micro grids. TPWODL has submitted that the amount of R&M expenses worked out for ensuing year as per Regulations (Rs. 311.18 Crs.) would not be enough and has proposed an amount of Rs. 348.62 Crs. under R&M expenses. The details of R&M expenses as proposed by the licensees is as given in the table below:

Table 5: R&M Costs proposed by DISCOMs for FY 2026-27 (Rs in Crs.)

R&M Expenses	*TPCODL*	*TPNODL*	*TPWODL*	*TPSODL*
Opening GFA of DISCOMS own assets in Rs. Cr as on 1st April, 2026	*7687*	*5103.58*	*6622.05*	*3417.01*
% of GFA on DISCOM's own assets approved towards R&M	*3.0%*	*3.0%*	*3.0%*	*3.50%*
R&M Expenses for DISCOM's own assets	*231*	*153.11*	*198.66*	*119.60*
Opening GFA of assets created through grants in Rs. Cr as on 1st April, 2026	*4766*	*3775.19*	*3750.54*	*3746.82*
% of GFA on assets created through grants/ OPTCL, approved towards R&M	*3%*	*3%*	*3%*	*3%*
R&M Expenses for assets created through grants	*143*	*113.26*	*112.52*	*112.40*
2nd shift operation cost	-	*45.91*	-	-
Total R&M Expenses as per Tariff Regulation, 2022	***374***	***313.27***	***311.18***	***232.00***

Special R&M proposed	*25*	*2.61*	*-*	*-*
Total R&M Expenses Proposed for FY 2026-27	***399***	***288.70***	***348.62***	***232.00***

5.5. Provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts

While estimating the provision for bad and doubtful debt, the licensees have proposed at the rate of 1% of the revenue billed for sale of electricity by considering the commissions approved collection efficiency of 99%. The provision for the bad and doubtful debts proposed by the licensees is as follows:

Table 6: Provision for Bad and Doubtful Debt proposed by the DISCOMs for FY 2026-27

DISCOMS	*Collection Efficiency (%)*	*Proposed Bad Debts (Rs in Cr)*
TPCODL	*99%*	*66.62*
TPNODL	*99%*	*46.94*
TPWODL	*99%*	*62.84*
TPSODL	*99%*	*23.68*

5.6. Depreciation

Depreciation for FY 2026-27 is projected at Rs 182.98 Crs. by TPCODL, Rs 157.59 Crs. by TPNODL, Rs 191.68 Crs. by TPWODL and Rs 136.20 Crs. by TPSODL.

5.7. Interest Expenses

TPCODL, TPNODL, TPWODL & TPSODL have submitted the interest expenses and the interest income for the FY 2026-27. The net total interest expenses including interest on loan for capex, interest on working capital & interest on Security Deposit proposed by TPCODL, TPNODL, TPWODL & TPSODL licensees is Rs 235.55 Cr, Rs 208.63 Cr, Rs 235.66 Cr & Rs. 150.89 Cr respectively. The major components of the interest expenses of these licensees are as follows:

5.7.1. Interest on Capex Loan

TPCODL has proposed an amount of Rs. 110.17 Crs. considering 7.99% as weighted average interest rate. TPSODL has considered rate of interest as 7.99% and has proposed an amount of Rs. 84.54 Crs. as interest on long term debt. Similarly, TPNODL has estimated the interest rate at 8.50% on long term debt and has proposed a net amount of Rs. 103.57 Crs. TPWODL has estimated the interest on long term debt as Rs.105.51 Crs. considering 7.64% rate of interest.

TPCODL has further proposed **finance cost** of Rs. 6.46 Crs, for the FY 2026-27 for upfront fee payment, commitment charges, processing charges levied by banks for lending as well as credit rating charges and annual surveillance charges etc. which are over and above the interest rate charged by banks.

TPSODL has further submitted the interest on loan for EV advance to erstwhile employees for an amount of Rs. 0.45 Crs. for the FY 2026-27.

5.7.2. Interest on Working Capital

TPCODL, TPNODL, TPWODL and TPSODL have projected the interest on working capital as Rs. 40.47 Crs., Rs. 36.47 Crs., Rs.39.24 Crs. and Rs. 35.13 Crs. respectively for the FY 2026-27.

5.7.3. Interest on Security Deposits

TPCODL, TPNODL, TPWODL and TPSODL have projected the interest on Security Deposits as Rs. 78.46 Crs., Rs. 68.59 Crs., Rs. 89.41 Crs., and Rs. 30.77 Crs. respectively for the FY 2026-27.

6. Revenue of DISCOMs

6.1. Non-Tariff Income

TPCODL, TPNODL, TPWODL and TPSODL have proposed non-tariff income for FY 2026-27 to the tune of Rs.101.35 Cr, Rs 195.60 Cr, Rs 417.42 Cr and Rs 31.30 Cr respectively. The non-tariff income mainly includes the receipts to licensee from meter rent, service connection charges, reconnection charges, ODP, DPS, Wheeling Charges, CSS, rebate on power purchase, interest on FD etc.

6.2. Return on Equity and Tax on Income

TPCODL has projected the RoE of Rs 171.14 Cr and tax on Income of Rs. 57.57 Cr. TPNODL has projected the RoE of Rs 152.87 Cr and tax on Income of Rs. 51.42 Cr. TPWODL has projected that, ROE of Rs.174.89 Cr. and tax on equity amounting to Rs.58.82 Cr. TPSODL has proposed ROE for FY 2026-27 as Rs. 129.20 Cr. and Rs. 43.46 Cr tax on ROE.

6.3. Revenue at Existing Tariff

The Licensees have estimated the revenue from sale of power by considering the sales projected for FY 2026-27 and by applying the existing tariff rates. The total revenue based on the existing tariff and projected sales is estimated at Rs 6662.22 Cr, Rs 4693.77 Cr, Rs 6284.29 Cr, and Rs 2368.40 Cr by TPCODL, TPNODL, TPWODL and TPSODL respectively.

7. *Carrying Cost*

TPWODL has submitted that as per terms of Vesting Order, the Licensee has to ensure payment of past period liabilities transferred as ASL. Accordingly, the Licensee is making payment towards ASL periodically as and when claimed by the parties. As there were no such equivalent matching current assets, the ASL amount is being paid through borrowing. The related carrying cost on Additional serviceable liabilities (ASL) amounting to Rs. 7.07 Cr. has been claimed by TPWODL for FY 26-27.

TPNODL has submitted that for the ensuing year FY 2026-27, the gap(deficit) arrived at Rs. 226.41 Crs. and accordingly carrying cost @ 8.5 % is Rs. 36.28 Crs. and the effective gap arrived at Rs. 262.69 Crs. Total carrying cost claimed by TPNODL in their proposal is 36.28 Crs.

8. Summary of Annual Revenue Requirement and Revenue Gap

The proposed revenue requirement of DISCOMs have been summarized below:

Table 7: Proposed Revenue Requirement of DISCOMs for the FY2026-27 (Rs in Crs.)

Description	*TPWODL*	*TPNODL*	*TPSODL*	*TPCODL*
Power Purchase Cost (A)				
Cost of Power	*4597.53*	*3187.25*	*959.50*	*4173.20*
Transmission charges	*304.41*	*225.76*	*128.78*	*337.83*
SLDC Charges	*1.91*	*1.34*	*0.78*	*2.13*
Total power purchase cost	***4903.85***	*3414.35*	*1089.05*	*4513.16*
Distribution Costs (B)				
a) Employees cost	*623.34*	*610.92*	*619.39*	*999.16*
b) Repair and Maintenance cost	*348.62*	*318.30*	*232.00*	*398.61*
c) Admn. & General Expenses	*272.14*	*163.41*	*177.29*	*248.71*
d) Provision for bad and doubtful debts	*62.84*	*46.94*	*23.68*	*66.62*
e) Depreciation	*191.68*	*157.59*	*136.20*	*182.98*
f) Interest on Capex loans	*107.01*	*103.57*	*84.54*	*110.17*
f) Interest on working Capital & other borrowings	*39.24*	*48.12*	*35.58*	*46.93*
g) Interest on Security Deposits	*89.41*	*68.59*	*30.77*	*78.46*
h) Return on equity	*174.89*	*152.87*	*129.20*	*171.14*
i) Tax on ROE	*58.82*	*51.42*	*43.46*	*57.57*
j) Carrying Cost on regulatory assets/liabilities	*0.00*			
j) Less expenses capitalized (Employee Costs)	*26.94*	*20.30*	*35.37*	*34.36*
k) Less interest capitalized	*1.50*			
Total Distribution cost (a + b + c + d + e + f + g + h + i-j-k)	***1939.56***	*1701.43*	*1476.74*	*2325.98*
Prior period items (C)	*0.00*			
Regulatory asset/ Regulatory Deferrals (expenses) for the year	*0.00*			

Add: Transfer to Tariff Balancing Reserve	*11.50*			
Carrying cost arising out of ASL	*7.07*	*36.2768*		*113.91*
Total Special appropriation	***18.57***	*36.28*	*0.00*	*113.91*
	0.00			
TOTAL (A +B +C)	***6861.98***	*5152.06*	*2565.79*	*6953.04*
Less Miscellaneous receipts	*417.42*	*195.60*	*31.30*	*101.35*
Total Revenue Requirement	***6444.56***	***4956.46***	***2534.49***	*6851.69*
Revenue from tariffs (full year)	***6284.29***	*4693.77*	*2,368.40*	*6662.22*
Revenue Gap(-) / surplus(+)	***-160.27***	*-262.69*	*-166.09*	*-189.47*

9. Allocation of Wheeling and Retail Supply Cost

The licensees have submitted the allocation of wheeling and retail supply cost of their total ARR based on the Commissions Regulations on bifurcation of Wheeling and Retail Supply Business.

Table 8: TPNODL Statement of allocation of Wheeling and Retail Supply Cost. Rs. in Cr.

Sl No.	***Cost/Income Component***	***ARR for Ensuing FY***	***Assumption Ratio for consideration in Wheeling Business***	***Assumption Ratio for consideration in Retail Supply Business***	***Wheeling cost for Ensuing FY***	***Retail supply Cost for Ensuing FY***
1	*Cost of Power*	*3187.25*	*0%*	*100%*	*0.00*	*3187.25*
2	*Transmission Charges*	*225.76*	*0%*	*100%*	*0.00*	*225.76*
3	*SLDC Charges*	*1.34*	*0%*	*100%*	*0.00*	*1.34*
	Total power purchase cost *	***3414.35***			***0.00***	***3414.35***
	O&M					
4	*Employee Cost*	*590.62*	*60%*	*40%*	*354.37*	*236.25*
5	*Repair & Maintenance Cost*	*318.30*	*90%*	*10%*	*286.47*	*31.83*
6	*Administrative & General Expenses*	*163.41*	*50%*	*50%*	*81.70*	*81.70*
7	*Bad & Doubtful Debt including Rebate*	*46.94*	*0%*	*100%*	*0.00*	*46.94*
8	*Depreciation*	*157.59*	*90%*	*10%*	*141.83*	*15.76*
	Interest on Loans	*0.00*				*0.00*

Sl No.	Cost/Income Component	ARR for Ensuing FY	Assumption Ratio for consideration in Wheeling Business	Assumption Ratio for consideration in Retail Supply Business	Wheeling cost for Ensuing FY	Retail supply Cost for Ensuing FY
9	*for Capital loan*	*103.57*	*90%*	*10%*	*93.21*	*10.36*
10	*for Working capital*	*36.47*	*10%*	*90%*	*3.65*	*32.82*
11	*Interest on Security Deposits*	*68.59*	*0%*	*100%*	*0.00*	*68.59*
12	*Return on Equity*	*152.87*	*90%*	*10%*	*137.58*	*15.29*
13	*Tax on RoE*	*51.42*	*90%*	*10%*	*46.28*	*5.14*
	Special Appropriation					*0.00*
14	*Carrying Cost*	*47.93*	*25%*	*75%*	*11.98*	*35.94*
15	*True Up of Current year GAP 1/3rd*	*0.00*	*25%*	*75%*	*0.00*	*0.00*
16	*Other, if any-Contigency Reserve*	*0.00*	*100%*	*0%*	*0.00*	*0.00*
	Grand Total	*5152.06*			***1157.09***	***3994.98***
	Miscellaneous Receipt	*195.60*				
17	***Total Misc. Receipts***	*195.60*	***10%***	***90%***	***19.56***	***176.04***
18	***Total Revenue Requirement***	***4956.46***			***1137.53***	***3818.94***

*** Allocation of power purchase cost towards wheeling has been made considering 8 % loss on input after effecting EHT Sales**

Table 9: TPWODL Statement of allocation of Wheeling and Retail Supply Cost. (Rs. In Cr.)

SI No	Cost/Income Component	ARR for FY 2026-27 (Rs. Cr.)	Assumption Ratio for consideration in Wheeling Business	Assumption Ratio for consideration in Retail Supply Business	Wheeling cost for FY 2026-27 (Rs. Cr.)	Retail supply Cost for FY 26-27 (Rs. Cr.)
1	*Cost of Power*	*4597.53*	*0%*	*100%*	*245.28*	*4352.26*
2	*Transmission Charges*	*304.41*	*0%*	*100%*	*16.25*	*288.17*
3	*SLDC Charges*	*1.91*	*100%*	*0%*	*1.91*	*0*

SI No	Cost/Income Component	ARR for FY 2026-27 (Rs. Cr.)	Assumption Ratio for consideration in Wheeling Business	Assumption Ratio for consideration in Retail Supply Business	Wheeling cost for FY 2026-27 (Rs. Cr.)	Retail supply Cost for FY 26-27 (Rs. Cr.)
	Total power purchase cost *	***4903.85***			***263.43***	***4640.42***
	O&M					
4	*Employee Cost*	*596.40*	*60%*	*40%*	*357.84*	*238.56*
5	*Repair & Maintenance Cost*	*348.62*	*90%*	*10%*	*313.76*	*34.86*
6	*Administrative & General Expenses*	*272.14*	*50%*	*50%*	*136.07*	*136.07*
7	*Bad & Doubtful Debt including Rebate*	*62.84*	*0%*	*100%*	*0.00*	*62.84*
8	*Depreciation*	*191.68*	*90%*	*10%*	*172.51*	*19.17*
9	***Interest on Loans***					
10	*For Term Loan CAPEX*	*105.51*	*90%*	*10%*	*94.96*	*10.55*
11	*for Working capital*	*50.75*	*10%*	*90%*	*5.07*	*45.67*
12	*Interest on Security Deposits*	*89.41*	*0%*	*100%*	*0.00*	*89.41*
13	*Return on Equity*	*174.89*	*90%*	*10%*	*157.40*	*17.49*
14	*Tax on ROE*	*58.82*	*90%*	*10%*	*52.94*	*5.88*
15	*Carrying cost on Regulatory Assets/Liabilities*		*10%*	*90%*	*0.00*	*0.00*
	Special Appropriation					
16	*Amortization of Regulatory Assets*	*0.00*	*25%*	*75%*	*0.00*	*0.00*
17	*True Up of Past years*	*0.00*	*25%*	*75%*	*0.00*	*0.00*
18	*Carrying cost towards ASL*	*7.07*	*10%*	*90%*	*0.71*	*6.36*
	Grand Total	***6861.98***			***1554.69***	***5307.29***
19	***Miscellaneous Receipt***					
20	*Non-Tariff Income*	*417.42*	*10%*	*90%*	*41.74*	*375.68*

Table 10: TPSODL Statement of Allocation of Wheeling and Retail Supply Cost (in Rs. Cr.)

Sl No.	Cost/Income Component	ARR for Ensuing FY	Assumption Ratio for consideration in Wheeling Business	Assumption Ratio for consideration in Retail Supply Business	Wheeling cost for Ensuing FY	Retail supply Cost for Ensuing FY
1	*Cost of Power*	*959.50*	*0%*	*100%*	-	*959.50*
2	*Transmission Charges*	*128.78*	*0%*	*100%*	-	*128.78*
3	*SLDC Charges*	*0.78*	*100%*	*0%*	-	*0.78*

	Total power purchase cost *	***1089.05***			**-**	***1089.05***
	O&M					
4	*Employee Cost*	*584.02*	*60%*	*40%*	*350.41*	*233.61*
5	*Repair & Maintenance Cost*	*232.00*	*90%*	*10%*	*208.80*	*23.20*
6	*Administrative & General Expenses*	*177.29*	*50%*	*50%*	*88.64*	*88.64*
7	*Bad & Doubtful Debt including Rebate*	*23.68*	*0%*	*100%*	-	*23.68*
8	*Depreciation*	*136.20*	*90%*	*10%*	*122.58*	*13.62*
	Interest on Loans					
9	*for Capital loan*	*84.54*	*90%*	*10%*	*76.09*	*8.45*
10	*for Working capital*	*35.13*	*10%*	*90%*	*3.51*	*31.62*
11	*Interest on Security Deposits*	*30.77*	*0%*	*100%*	-	*30.77*
12	*Interest on EV Loan-Advance to Employees*	*0.45*	*0%*	*100%*	-	*0.45*
13	*Return on Equity*	*129.20*	*90%*	*10%*	*116.28*	*12.92*
14	*Tax on RoE*	*43.46*	*90%*	*10%*	*39.11*	*4.35*
	Special Appropriation	-	*10%*	*90%*		
15	*Carrying Cost*	-			-	-
16	*True Up of Current year GAP 1/3rd*	-	*25%*	*75%*	-	-
17	*Other, if any-Contigency Reserve*	-	*25%*	*75%*	-	-
	Grand Total	*2565.79*			***1005.43***	***1560.36***
18	***Miscellaneous Receipt***	*(31.30)*	*10%*	*90%*	***(3.13)***	***(28.17)***
19	***Total Revenue Requirement***	***2534.49***			***1002.30***	***1532.19***

Table 11: Wheeling and Retail Supply Cost proposal of TPCODL (in Rs. Crs)

Sr No	*Particulars*	*Total Rs. Cr.*	*Wheeling Business Share*	*Retail Supply Business Share*	*Wheeling Business ARR (Rs Cr.)*	*Retail Supply ARR (Rs Cr)*
1	*Cost of Normative power Purchase (including, Transmission Charges and SLDC Charges)*	*4513.2*	*0%*	*100%*	*0*	*4513.16*
	O&M Charges					
2	*Employee Costs (Net of capitalization)*	*964.8*	*60%*	*40%*	*578.88*	*385.92*
3	*Repairs and Maintenance*	*398.61*	*90%*	*10%*	*358.75*	*39.86*
4	*Admin and General*	*248.71*	*50%*	*50%*	*124.36 ‘*	*124.36*
5	*Bad and Doubtful Debt including Rebate*	*66.62*	*0%*	*100%*	*0*	*66.62*
6	*Depreciation*	*182.98*	*90%*	*10%*	*164.68*	*18.3*
7	*Interest for Capital Loan (incl. Finance Cost)*	*116.63*	*90%*	*10%*	*104.97*	*11.66*
8	*Interest for Working Capital*	*40.47*	*10%*	*90%*	*4.05*	*36.42*
9	*Return on Equity*	*171.14*	*90%*	*10%*	*154.03*	*17.11*
11	*Non-Tariff Income-Wheeling*	*-31.35*			*-6.35*	
12	*Non-Tariff Retail Income*					*-25.00*
	Total	***6729.33***			***1535.16***	***5194.17***

**Allocation of power purchase cost towards wheeling has been made considering 8 % loss on input after effecting EHT Sales*

9. Tariff Proposals and Rationalization Measures:

The licensees have proposed various tariff rationalization measures to improve the revenue and recovery of the cost of supply. The brief details of their proposal are as under:

(a) Simplification of Fixed Charges i.e. MMFC

All the four licensees have submitted simplification of current design for levying monthly fixed charges and rationalize the rates appropriately so that risk of change in sales mix is addressed to the extent possible as This design of tariff is leading to loading of all incremental costs on energy-related components of consumers and has increased the risk of any change in the sales mix.

(b) Levy of DPS on Electricity Bills

All the four licensees have submitted that rescinding the levy of DPS for LT Domestic, LT General Purpose and HT Bulk Supply Domestic Consumers since dtd: 01.04.2023, as per Tariff

Order for FY 2023-24, has resulted in willful delay in payment of bills by these customers. The DPS was acting as the required deterrent and the consumers were paying in time. In this regard, they have assured that DPS would be applicable only on the undisputed portion. On the issue of levy of DPS on LT Domestic, LT General Purpose and HT Bulk Supply Domestic Consumers, it is clarified that, since FY 2023-24, this has been abolished. It is not out of place to mention here that, levy of DPS is a deterrent for defaulting Consumers who pay the bill after lapse of one month of the due date. However, from the performance of DISCOM, it is seen that the overall collection efficiency has improved significantly. The Act empowers the DISCOMs to disconnect the supply of electricity in case of non-payment of Bills. Therefore, it will not be prudent to reinforce the DPS. Hence when the Bill gets revised due to Disputes, the DPS would be once again computed on the Un Disputed amount. They have requested to consider the re-introduction of DPS for LT Domestic, LT General Purpose and HT Bulk Supply Domestic Consumers. However, the Due Date for the payment can be extended from the normal 7 days to the next due date as made applicable in the past.

(c) Sale of intermittent surplus power under TPA Arrangement with minimum offtake of 60% of CD

All the four licensees have submitted that continuation of TPA arrangement for sale of intermittent surplus power of GRIDCO during FY 2025-26 and vide para-289 of the BSP order has advised GRIDCO to sell intermittent surplus power through DISCOMs under Tripartite Agreement (TPA) arrangement. Despite the enabling provisions made by the Commission under Para 289 of the Bulk Supply Tariff (BST) Order and Para 293 of the Retail Supply Tariff (RST) Order for FY 2025-26, no such industry expressed willingness to avail power under the said scheme through the Tri-Partite Agreement (TPA) mechanism till Jul'25. The reason of un-willingness appears to be due to 80% guarantee power during TPA period, intermittent nature of power supply, availability of cheaper power in the power market during solar hours and constraint in meeting RPO obligation, if purchased from DISCOM. Therefore, industries aligned themselves with the power market instead of showing interest towards DISCOM power. As it is anticipated that surplus power shall also be available on intermittent basis during FY 2026-27, the DISCOMs have requested to approve the Special Tariff Scheme under TPA at a suitable TOD based tariffs for FY 2026-27 with minimum offtake of 60% CD during the TPA period

(d) Load factor rebate to HT & EHT industries

All the four licensees have submitted that presently, due to increases in average power purchase cost of the industries, they are pleading for enhancement of load factor incentive. Therefore, to protect the industries as well as improve industrial sales to bring equilibrium in sales mix, the licensees have proposed to enhance the load factor incentive, if the industry consumes more than 80% LF. As per the prevailing tariff, EHT industries are eligible to get benefits of 10 paise per unit. To enhance consumption under EHT category the rebate may be increased to 20 paise per unit for the consumption beyond 80% LF.

(e) Enhancement of ToD benefit in solar hour

All the four licensees have submitted that as per the regulations, Commercial and Industrial Consumers, as well as those Consumers provided with smart meters having a Maximum Demand greater than 10 kilowatts, are entitled to receive a Time-of-Day rebate of 10 paise per unit on their Energy Charge during Solar Hours. Conversely, the aforementioned Consumers shall be subject to a ToD surcharge of 20 paise per unit during Peak Hours. It is important to note that the ToD rebate and surcharge shall not be applicable during Normal Hours. For this purpose the hours in a day have been defined as follows:

8.00 AM to 4.00 PM - Solar Hours
After 4.00 PM upto 6.00 PM - Normal Hours
After 6.00 PM upto 12.00 Midnight - Peak Hours
After 12.00 Midnight upto 8.00 AM next day - Normal Hours

Further, over-drawal up to 120% of the contracted demand is permitted solely during normal operating hours. As described previously, renewable solar power is available in the GRIDCO pool during daylight hours, which industries can utilise if allowed to draw beyond their contracted demand up to 120%.

In order to discourage use of electricity during non-solar hours and shift consumption to solar hours, it is suggested that rate of ToD surcharge may be increased by 10 paise per unit so that the DISCOMs can have better economics from supply side management and shift of demand from non-solar hours to solar hours that will reduce distress sale of surplus power during solar hours by GRIDCO.

(f) KVAH billing for LT Small and Medium Industry Consumer

All the four licensees have submitted that consumers in LT categories using inductive load are being billed on kWh. Such consumers are also causing lagging power factor, voltage spike and flow of reactive power to network thereby damaging the network of discoms. Thus, there is a need to enforce kVAh billing for such categories of consumers. The DISCOMs have requested to introduce kVAh billing for the consumers falling in LT Categories excluding domestic consumers so that reactive power can be managed appropriately.

(g) Allocation of Green Power to industries having CGP

All the four licensees have requested to permit the DISCOM to intimate the quantum of RE power included in the monthly consumption of all consumers/industries, including CGP-based industries, based on the actual RE allocation received from GRIDCO. For CGP industries, the quantum of RE Power consumed from DISCOM may be considered towards fulfilment of their Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO). At present, the GTP for consumers availing 100% green power is fixed at 20 paise/unit. Considering that CGP industries would not be allowed to claim RPO benefits on such consumption, the Licensee submits that RE power, as actually allocated to the DISCOM by GRIDCO on a month-to-month basis, may be permitted to be supplied to CGP industries at a reduced GTP of 10 paise/unit. Furthermore, in the event that any DISCOM is left with unutilized RE power, such unsold RE power may be allowed to be reallocated to other DISCOMs desiring to supply the same to their consumers.

(h) Sale mechanism for drawl by the CGP based industries on interim basis.

All the four licensees have submitted that there are industrial consumers operating Captive Generating Plants (CGPs) with a cumulative capacity of around 12000 MW in the State. Some of these industries have single generating units, while others operate multiple generating units of similar/ varying capacities. To maintain operational reliability, periodic maintenance and annual overhauling of these CGPs are unavoidable, during which their captive generation remains unavailable for such temporary outages of CGPs or short-term business requirements, these consumers often approach the respective DISCOMs seeking power supply for a few weeks or months—sometimes even for durations of less than 15 days. such industries are generally reluctant to apply for temporary enhancement of contract demand (CD), as subsequent reduction in load attracts procedural restrictions under the prevailing regulations. In the absence of a flexible arrangement by the DISCOMs, these industries resort to open-access procurement, leading to potential revenue loss to the State's distribution sector and underutilization of GRIDCO's available power during surplus periods. The DISCOMs have proposed that they may be permitted for supply of interim or additional power beyond the approved contract demand for a period up to three (3) months, subject to availability of power with GRIDCO under a proposed scheme.

(i) Installation of Smart Meter under Capex and abolition of meter rent.

All the four licenses have submitted the proposal for abolish of meter rent for remaining population of consumers having CD > 2 kW. All Meters installed after notified date may be charged in capex and for meters installed prior to the tariff order notification, only the unrecovered portion of the meter cost may be accounted for under capex. Consequently, the levy of meter rent may be discontinued. This approach will ensure that the entire consumer base benefits from the non-levy of meter rent.

(j) Amnesty scheme for clearance of Arrears of pre- vesting period.

All the four Discoms have submitted that the accumulation of pre vesting electricity dues across different consumer categories has become a critical concern affecting the financial viability of the electricity sector. The outstanding arrears, compounded over time through the accrual of interest and penalties, have placed a significant burden on both consumers and the GRIDCO. This has adversely impacted the liquidity position and operational efficiency of the sector. Introduction of an Amnesty Arrear Clearance Scheme for pre vesting period arrears is considered both appropriate and necessary. Thus, the DISCOMs have proposed that benefit of Principal Waiver and LPSC Waiver should only be provided to consumer who pays 100% post vesting arrears.

(k) Connection to Green Hydrogen project installed inside existing industrial premises through a separate DISCOM controlled billing meter arrangement

All the four discoms have submitted that in line with Govt. of Odisha target to achieve green hydrogen production target by 2030, more industries will be setting up the Green Hydrogen Production facility in the state. Further, to provide the smooth connectivity approval, separate metering arrangement etc. under the preview of applicable regulations by Distribution Licensee to intended industries seeking for setting up Green Hydrogen facility in the State of Odisha, the Discoms have requested the Commission to issue necessary direction and frame a procedural guideline in this regard.

(l) Restructuring of TOD based RST for Open Access/CGP Consumers.

TPCODL & TPWODL have submitted that, in the present TOD mechanism as well as Load Factor based RST, the consumers are not being sufficiently incentivized to shift their demand to the solar hours, thereby preventing optimal utilisation of the surplus power available with the State during these hours. Implementation of a ToD-based RST will provide a transparent price signal to consumers, encouraging them to schedule energy-intensive operations—such as pumping, manufacturing, and cooling—during solar hours when power is cheaper and greener. This shall help in flattening the intra-day demand curve, improve the load factor of the DISCOMs, and reduce the need for costly evening-peak purchases. Hence the discoms have proposed the following RST structure for FY 2026-27.

Category	Existing RST (Rs/kVAh)		Proposed RST (Rs/kVAh)		
	<=60%	>60%	Solar Hours	Normal Hours	Peak Hours
HT	5.85	4.75	3.95	5.85	7.45
EHT	5.80	4.70	3.90	5.80	7.40

(m) Minimum Contract Demand Drawl @ 25 % for Industries with CGP having CD > 1 MW During Solar Hours (08:00 hrs – 16:00 hrs)

All the four licensees have proposed to introduce a minimum contract demand drawl of 25 % for Industries with CGP having CD 1 MW and above during Solar Hours (08:00 hrs – 16:00 hrs) on a monthly basis to offset any fluctuation and difficulty in managing the supply-demand of the State during the peak hours owing to the sudden drawl of power by the 80 CGPs across the State, having generation capacity of around 12,000 MW industries during peak hours which has Comprehensively become great challenge for the discoms to attend/ face their intermittent drawal behaviour with present market scenario.

(n) Green Tariff Framework for Sale of Renewable Power to Obligated Entities

1. Sale of Renewable Power to Industries During Solar Hours through DISCOMs

All the four Licensee proposes to introduce a scheme for sale of renewable energy (RE) power to interested industries through the respective DISCOMs at a special rate during the solar hours.

Under this mechanism:

- *GRIDCO shall act as the aggregator of renewable energy available from various sources*
- *DISCOMs shall facilitate the sale of such RE power to eligible consumers within their licensed area.*
- *The sale under this scheme shall be considered over and above the approved RST sales of the concerned DISCOM similar to TPA Arrangement.*
- *The interested entities shall place day-ahead requisitions through their DISCOMs, indicating desired quantum and time-blocks of purchase limited to solar hours.*
- *The energy accounting shall be carried out on schedule basis and billed at Rs. 4.10/ kVAh* with a revenue sharing as follows:*

a) *GRIDCO* – DISCOM BSP / kWh*
b) *OPTCL – Rs. 0.255/ kWh*
c) *Balance with DISCOM*

2. Determination of Green Tariff for Sale of Renewable Power through DISCOMs

In continuation to Part A, Licensees have proposed that the Commission may determine a separate Green Tariff applicable for renewable-energy sales under this scheme as per the Clause 3(c) of Regulation 5 (Chapter 1) of the OERC (Promotion of Renewable Energy through Green Energy Open Access) Regulations, 2023. The tariff shall be cost-reflective and an appropriate component for RCO compliance, recognizing that GRIDCO may need to procure Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) to meet its own RCO targets. No cross-subsidy surcharge shall be applicable on such transactions

(o) Creation of Category for Mega lift points under EHT and applicability of Demand Charges

All the four licensees have submitted that the consumer mega lift with CD of 13500 kVA is availing power supply with 132 kV level. As there is no such tariff category under EHT for such supply, it is billed under HT irrigation as per applicable tariff. As per

Tariff Order dtd:13.02.2024, Mega Lift consumers (using electricity for irrigation purpose and not covered under irrigation pumping and agriculture category of the Regulation) connected either to HT or EHT system are treated as GP consumers and do not pay any demand charges and get an additional rebate of Rs.2 per unit (kVAh) on the respective energy charges. The licensees submit that, extending rebate of Rs.2 per unit on Energy charges may be permitted but waiver of Demand charges is a discrimination with other consumers and the licensees are heavily affected. Therefore, the said licensees have requested to kindly create separate category under EHT with demand charges of Rs.250 per kVA and energy charges under graded slab method for Mega lift points connected at HT & EHT level.
TPNODL has added to its submission that rebate of Rs.2 per unit on Energy charges may be reduced to Rs 1.5 per unit and limited to Solar Hours only. For Non-Solar Hours, Normal Applicable Tariff has to be paid. This will ensure the flattening of load curve by encouraging the solar hour consumption.

(p) Charging of leading power factor while billing to EHT Consumers i.e. (Lead + Lag) kVAH Billing

Discoms have proposed to ensure better quality and reliable supply of power for the consumers, it is proposed to charge even the leading power factor cases on kVAh basis so that the injection by high end consumers is as per their actual requirement and proper voltage is maintained for all the consumers. It will not only be helpful and beneficial for the DISCOMs but to the power sector at a large.

(q) Grid Support Charges

All the four discoms have submitted that while disposing Case No. 44/2024 in Order dtd. 09/07/2024 vide Clause No. 11, the Commission has directed OPTCL that:-

> *"In view of the above, the Commission directs the Petitioner-M/s. OPTCL to submit a consolidated report considering the above observations/ suggestions of the Director (Regulatory Affairs), OERC. Further, in the said Report, M/s. OPTCL should address the observations/queries raised by the stakeholders in the earlier Cases filed by M/s. OPTCL regarding GSC. As prayed by the Petitioner, the Commission allows three months' time to the Petitioner to submit the aforesaid Report before this Commission on or before 15.10.2024."*

The discoms have requested the Commission that while concluding the matter, interest of end consumers may please be considered appropriately. As per Regulatory Framework such charges are to collected by the Discoms from consumers putting required resources, therefore, they have requested the Commission to device appropriate revenue sharing mechanism so that balance of all stakeholders are protected.

(r) Methodology for RCO Compliance Computation

All the four discoms have requested the Commission to consider the total sale of power to its retail consumers by Discom for calculation of RCO Compliance.

(s) Mandatory e-bill for Consumers with Smart Meters.

TPCODL, TPWODL & TPSODL have submitted to the Commission is requested to make e-bill mandatory for Smart Meters consumers. This will not only save the cost of bill and its delivery but also save environment due to non-use of papers promoting sustainability.

(t) Special tariff for Industries for temporary business requirement

TPNODL has submitted there are around 80 nos. of CGPs across 4 DISCOMs (excluding NALCO and IMFA) and their installed capacity is around (5808 MW+2609 MW+166.38 MW+934.5 MW) 9517.88 MW. Therefore, the requirement of power during annual maintenance of their units may be needed from DISCOM. If some type of arrangement in the tariff is created it will be a win-win situation for all the stake holders. The licensee has requested the Commission to consider the above proposal in the ensuing year ARR.

***(u)* Continuation of existing Consumer Benefit Schemes**

All the four licensees have proposed for continuation of following Consumer Benefit Schemes:

1. *Digital rebate to 4% for LT Domestic, LT GP single phase & Single-phase irrigation consumers*

2. *Discount of 10 paise to Domestic Rural Consumers if consumed on actual meter reading*

3. *Levy of CSS on RE power*

4. *Special tariff to steel industries at 33 kV level without having CGP*

5. *Continuity of Special tariff for industries having CGP with CD up to 20 MW to avail up to double the CD without levy of over drawal penalty. But the licensee shall have to operate within the approved SMD in such cases. In addition to this an industry availing this benefit shall not be permitted to avail the benefit of another scheme.*

6. *Special tariff for Existing industries having CGP with CD >20 MW with minimum offtake 80% of existing CD with TPA among GRIDCO, DISCOM & Consumer with certain modifications as suggested in the proposal considering business requirement.*

7. *Continuation Green Tariff Premium (GTP) mechanism.*

8. *E-bill rebate of Rs.10 per bill*

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