1. Tariff Proposal & Tariff Schedule for FY 2023-24

1.1. Key highlights and proposed changes in Tariff Proposal

1.1.1. As per Clause 8.3 of National Tariff Policy, the tariffs need to be simplified and the consumer categories and slabs need to be reduced. To further simplify the tariff structure and in accordance with the National Tariff Policy 2016, the JBVNL removed the unit-wise slabs among the tariff categories and sub-categories and the same has been approved by Hon'ble Commission in its Tariff Order dated 28th February 2019. However, taking cognisance of economic sustainability of consumers (both in domestic and commercial category) , especially for rural consumers, JBVNL is proposing two slabs under consumers category in domestic and commercial category. To provide relief to small and medium category of consumers, JBVNL is proposing slabs for consumers consuming 0 – 400 units and the other slab is for consumers consuming more than 400 units.

1.1.2. As per Hon'ble Commission Order dated 01st October 2020 regarding Tariff for FY 2020-21, tariff for unmetered connections as per the Order dated April 27, 2018, shall be applicable until December, 2020. The JBVNL filed a miscellaneous petition 02 of 2020 regarding extension of timeline for converting unmetered consumers to metered consumers. With continuous and sincere efforts by JBVNL officials and meter installation agencies, the metering of unmetered consumers has been completed in December 2022 and this has been intimated to the Hon'ble commission. Hence, there are no unmetered consumers in FY 2023-24. However, there might be some untraced consumers under domestic category that are unmetered and these consumers are checked by the field officials for verification and subsequently updated in the database. Also, there remains few consumers that are still unmetered under streetlight and IAS (Irrigation and Agriculture Services) category due to operational constraints. JBVNL prays the Hon'ble Commission to allow billing of such consumers under the relevant clauses provided below.

1.1.3. **Voltage Wise Cost of Supply:** As per direction of Hon'ble Commission, JBVNL has conducted voltage wise Cost of Supply (COS) in FY 2017-18. The voltage-wise COS as per the report for FY 2017-18 and their re-appropriation for FY 2023-24 is tabulated below:

Voltage Level	Voltage-Wise Cost of Supply (Rs./ Unit)	
	2017-18 (Actual)	2023-24 (Proportioned)
33 kV	4.82	6.82
11 kV	4.97	7.04
LT	7.16	10.14
Average CoS	**6.54**	**9.26**

1.2. General Conditions

1.2.1. JBVNL requests Hon'ble Commission to approve tariff proposed for supply of electricity at low tension, high tension and extra high-tension consumers.

1.2.2. The tariff figures indicated in this tariff schedule are the tariff rates payable by the consumers of JBVNL.

1.2.3. These tariffs are exclusive of Electricity Duty, tax on sale of electricity, taxes and other charges levied by the Government or other competent authorities from time to time which are payable by the consumers, in addition to the charges levied as per the tariff.

1.2.4. The charges specified are on monthly basis. The Distribution Licensee may decide the period of billing and adjust the tariff rate accordingly.

1.3. Summary of Tariff Proposal

1.3.1. The Table below presents the existing and proposed tariff for various categories.

Table 1-1: Existing & Proposed Tariff Rate Schedule

Tariff- Existing FY 2020-21				Proposed Tariff FY 23-24	
Category/ Sub-Category	**Slabs**	**EC**	**FC**	**EC**	**FC**
DS-R	0-400	5.75 / kWh	20 / Conn./ Month	7.00/kWh	75/kW/month
	401 and above			8.00/kWh	75/kW/month
DS-U	0-400	6.25 / kWh	75 / Conn./ Month	7.60 / kWh	100.00 / kW / Month
	401 and above			8.60 / kWh	100.00 / kW / Month
DS HT	DS HT	6.00 / kVAh	100.00 / kVA / Month	8.60 / kVAh	100.00 / kVA / Month
NDS	NDS-I (0-400)	5.75 / kWh	50.00 / kW / Month	7.25 / kWh	200.00 / kW / Month
	NDS -I (401 and above)			8.25 / kWh	200.00 / kW / Month
	NDS-II (0-400)	6.00 / kWh	100.00 / kW / Month	8.00 / kWh	250.00 / kW / Month
	NDS -II (401 and above)			9.00 / kWh	250.00 / kW / Month
LTIS	Demand based Tariff	5.75 / kVAh	100 / kVA / Month	9.00 / kVAh	300 / kVA / Month
IAS-I	Metered	5.00 / kWh	20.00 / HP / Month	8.00 / kWh	50.00 / HP / Month
IAS-II	Metered	5.00 / kWh	20.00 / HP / Month	8.00 / kWh	50.00 / HP / Month

Tariff- Existing FY 2020-21				Proposed Tariff FY 23-24	
Category/ Sub-Category	Slabs	EC	FC	EC	FC
HTS-I	HTS - 11KV	5.50 / kVAh	350 / kVA / Month	9.50 / kVAh	550 / kVA / Month
	HTS - 33KV	5.50 / kVAh	350 / kVA / Month	9.50 / kVAh	550 / kVA / Month
	HTS - 132KV	5.50 / kVAh	350 / kVA / Month	9.50 / kVAh	550 / kVA / Month
RTS	RTS	5.50 / kVAh	350 / kVA / Month	8.00 / kVAh	450 / kVA / Month
SS	Metered	6.25 / kWh	100.00 / kW / Month	8.00 / kWh	200.00 / kW / Month
MES/other distribution licensee	MES	5.25 / kVAh	350 / kVA / Month	8.00 / kVAh	450 / kVA / Month

1.3.2. Category wise tariff proposals along with explanations are provided in this chapter for consideration of the Hon'ble Commission.

1.4. Applicability

I-Domestic Services (DS)

1.1 This schedule shall apply to all residential premises for domestic use for household electric appliances such as fans, televisions, freezer, Desert Coolers, Air Conditioner, etc. and including Motors pumps for lifting water up to 2 HP for domestic purposes and other household electrical appliances not covered under any other schedule.

1.2 This rate is also applicable for supply to religious institutions such as Temples, Gurudwaras, Mosques, Church and Burial/ Crematorium grounds and other recognized charitable institutions (including Govt. Educational Institutions), where no rental or fees is charged whatsoever (duly certified by the Income Tax Authorities). If any fee or rentals are charged by such institutions, it will be charged under Commercial Category.

1.3 Rural drinking water schemes which are managed by Panchayats and User's Co-operatives are also included under this Category and corresponding Tariff would be charged depending upon the load of Pumping motors as applicable to the DS category.

Domestic Service–Rural, Domestic Service–Urban and Domestic Service-HT

Category of Services

a) Domestic Service – Rural: - For rural areas not covered by area indicated under DS-Urban, including rural drinking water schemes having motor pumps with load up to 2 kW.

b) Domestic Service – DS-Urban: Any urban area that comes under industrial authority development under notification from state govt and regional development authority under the state govt and any apartment registered under RERA i.e. urban areas covered by notified Area Committee /municipality / Municipal Corporation / All District Town / All sub-divisional Town / All Block Headquarters / Industrial Area / contiguous sub-urban area all marketplaces urban or rural.

c) Domestic service – HT (DS – HT): - This Schedule shall apply for domestic connection in Housing Colonies/ Housing Complex/Houses of multi storied buildings purely for residential use for single point metered supply, with power supply at 33 kV or 11kV voltage level. However, if the DS HT consumer is having commercial establishments such as shops, malls, any establishments for profits inside the society, it has to apply for separate connection under commercial category for the same.

DS-HT consumers, who supply power to individual households within a defined premises, the average per unit charges billed to an individual consumer shall not exceed 105% of average per unit cost paid to the utility. This additional 5% allowed reflects the internal distribution losses in housing complex and administrative and distribution costs.

Service Character

1. For DS- Rural: AC, 50 Cycles, Single Phase at 230 Volts.
2. For DS- Urban: AC, 50 Cycles, Single Phase at 230 Volts, Three Phase at 400 Volts.
3. For DS- HT: AC, 50 Cycles, at 11 kV or 33 kV.

Table 1-2: Existing & Proposed Rate Schedule for Domestic Category

Tariff- Existing FY 2020-21				Proposed Tariff FY 23-24	
Category/ Sub-Category	Slabs	EC	FC	EC	FC
DS-R	0-400	5.75 / kWh	20 / Conn./ Month	7.00/kWh	75/kW/month
	401 and above			8.00/kWh	75/kW/month
DS-U	0- 400	6.25 / kWh	75 / Conn./ Month	7.60 / kWh	100.00 / kW / Month
	401 and above			8.60 / kWh	100.00 / kW / Month
DS HT	DS HT	6.00 / kVAh	100.00 / kVA / Month	8.60 / kVAh	100.00 / kVA / Month

Delayed Payment Surcharge

For Domestic Service category, the delayed payment surcharge shall be at the rate of 1.5% per month and part thereof.

Tariff proposal for Domestic Service (DS) and Rationale for Change in Tariff

1. For domestic consumers, JBVNL proposes to have different tariff for rural and urban category of consumers. Taking cognizance of the difference in economical condition between rural and urban consumers, JBVNL proposes different tariffs for both the consumers but maintains a considerable gap both in fixed charge and energy charge distinguishing both the category of consumers and thus providing some relief to rural domestic consumers
2. JBVNL proposes to remove per connection basis charge for fixed charge and introduces fixed Charges based on connected load basis for all domestic consumers (both rural and urban domestic consumers). For smart meter consumers, the fixed charge will be on the sanctioned load or maximum demand recorded whichever is higher in the meter and for conventional meter consumers, the fixed charge will be on the sanctioned load of the consumer.
3. The rationale for introducing fixed charge based on connected load is manyfold. Firstly, the consumer should be aware about the tools and appliances in its premises and the energy consumption and usage pattern of such appliances so that he/she can effectively plan for energy consumption and its timing. In turn, this would help the utility for better power procurement strategy and overall, would lead to energy conservation. JBVNL would pro-actively organize such awareness campaigns through its Urja Melas and other available mediums to make the customer aware about its benefits.
4. For rural consumers whose average load is 1kW and majority of such consumers having consumption below 100 units, there will be no impact of such tariff change to them. However, for those consumers (both urban and rural) consuming a higher load, will have to pay more for their consumption unless they plan their consumption judiciously.
5. JBVNL anticipates that many domestic consumers that are having excess loads would revise their connected load accordingly. Such revision of connected load to their premises would help JBVNL plan the network efficiently. This will also help in provisioning for optimal transformer capacity and designing of substation through better knowledge of connected load in that area.
6. The JBVNL has proposed a decent increase in energy charges for domestic consumers, for both rural and urban consumers as tariffs have not been revised for long. JBVNL is proposing to move away from per connection basis fixed charge to load based fixed charge.
7. For DS (HT) consumers, the petitioner is proposing a higher energy charges considering the end consumers are generally economically sound consumes having a higher consumption.

These consumers also help the network by reducing the overall losses through connection at higher voltage level.

8. For DS-HT Category Billing Demand: The petitioner would like to propose that the Billing Demand shall be the Maximum Demand recorded during the month or 85% of the Contract Demand whichever is higher. This proposal is in sync with the trend of energy consumption in these societies where the demand of electricity is increasing day by day. The penalty on exceeding Billing Demand will be applicable in accordance with subsequent chapter of this Petition.
9. Tariff hike for the domestic category has been proposed in order to move the retail tariffs for the category closer to the Voltage-Wise Cost of Supply at LT level for urban and rural domestic consumers except DS (HT) and for reducing the overall revenue gap for the JBVNL.

II- Non-Domestic (NDS)/ Commercial Services (CS)

1. This schedule shall apply to all consumers, using electrical energy for light, fan and power loads for non-domestic purposes like shops, hospitals (govt. or private), nursing homes, clinics, dispensaries, restaurants, hotels, clubs, guest houses, marriage houses, public halls, show rooms, workshops, central air-conditioning units, offices (govt. or private), commercial establishments, cinemas, X-ray plants, MRI Centres, CAT Scan Centres, Pathologies Telephone Booths / PCO (STD / ISD), Fax Communication Centres, Photo Copiers, Cyber Café, schools and colleges (govt. or private), boarding/ lodging houses, libraries (govt. or private), research institutes (govt. or private), railway stations, fuel-oil stations, service stations (including vehicle service stations), All India Radio/ T.V. installations, printing presses, commercial trusts/ societies, Museums, poultry farms, Duckery, Horticulture, Tissue culture Floriculture, Herbal-Medicinal-Bio Diesel Plant Farming, Food Processing Unit, Mushroom and Organic Farming units, Banks, Theatres, Common facilities in multi-storied Commercial office/buildings, Dharmshala and such other installations not covered under any other tariff schedule. It also includes Rice mills, Flour mills, Oil mills, Dal mills, Rice-Hauler or expellers and equipment for organic farming.

2. This schedule shall also be applicable to electricity supply availed through separate (independent) connections for the purpose of advertisements, hoardings and other conspicuous consumption such as external flood light, displays, neon signs at public places (roads, railway stations, airports etc.), departmental stores, commercial establishments, malls, multiplexes, theatres, clubs, hotels and other such entertainment/ leisure establishments. Further, all the construction activities for Domestic/ Commercial or any purpose will be considered under NDS/ Commercial category.

Category of Services

a) Commercial Services – Rural: For Rural Areas not covered by area indicated for NDS Urban

b) Commercial Service – Urban: For Urban Areas covered by Notified Areas Committee/ municipality / Municipal Corporation / All District Town / All Sub-divisional Town / All Block Hqrs. /Industrial Area & Contiguous Sub-urban area, market place rural or urban. It also includes for electricity supply availed through separate (independent) connections for the purpose of advertisements, hoardings and other conspicuous consumption such as external flood light, displays, neon signs at public places (roads, railway stations, airports etc.), departmental stores, commercial establishments, malls, multiplexes, theatres, clubs, hotels and other such entertainment/ leisure establishments whose contracted Demand is greater than 1 kW and less than or equal to 100 kVA (or equivalent in terms of HP or kW). The equivalent HP for 100 kVA shall be 114 HP and the equivalent kW for 100 kVA shall be 85 kW. Provided that the electricity, that is used for the purpose of indicating/ displaying the name and other details of the shops or Commercial premises, for which electric supply is rendered. Such usage of electricity shall be covered under the prevailing tariff of such shops or commercial premises. Any construction activity also should come under commercial category.

Service Character

1. CS- Rural: - AC 50 Cycles, Single phase at 230 Volts or Three Phase at 400 Volts.
2. CS -Urban: - AC 50 Cycles, Single phase at 230 Volts or Three Phase at 400 Volts

Table 1-3: Existing & Proposed Rate Schedule for Commercial Category

Tariff- Existing FY 2020-21				Proposed Tariff FY 23-24	
Category/ Sub-Category	Slabs	EC	FC	EC	FC
NDS	NDS-I (Rural) (0-400)	5.75 / kWh	50.00 / kW / Month	7.25 / kWh	200.00 / kW / Month
	NDS -I (Rural) (401 and above)			8.25 / kWh	200.00 / kW / Month
	NDS-II (Urban) (0-400)	6.00 / kWh	100.00 / kW / Month	8.00 / kWh	250.00 / kW / Month
	NDS-II (Urban) (401 and above)			9.00 / kWh	250.00 / kW / Month

Delayed Payment Surcharge

For Commercial Service category, the delayed payment surcharge shall be at the rate of 1.5% per month of the net demand.

Tariff proposal for NDS/ Commercial Service (CS tariff) and Rationale for Change in Tariff

1. The Petitioner has proposed to have different tariff for both rural and urban commercial consumers. Also, the petitioner has proposed two slabs under commercial category (i.e) 0 to 400 units for first slab and 401 units and above for second slab for both rural and urban commercial consumers. The slabs are proposed taking into account the small consumers in the commercial category that consume less than 400 units and not that economical sound to sustain their business. For consumers consuming above 400 units that are economically sound would have to pay more for their electricity consumption.
2. However, for rural commercial consumers, JBVNL provides less tariff in fixed and energy charges as compared to urban commercial consumers. The proposed increment in tariff is due to no revision of tariff of this category for last 2 years. For consumers having smart meter installed in their premises, the fixed charge will be on the maximum demand recorded or sanctioned load whichever is higher and for conventional meter, the fixed charge will be on the sanctioned load of the consumer. The proposed hike in the commercial category is due to the nature of the services where the output price is determined by the input cost that can be passed through to the end consumers.
3. In the existing tariff, the commission has fixed commercial category for consumers having load more than 5kW. Taking advantage of such distinction, it was observed that in many urban or rural areas, commercial consumers have declared their connected load at or below 5kW to avail tariff under domestic category. Also, in some cases, the subsidy was misused which was meant for domestic consumers. In the tariff petition, the petitioner has proposed to do away with such distinction for commercial consumers (i.e) if the consumer is categorized as commercial consumers, they would be billed under commercial category tariff and not under domestic category irrespective of their connected load.
4. Fixed Charges based on connected load basis for CS Category**:** Hon'ble JSERC in its order dated 01st Oct'2020 directed JBVNL to consider fixed charges for commercial category based on contracted load and not as per connection charges. JBVNL, therefore has proposed to retain the fixed charges based on the Contracted Load/Demand for the commercial consumers.
5. Tariff hike has been proposed in order to move the tariffs for the category closer to the Voltage-Wise Cost of Supply at LT level and for reducing the overall revenue gap for the JBVNL.

III- Street Light Services

1. This tariff schedule shall apply for use of Street Lighting system, including single system in corporation, municipality, notified area committee, panchayats etc. and also in areas not covered by municipalities and Notified Area Committee provided the number of lamps served from a point of supply is not less than 5.

Street Light Service (SS): AC, 50 cycles, Single phase at 230 Volts or three phase at 400 Volts.

Table 1-4: Existing & Proposed Rate Schedule for Streetlight Services

Tariff- Existing FY 2020-21				Proposed Tariff FY 23-24	
Category/ Sub-Category	Slabs	EC	FC	EC	FC
SS	Metered	6.25 / kWh	100.00 / kW / Month	8.00 / kWh	200.00 / kW / Month

Tariff Changes proposed to Streetlight Services tariff and rationale for change in tariff

1. Tariff hike has been proposed in order to move the retail tariffs for this category closer to the Voltage-Wise Cost of Supply and for reducing the overall revenue gap for the JBVNL.
2. However, for street light consumers where meter installation is not possible, JBVNL requests the Commission to allow the billing under average consumption mode with a load factor of 50%.

IV- Irrigation & Agriculture Service (IAS)

3. This schedule shall apply to all consumers for use of electrical energy for Agriculture purposes including tube wells and confined to Chaff-Cutter, Thresher, Cane crusher and Rice-Hauler, when operated by the agriculturist in the field or farm. **Service Character:**

AC 50 Cycles, Single Phase at 230 volts / 3 Phase at 400 volts

Table 1-5: Existing & Proposed Rate Schedule for Irrigation & Agricultural Services

Tariff- Existing 2020-21				Tariff- Proposed 2023-24				
Category/ Sub-Category	Slab	EC	FC	Category/ Sub-Category	Slab		EC	FC
Irrigation & Agriculture Service (IAS I and II)	Metered	5.00 / kWh	20.00 / HP / Month	Irrigation & Agriculture Service (IAS I and II)	Metered	All Units	8.00 / kWh	50 / HP / Month

Delayed Payment Surcharge

For Irrigation and agriculture service category, the delayed payment surcharge shall be at the rate of 1.5% per month and part thereof.

Tariff Changes proposed to IAS tariff and rationale for change in tariff

1. Tariff hike has been proposed to this category of consumers in order to move the retail tariffs for the category closer to the Voltage-Wise Cost of Supply and for reducing the overall revenue gap for the JBVNL.
2. For agricultural consumers that are unmetered due to operational constraints, the petitioner prays the Hon'ble Commission to approve the charges based on rating of the pump (i.e) Rs 600 per HP per month.

V- Industrial Services

- Low Tension Industrial Service (LTIS)
- High Tension Industrial Service (HTS)

Low Tension Industrial Service (LTIS): This schedule shall apply to all industrial units having load less than 100kVAor equivalent in terms of HP or kW. The equivalent HP for 100 kVA shall be 114 HP and the equivalent kW for 100 kVA shall be 85.044 kW.

Note: *Any LTIS consumer who is found to have equal or more than 100 kVA load shall be automatically treated as HTS consumer.*

High Tension Industrial Service (HTS): All the consumers drawing power at voltage level at 6.6 kV and above except Domestic-HT consumers, [1] Captive Power Producers (CPP) without grid connection and HT- Institutional Consumers.

Service Character

Low Tension Industrial Service (LTIS): AC, 50 Cycles, Single Phase supply at 230 Volts or 3 Phase Supply at 400 volts. Demand Based tariff for sanctioned load above 5.00 kW upto 100 kVA.

High Tension Industrial Service (HTS): 50 Cycles, 3 Phase at 6.6 kV / 11 kV / 33 kV / 132 kV / 220 kV / 400 kV

LTIS- Demand Based: The billing demand will be the maximum demand recorded during the month or 75% of the sanctioned load, whichever is higher. In case Recorded Demand is more than 100 kVA/85 kW for any month for more than three instances within a Financial Year, the average of the Maximum Demand recorded during such instances shall be treated as the new Contract Demand for the purpose of billing of future months and the consumer will have to get into a new Agreement

[1] These are the CPPs drawing power from the utility on regular basis and demanding to be charged on the HTS rates applicable, contravening the (UTILIZATION OF SURPLUS CAPACITY OF CAPTIVE POWER PLANTS BASED ON CONVENTIONAL FUEL) REGULATIONS, 2010 NOTIFICATION dated 27th January, 2010

under the HTS category for the revised contracted demand with the Petitioner as per the terms and conditions of HT supply.

HTS- For billing, demand shall be the maximum demand recorded during the month or 85% of contract demand whichever is higher.

The penalty on exceeding contract demand shall be 1.5 times the normal charges for actual demand exceeding 110% of the contracted demand; the penal charges shall be applicable on exceeded demand w.r.t. the Contract demand only. JBVNL proposes to automatic enhance the load of the consumer based on Maximum Demand of the consumer of last 3 months if it exceeds 110% of the contract demand without giving any notice to the consumer.

Low Voltage metering Surcharge

Consumers availing supply at lower voltage metering than classification mentioned above in service character will be required to pay Low Voltage metering Surcharge @3% due to transformation losses at lower voltage side.

Penalty for exceeding Billing/ Contract Demand

Penalty for exceeding Billing/ Contract Demand shall be applicable as per Clause-I of Terms and Conditions of Supply

Voltage Rebate

Voltage rebate to the HTS consumers shall be applicable as per Clause IV of Terms and Conditions of Supply.

Delayed Payment Surcharge

Delayed Payment Surcharge will be charged in accordance with Clause III of Terms and Conditions of Supply.

Load Factor Rebate

Load Factor rebate to the HTS consumers shall be applicable as per Clause V of Terms and Conditions of Supply.

Table 1-6: Existing & Proposed Rate Schedule for Industrial Services

Tariff- Existing 2020-21				Tariff- Proposed 2023-24				
Category/ Sub-Category	Slab	EC	FC	Category/ Sub-Category	Slab		EC	FC
LTIS	Demand based Tariff	5.75 / kVAh	100 / kVA / Month	LT Industrial Supply (LTIS)	Demand based Tariff	All Units	9.00 / kVAh	300 / kVA / Month

HTS	HTS - 11KV	5.50 / kVAh	350 / kVA / Month	High Tension Industrial Consumers (HTS)	HTS - 11KV	All Units	9.50 / kVAh	550 / kVA / Month
	HTS - 33KV	5.50 / kVAh	350 / kVA / Month		HTS - 33KV		9.50 / kVAh	550 / kVA / Month
	HTS - 132KV	5.50 / kVAh	350 / kVA / Month		HTS - 132KV		9.50 / kVAh	550 / kVA / Month

Tariff changes proposed to Industrial Services tariff and rationale for change in tariff

1. In view of the increase in the high average cost of supply for the JBVNL consumers and also due to the fact that the industrial tariff was not been increased in the past years, JBVNL has proposed decent increase in Industrial Tariff to recover its Revenue Gap.
2. It is to be noted that fixed charges have not been revised for long. The fixed cost liability of the utility increases many folds due to long term PPAs and the system strengthening due to new consumers connected through various government schemes. The cost of the utility has increased many times and it is time to recover the fixed cost of the utility through provisioning of fixed cost increase in tariff schedule.

VI- Institutional Services

1. This tariff schedule shall apply for use of Railway Traction, Military Engineering Services and Other Distribution Licensees.
2. **Railway Traction (RTS) and Military Engineering Services (MES):** This tariff schedule shall apply for use of railway traction and Military Engineering Services (MES) for a mixed load in defence cantonment and related area.
3. **Other distribution licensees:** This tariff schedule shall apply to other distribution licensees procuring power from JBVNL for the sole purpose of supplying it to its consumers.

Service Character:

Railway Traction Service (RTS): AC, 50 cycles, Single, two or three phase at 25 kV/132 kV.
Military Engineering Services (MES): AC, 50 cycles, three phase at 11 KV/ 33 KV/ 132 kV
Other Distribution Licensees: AC, 50 cycles, three phase at 11 KV/ 33 KV/ 132 kV

Table 1.7: Existing & Proposed Rate Schedule for Institutional Services

Tariff- Existing 2020-21				Tariff- Proposed 2023-24				
Category/ Sub-Category	Slab	EC	FC	Category/ Sub-Category	Slab		EC	FC
RTS	RTS	5.25 / kVAh	*350 / kVA / Month*	High Tension Institutional (RTS)	RTS	All Units	8.00 / kVAh	450 / kVA / Month
MES	MES	5.25 / kVAh	350 / kVA / Month	High Tension Institutional (MES)/Other distribution licensee	MES	All Units	8.00 / kVAh	450 / kVA / Month

Maximum Demand for Railway Traction Services

The demand charge shall be applied on maximum demand recorded or contract demand whichever is higher at any fifteen minutes time block for which the meter installed should have 15 minutes integration time.

Delayed Payment Surcharge

The delayed payment surcharge shall be applicable in accordance with Clause III of Terms & Conditions of Supply.

Voltage Rebate

Voltage rebate to the RTS, MES and Other Distribution Licensee consumers shall be applicable as per Clause IV of Terms and Conditions of Supply.

Load Factor Rebate

Load Factor rebate to the RTS, MES and Other Distribution Licensee consumers shall be applicable as per Clause V of Terms and Conditions of Supply.

VII- Temporary Connection

1. The tariff for Temporary Connection shall be applicable as per the following conditions:

   a) This schedule shall apply to temporary supply of light, fan & power up to 20 KW, Public address system and illumination loads during functions, ceremonies and festivities and temporary shops. Temporary tariff is proposed to be equivalent to 1.5 times of the applicable

fixed and energy charges for temporary connections sought under the prescribed tariff category with all other terms and conditions of tariff remaining the same.

b) Consumers seeking temporary connections shall be provided with prepaid meters with prepaid balance equivalent to 45 days of sale of power which shall be based on the assessment formula (LDHF) prescribed by the Commission.

Table 1-8: Existing & Proposed Rate Schedule for Temporary Supply

Tariff- Existing 2020-21			Tariff- Proposed 2023-24		
Category/ Sub-Category	EC	FC	Category/ Sub-Category	EC	FC
All Units	1.5 times of the applicable energy charges	1.5 times of the applicable fixed charges	All Units	1.5 times of the applicable energy charges	1.5 times of the applicable fixed charges

VIII-Separate Category for EV Charging Station

1. The JBVNL is proposing the Tariff for the Electrical Vehicle charging stations. The rationale for the same is described in the below paragraphs:

Private Charging:

1. At residences / offices to be permitted.
2. Minimum infrastructure requirements as per these guidelines do not apply to Private Charging Points.
3. Captive charging infrastructure for 100% internal use for a company's own/leased fleet for its own use will not be required to install all type of chargers and to have Network Service Providers (NSP) tie ups.
4. Fast Charing Stations (FCS) which are meant only for 100% in house / captive utilization, for example buses of a company, would be free to decide the charging specifications as per its requirement.
5. The tariff applicable for domestic consumption will be applicable for domestic charging.

Public Charging Stations (PCS)

1. De-licensed activity: any individual/ entity is free to set up public charging stations.
2. Connectivity on priority basis for PCS.
3. Minimum Requirements are as under:

i. PCS will have one or more electric kiosk / boards with installation of all the charger models as follows.
ii. The PCS providers are free to create Charging Hubs and to install additional number of Kiosk / Chargers in addition to the minimum number of chargers prescribed above.
iii. Tie up with at least one online NSP to enable advance remote / online booking of charging slots by EV owners.
iv. Fast charging facility is also planned to be provided at the PCS.
v. PCS can also have the option to add Standalone battery swapping facilities in addition to the above mandatory facilities, provided space / other conditions permit.

Proposed Tariff Design

As per MoP Guideline the tariff can be determined as follows:

1. The tariff for supply of electricity to EV Public Charging Station shall be determined by the appropriate Commission, provided however that the tariff shall not be more than the average cost of supply plus 15 (fifteen) percent.
2. The tariff applicable for domestic consumption shall be applicable for domestic charging.

It is proposed that a new category by the name '**EV Charging**' may be created in the Rate Schedule keeping in view the guidelines of Ministry of Power of restricting the EV charging tariff under (ACoS +15%). The same is as follows:

Proposed Tariff for EV Charging

For different categories of EV charging consumers:

1. **Domestic Consumers**

All the metered domestic consumers will be allowed to charge their electric vehicle at their residence, provided the load of EV does not exceed the connected / contracted load. The tariff that is applicable as per the rate schedule will be applicable on electric vehicle charging as well.

The consumer will be required to bear all expenses related to connection/ related electricity infrastructure charges, wherever applicable.

2. **Public Charging Stations:**

The proposed tariff applicable for Public Charging Stations will be as follows:

Table 1-9: Proposed Tariff for Electrical Vehicle Charging Stations

Category	Demand Charge	Energy Charge*
Public Charging Station (LT)	Nil	Rs. 9.75 / kWh
Public Charging Station (HT)	Nil	Rs. 9.50 / kWh

* Less than cap prescribed by MoP (ACoS + 15%)

The consumer will be required to bear all expenses related to connection/ related electricity infrastructure charges, wherever applicable.

3. **Other Consumers**

The consumers of other metered category that are not covered above, will be charged as per the tariff applicable for their respective category or to say they need not to take a separate connection, they can do the charging within their respective connections, provided the load of EV does not exceed the connected / contracted load.

Note: It is advised that the consumer should take precaution to take adequate contracted load in order to meet the load of charging of Electrical Vehicle. In case the contracted / connected load is breached then the consumer will be liable to pay penalty. Further, the other provisions of General Provisions of Rate Schedule and Electricity Supply Code will also come into effect in case consumers load breaches the contract demand.

4. **Tariff to be paid by the Licensee for Gross/Net Metering of rooftop Solar PV projects**

The Commission had notified the JSERC (Rooftop Solar PV Grid Interaction Systems and Net/Gross Metering) Regulations, 2015, on November 10, 2015, and further notified its 1st amendment as JSERC (Rooftop Solar PV Grid Interaction Systems and Net/Gross Metering) (1st Amendment) Regulations, 2019.

As per the Commission, The Tariff for sale of surplus power by Gross/Net metering of Rooftop Solar PV for FY 2020-21 for such eligible consumers is fixed at:

- Gross Metering: Rs. 4.16/kWh
- Net Metering: Rs. 3.80/kWh

However, if the surplus power generated by government buildings where 100% subsidy is available for installation of solar rooftop, there should be minimal charges for net metering rates. However, if the installation is for private prosumers, the net metering tariff should be proportionately higher. Hence, JBVNL is proposing the following rates for both gross metering and net metering consumers:

- Proposed rate for Gross Metering: Rs 4.16/kWh
- Proposed rate for Net Metering:
    - For government buildings rooftop: Rs 0.50/kWh
    - For Private building building's rooftop: Rs 1.50/kWh

1.5. Revenue at Proposes Tariff

1.5.1. For projecting the Fixed Charges for FY 2023-24, the average of estimated connected load for FY 22-23 and the estimated connected load for FY 23-24 has been considered along with the proposed rates for fixed charges for category wise consumers.

1.5.2. Category-wise revenue at proposed tariff has been worked-out based on above assumptions and projected billing determinants are shown in the Table below:

Table 1-10: Category-wise revenue of JBVNL at Proposed Tariff and ABR for FY 2023-24

Category	Energy Charges (Rs. Crore)	Fixed Charges (Rs. Crore)	Total Revenue (Rs. Crore)	ABR (Rs./ Unit)
DS (including DS HT)	4690.30	586	5276.31	8.30
NDS	977.74	102.55	1080.29	10.79
SS	77.30	4.62	81.92	8.48
LTIS	270.41	100.74	371.14	14.53
IAS	157.22	4.26	161.49	8.22
HT	2,171.54	564.38	2735.91	13.30
RTS	58.45	15.56	74	11.25
MES	10.48	2.32	12.80	10.85
Total	**8413.44**	**1380.43**	**9793.86**	**9.75**

1.5.3. It is important to notice that an extra revenue of Rs 3024.51 Crore will be generated at proposed revenue as compared to the revenue at existing tariff for FY 23-24. The overall proposed hike in terms of percentage is 44.68% as compared to current applicable tariff. Accordingly, due to increase in this revenue the accumulated revenue gap and treatment of revenue gap will be revised for FY 2023-24 after due approval of the Hon'ble Commission.

2. Proposal for prepaid [2]smart meters

2.1. To reduce the AT&C loss and increase the coverage of billing and collection efficiency, the JBVNL has taken up the prepaid smart metering works under various schemes. This has also been an active component under RDSS. Under this part, Prepaid Smart metering for consumers and System metering at Feeder and Distribution Transformer Level with communicating feature along with associated Advance Metering Infrastructure (AMI) will be done in TOTEX (Total Expenditure) mode through PPP.

2.2. Proposed changes in reference to smart meter metering: the smart meters are being installed in prepaid mode and electricity charge calculation is done on a daily basis. Daily charge calculation/deduction shall be done in MDMS system or billing system based on the data collected from Head End System (HES) (daily profile, load profile and billing profile). The balance and consumption data shall be updated against each consumer, which can be readily viewed by the consumer via dedicated mobile app and web portal

2.3. The moment, consumers balance falls below the last month's 7-day average amount, a recharge notification/alert (Notification 1) is sent to the consumer to avoid disconnection and same is also reflected in the consumer mobile app.

2.4. Once the consumer's balance goes below zero amount, disconnection alert message (Notification 2 is sent to the consumer asking them to recharge and same is also reflected in the consumer mobile app

2.5. Within 24 hours of the disconnection alert message, consumers receive an imminent disconnection message (Notification 3) and failure to recharge within 24 hours of the imminent disconnection message leads to disconnection of the consumer connection and same may also be reflected in the consumer mobile app

2.6. Disconnection can happen anytime except the happy hours (i.e) from 6PM in the evening to 6AM in the next morning of any particular day, provided it is not a Govt. of Jharkhand notified holiday or a Sunday.

2.7. Post disconnection, consumers are notified once in every 4 days about the same along with details of the negative balance amount till the consumer recharges their account to show a positive balance amount.

2.8. The Commission is hereby requested to consider the above-mentioned process/timelines formulated by the JBVNL for the temporary disconnection of consumers with smart prepaid energy meters & grant approval for the same. Also, the petitioner prays to the Hon'ble commission that notifications as highlighted above may be considered as formal intimation to the consumers for DISCOM to carry out temporary disconnection.

[2] Prepaid smart meters refer to those meters having auto disconnection facility and confirms to CEA specifications for smart meters

2.9. Smart pre-paid meter reconnection process : Consumers can recharge online through Mobile app, web application and digital payment system such as E-wallet, or collection counter and web portal

2.10. Post Disconnection, consumers must recharge their account to a positive balance amount for the reconnection process to be initiated.

2.11. Once account shows positive balance, the automatic reconnection command is triggered from MDMS to HES (Head End System) and HES to meter.

2.12. The consumer can get auto reconnected within few minutes of recharge of the meter. However, in case of any delay in reconnection, DISCOMs shall ensure that the reconnection is done by 7PM on the same day, if recharge is done before 1PM on the same day. If the recharge is done after the cut off time of 1PM, the reconnection is done within 6 hours of the recharge time on the same day. For recharge after 7PM to 11.59PM, the reconnection will be done by 10AM on the second day.

2.13. In case, consumers are temporarily disconnected on account of breach of conditions of supply or of his/ her agreement with the Licensee or of such provisions of the Act other than the reason of low or negative balance, a nominal charge as approved by the Hon'ble Commission may be recovered from the consumer as reconnection charges to ensure that the cause of disconnection has been removed & any associated compliance for ensuring safety is maintained at the consumer premise, before restoring supply of electricity. Such amount shall be deducted from the consumer's account & payment of any existing dues along with the reconnection charge is necessary for ensuring electricity supply restoration at such consumer premises.

2.14. The Commission is therefore requested to consider the above-mentioned process & timelines formulated by the JBVNL for reconnection of temporary disconnection consumers with smart prepaid energy meters & grant approval for the same. Also, the petitioner prays to the Hon'ble commission to approve the threshold timelines for reconnecting consumers, taking into consideration the topological challenges prevailing across the state. Additionally, Petitioner requests the Commission to approve the recovery of reconnection charges from consumers when reason for disconnection is anything other than low or negative account balance.

2.15. To incentivize the uptake of smart metering, JBVNL proposes 3% rebate for the consumers with prepaid smart meters. Further monthly bills will be communicated through mail/SMS/website of the JBVNL. A hard copy of billing will be provided to the consumer upon request.

2.16. The commission is requested to keep the provision of supply of electricity through pre-paid payment mechanism separated from provisions of Section 56 of the Act applicable to supply of electricity from post-payment mechanism

2.17. The Commission is further requested to draft and publish a detailed Smart Metering Regulations for the state of Jharkhand and establish provisions and regulations related to smart metering in the state including but not limited to the above-mentioned provisions.

3. Schedule of Charges

3.1. Background

3.1.1. The miscellaneous charges have been slightly revised by Hon'ble Commission for 2020-21. The Petitioner requests the Hon'ble Commission that these charges are not in line with the current inflation and corresponding charges applied by our neighbouring states. The present charges and proposed charges are discussed in the following sections.

3.2. Rationale for increase of Miscellaneous charges

a) Inflation in last few years

3.2.1. As discussed in the above section, that there has not been much increase in miscellaneous charges in last 10 years. Though the miscellaneous charges have been slightly revised by Hon'ble Commission for FY 2019-20 and 2020-21, these charges are not in line with considering the current inflation and the charges taken by the other States.

3.2.2. The Petitioner in line with the JSERC Regulations 2020, has estimated the inflation factor based on the actual Wholesale Price Index (WPI) and Consumer Price Index (CPI) for the last few years. The table below provides the average of Inflation indices of CPI and WPI:

Table 3-1: Inflation of last few Years

Index	FY 13-14	FY 14-15	FY 15-16	FY 16-17	FY 17-18	FY 18-19	FY 19-20	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	*FY 22-23
CPI	236.0	250.8	265.0	275.9	284.2	299.9	317.4	338.7	354.4	373.1
WPI	112	114	110	112	115	120	122	123	137	153.5

*upto October 2022-23

Table 3-2: Combined Inflation in FY 2021-22 & FY 2022-23

Period	WPI	CPI	Total
Weightage	0.45	0.55	1.00
Avg Indexation for FY22-23	153.50	373.10	
Avg Indexation n-1 (Index * Wt.)	69.08	205.21	274.28
Avg Indexation for FY21-22	139.41	356.06	
Avg Indexation n-1 (Index * Wt.)	62.73	195.84	258.57
Avg Indexation for FY20-21	123.35	338.69	
Avg Indexation n (Index * Wt.)	55.51	186.28	241.79
Combined Inflation for FY 2021-22	**6.94%**		

(Indxn/Indxn-1)	
Combined Inflation for FY 2022-23 (Indxn/Indxn-1)	**6.08%**

b) Labour rates

3.2.3. It can be noted that the labour charges for a skilled worker is Rs. 408.50/ day as per the Department of Labour, employment & Training, Government of Jharkhand. However, charges for works related to testing of meter/installation for single/three phase consumers have been kept at Rs. 100 and charges for work relating to removing/ refixing of Meter/ Changing of Meter or Meter Equipment has been kept at only Rs. 200. Hence, it is noteworthy that the current miscellaneous charges are not complying with the industry standards and need to be revised to bring them to a realistic level.

3.2.4. JBVNL is the distribution utility with one of the lowest miscellaneous charges in the country. Even neighbouring States like Bihar, Odisha, Chhattisgarh and West Bengal have significantly higher charges.

3.2.5. It is noteworthy that Jharkhand was constituted as a result of the bifurcation of the erstwhile State of Bihar on 15 November 2000. However, both the state shares the same demography and geography. It can be seen that Bihar being the neighbouring state of Jharkhand has comparatively high miscellaneous charges. However, if prevailing labour charges are compared for both the states, Jharkhand has higher labour charges as compared to Bihar which is depicted in the table below.

Table 3-3: Labour Charges of Jharkhand & Bihar (Rs/Day)

Class of employee	Jharkhand	Bihar
Unskilled	295.80	292.00
Semi-skilled	309.89	304.00
Skilled	408.50	370.00
Highly-skilled	471.88	451.00

* *Labour rates for contractual labour as effective from 1st Oct'20*

3.2.6. A detailed comparison of JBVNL rates is provided in the following sub-sections.

3.3. Revised schedule of charges

3.3.1. Considering the above factors like inflation and present labour rates and in line with miscellaneous charges applicable in other neighboring States, JBVNL would like to propose revised schedule of miscellaneous charges.

3.3.2. The Petitioner has proposed charges under 7 nos. heads as following-

1. Application Fee,

2. Revision of Estimate on Consumer Request based on Revision in Original Application,

3. Testing of Consumer Installation,

4. Meter Test when Accuracy disputed by Consumer

5. Removing/ fixing of Meter/ changing of meter etc.

6. Fuse Cell Replacement

7. Disconnection/ Reconnection

8. Replacement of Meter card

9. Security Deposit

10. Replacement of Burnt Meter

11. Transformer Rent

3.3.3. The new connection application fees include the application fees for new connection which is exclusive of other charges related to new connection (applicable as per the cost estimate). It is pertinent to mention that free of cost/ instalment basis electricity connections are being provided under various Central and State sponsored schemes. Therefore, the charges shall be applicable as per the scheme guidelines for the consumers covered under any Central or State Government sponsored scheme. It is pertinent to mention that significantly higher effort is required for processing connection at 11 kV and higher, hence the charge for them should be increased.

3.3.4. The Petitioner has also revised the charges for Temporary and Permanent disconnection charges. It is noteworthy that significant effort is being required for permanent disconnection as the job includes removal of meter, metering units, cables & wires and other allied materials, transportation charges, labour charges, etc. Therefore, a higher amount as compared to temporary charges is being proposed for Permanent disconnection. Also, reconnection charges have been proposed which is in line with the temporary disconnection charges.

3.3.5. As part of the simplification of miscellaneous charges, the Petitioner has proposed a single charge related to consumer services which includes re-sealing, fuse replacement, modification in connection layout/ meter shifting, meter fixing/ removal, service line replacement, name change, load modification, subsequent installation testing, Replacement of Defective or Burnt meters. It is submitted that considering the average life of 5 years of meters, the burnt meter charges shall not be applicable, if the meter gets defective after 5 years from the date of installation. It is also submitted that the consumer has to bear the actual cost of meter as penalty in case of burnt meters and defective meters (in case of consumers' fault).

3.3.6. It is submitted that the Petitioner has not proposed any charges related to meter rent as it has been abolished by the Commission in its earlier order. However, the charges related to meter testing is being proposed which is inclusive of metering unit in case CT operated and Tri-vector meter. It is submitted that in case where the consumer opts for meter testing through a third party/ external agency, the charges of external agency shall be borne by the consumer itself, in addition to the above applicable service charges.

3.3.7. It is pertinent to mention that industrial consumers have to make a separate arrangement of required capacity transformer for availing electricity. However, in some special cases, JBVNL has provided a temporary arrangement of transformer to Industrial consumers or in some cases of temporary supply. Therefore, the approved charges pertaining to transformer rent is inevitable to bring clarity among consumer as well as to utility.

3.3.8. To discourage the consumer for opting transformer on rent and to make self-arrangement of the same, the Petitioner has proposed for slightly higher transformer rent. It is also submitted that transformer rent shall only be applicable for maximum of 6 months.

3.3.9. The summary of miscellaneous charges proposed by JBVNL is detailed in the table below. It is humbly prayed to Hon'ble Commission to approve the below mentioned schedule of miscellaneous charges:

Table 3-4: Comparison of Existing & Proposed Miscellaneous Charges

Sl. No.	Purpose	Existing rate FY 20-21		Proposed rate FY 23-24	
		Scale of Charges	Payment Realisation	Scale of Charges	Payment Realisation
1.	**Application Fee**				
	LT Connection	Rs.100	Payable with Energy Bill	Rs. 250	Payable with Energy Bill/Cash payment on receipt bill
	HT Connection	Rs. 500		Rs. 1000	
2	**Revision of Estimate on Consumer Request based on Revision in Original Application**				
	LT Connection	Rs. 100	Payable with Energy Bill	Rs. 150	Payable with Energy Bill/Cash payment on receipt bill
	HT Connection	Rs. 500		Rs. 700	
3	**Testing of Consumers Installation[1]**				
	LT Supply	Rs. 100	Payable with Energy Bill	Rs. 150	Payable with Energy Bill/Cash payment on receipt bill
	HT Supply	Rs. 500		Rs. 600	
4	**Meter Test when Accuracy disputed by Consumer[2]**				

Sl. No.	Purpose	Existing rate FY 20-21		Proposed rate FY 23-24	
		Scale of Charges	Payment Realisation	Scale of Charges	Payment Realisation
	Single Phase/Three Phase	Rs. 100	Payable with Energy Bill	Rs. 200	Payable with Energy Bill/Cash payment on receipt bill
	Trivector/Special Type Meter, HT, EHT Metering Equipment	Rs. 1000		Rs. 1500	
5	**Removing/Refixing of Meter/Changing of Meter or Meter Equipment/Fixing of Sub Meter on the request of the Consumer/Fixing of Sub Meter Resealing of Meter when seals are found broken**				
	Single Phase/Three Phase	Rs. 200	Payable with Energy Bill	Rs. 500	Payable with Energy Bill/Cash payment on receipt bill
	Trivector/Special Type Meter, HT,	Rs. 1000		Rs. 1500	
6	**Fuse call-Replacement**				
	Consumer Fuse	Rs. 100	Payable with Energy Bill	Rs. 200	Payable with Energy Bill / Cash payment on receipt bill
7	**Disconnection/ Reconnection**				
	LT Disconnection (on consumer request or default in payment)	Rs 200		Rs. 500	Payable in advance along with the Consumer request. In case, the same consumer is disconnected within 12 months, 50% will be charged extra.
	HT Disconnection (on consumer request or default in payment) Temporary or Permanent	Rs 1500		Rs. 2500	
	LT Reconnection	Rs. 200	Payable in	Rs. 300	Payable in

Sl. No.	Purpose	Existing rate FY 20-21		Proposed rate FY 23-24	
		Scale of Charges	Payment Realisation	Scale of Charges	Payment Realisation
	HT Reconnection	Rs. 1500	advance along with the Consumer request. In case, the same consumer is reconnected or disconnected	Rs. 2000	advance along with the Consumer request. In case, the same consumer is reconnected or disconnected within 12
8	**Replacement of meter card, if lost or damaged by Consumer**	Rs. 100	Payable with Energy Bill	Rs. 200	Payable with Energy Bill/Cash payment on receipt bill
9	**Security Deposit**	As per JSERC (Electricity Supply Code Regulations, 2015 as amended from time to time			
10	**Replacement of Burnt Meter**	Cost of Meter	Payable with Energy Bill	Cost of Meter + Rs. 200	Payable with Energy Bill/Cash payment on receipt bill
11	**Transformer Rent[3]**				
	Upto 200 kVA	Rs. 5500/Month	Payable with Energy Bill	Rs. 6500/Month	Payable with Energy Bill/Cash payment on receipt bill
	Above 200 kVA	Rs. 7500/Month	Payable with Energy Bill	Rs. 9000/Month	Payable with Energy Bill/Cash payment on receipt bill

[1] First test & Inspection free of charge, but should any further test and inspection be necessitated by faults in the installation or by not compliance with the conditions of supply for each extra test or inspection.

[2] If the meter is found defective within the meaning of the Indian Electricity Rules 1956, no charge shall be levied. If it is proved to be correct within the permissible limits laid down in the Rules, the amount will be charged in the next energy bill.

[3] Applicable for 6 month duration from the date of taking the transformer on rent, thereafter monthly escalation of 10% would be applicable.

4. Terms and Condition of Supply

4.1.1. The Petitioner is hereby submitting following terms and conditions of supply besides terms and conditions provided in the JSERC (Electricity Supply Code), Regulations, 2015, for kind perusal of the Hon'ble Commission.

Clause I: Penalty for exceeding Billing/ Contract Demand

4.1.2. In case the consumer's actual recorded demand exceeds 110% of the contract demand, then normal demand charge will be applicable up to 110% of contract demand. However, once the consumer surpasses the 110% threshold, then penal tariff shall be applicable @ 1.5 times of existing charges for the demand over and above the contract demand (i.e 100%) and NOT on the demand exceeding 110%.

4.1.3. Further, in case any consumer exceeds the Contract Demand on more than three occasions in a calendar year, the highest demand so recorded would be treated as the revised contract demand with notice to the consumer.

4.1.4. In case actual demand is higher than the contract demand for three continuous months, the maximum demand of the last three months shall be treated as the new contract demand for the purpose of billing of future months and the consumer will have to get into a new agreement for the revised contract demand with the licensee within the period defined by the Licensee and communicated to the consumer, failing which the consumer will be charged @ 2 times of the demand charges as long as the consumer does not enter into the agreement.

4.1.5. Once the actual demand is recorded to be higher than contract demand for two continuous months, the licensee would serve notice to the consumer after the end of the second month for enhancement of the contract demand. The consumer would be liable to respond within 15 days of receipt of such notice and submit application for enhancement of contract demand to the licensee. The licensee would, within 15 days of receipt of response from the consumer, finalize the new agreement after making necessary changes at consumer's installations.

4.1.6. In case the consumer fails to respond within 15 days, the licensee would have the right to initiate enhancement of load as per the last recorded contract demand. While, in case the consumer provides an undertaking that the actual demand shall not exceed the contract demand again for a period of at least six months from the last billing, the licensee shall continue to bill the consumer as per the existing contract demand and billing demand.

4.1.7. Provided that if the consumer fails to adhere to the undertaking and the actual demand exceeds the contract demand within the subsequent six months of the undertaking, the consumer shall have to pay a penal charge of 2 times the normal tariff for a period of three

consecutive months and the licensee shall, after serving 7 days' notice to the consumer, enhance the contract demand of the consumer as per the last recorded actual demand.

Clause II: Electricity Duty

4.1.8. The charges in this tariff schedule do not include charges on account of Electricity Duty/ Surcharge to the consumers under the State Electricity Duty Act, 1948 and the rules framed there under and as amended from time to time and any other Statutory levy which may take effect from time to time after making corrections for the loss in the distribution system.

Clause III: Delayed Payment Surcharge

4.1.9. In case the electricity bills are not paid within the due date mentioned on the bill, delayed payment surcharges of 1.5% percent per month or part thereof on the total electricity bill (including Taxes and Duties) shall be levied on the bill amount. The due date for making payment of energy bills or other charges shall be fifteen days from the date of issuance of bill. In case, the licensee defaults in generating and delivering bills on timely basis, DPS will not be charged for the period of default by licensee.

Clause IV: Voltage Rebate

4.1.10. Voltage rebate* will be applicable on Demand and Energy Charges as per the JSERC (Electricity Supply Code) Regulations, 2015 as amended from time to time at the rate given below:

Consumer Category	Voltage Rebate
HTS/HT Institutional -33 kV	3.00%
HTS/ HT Institutional -132 kV	5.00%
HTS/ HT Institutional – 220 kV	5.50%
HTS/ HT Institutional – 400 kV	6.00%

*** Note:** The above rebate will be available only on monthly basis and consumer with arrears shall not be eligible for the above rebate. However, the applicable rebate shall be allowed to consumers with outstanding dues, wherein such dues have been stayed by the appropriate Courts.

Clause V: Load Factor Rebate

4.1.11. It is submitted that the Hon'ble Commission vide its Tariff Order dated 01.10.2020 has revised the Load Factor rebate to be given to Consumers considering the pandemic situation for supporting the industry. However, the load factor rebate has put an additional burden to the petitioner that is already struggling with its finances. The current situation demands that the load factor rebate to be withdrawn as the industry has bounced back to the pre COVID levels and do not require any additional support such as load factor rebate. Further, as the

rebate is allowed on the total consumption and not on incremental consumption, it defeats the primary objective of incentivizing the consumers for increasing the consumption above the threshold. Also, the consumer would consume the load according to their usage and requirement. As such, the petitioner is not foreseeing any increase in consumption due to the load factor incentive.

4.1.12. Moreover, the Petitioner hereby proposes to remove the load factor rebate as under the two-part tariff regime It is submitted that the Load Factor rebate is being approved by the Commission in previous Tariff Orders with a view to encourage better load utilization by HT consumers having above 70% utilization, lower system losses and better system operation. The Load factor rebate had been introduced earlier in large and heavy consumers to curb the theft of electricity. But now licensees have installed high precision meters to monitor the trend and other parameters and as such it appears that there is no need to provide such incentive for consumption. It is further submitted that no such rebate is given to consumers in most of the other States in the country. Hence, it is prayed to the Hon'ble Commission to remove the load factor rebate for all consumer categories.

Clause VI: TOD Tariff

TOD tariff proposed shall be applicable as follows-

- Off Peak Hours: 10:00 PM to 06:00 AM: 85% of normal rate of energy charge.
- Normal Hours: 10:00 AM to 6:00 PM: 100% of normal rate of energy charge
- Peak Hours: 06:00 AM to 10:00 AM & 06:00 PM to 10:00 PM: 120% of normal rate of energy charge.

Clause VII: Prompt Payment Rebate and Rebate for Online Payment (Applicable to Post-Paid Payment Mechanism)

4.1.13. The due date for making payment of energy bills or other charges shall be as specified in Clauses 10.1.5 of the JSERC (Electricity Supply Code) Regulations, 2015, as amended from time to time. Prompt Payment Rebate shall be allowed for payment of bills by the Consumers in accordance with Clauses 10.76 of the JSERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Distribution Tariff) Regulations, 2020, as amended from time to time

4.1.14. Further, a rebate of 0.5% shall be allowed on the billed amount for payment within the due date of the entire billed amount made either through online or any digital mode subject to a maximum ceiling rebate of Rs. 150 against the billed amount.

Clause VIII: Rebate for Advance Payment

4.1.15. A rebate of 1% of the energy charges shall be allowed on the billed amount in next cycle if a consumer pays in advance an amount that is 5 times more than the last billing assessment,

paid against the assessment of the current bill. This will be in addition to the clause no 10.6 of JSERC (Supply code regulations) 2015 regarding advance payment of bills.

Clause IX: Rebate for Prepaid Metering

4.1.16. A rebate to prepaid meters at 3% of the Energy Charges for the respective Consumer Category.

Other Terms and Conditions Point of Supply

4.1.17. The Power supply shall normally be provided at a single point for the entire premises. In certain categories like coal mines power may be supplied at more than one point on request of consumer subject to technical feasibility. But in such cases metering and billing shall be done separately for each point.

Dishonored Cheques

4.1.18. In the event of dishonoured cheque for payment against a particular bill, the Licensee shall charge a minimum of Rs. 300 or 0.5% of the billed amount, whichever is higher. The DPS shall be levied extra as per the applicable terms and conditions of DPS for the respective category.

Sale of energy

4.1.19. No consumer shall be allowed to sell the electricity purchased from the Licensee to any other person/ entity.

Release of new connections

4.1.20. No new connections shall be provided without appropriate meter

Conversion factors

4.1.21. The following shall be the conversion factors, as and where applicable: (PF=0.85):

1 Kilowatt (KW) = 1.176 Kilovolt ampere (kVA)
1 Kilowatt (KW) = 1 / 0.746 Horse Power (HP)
1 Horse Power (1 HP) = 0.878 Kilovolt ampere (KVA)

Disputed Bills

4.1.22. In case of disputed bill, the consumer would be liable to pay their dues based on last 3 month's consumption pattern which will be subsequently adjusted if found erroneous against future bills.

Stopped/ defective meters

4.1.23. In case of existing consumers with previous consumption pattern, the provisional average bill shall be issued based on average of previous three months consumption. In case of meter being out of order from the period before which no pattern of consumption is available, the provisional average bill shall be issued on the basis of sanctioned/ contract load on following load factor applicable to respective categories, as shown below:

Table 4-1: Proposed Load Factor

Consumer Category	Load Factor
Domestic	0.15
Non-Domestic	0.20
LTIS	0.20
DS-HT	0.15
IAS	0.15
Streetlight	0.50
HT Consumers- Below 132 kV	0.30
HT Consumers – 132 kV & above	0.50

The Consumer should furnish usage details of their continuous load/shift wise load/otherwise.

Metering facility:

4.1.24. It is proposed that all HTS consumers should have demand recording facility @ 15 minutes time integration. This will enable utility to manage its load profile during power restrictions. This will also enable Petitioner to match the profile/ scheduling with the SLDC/ ERLDC and assist in energy accounting. It may be noted that Regional Energy Accounting (REA) and other power drawl & scheduling are done on 15 minutes time block.