

**Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission**  
**Viniyamak Bhawan, 'C' Block, Shivalik, Malviya Nagar, New Delhi – 17.**

**Proposal for Determination of Open Access Charges and related matters**

1. The Electricity Act 2003 (EA 2003) enables eligible consumers to have non-discriminatory Open Access (OA) to the network of a Licensee (except that of a local authority engaged in the business of distribution of electricity before the appointed date) on payment of applicable charges. The EA 2003 and National Electricity Policy (NEP) formulated there under, mandates the State Electricity Regulatory Commissions to frame the terms and conditions and timeframe for introduction of OA in the State.
2. Section 2 (47) of the Electricity Act, 2003 defines Open Access, while Section 42 of the Electricity Act, 2003 mandates the Distribution Licensees to provide open access to eligible consumers subject to payment of cross-subsidy surcharge, additional surcharge and other applicable charges.
3. The Commission in exercise of the power vested in it under section 39, 42, 86 (1)(c) read with Section 181 of the Electricity Act, 2003 and all other powers enabling the Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (hereinafter referred to as Commission) in this behalf, notified the Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (terms and conditions for Open Access) Regulations, 2005 (hereinafter referred to as Open Access Regulations). In the aforesaid Regulations, notified in the official gazette on 03<sup>rd</sup> January, 2006, open access was allowed to the Intra State Transmission System in the State, immediately, subject to the satisfaction of the conditions contained in the Act or in these Regulations.
4. Regulations 12 and 17 of Open Access regulations empowers the Commission to determine the applicable charges and issue of orders and practice directions time to time. Pursuant to these Regulations, the Commission had issued Orders dated 24.12.2013, 18.05.2015 and 09.12.2015, to decide Transmission and Wheeling Charges, Cross Subsidy Surcharge, Additional Surcharge and other applicable charges under Open Access and the procedure to be followed in various matters for implementation of Open Access Regulations. Ministry of Power, Government of India has issued the revised Tariff Policy changing surcharge formula which necessitates review of cross subsidy surcharge. Further, the Commission has received various proposals/ suggestions/ clarifications for revision of some of the provisions of existing Orders, such as:-
  - (i) Whether open access can be allowed for a quantum of less than 1MW to a consumer having contract demand for 1MW and above.

- (ii) At present, partial open access is allowed for a fixed quantum for whole day. There is no provision for seeking open access for varied quantum during the day.
  - (iii) There is no provision for providing compensation to an Open Access consumer who is unable to draw power due to failure of distribution network for the reasons attributable to distribution licensee.
  - (iv) There is no provision for imposing penalty on the open access consumers who are violating the provisions of the Regulations/ Order.
5. Therefore, it became imperative to review the charges and to add/clarify certain existing provisions. Accordingly, the Commission has decided to revise the charges and the principles, keeping in view the current scenario.
6. The Commission has kept in view the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003, National Electricity Policy, National Tariff Policy and the Open Access Regulations of the Commission, while determining the open access charges payable by open access consumers under the following heads :
- i. Transmission and Wheeling charges
  - ii. Cross Subsidy surcharge
  - iii. Additional surcharge
  - iv. Other applicable charges.
7. **Short term open access intra State transmission charges:**
- (i) In case of Short Term Open Access Consumer, the Commission in its Order dated 24.12.2013 prescribed that Transmission Service Charges shall be calculated in accordance to following methodology:

$$ST\_Rate = (ATSC / Av\_CAP) / 365;$$

Where:

ST\_Rate is the rate for short-term open access consumer in Rs. Per MW per day;

ATSC is Annual Transmission Service Charge:

Av\_CAP means the average capacity in MW served by the transmission system of the Transmission Licensee in the last Financial Year and shall be computed as under:-

1	ST-Rate in Rs./MW/Day	$(ATSC / AV\_CAP) / 365$
	Where, ATSC Annual Transmission Service Charges of the Transmission System for the current financial year & AV_CAP Average Transmission Capacity served in MW during the previous financial year.	
2	ATSC for DTL Transmission system as per DERC order	=Rs. Z crores
3	Average Transmission Capacity Served in MW by DTL during	= Energy served (consumed in Delhi as per SEM data) in MUs X

	previous year	$1000 \text{ MWh} / 365/24 = Y \text{ MW}$
4	ST_Rate for DTL Transmission System in Rs/MW/Day	$= Z \times 10000000 / Y / 365 = \text{Rs. } S$
5	ST_Rate for DTL Transmission System in Rs./ kWh	<b>= S / 24000</b>

8. The Government of India has notified the Tariff Policy (TP) under Section 3 (1) of the Electricity Act, 2003. Ministry of Power, Government of India has notified revised Tariff Policy vide Resolution dated 28.01.2016. Paragraph 8.5 (reproduced below) of the said Tariff Policy specifies the methodology for calculation of cross subsidy surcharge, additional surcharge and wheeling charges for open access consumers.

**"8.5 Cross-subsidy surcharge and additional surcharge for open access**

8.5.1 *National Electricity Policy lays down that the amount of cross-subsidy surcharge and the additional surcharge to be levied from consumers who are permitted open access should not be so onerous that it eliminates competition which is intended to be fostered in generation and supply of power directly to the consumers through open access.*

*A consumer who is permitted open access will have to make payment to the generator, the transmission licensee whose transmission systems are used, distribution utility for the wheeling charges and, in addition, the cross subsidy surcharge. The computation of cross subsidy surcharge, therefore, needs to be done in a manner that while it compensates the distribution licensee, it does not constrain introduction of competition through open access. A consumer would avail of open access only if the payment of all the charges leads to a benefit to him. While the interest of distribution licensee needs to be protected it would be essential that this provision of the Act, which requires the open access to be introduced in a time-bound manner, is used to bring about competition in the larger interest of consumers.*

*SERCs may calculate the cost of supply of electricity by the distribution licensee to consumers of the applicable class as aggregate of (a) per unit weighted average cost of power purchase including meeting the Renewable Purchase Obligation; (b) transmission and distribution losses applicable to the relevant voltage level and commercial losses allowed by the SERC; (c) transmission, distribution and wheeling charges up to the relevant voltage level; and (d) per unit cost of carrying regulatory assets, if applicable.*

**Surcharge formula:**

$$S = T - [C / (1 - L/100) + D + R]$$

Where

*S is the surcharge*

*T is the tariff payable by the relevant category of consumers, including reflecting the Renewable Purchase Obligation*

*C is the per unit weighted average cost of power purchase by the Licensee, including meeting the Renewable Purchase Obligation*

*D is the aggregate of transmission, distribution and wheeling charge applicable to the relevant voltage level*

*L is the aggregate of transmission, distribution and commercial losses, expressed as a percentage applicable to the relevant voltage level*

*R is the per unit cost of carrying regulatory assets.*

*Above formula may not work for all distribution licensees, particularly for those having power deficit, the State Regulatory Commissions, while keeping the overall objectives of the Electricity Act in view, may review and vary the same taking into consideration the different circumstances prevailing in the area of distribution licensee.*

*Provided that the surcharge shall not exceed 20% of the tariff applicable to the category of the consumers seeking open access.*

*Provided further that the Appropriate Commission, in consultation with the Appropriate Government, shall exempt levy of cross subsidy charge on the Railways, as defined in Indian Railways Act, 1989 being a deemed licensee, on electricity purchased for its own consumption.*

*8.5.2 No surcharge would be required to be paid in terms of sub-section (2) of Section 42 of the Act on the electricity being sold by the generating companies with consent of the competent government under Section 43(A)(1)(c) of the Electricity Act, 1948 (now repealed) and on the electricity being supplied by the distribution licensee on the authorisation by the State Government under Section 27 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 (now repealed), till the current validity of such consent or authorisation.*

*8.5.3 The surcharge may be collected either by the distribution licensee, the transmission licensee, the STU or the CTU, depending on whose facilities are used by the consumer for availing electricity supplies. In all cases the amounts collected from a particular consumer should be given to the distribution licensee in whose area the consumer is located. In case of two licensees supplying in the same area, the licensee from whom the consumer was availing supply shall be paid the amounts collected.*

8.5.4 *The additional surcharge for obligation to supply as per section 42(4) of the Act should become applicable only if it is conclusively demonstrated that the obligation of a licensee, in terms of existing power purchase commitments, has been and continues to be stranded, or there is an unavoidable obligation and incidence to bear fixed costs consequent to such a contract. The fixed costs related to network assets would be recovered through wheeling charges.*

8.5.5 *Wheeling charges should be determined on the basis of same principles as laid down for intra-state transmission charges and in addition would include average loss compensation of the relevant voltage level.*

8.5.6 *In case of outages of generator supplying to a consumer on open access, standby arrangements should be provided by the licensee on the payment of tariff for temporary connection to that consumer category as specified by the Appropriate Commission. Provided that such charges shall not be more than 125 percent of the normal tariff of that category."*

9. The Commission has considered that the subsidized category of consumers are generally opposing the Open Access on the ground that the Cross Subsidy which is existing today is likely to be removed thereby increasing the tariff of the subsidized categories immediately. Even the law recognizes this fact and provides for levy of Cross Subsidy Surcharge initially which is required to be reduced over a period of time along with the reduction of Cross Subsidy in the Tariff Design. The Tariff Policy also envisages that the tariffs are to be brought to a level of  $\pm 20\%$  of average cost of supply. The revised tariff Policy also envisages that surcharge shall not exceed 20% of the tariff applicable to the category of the consumers seeking open access. As far as the Distribution Licensees are concerned, their main objective seems to be adoption of the principle of "revenue neutrality" thereby implying that any loss in revenue arising on account of the introduction of Open Access be passed on through the Aggregate Revenue Requirement (ARR). Keeping in view the implications, The Commission's endeavour is to balance the interests of all the stake holders and introduce Open Access to promote competition in the Electricity Sector. Further, the Commission would also make efforts to make Open Access non discriminatory not only between the Open Access (OA) consumers but also between the OA and all other existing consumers.
10. Considering all above factors, existing laws, and Government policies and to promote competition in the Electricity Sector, the Commission decides

the following for open access and other matters in the distribution system of the licensee:

**(1) Cross Subsidy surcharge.**

- i. The Cross Subsidy surcharge shall be calculated based on the surcharge formula laid-down in Para 8.5 of the National Tariff Policy issued by the Government of India from time to time with some assumptions taking into account some state specific issues, as specified in this order.
- ii. Since the tariff for each category of consumers is fixed by the Commission on year-to-year basis, the surcharge shall also be decided on a year-to-year basis.
- iii. For the calculation of the surcharge, the losses shall be considered based on average figures as projected in the respective Tariff Order and the Commission is not in favour of post-facto correction of the surcharges or the energy transactions based on the actual losses.
- iv. The Wheeling charges shall also be varying from year-to-year on account of investments being made in the sector for meeting the load growth, AT&C loss reduction and improving the performance standards.
- v. Keeping in view all the above points, it is felt that it shall be appropriate to determine the surcharge on a yearly basis. The nodal agency shall compute Cross Subsidy Surcharge and shall display it on its website within one month of issue of Tariff Orders.
- vi. Based on the data available in Tariff Order for the distribution Licensees issued by the Commission, the Commission has calculated the Cross Subsidy surcharge applicable to different consumers at different voltages/and different class of consumers along with certain assumptions which are indicated in **Annexure – 1**. Accordingly, the charges indicated in **Annexure – 2, 3 & 4** shall be payable by the Open Access consumers by way of Cross Subsidy surcharge in the TPDDL, BRPL & BYPL areas respectively. Wherever the cross subsidy surcharge worked out in Annexure 2, 3 & 4 is negative, no cross subsidy surcharge shall be payable by the OA consumer.
- vii. Cross subsidy surcharge determined on Per Unit basis shall be payable, by the open access customers based on the actual energy drawn through open access, limited to a maximum of scheduled open access energy during that time block.

**(2) Transmission and Wheeling Charges:**

- i. The transmission charge for Open Access consumers availing Open Access from the Delhi Transco Limited's transmission system shall be regulated in terms of the provisions of applicable MYT regulations.
- ii. The Wheeling charges leviable by the distribution licensees shall be in accordance with the charges determined by the Commission in the respective Tariff Orders in paisa/KWhr. The Open Access consumers shall also be governed by the Scheduling Process being adopted by the

distribution licensees as per the Intra-State ABT Order of the Commission and subsequent clarification thereof in the matter. The Open Access consumer shall also be liable for payment of the SLDC charges, Reactive energy charges etc. as per the prevailing orders of the Commission, as amended from time-to-time.

- iii. The Transmission charges, wheeling charges shall be levied on open access quantum cleared by the nodal agency. The charges payable to the other States/PGCIL etc. for Open Access by using Inter-State or Inter-regional links shall be payable extra by the Open Access consumers in accordance with the applicable regulations, rules/orders in the matter.
- iv. Wherever system strengthening/augmentation of distribution system is involved, any associated cost for this purpose would have to be borne by the long term Open Access consumers.

### **(3) Additional Surcharge**

- (i) An open access consumer, receiving supply of electricity from a person other than the distribution licensee of his area of supply, shall pay to the distribution licensee an additional surcharge on the charges of wheeling, in addition to wheeling charges and cross-subsidy surcharge, to meet out the fixed cost of such distribution licensee arising out of his obligation to supply as provided under sub-section (4) of section 42 of the Act.
- (ii) This additional surcharge shall become applicable only if the obligation of the licensee in terms of power purchase commitments has been and continues to be stranded or there is an unavoidable obligation and incidence to bear fixed costs consequent to such a contract. However, the fixed costs related to network assets would be recovered through wheeling charges.
- (iii) Additional surcharge determined on Per Unit basis shall be payable, by the open access consumer based on actual energy drawn through open access, limited to a maximum of scheduled open access energy during that time block:  
Provided that such additional surcharges shall not be levied in case open access is provided to a person who has established a captive generation plant for carrying the electricity to the destination of his own use.
- (iv) It is noted that the Licensees have surplus power during all months of the year. However, based on actual demand and availability, additional power is required to be purchased during some time blocks in all months of the year. It is noted that during the months of May to September, such additional power purchased is higher than other months. The embedded consumers of the Licensees are bearing the average fixed cost of power purchase as the allocation of power purchase is not linked with the tariff category of consumers. If a consumer is opting for open access, it means a liability corresponding to average fixed cost is to be borne. Accordingly

the Commission has determined additional surcharge as average fixed cost per unit based on the projections given in the Tariff Order for the months from October- April. The additional surcharge during the months of May to September has been kept half of average fixed cost per unit.

- (v) The additional surcharge shall be payable as per Annexure-5.

#### **(4) Imbalance Charges**

##### **4.1 Settlement of Energy at Open Access Consumer meter:-**

###### **(A) Admissible Drawl of Electricity by open access consumer from the distribution licensee:**

The quantum of drawl of electricity by an open access consumer from the distribution licensee during any time block of a day shall not exceed the "Admissible Drawl of Electricity by open access consumer" which is the difference of contract demand and maximum quantum of open access for which approval has been granted by Nodal Agency.

[Explanation: If an open access consumer with a contract demand of 10 MW has been given an approval for a maximum open access quantum of 6MW for a period of 3 months, the Admissible Drawl of Electricity from distribution licensee during any time block shall be 4 MW for any day during a period of 3 months.]

###### **(B) Over-drawl by an open access consumer shall be settled as under:**

- (i) Fixed Charges on Admissible Drawl of Electricity by open access consumer from the distribution licensee.
- (ii) Energy Charges corresponding to excess drawl above 'scheduled Open Access Quantum' limited to "Admissible Drawl of Electricity by open access consumer", at applicable distribution licensee's energy charge rates.
- (iii) Temporary Charges on any drawl above the sum total of "Scheduled Open Access quantum" and "Admissible Drawl of Electricity by open access consumer".

#### Illustration

Contract Demand = 10 MW

Approval for a maximum open access quantum of 7 MW for a period of 3 months

Slot-wise calculation for distribution licensee billing shall be done as under:

- (i) Fixed Charges Admissible Drawl of Electricity by open access consumer from the distribution licensee i.e. for 3MW (10-7).
- (ii) Energy charges including temporary charges shall be recovered by the distribution licensee, under the following cases as given:



### Case-1

- (i) Contract Demand = 10MW
- (ii) Approval for a maximum open access quantum of 7 MW for a period of 3 months
- (iii) Scheduled Open Access Quantum for the day is 6 MW during 0-12hrs, 5MW during 12-24 hours
- (iv) Admissible Drawl of Electricity from Distribution Licensee works out = 3MW (10-7)
- (v) Actual drawl by OA consumer= 4 MW  
Distribution licensee will levy only fixed charges corresponding to 3MW. No energy charges and temporary charges shall be levied since the actual drawl of energy is within the limit of scheduled energy.

### Case-2

- (i) Contract Demand = 10MW
- (ii) Approval for a maximum open access quantum of 7 MW for a period of 3 months
- (iii) Scheduled Open Access Quantum for the day is 6 MW during 0-12hrs, 5MW during 12-24 hours
- (iv) Admissible Drawl of Electricity from Distribution Licensee works out = 3MW (10-7)
- (v) Actual drawl OA consumer = 8 MW  
Distribution licensee will levy fixed charges corresponding to 3MW. Energy of 2 MW during 0-12 hrs and 3 MW during 12-24 hrs will be charged at applicable distribution licensee's energy charge rates as the excess energy above scheduled energy is within the "Admissible Drawl of Electricity by open access consumer".

### Case-3

- (i) Contract Demand = 10MW
- (ii) Approval for a maximum open access quantum of 7 MW for a period of 3 months
- (iii) Scheduled Open Access Quantum for the day is 6 MW during 0-12hrs, 5MW during 12-24 hours
- (iv) Admissible Drawl of Electricity from Distribution Licensee works out = 3MW (10-7)
- (v) Actual drawl OA consumer= 8.5 MW  
Distribution licensee will levy fixed charges corresponding to 3MW. Energy of 2.5 MW during 0-12 hrs and 3 MW during 12-24 hrs at applicable distribution licensee's energy charge rates, as this excess energy above scheduled energy is within the "Admissible Drawl of Electricity by open access consumer" and additional 0.5 MW during 12-24 hrs at temporary tariff, as this energy is above "Admissible Drawl of Electricity by open access consumer".

#### Case-4

- (i) Contract Demand = 10MW
- (ii) Approval for a maximum open access quantum of 7 MW for a period of 3 months
- (iii) Scheduled Open Access Quantum for the day is 6 MW during 0-12hrs, 5MW during 12-24 hours
- (iv) Admissible Drawl of Electricity from Distribution Licensee works out = 3MW (10-7)
- (v) Actual drawl OA consumer= 11 MW  
Distribution licensee will levy fixed charges corresponding to 3MW. Energy of 3 MW during 0-24 hrs. at applicable distribution licensee's energy charge rates as this excess energy above scheduled energy is within the "Admissible Drawl of Electricity by open access consumer" and additional Energy of 2 MW during 0-12 hrs and 3 MW during 12-24 hrs at temporary tariff, as this energy is above "Admissible Drawl of Electricity by open access consumer".

[Note: - In case of under-drawl with respect to scheduled energy, open access consumer shall not be paid any charges by the Distribution Licensee]

#### **4.2 Settlement of Deviation at Injection Point:-**

Deviation between the schedule and the actual injection in respect of open access taken by a Generating company/ Seller shall be settled as per the applicable Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Deviation Settlement Mechanism and related matters) Regulations, 2014 as amended from time to time.

#### **(5) Standby Charges**

- (i) In the event of non-availability of power supply due to any reason including outage of generator supplying the Open Access consumer, the distribution licensee shall provide the power to such Open Access consumers on payment of tariff for temporary connection to that category of consumers as specified in applicable tariff schedule:

Provided that open access consumers shall have the option to arrange standby power from any other source.

Provided further that standby power from any other source shall be scheduled from 00hrs. of the day, after giving the notice to the distribution licensee.

- (ii) The arrangement for standby power supply by distribution licensee shall be subject to load shedding as is applicable to the embedded consumer of the distribution licensee.

**(6) Temporary Tariff:**

- (i) The temporary tariff applicable to open access consumer shall be the energy charges for temporary supply as determined by the Commission in its applicable Tariff Order.
- (ii) In case temporary tariff is more than 125 percent of energy charge of that category, the temporary tariff shall be restricted to 125 percent of energy charges for that category.

**(7) Quantum of Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO)**

- (i) Open Access consumer shall fulfill its RPO as per Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (Renewable Purchase Obligation and Renewable Energy Certificate Framework Implementation) Regulations, 2012 as amended from time to time.
- (ii) Wheeling, transmission and additional surcharge shall not be applicable on open access consumers availing energy from all renewable energy sources. Open Access consumer receiving electricity from renewable energy sources shall be exempted from the cross subsidy surcharge to the extent of RPO. However, no banking facility shall be provided for supply of electricity from renewable energy sources through open access.

**(8) Applicable Charges for an Open Access Consumer**

- (i) Where a consumer opting for Open Access purchases electricity from a source other than the DISCOM of his area, he shall be liable to pay:-
  - a) Energy charges to the seller of electricity as per the contract entered into by him;
  - b) Wheeling charges to the distribution licensee in whose area he is located, at the rate fixed in the Tariff Order;
  - c) Cross subsidy surcharge, if applicable, as determined by the Commission or the nodal agency, to the distribution licensee in whose area the consumer is located;
  - d) Additional surcharge, as applicable, to the distribution licensee in whose area the consumer is located;
  - e) Standby charges, as applicable, to the distribution licensee in whose area the consumer is located;
  - f) Transmission charges to DTL at the rate fixed as per 5(ii) of this order;
  - g) Scheduling and system operating charges to SLDC at the rate Rs. 1000/- per day/part of the day or the rate fixed by the Commission from time-to-time;

- h) Reactive energy charges on the actual reactive energy recorded by the meter, to the distribution licensee in whose area, the consumer is located at the rate @ 13 Ps/kVARh. This rate shall be escalated at 0.5paise/kVARh per year thereafter w.e.f. 1<sup>st</sup> April of the current financial year, unless otherwise revised by the Commission;
  - i) Miscellaneous charges in respect of metering and other requirements as necessary under Intra-State ABT mechanism, to be provided by DTL. These charges are to be paid to DTL as per actual cost incurred by DTL;
  - j) Any other charges not mentioned above, but covered by this Order and the detailed procedures drawn by STU for operationlization of Open Access in Delhi;
- (ii) It is further clarified that no Cross Subsidy surcharge shall be payable in cases specifically exempted from payment of Cross Subsidy surcharge by the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003 and the Tariff Policy of Government of India.
- (iii) All the charges except distribution charges (DISCOM wheeling, cross subsidy surcharge, additional surcharge, reactive energy etc.) in first instance will be collected by SLDC directly or through RLDC/Exchange. The Transmission Charges as received by SLDC shall be remitted to STU within 15 days of its receipt by SLDC.

**(9) Compensation/Penalty**

**In case of failure of Transmission System/ Distribution System**

- (i) In case open access customer is not able to draw power, due to failure of transmission /distribution system, the open access customer shall be compensated for scheduled open access quantum at lowest of, average rate at which power is procured by open access customer, charges for deviation corresponding to average frequency time block, and applicable tariff for that category. In such cases, open access consumer shall provide the details of procurement of power alongwith rates.  
Provided that Open Access consumer shall file his claim before the distribution Licensee and the distribution licensee shall settle the matter within 30 days of receipt of claim.  
Provided further that if open access consumer is not satisfied, he may approach the nodal agency.
- (ii) In case if the timelines specified for providing open access are not met by the distribution licensee, the applicant shall be paid a compensation of Rs. 1000 per day of default by the distribution licensee.  
Provided that the applicant shall file his claim to Nodal Agency and the Nodal Agency after hearing the parties shall give a speaking order.

**(10) Violation of Provisions of the Regulations/ Order:**

- (i) The Open Access customer shall adhere to provisions of Regulations/ Order.
- (ii) If in the opinion of SLDC, Delhi, any open access customer is involved for the first time in violation of the provisions of Regulations/Order, the SLDC, Delhi shall inform the Open Access customer for taking necessary steps to avoid gaming.
- (iii) If subsequent violation is noticed by SLDC, Delhi within three months of information under Para (ii) above, SLDC, Delhi may cancel the approval for grant of open access for a period of maximum of one month.

Provided that before cancellation of grant of open access, SLDC, Delhi shall give a reasonable opportunity to the open access customer of being heard.

Provided further that SLDC, Delhi shall issue a detailed reasoned Order for such cancellation of grant of open access.

- (iv) During the period of cancellation, total energy consumed by the open access consumer shall be billed at normal tariff by the distribution licensee. The cost of procurement of power shall be borne by the open access consumer and no compensation for such cost shall be provided.

**(11) General Terms:**

- (i) The distribution licensee shall not supply to any Open Access consumer by resorting to load shedding of its existing consumers.
- (ii) All the utilities are further directed to furnish details of Open Access transactions, available capacity for Open Access etc. on their websites. The format for furnishing the above details shall be worked out by SLDC and submitted to the Commission for approval of the same after which the details shall be notified on the websites of DTL and DISCOMs.
- (iii) This order shall be read in conjunction with the Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (terms and conditions for Open Access) Regulations, 2005 or as amended and as per the procedures drawn by STU for operationlisation of Open Access in Delhi.
- (iv) Any dispute arising on account of open access transactions shall be dealt with in accordance with the Open Access Regulations issued by the Commission.
- (v) The Annexure enclosed with this Order shall form integral part of this Order.

- (vi) The words and expressions occurring in this Order and not explained or defined hereinabove shall have the same meaning assigned to them in the Open Access Regulations issued by the Commission or the Electricity Act, 2003 as the case may be.
- (vii) The charges decided by this Order would be applicable from the date of issue of the Order and shall remain in force till it is revised.
- (viii) The guidelines for operationalisation and implementation of Open Access in Delhi are enclosed as Annexure A and B. In case if any provision of guidelines is at variance with this Order, the provisions of this Order shall prevail.

**(12) Repeal and Savings**

- (i) Save as otherwise provided in this Order, the Commission's Order dated 24.12.2013, 18.5.2015 and 9.12.2015, shall stand repealed from the date of notification of this Order.
- (ii) Notwithstanding such repeal, anything done or purported to have been done under the repealed Orders shall be deemed to have been done or purported to have been done under this Order.

**Assumptions for computation of Cross Subsidy and Additional Surcharge**

- 1) 'T' is the average tariff in paisa per unit for various consumer categories as per Average Billing Rate (ABR) specified in Tariff Order.
- 2) 'C' is the weighted average cost of power purchase in paisa per unit as specified in the tariff Order
- 3) 'D' is the aggregate of transmission, distribution and wheeling charge applicable to the relevant voltage level
- 4) 'L' is the aggregate of transmission, distribution and commercial losses, expressed as a percentage applicable to the relevant voltage level
- 5) 'R' is the per unit cost of carrying regulatory assets computed based on approval of projected carrying cost divided by projected sales approved in Tariff Order.
- 6) Wherever the surcharge works out to be negative, it shall be limited to zero.
- 7) Additional Surcharge in Rs. Per unit has been computed based on the projections of fixed cost and corresponding power purchase approved by the Commission for BRPL, BYPL & TPDDL in its Tariff Order for FY 2015-16.

**Cross subsidy surcharge approved by the Commission**

**Computation of Cross Subsidy Surcharge**

**Cross Subsidy Surcharge Formula= $T-[C/(1-L/100)+D+R]$**

Where

S is the surcharge

T is the tariff payable by the relevant category of consumers, including reflecting the Renewable Purchase Obligation

C is the per unit weighted average cost of power purchase by the Licensee, including meeting the Renewable Purchase Obligation

D is the aggregate of transmission, distribution and wheeling charge applicable to the relevant voltage level

L is the aggregate of transmission, distribution and commercial losses, expressed as a percentage applicable to the relevant voltage level

R is the per unit cost of carrying regulatory assets.

$X= C/(1-L/100)$

**TPDDL**

Summary

(Paisa/kWh)

	Industrial	Non- Domestic	Domestic	Railway	DMRC	DJB
	Final restricted to 20%	Final restricted to 20%	Final restricted to 20%		Final restricted to 20%	Final restricted to 20%
Above 66kV level	<b>165.20</b>	<b>206.00</b>	<b>11.31</b>	<b>Exempted as per revised National Tariff Policy</b>	<b>136.20</b>	<b>182.20</b>
At 33/66kV level	<b>165.20</b>	<b>206.00</b>	<b>5.02</b>		<b>131.02</b>	<b>182.20</b>
At 11kV level	<b>165.20</b>	<b>206.00</b>	-		<b>116.08</b>	<b>182.20</b>
At LT level	<b>165.20</b>	<b>206.00</b>	-		<b>98.48</b>	<b>182.20</b>



(Paisa/kwh)

				Industrial		Non- Domestic		Domestic		Railway		DMRC		DJB	
				As per Formula	Final restricted to 20%	As per Formula	Final restricted to 20%	As per Formula	Final restricted to 20%	As per Formula	Final restricted to 20%	As per Formula	Final restricted to 20%	As per Formula	Final restricted to 20%
	X	X+D	X+D+R	826		1030		555		845		681		911	
Above 66kV level	414.90	506.09	543.69	282.31	<b>165.20</b>	486.31	<b>206.00</b>	11.31	<b>11.31</b>	301.31	-	137.31	<b>136.20</b>	367.31	<b>182.20</b>
At 33/ 66kV level	420.19	512.38	549.98	276.02	<b>165.20</b>	480.02	<b>206.00</b>	5.02	<b>5.02</b>	295.02	-	131.02	<b>131.02</b>	361.02	<b>182.20</b>
At 11kV level	432.14	527.33	564.92	261.08	<b>165.20</b>	465.08	<b>206.00</b>	(9.92)	-	280.08	-	116.08	<b>116.08</b>	346.08	<b>182.20</b>
At LT level	444.73	544.92	582.52	243.48	<b>165.20</b>	447.48	<b>206.00</b>	(27.52)	-	262.48	-	98.48	<b>98.48</b>	328.48	<b>182.20</b>

**Values of constants:-****L (%)**

Sl. No.	Voltage Level	Transmission Loss (%)	Distribution Loss (%)	Total Loss 'L' (%)	Reference
1	2	3	4	5=4+3	6
1	Loss above 66kV level	0.70	0	0.70	Table 5.11 of TO 15-16
2	Loss at 33/ 66kV level	0.70	1.25	1.95	
3	Loss at 11kV level	0.70	3.96	4.66	
4	Loss at LT level	0.70	6.66	7.36	

**D**

Sl. No.	Voltage Level	Transmission Charges (Paisa/kWh)	Wheeling Charges (Paisa/kWh)	Total Loss 'D' (Paisa/kWh)	Reference
1	2	3	4	5=4+3	6
1	Loss above 66kV level	25.19	66	91.19	<b>Table 5.14 of TO 15-16</b>
2	Loss at 33/ 66kV level	25.19	67	92.19	
3	Loss at 11kV level	25.19	70	95.19	
4	Loss at LT level	25.19	75	100.19	

**'R'**

Sl. No.	Description	Unit	Value	Reference
1	Carrying cost approved in Tariff Order	Rs. Crore	300.3	Table 4.67 of TO 2015-16
2	Projected sales approved	MU	7987.9	Table 4.7 of TO 2015-16
3	Carrying Cost per unit	Paisa /kWh	37.59	3=(1/2)x1000

Description	Value (Paisa per unit)	Reference
<b>C</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>Table 4.22 of TO 2015-16</b>

**Annexure- '3'**

**BRPL  
Summary**

(Paisa/kWh)

	Industrial	Non- Domestic	Domestic	Railway	DMRC	DJB	DIAL
	Final restricted to 20%	Final restricted to 20%	Final restricted to 20%	Final restricted to 20%	Final restricted to 20%	Final restricted to 20%	Final restricted to 20%
Above 66kV level	<b>167.60</b>	<b>196.00</b>	<b>92.47</b>	<b>Exempted as per revised National</b>	<b>118.47</b>	<b>183.60</b>	<b>166.00</b>
At 33/ 66kV level	<b>167.60</b>	<b>196.00</b>	<b>25.25</b>		<b>51.25</b>	<b>183.60</b>	<b>166.00</b>
At 11kV level	<b>167.60</b>	<b>196.00</b>	<b>19.01</b>		<b>45.01</b>	<b>183.60</b>	<b>166.00</b>
At LT level	<b>167.60</b>	<b>196.00</b>	-		-	<b>183.60</b>	<b>166.00</b>

(Paisa/kWh)

				Industrial		Non-Domestic		Domestic		Railway		DMRC		DJB		DIAL	
				As per Formula	Final restricted to 20%	As per Formula	Final restricted to 20%	As per Formula	Final restricted to 20%	As per Formula	Final restricted to 20%	As per Formula	Final restricted to 20%	As per Formula	Final restricted to 20%	As per Formula	Final restricted to 20%
	X	X+D	X+D+R	838		980		611		833		637		918		830	
Above 66kV level	451.16	476.35	518.53	319.47	<b>167.60</b>	461.47	<b>196.00</b>	92.47	<b>92.47</b>	314.47	-	118.47	<b>118.47</b>	399.47	<b>183.60</b>	311.47	<b>166.00</b>
At 33/ 66kV level	457.38	543.57	585.75	252.25	<b>167.60</b>	394.25	<b>196.00</b>	25.25	<b>25.25</b>	247.25	-	51.25	<b>51.25</b>	332.25	<b>183.60</b>	244.25	<b>166.00</b>
At 11kV level	461.62	549.81	591.99	246.01	<b>167.60</b>	388.01	<b>196.00</b>	19.01	<b>19.01</b>	241.01	-	45.01	<b>45.01</b>	326.01	<b>183.60</b>	238.01	<b>166.00</b>
At LT level	502.58	597.77	639.95	198.05	<b>167.60</b>	340.05	<b>196.00</b>	(28.95)	-	193.05	-	(2.95)	-	278.05	<b>183.60</b>	190.05	<b>166.00</b>

**Values of constants:-**

**L (%)**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Voltage Level</b>	<b>Transmission Loss (%)</b>	<b>Distribution Loss (%)</b>	<b>Total Loss 'L' (%)</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5=4+3</b>	<b>6</b>
1	Loss above 66kV level	0.70	0	0.70	<b>Table 5.11 of TO 15-16</b>
2	Loss at 33/ 66kV level	0.70	1.35	2.05	
3	Loss at 11kV level	0.70	2.25	2.95	
4	Loss at LT level	0.70	10.16	10.86	

**D**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Voltage Level</b>	<b>Transmission Charges (Paisa/kWh)</b>	<b>Wheeling Charges (Paisa/kWh)</b>	<b>Total Loss 'D' (Paisa/kWh)</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5=4+3</b>	<b>6</b>
1	Loss above 66kV level	25.19	0	25.19	<b>Table 5.14:of TO 15-16</b>
2	Loss at 33/ 66kV level	25.19	61	86.19	
3	Loss at 11kV level	25.19	63	88.19	
4	Loss at LT level	25.19	70	95.19	

'R'

Sl. No.	Description	Unit	Value	Reference
1	Carrying cost approved in Tariff Order	Rs. Crore	450.61	Table 4.62 of TO 2015-16
2	Projected sales approved	MU	10683.07	Table 4.6 of TO 2015-16
3	Carrying Cost per unit	Paisa /kWh	42.18	$3=(1/2) \times 1000$

Description	Value (Paisa per unit)	Reference
C	448	Table 4.18 of TO 2015-16

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**Annexure '4'**

**BYPL  
Summary**

(Paisa/kWh)

Voltage level	Industrial	Non-Domestic	Domestic	Railway	DMRC	DJB	DIAL
	Final restricted to 20%	Final restricted to 20%	Final restricted to 20%		Final restricted to 20%	Final restricted to 20%	Final restricted to 20%
Above 66kV level	<b>175.00</b>	<b>199.60</b>	<b>95.00</b>	<b>Exempted as per the revised National Tariff Policy</b>	<b>125.80</b>	<b>187.60</b>	-
At 33/ 66kV level	<b>175.00</b>	<b>199.60</b>	<b>17.57</b>		<b>103.57</b>	<b>187.60</b>	-
At 11kV level	<b>175.00</b>	<b>199.60</b>	<b>12.30</b>		<b>98.30</b>	<b>187.60</b>	-
At LT level	<b>175.00</b>	<b>199.60</b>	-		<b>42.33</b>	<b>187.60</b>	-

(Unit –paisa/kwh)

				Industrial		Non-Domestic		Domestic		Railway		DMRC		DJB		DIAL	
				As per Formula	Final restricted to 20%	As per Formula	Final restricted to 20%	As per Formula	Final restricted to 20%	As per Formula	Final restricted to 20%	As per Formula	Final restricted to 20%	As per Formula	Final restricted to 20%	As per Formula	Final restricted to 20%
	X	X+D	X+D+R	875		998		543				629		938			
Above 66kV level	374.62	399.81	448.00	427.00	<b>175.00</b>	550.00	<b>199.60</b>	95.00	<b>95.00</b>			181.00	<b>125.80</b>	490.00	<b>187.60</b>		
At 33/ 66kV level	378.05	477.24	525.43	349.57	<b>175.00</b>	472.57	<b>199.60</b>	17.57	<b>17.57</b>			103.57	<b>103.57</b>	412.57	<b>187.60</b>		
At 11kV level	382.32	482.51	530.70	344.30	<b>175.00</b>	467.30	<b>199.60</b>	12.30	<b>12.30</b>			98.30	<b>98.30</b>	407.30	<b>187.60</b>		
At LT level	427.29	538.48	586.67	288.33	<b>175.00</b>	411.33	<b>199.60</b>	(43.67)	-			42.33	<b>42.33</b>	351.33	<b>187.60</b>		

**Values of constants:-**

**L (%)**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Voltage Level</b>	<b>Transmission Loss (%)</b>	<b>Distribution Loss (%)</b>	<b>Total Loss 'L' (%)</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5=4+3</b>	<b>6</b>
1	Loss above 66kV level	0.70	0	0.70	<b>Table 5.11 of TO 15-16</b>
2	Loss at 33/ 66kV level	0.70	0.90	1.60	
3	Loss at 11kV level	0.70	2.00	2.70	
4	Loss at LT level	0.70	12.24	12.94	

**D**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Voltage Level</b>	<b>Transmission Charges (Paisa/kWh)</b>	<b>Wheeling Charges (Paisa/kWh)</b>	<b>Total Loss 'D' (Paisa/kWh)</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5=4+3</b>	<b>6</b>
1	Loss above 66kV level	25.19	0	25.19	<b>Table 5.14:of TO 15-16</b>
2	Loss at 33/ 66kV level	25.19	74	99.19	
3	Loss at 11kV level	25.19	75	100.19	
4	Loss at LT level	25.19	86	111.19	

'R'

Sl. No.	Description	Unit	Value	Reference
1	Carrying cost approved in Tariff Order	Rs. Crore	271.23	Table 4.62 of TO 2015-16
2	Projected sales approved	MU	5628.52	Table 5.10 of TO 2015-16
3	Carrying Cost per unit	Paisa /kWh	48.19	$3=(1/2)\times 1000$

Description	Value (Paisa per unit)	Reference
C	372	Table 4.19 of TO 2015-16



## Additional Surcharge

Sl. No.	Description	Power Purchase (MUs)	Fixed Cost (Rs. Crore)	Fixed cost Rs. per unit	Reference
1	TPDDL	10731.41	1538.17	1.43	
2	BRPL	12859.55	1862.14	1.45	
3	BYPL	8895.33	1091.43	1.23	
4	Total	32486.29	4491.74	1.38	

Sl. No.	Period	Additional Surcharge (Paisa per unit)
1	October- April	138
2	May- September	69