

TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION

CONSULTATIVE PAPER ON “COMPREHENSIVE TARIFF ORDER FOR POWER PROCUREMENT BY DISTRIBUTION LICENSEES FROM BAGASSE BASED CO-GENERATION PLANTS AND ALLIED ISSUES RELATING TO CAPTIVE USE AND THIRD PARTY SALE”

(Comments and Suggestions are invited on or before 15-02-2022)

1.0 Preamble

1.1 The Commission in exercise of the powers vested under the Electricity Act, 2003 and in compliance with the mandate of the Act to promote renewable energy has so far issued twenty eight tariff orders in respect of various sources of renewable energy. These orders on renewable energy sources covered tariff determination for purchase of power by the Distribution licensee, issues related to open access and its promotional aspects.

1.2 The conducive policies of the Central and State Government for promotion of renewable power has helped the sector achieve considerable progress.

1.3 The total capacity of renewable power in the state is 15781 MW of which Bagasse based Co-generation power constitutes 722 MW (as on 13.01.2022). Last generic tariff order of the Commission in the case of Bagasse based Co-generation power was issued on 16.10.2020 vide Order No.10 of 2020. The control period of this

Order No.10 of 2020 on Bagasse based co-generation power plants expires on 31.3.2022.

2.0 Importance of Non-Conventional Energy Sources:

2.1 Non-conventional sources of energy are considered to be important as they are renewable, pollution-free, availability of them is in abundance, and they are environmentally friendly. The energy which is renewable and doesn't harm to the environment and which comes from natural resources like solar energy, wind energy, bio mass and bagasse like co-generation are the best sources of Non-conventional energy. Non-Conventional Energy Sources are pollution free. Moreover exporting Renewable electricity to the Grid, which displaces fossil fuel intensive electricity from the grid connected power plants and results in emission reduction. Global concern over pollution problems caused by the increase in greenhouse gasses emission and consequent climate changes have resulted in paradigm shift in the approach towards development of energy sector in all the countries. Renewable energy sources such as wind, solar, mini hydro power project, biomass and bagasse based co-generation are abundant and they not only augment the energy generation, but also contribute to improvement in the environment, drought control, energy conservation, employment generation, upgradation of health and hygiene, social welfare, security of drinking water increased agricultural yield and production of bio-fertilizers. The phase of development has been accelerated through fiscal and tax incentives. Among various renewable sources for energy, Bagasse based co-generation also plays as a good in-house power generation for captive usage.

2.2. Presently, the Renewable Energy has a share of 26.53% in the total installed Generation capacity in the Country. And particularly, the Renewable energy's installed capacity has increased 286% in last 7.5 years. In respect of Tamil Nadu, TANGEDCO has stated that six Co-generation based plants are in pipeline with the generation capacity of 90 MW; and it is expected that these plants are expected to commission by the end of 2022.

2.3. Bagasse is often used as a primary fuel source for sugar mills. When burned in quantity, it produces sufficient heat energy to supply all the needs of a typical sugar mill, with energy to spare. To this end, a secondary use for this waste product is in cogeneration, the use of a fuel source to provide both heat energy, used in the mill and electricity which is typically sold on to the consumer electrical grid.

2.4. Electricity Act 2003, National Electricity Policy, Tariff Policy have all addressed the necessity for promotion of the co-generation and generation of electricity from renewable sources of energy.

3.0. Commission's Regulation on New and Renewable Energy Sources

3.1. The Commission notified the "Power Procurement from New and Renewable Sources of Energy Regulations 2008" on 08-02-2008 in accordance with the powers vested under Section 61 of the Electricity Act 2003 (Central Act 36 of 2003) which stipulates that the State Electricity Regulatory Commissions shall specify the terms and conditions for the determination of tariff.

3.2. Regulation 4 (2) of the Power Procurement from New and Renewable Sources of Energy Regulation, 2008, specifies as follows:

“(2) While deciding the tariff for power purchase by distribution licensee from new and renewable sources based generators, the Commission shall, as far as possible, be guided by the principles and methodologies specified by:

- (a) Central Electricity Regulatory Commission*
- (b) National Electricity Policy*
- (c) Tariff Policy issued by the Government of India*
- (d) Rural Electrification Policy*
- (e) Forum of Regulators (FOR)*
- (f) Central and State Governments*

(3) The Commission shall, by a general or specific order, determine the tariff for the purchase of power from each kind of new and renewable sources based generators by the distribution licensee. ...

Provided where the tariff has been determined by following transparent process of bidding in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Central Government, as provided under section 63 of the Act, the Commission shall adopt such tariff.”

(4) While determining the tariff, the Commission may, to the extent possible consider to 'permit an allowance / disincentive based on technology, fuel, market risk, environmental benefits and social impact etc., of each type of new and renewable source.

(5) While determining the tariff, the Commission shall adopt appropriate financial and operational parameters.

(6) While determining the tariff, the Commission may adopt appropriate tariff methodology. “

3.3. Regulation 4 of the Power Procurement from New and Renewable Sources of Energy Regulation, 2008 issued by the Commission specifies as follows on determination of tariff and pricing methodology:

“4. Determination of tariff

- (1) *The Commission shall follow the process mentioned below for the determination of tariff for the power from new and renewable sources based generators, namely:*
- (a) *initiating the process of fixing the tariff either suomotu or on an application filed by the distribution licensee or by the generator.*
 - (b) *inviting public response on the suomotu proceedings or on the application filed by the distribution licensee or by the generator.*
 - (c) *(omitted)*
 - (d) *issuing general / specific tariff order for purchase of power from new and renewable sources based generators.*
- (2) *While deciding the tariff for power purchase by distribution licensee from new and renewable sources based generators, the Commission shall, as far as possible, be guided by the principles and methodologies specified by:*
- (a) *Central Electricity Regulatory Commission*
 - (b) *National Electricity Policy*
 - (c) *Tariff Policy issued by the Government of India*
 - (d) *Rural Electrification Policy*
 - (e) *Forum of Regulators (FOR)*
 - (f) *Central and State Governments*
- (3) *The Commission shall, by a general or specific order, determine the tariff for the purchase of power from each kind of new and renewable sources based generators by the distribution licensee. ...
Provided where the tariff has been determined by following transparent process of bidding in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Central Government, as provided under section 63 of the Act, the Commission shall adopt such tariff.”*

3.4 The provisions in Commission’s Power Procurement Regulations on Control period is as follows:

“6. Agreement and Control period

The tariff as determined by the Commission by a general or specific order for the purchase of power from each type of renewable source by the distribution licensee as referred to in clause 4(3) shall remain in force for such period as specified by the Commission in such tariff orders. The control period may ordinarily be two years. When the Commission revisits the tariff, the revision shall be applicable only to the generator of new and renewable energy sources commissioned after the date of such revised order.”

4. Commission’s order on NCES based generation and allied issues.

4.1. The Commission issued Order No.3 dated 15-05-2006 on “Power purchase and allied issues in respect of Non-Conventional Energy Sources based Generating

Plants and Non-Conventional Energy Sources based Co-generation Plants”. The said Order stipulated tariff rates for power procurement by the Distribution Licensee from Wind Energy Generators (WEGs), Biomass based generators and Bagasse based generators. This was the first Order issued by the Commission on NCES based power plants.

4.2. The Commission issued Order No.3 of 2009 dated 06-05-2009 on “Comprehensive Tariff Order for Bagasse based Co-generation Plants”. This Order covered tariff rates for power procurement by the Distribution Licensee from Bagasse based co-generators. In the said Order, the Commission fixed the validity of the Order upto 31-03-2011. By Tariff Order No.3 of 2011, the said Order was extended upto 31-12-2011 and it was further extended upto 30-06-2012 by Tariff Order No.6 of 2011 dated 21-12-2011. This Order was again extended upto 31-07-2012 in Tariff Order No. 4 of 2012 dated 30-06-2012.

4.3. The Commission issued Order No.7 of 2012 dated 31-07-2012 on “Comprehensive Tariff Order for Bagasse based Co-generation plants”. This Order covered tariff rates for power procurement by the Distribution Licensee from Bagasse based co-generators. In the said Order, the Commission fixed the validity of the Order upto 31-07-2014. Commission in Order No. 4 of 2014, dated 28-07-2014 has extended the validity of the Order till the issue of next order.

4.4. The Commission’s successive “Comprehensive Tariff Order for Bagasse based Co-generation plants” are Order No. 4 of 2016, dated 31-03-2016, Order No.4 of 2018 dated 28-03-2018 and Order No.10 of 2020 dated 16-10-2020. The Control

period of the recent order expires by 31-03-2022.

5. Floating of Consultative paper:

As the control period of earlier Order No.10 expires on 31-03-2022, the Commission is hereby issuing this consultative paper to seek the views / suggestions from the stakeholders for the tariff for the next control period.

6. Legal Provisions:

6.1. Related Provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003:

Relevant Provisions of Electricity Act, 2003 are reproduced below:

“Section 3(1): The Central Government shall, from time to time, prepare the National Electricity Policy and tariff policy, in consultation with the State Governments and the Authority for development of the power system based on optimal utilization of resources such as coal, natural gas, nuclear substances or materials, hydro and renewable sources of energy.

Section 61 – *“The Appropriate Commission shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, specify the terms and conditions for the determination of tariff and in doing so, shall be guided by the following namely:-*

.....

The promotion of co-generation and generation of electricity from renewable sources of energy;

(a) The National Electricity Policy and tariff policy:”

Section 62(1): The Appropriate Commission shall, subject to the provisions of this Act for –

(a) Supply of electricity by a generating company to a distribution licensee:

Section 62(2): The Appropriate Commission may require a licensee or a generating company to furnish separate details, as may be specified in respect of generation, transmission and distribution for determination of tariff.

Section 62(5): The Commission may require a licensee or a generating company to comply with such procedure as may be specified for calculating the expected revenues from the tariff and charges which he or it is permitted to recover.

Section 63: Notwithstanding anything contained in section 62, the Appropriate Commission shall adopt the tariff if such tariff has been determined through transparent process of bidding in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Central Government.

Section 86(1)(e): "Promote cogeneration and generation of electricity from renewable sources of energy by providing suitable measures for connectivity with the grid and sale of electricity to any person, and also specify, for purchase of electricity from such sources, a percentage of the total consumption of electricity in the area of a distribution licensee;"

6.2. Related Provisions of the National Electricity Policy:

6.2.1. The guidelines stipulated in the National Electricity Policy on NCES, which are relevant, are reproduced below:

***(1)Clause 5.2.20:** Feasible potential of non-conventional energy resources, mainly small hydro, wind and biomass would also need to be exploited fully to create additional power generation capacity. With a view to increase the overall share of non-conventional energy sources in the electricity mix, efforts will be made to encourage private sector participation through suitable promotional measures.*

(2) Clause 5.12.1: Non-conventional sources of energy being the most environment friendly, there is an urgent need to promote generation of electricity based on such sources of energy. For this purpose, efforts need to be made to reduce the capital cost of projects based on non-conventional and renewable sources of energy. Cost of energy can also be reduced by promoting competition within such projects. At the same time, adequate promotional measures would also have to be taken for development of technologies and a sustained growth of these sources.

(3) Clause 5.12.2: The Electricity Act 2003 provides that co-generation and generation of electricity from non-conventional sources would be promoted by the SERCs by providing suitable measures for connectivity with grid and sale of electricity to any person and also by specifying, for purchase of electricity from such sources, a percentage of the total consumption of electricity in the area of a distribution licensee. Such percentage for purchase of power from non-conventional sources should be made applicable for the tariffs to be determined by the SERCs at the earliest. Progressively the share of electricity from non-conventional sources would need to be increased as prescribed by State Electricity Regulatory Commissions. Such purchase by distribution companies shall be through competitive bidding process. Considering the fact that it will take some time before non-conventional technologies compete, in terms of cost, with conventional sources, the Commission may determine an appropriate differential in prices to promote these technologies.”

6.3. Related Provisions in the Tariff Policy

The Commission is also guided by the following specific provisions of the Tariff

Policy of Government of India (Ministry of Power) relating to NCES:

“(1) Clause 5(11) (i): *Tariff fixation for all electricity projects (generation, transmission and distribution) that result in lower Green House Gas (GHG) emissions than the relevant baseline should take into account the benefits obtained from the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) into consideration, in a manner so as to provide adequate incentive to the project developers.*

(2) Clause 6.0: *Accelerated growth of the generation capacity sector is essential to meet the estimated growth in demand. Adequacy of generation is also essential for efficient functioning of power markets. At the same time, it is to be ensured that new capacity additions should deliver electricity at most efficient rates to protect the interests of consumers. This policy stipulates the following for meeting these objectives.*

(3) Clause 6.4(1): *Pursuant to provisions of section 86(1)(e) of the Act, the appropriate Commission shall fix a minimum percentage of the total consumption of electricity in the area of a distribution licensee for purchase of energy from renewable energy sources, taking into account availability of such resources and its impact on retail tariffs. Cost of purchase of renewable energy shall be taken into account while determining tariff by SERCs. Long term growth trajectory of Renewable Purchase Obligations (RPOs) will be prescribed by the Ministry of Power in consultation with MNRE.*

(4) Clause 6.4(2): *States shall endeavor to procure power from renewable energy sources through competitive bidding to keep the tariff low, except from the waste to energy plants. Procurement of power by Distribution Licensees from renewable energy sources from projects above the notified capacity, shall be done through competitive bidding process, from the date to be*

notified by the Central Government.

However, till such notification, any such procurement of power from renewable energy sources projects, may be done under Section 62 of the Electricity Act, 2003. While determining the tariff from such sources, the Appropriate Commission shall take into account the solar radiation and wind intensity which may differ from area to area to ensure that the benefits are passed on to the consumers.

7.0. Applicability of the proposed Order:

The Order shall come into force on expiry of the control period of order no. 10 of 2020, dated 16-10-2020 and proposed to effect from 01-04-2022. The tariff proposed to be fixed shall be applicable to all Bagasse based Co-generation Plants commissioned during the control period of the Order. The tariff is applicable for purchase of bagasse based co-gen power by Distribution Licensee from Bagasse based Co-generators conforming to this Order. The open access charges and other terms and conditions specified in this Order shall be applicable to all the Bagasse based co-generators, irrespective of their date of commissioning.

8.0. Tariff Methodology

8.1. Cost-Plus Tariff Determination

The Cost-plus tariff determination is a more practicable method but it discourages competition and efficiency. However, to encourage the setting up of new co-gen plants and till the competitive bidding is introduced, Cost plus Tariff method is followed. As it can be easily designed to provide adequate return to the

investor as assured return will lead to larger investment in renewable power. Accordingly, the Commission proposes the Cost plus Tariff approach in this Order.

8.2. Single Part Vs Two Part Tariff

In the Commission's Order No. 4 of 2016, dated 31-03-2016, Commission adopted the "Cost plus two part tariff", and, the same was continued and adopted in Order no.10 of 2020 also. Generally, the two part tariff is adopted when the fuel cost varies from time to time and the fuel cost is considered as pass through. The variable component of tariff would take care of such price escalation and in order to accommodate the fuel cost escalations appropriately two part tariff is proposed to be adopted in this Order also.

9.0. Tariff Components:

9.1. The process of tariff determination shall take all the costs involved in generation of power under this type of Co-generation plants. As per the Power Procurement from New and Renewable Sources of Energy Regulation, 2008, while determining the tariff for Renewable energy sources, the Commission shall adopt appropriate financial and operational parameters applicable under a cost-plus scenario. The Commission has carried out a detailed analysis of the existing policies/procedures and commercial mechanisms in respect of Bagasse based co-generation.

9.2. The following important factors have been considered to arrive at the tariff and other related issues for Bagasse based co-generation.

1. Capital cost per MW

2. Plant Load Factor (PLF)
3. Debt – Equity ratio
4. Term of Loan and Interest
5. Return on Equity(RoE)
6. Life of plant and machinery
7. Depreciation
8. Operation& Maintenance (O & M) Expenses
9. Interest and Components of working capital
10. Station Heat Rate
11. Gross calorific value(GCV) of the fuel
12. Specific fuel consumption(SFC)
13. Fuel cost
14. Auxiliary consumption

The issue-wise proposal of the Commission and orders of other Commissions' are discussed below:

9.3. Capital cost per MW:

9.3.1. The Commission adopted Rs.4.95Crores / MW as the CapitalCost in Order No. 10 of 2020, dated 16-10-2020 after deducting the Capital subsidy of Rs.25 lakhs from the total capital cost of Rs.5.20 Crores.

The capital cost considered by other Commissions areas follows:

Sl. No.	Order of ERCs	Capital Cost
1.	CERC's RE Generic Order (RE-Tariff-2021-22), dated 31-03-2021	Rs.4.67Crore/MW
2.	Gujarat ERC's Order dated. 26-03-2020	Rs.4.66Crore/MW

3.	Uttar pradesh ERC's Regulations 2019, dated 25-07-2019 (FY2019-2024)	Rs.4.61Crore/MW
4.	Madhya Pradesh ERC's Order Dt.09-07-2021 (FY 2021-2024)	Rs.4.66 Crore/MW
5.	Haryana ERC's Order Dt.27-04-2021 (FY 2021-25)	Rs.4.925Crore/MW
6.	Telangana ERC's Order Dt.20.10.2018 (FY 2018-2020)	Rs.4.36 Crore/MW
7.	Karnataka ERC's Order, dated 14-05-2018 (FY 2018-2021)	Rs.4.70 Crore/MW

9.3.2.The capital cost includes evacuation cost up to the inter-connection point. The Commission apportions the capital cost on plant & machineries, land & civil works as 85% and 15% respectively.

9.3.3.The CERC has stated under the Statement of Reasons (SOR) dated 18th April 2017 for the Control Period 2017-2020, that it has analysed the data of normative capital cost for various boiler pressure (ata); the said data in respect of normative capital cost is Rs.442 Lakh/MT for 87 to 109 (ata) high pressure boiler and Rs.543.00 Lakh/MT for 110 (ata) and above high pressure boiler. Considering the above, by averaging the normative cost for High Boiler Pressure projects (above 87 ata) CERC has arrived at a capital cost of Rs.492.5 Lakh/MW. Considering the capital subsidy of Rs.25 lakhs/MW, the CERC has fixed the Capital cost of Rs.4.67 Crores per MW.

9.3.4.In view of the above, the Commission proposes a capital cost of Rs. 5.20 Crores/MW as adopted in earlier Order. The capital cost includes evacuation cost up to inter-connection point. The Commission apportions the capital cost on machineries, land and civil works at 85% and 15% respectively. After observing the

capital subsidy of Rs.25 lakhs per MW, Rs.4.95 Crores / MW will be considered as Capital cost in respect of Bagasse based Co-generation plants.

9.4. Plant Load Factor:

9.4.1. The plant load factor of a Bagasse based power generation depends on number of factors like availability of fuel, vintage of the plant, etc. Commission in previous Order in 2020 has adopted a PLF of 60%. In line with that Commission proposes to retain the existing PLF of 60% for the next control period too.

9.4.2 The PLF considered by other Commissions are as follows:

Sl. No.	Order of ERCs	PLF
1.	CERC's RE Generic Order (RE-Tariff-2021-22), dated 31-03-2021	60%
2.	Gujarat ERC's Order dated. 26-03-2020	60%
3.	Uttar pradesh ERC's Regulations 2019, dated 25-07-2019 (FY2019-2024)	50%
4.	Madhya Pradesh ERC's Order Dt.09-07-2021 (FY 2021-2024)	53%
5.	Haryana ERC's Order Dt.27-04-2021 (FY 2021-25)	53%
6.	Telangana ERC's Order Dt.20.10.2018 (FY 2018-2020)	55%
7.	Karnataka ERC's Order, dated 14-05-2018 (FY 2018-2021)	75%

9.4.3 Some of the sugar mills also use fossil fuel during off seasons. Even during the crushing season if the sugarcane is not available supplementary fuel is used therefore the Commission would like to adopt the PLF of 60% on annual basis.

9.4.4. The PLF is an annual phenomenon for the purpose of fixed cost recovery.

9.4.5 In some cases, generation may go beyond 60% PLF. Once the annual fixed charges or the capital cost recovery is achieved at the normative PLF of 60%, for any generation beyond the normative PLF of 60%, an incentive would be adequate for the additional efforts and to meet the wear and tear of the plant and equipment. Therefore, Commission proposes to continue the incentive of Rs.0.25 per unit which is already in practice in respect of the Conventional Power Stations.

9.4.6. Therefore, in this consultative paper also, Commission decides to adopt a normative PLF of 60%; and any generation beyond the normative PLF of 60%, Commission allows Variable Cost and also an incentive of 25 paise per unit.

9.5. Debt – Equity Ratio:

9.5.1 The Tariff Policy lays down a debt-equity ratio of 70:30 for power projects. The Commission proposes to adopt this ratio as specified in its Tariff Regulations 2005 and as adopted in the earlier Orders on the new and renewable power.

9.6. Term of Loan and Rate of Interest:

9.6.1 The term of loan and rate of interest considered by other ERCs are as follows:

Sl. No.	Order of ERCs	Term of Loan and rate of interest
1.	CERC's RE Generic Order (RE-Tariff-2021-22), dated 31-03-2021	15 years and normative interest rate of two hundred (200) basis points above the average State Bank of India MCLR (one year tenor) prevalent during the last available six months. Interest rate for FY2021-22 is 9%

2.	Gujarat ERC's Order dated. 26-03-2020	11.40%
3.	Uttar pradesh ERC's Regulations 2019, dated 25-07-2019 (FY2019-2024)	11.00%
4.	Madhya Pradesh ERC's Order Dt.09-07-2021 (FY 2021-2024)	9%
5.	Haryana ERC's Order Dt.27-04-2021 (FY 2021-25)	200 basis points above the average SBI MCLR rate
6.	Telangana ERC's Order Dt.20.10.2018 (FY 2018-2020)	10.25%
7.	Karnataka ERC's Order, dated 14-05-2018 (FY 2018-2021)	10.50%

9.6.2 Commission proposes term of loan of 10 years plus one year moratorium as adopted in the previous orders of Bagasse based cogeneration energy. The prevalent lending rate being the marginal cost of funds based lending rate at which the bank prices all its loans, Commission proposes to adopt the latest MCLR (Marginal Cost of funds based Lending Rate) of 1 year of 7.00% notified by the State Bank of India in November 2021 plus 200 basis points which is 9.00%.

9.7. Return on Equity (RoE):

9.7.1. The Return on Equity considered by other ERC's are as follows:

SI. No.	Order of ERCs	Return on Equity
1.	CERC's RE Generic Order (RE-Tariff-2021-22), dated 31-03-2021	16.96% (pre-tax)
2.	Gujarat ERC's Order dated. 26-03-2020	ROE of 14% (plus) applicable tax payment of MAT @ 21.34% p.a. for first 10 years and Corporate tax @ 34.61% p.a. for next 15 years.

3.	Uttar pradesh ERC's Regulations 2019, dated 25-07-2019 (FY2019-2024)	15.00% (pre-tax)
4.	Madhya Pradesh ERC's Order Dt.09-07-2021 (FY 2021-2024)	14% (plus) applicable MAT
5.	Haryana ERC's Order Dt.27-04-2021 (FY 2021-25)	14% (plus) applicable MAT
6.	Telangana ERC's Order Dt.20.10.2018 (FY 2018-2020)	17.60% (pre-tax)
7.	Karnataka ERC's Order, dated 14-05-2018 (FY 2018-2021)	14.00% (income tax pass through) (decreased from 16% to 14%)

9.7.2. CERC adopted the 16.96% (pre-tax) to ensure RoE of 14% considering the average MAT rate. The same has been adopted by many of other ERCs.

9.7.3. Therefore, the Commission proposes to adopt normative return on equity of 16.96% as adopted by CERC in its RE Generic Order 2021, dt.31-03-2021.

9.8. Life of plant and machinery:

9.8.1. The Commission in its all earlier Orders in 2012, 2016, 2018 and in 2020 Order considered the life of a plant as 20 years for tariff determination process, therefore the useful life of the plant proposed to be considered by the Commission now is 20 years.

9.9. Depreciation :

9.9.1 The rate of depreciation considered by other Commissions are as follows:

Sl. No.	Order of ERCs	Depreciation
1.	CERC's RE Generic Order (RE-Tariff-2021-22), dated 31-03-2021	4.67% for 15 years, remaining depreciation spread over the remaining life period
2.	Gujarat ERC's Order dated. 26-03-2020	ROE of 14% (plus) applicable tax payment of MAT @ 21.34% p.a. for first 10 years and Corporate

		tax @ 34.61% p.a. for next 15 years.
3.	Uttar pradesh ERC's Regulations 2019, dated 25-07-2019 (FY2019-2024)	15.00% (pre-tax)
4.	Madhya Pradesh ERC's Order Dt.09-07-2021 (FY 2021-2024)	4.67% (upto 15 yrs) 2% (16 to 25 yrs)
5.	Haryana ERC's Order Dt.27-04-2021 (FY 2021-25)	5.38% per annum for first 13 years; Balance spread over remaining useful life
6.	Telangana ERC's Order Dt.20.10.2018 (FY 2018-2020)	5.28% for 13 years; and 3.05 for remaining life period
7.	Karnataka ERC's Order, dated 14-05-2018 (FY 2018-2021)	5.38% for 1 st 13 years and balance spread equally over life of the plant.

9.9.2 The Commission proposes to continue the existing methodology of depreciation as in its earlier Orders in 2012, 2016, 2018 and 2020 in respect of Bagasse based Co-generation plants which is 4.5% p.a. Straight Line Method on plant and machinery by reckoning 85% of the capital cost as the cost of plant and machinery. The accumulated depreciation shall however be limited to 90% of the cost of plant and machinery.

9.10. Operation and Maintenance (O & M) Expenses:

9.10.1. The O & M Expenses considered by other Commissions are as follows:

Sl. No.	Order of ERCs	O&M Expenses
1.	CERC's RE Generic Order (RE-Tariff-2021-22), dated 31-03-2021	25.46 lakhs/MW for 2021-22 and escalation of 3.84% p.a. over the tariff period
2.	Gujarat ERC's Order dated. 26-03-2020	3% of project cost and escalation of 5.72% p.a. from 2 nd year onwards
3.	Uttar pradesh ERC's Regulations 2019, dated 25-07-2019 (FY2019-2024)	17.97 lakhs/MW and escalation of 4% p.a. thereafter

4.	Madhya Pradesh ERC's Order Dt.09-07-2021 (FY 2021-2024)	3% of Project cost with escalation of 3.84% p.a.
5.	Haryana ERC's Order Dt.27-04-2021 (FY 2021-25)	Rs.24 lakhs / MW for 1 st year and escalated by 2.93% next year
6.	Telangana ERC's Order Dt.20.10.2018 (FY 2018-2020)	22.18 lakhs/MW and escalation of 5.00% p.a. thereafter.
7.	Karnataka ERC's Order, dated 14-05-2018 (FY 2018-2021)	4% of Cap.cost and escalation of 5.72% p.a. thereafter

9.10.2 In the earlier Order no.10 of 2020, dt.16-10-2020, Commission proposed Rs.24.52 lakhs/MW (including insurance) in line with the CERC's O&M charges. In this Order, Commission proposes the O&M expenses including insurance at Rs.26.44 Lakh/MW with an annual escalation of 5.72% from the second year onwards. (Rs.25.46 lakhs x 103.84% ie., 3.84% escalated based on CERC's rate for FY 2022-23)

9.11. Interest and Components of working capital:

9.11.1 The Commission proposes to fix the components of Working capital with the following norms:

- a. Fuel stock of one month
- b. O & M Expenses for one month
- c. Receivables equivalent to two months

9.11.2. Since, the same has been adopted in the earlier Bagasse Orders in 2018&2020, it has been proposed to continue the same in this Order too.

9.11.3 The rate of interest and components considered by other Commissions for calculating the Interest on Working Capital are as follows:

Sl. No.	Order of ERCs	Interest and components of Working Capital
1.	CERC's RE Generic Order (RE-Tariff-2021-22), dated 31-03-2021	Fuel Cost for four months equivalent to normative PLF, O &

		<p>M expenses for one month, receivables equivalent to 1.5 months of fixed and variable charges for sale of electricity calculated on the target PLF and Maintenance spare @ 15% of O & M expenses.</p> <p>Rate of Interest - 300 basis points above the average State Bank of India MCLR (one year tenor).</p>
2.	Gujarat ERC's Order dated. 26-03-2020	<p>Components: (i) Fuel stock for 30 days, (ii) O&M expenses for one month, (iii) Receivables of 1 month for sale, (iv) Maintenance spares @ 1% of capital cost escalated @ 5% p.a.</p> <p>Rate of Interest – SBI rate (8.9%) plus 250 basis points</p>
3.	Uttar pradesh ERC's Regulations 2019, dated 25-07-2019 (FY2019-2024)	<p>(i) Fuel cost of 4 months (ii) O&M exp. for one month (iii) Receivable two months (iv) spares for O&M 15%</p> <p>Rate of Interest – 12%</p>
4.	Madhya Pradesh ERC's Order Dt.09-07-2021 (FY 2021-2024)	<p>O&M – 1 month Receivables – 2 months Maintenance spares – 15% of O&M Int. on WC – 350 points over MCLR</p>
5.	Haryana ERC's Order Dt.27-04-2021 (FY 2021-25)	<p>(i) Fuel cost - 4 months (ii) O&M exp. - one month (iii) Receivable - 2 months (iv) Matcespares -15% of O&M</p> <p>Rate of Interest – 200 basis points above SBI MCLR</p>
6.	Telangana ERC's Order Dt.20.10.2018 (FY 2018-2020)	<p>Components: (i) O&M expenses one month (ii) 15% of O&M expenses (iii) Receivables-two months (iv) Fuel stock-one month</p> <p>Rate of Interest – 11.25%</p>
7.	Karnataka ERC's Order, dated 14-05-2018 (FY 2018-2021)	12%

9.11.4 Commission proposes the Interest on working capital at 10% arrived based on the average State Bank of India MCLR (one year tenor) rate prevalent during

available six months period i.e., 7% plus 300 basis points; and one month Fuel Stock, one month Operation and Maintenance cost and two months receivables as working capital components.

9.12. Station Heat Rate:

9.12.1 The Station Heat Rate considered by other Commissions are as follows:

SI. No.	Order of ERCs	Station Heat Rate
1.	CERC's RE Generic Order (RE-Tariff-2021-22), dated 31-03-2021	3600 KCal/KW hr
2.	Gujarat ERC's Order dated. 26-03-2020	3600 KCal/KW hr
3.	Uttar pradesh ERC's Regulations 2019, dated 25-07-2019 (FY2019-2024)	3400 KCal/KW hr
4.	Madhya Pradesh ERC's Order Dt.09-07-2021 (FY 2021-2024)	3600 KCal/KW hr
5.	Haryana ERC's Order Dt.27-04-2021 (FY 2021-25)	3600 KCal/KW hr
6.	Telangana ERC's Order Dt.20.10.2018 (FY 2018-2020)	3600 KCal/KW hr
7.	Karnataka ERC's Order, dated 14-05-2018 (FY 2018-2021)	3600 KCal/KW hr

9.12.2. The Commission so far in its earlier Orders, adopted a Station Heat Rate of 3240 Kcal/kW hr. Such a better Heat rate is expected that due to adoption of high pressure boiler (110 ata) in Order No. 10 of 2020, dated 16-10-2020. As such, the Commission now proposes to adopt the same Station Heat Rate of 3240kCal/kW hr.

9.13 Gross Calorific value of the fuel:

9.13.1. The GCV considered by other Commissions are as follows:

SI. No.	Order of ERCs	GCV for Bagasse
1.	CERC's RE Generic Order (RE-Tariff-2021-22), dated 31-03-2021	2250 KCal/Kg
2.	Gujarat ERC's Order dated. 26-03-2020	2250 Kcal/Kg
3.	Uttar pradesh ERC's Regulations 2019, dated 25-07-2019 (FY2019-2024)	2250 Kcal/Kg
4.	Madhya Pradesh ERC's Order Dt.09-07-2021 (FY 2021-2024)	2250 KCal/Kg
5.	Haryana ERC's Order Dt.27-04-2021 (FY 2021-25)	2250 KCal/Kg
6.	Telangana ERC's Order Dt.20.10.2018 (FY 2018-2020)	2250 KCal/Kg
7.	Karnataka ERC's Order, dated 14-05-2018 (FY 2018-2021)	2250 KCal/KW hr

9.13.2 In earlier Orders viz., Order No. 7 of 2012, dated 31-07-2012, Order No. 4 of 2016, dated 31-03-2016 and dt.28-03-2018 Commission adopted a GCV of 2300 kCal/kg. Hence, the Commission do not wish to make change of it and proposes to continue with the same GCV of 2300 kCal/kg.

9.14. Specific fuel consumption (SFC) :

9.14.1 The Specific fuel consumption considered by other Commissions are as follows:

SI. No.	Order of ERCs	Specific fuel consumption
1.	CERC's RE Generic Order (RE-Tariff-2021-22), dated 31-03-2021	1.6 Kg/KW hr
2.	Gujarat ERC's Order dated. 26-03-2020	1.6 Kg/KW hr

3.	Uttar pradesh ERC's Regulations 2019, dated 25-07-2019 (FY2019-2024)	1.51 Kg/KW hr
4.	Madhya Pradesh ERC's Order Dt.09-07-2021 (FY 2021-2024)	1.6 Kg/KW hr
5.	Haryana ERC's Order Dt.27-04-2021 (FY 2021-25)	1.6 Kg/KW hr
6.	Telangana ERC's Order Dt.20.10.2018 (FY 2018-2020)	1.6 Kg/KW hr
7.	Karnataka ERC's Order, dated 14-05-2018 (FY 2018-2021)	1.6 Kg/KW hr

9.14.2. Specific fuel consumption is the resultant of Station Heat Rate and Gross Calorific Value of the fuel. With the above Station Heat Rate at 3240 kCal/kWh and GCV at 2300 kCal/kg the resultant specific consumption of fuel works out to 1.41 kg/kWh and the Commission now proposes the same.

9.15. Fuel Cost:

9.15.1 The fuel cost considered by the other Commissions are as follows:

Sl. No.	Order of ERCs	Fuel cost and escalation factor
1.	CERC's RE Generic Order (RE-Tariff-2021-22), dated 31-03-2021	Rs.2124/MT with the escalation of 5%
2.	Gujarat ERC's Order dated. 26-03-2020	Rs.2075/MT with the escalation of 5%
3.	Uttar pradesh ERC's Regulations 2019, dated 25-07-2019 (FY2019-2024)	Rs.1010/MT with the escalation of 5% (2019-20)
4.	Madhya Pradesh ERC's Order Dt.09-07-2021 (FY 2021-2024)	Rs.1435 / MT
5.	Haryana ERC's Order Dt.27-04-2021 (FY 2021-25)	Rs.1027 / MT
6.	Telangana ERC's Order Dt.20.10.2018 (FY 2019-2020)	Rs.1848/MT with the escalation of 5%

7.	Karnataka ERC's Order, dated 14-05-2018 (FY 2018-2021)	Rs.1161.28/MT (2020-21)
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9.15.2 Price of Bagasse notified by the CERC for the year 2021-22 is Rs.2124 per ton. For fixation of fuel cost for the year 2022-23 by the Commission, notified cost has been escalated by 5% to arrive at the fuel cost for 2022-23 as Rs.2230 / MT with an escalation of 5% p.a.

9.16. Auxiliary Consumption:

9.16.1. Auxiliary consumption considered by other Commissions are as follows:

Sl. No.	Order of ERCs	Auxiliary Consumption
1.	CERC's RE Generic Order (RE-Tariff-2021-22), dated 31-03-2021	8.5%
2.	Gujarat ERC's Order dated. 26-03-2020	8.5%
3.	Uttar pradesh ERC's Regulations 2019, dated 25-07-2019 (FY2019-2024)	8.5%
4.	Madhya Pradesh ERC's Order Dt.09-07-2021 (FY 2021-2024)	8.5%
5.	Haryana ERC's Order Dt.27-04-2021 (FY 2021-25)	8.5%
6.	Telangana ERC's Order Dt.20.10.2018 (FY 2019-2020)	9.00%
7.	Karnataka ERC's Order, dated 14-05-2018 (FY 2018-2021)	8.5%

9.16.2. In its earlier Orders in No.4 of 2016, dt.31-03-2016, Order no.4 of 2018, dt.28-03-2018 and in Order no.10 of 2020 dated 16-10-2020 Commission adopted an Auxiliary consumption of 8.50%. The Commission now proposes to continue with the same rate.

10. Tariff Determinants:

10.1 The financial and operational parameters in respect of Bagasse based Cogeneration Power projects proposed in the Consultative Paper are tabulated below:

Tariff Components	Values
Capital Cost	Rs.4.95 Crores/MW
PLF	60%
Debt Equity Ratio	70:30
Term of Loan	10 years with 1 year moratorium period
Interest on Loan	9%
Return on Equity	16.96%
Life of Plant and Machinery	20 years
Depreciation	4.5% per annum SLM on 85% of the Capital Cost
O & M Expenses	Rs. 26.44 Lakh/MW with an annual escalation of 5.72% from 2 nd year onwards
Components and Interest on Working Capital	Components: a) One month Fuel Stock b) One month O & M Expenses c) Two months Receivables Rate of Interest – 10%
Station Heat Rate(SHR)	3240 kCal/kWh
Gross Calorific Value (GCV)	2300 kCal/kg
Specific Fuel Consumption (SFC)	1.41
Fuel Cost (Rs. PMT)	Rs. 2230/MT
Auxiliary Consumption	8.5%
Variable Cost	
2022-23	Rs.3.44 per Unit
2023-24	Rs.3.61 per Unit
Fixed Cost	
2022-23	Rs.2.24 per Unit
2023-24	Rs.2.28 per Unit

Total Cost	
2022-23	Rs.5.68 per Unit
2023-24	Rs.5.89 per Unit

11.0 Tariff:

11.1. Bagasse based Power Generation tariff is computed with reference to the determinants list above.

11.2 Fixed Cost:

11.2.1 The fixed Cost per unit for the whole project life of 20 years is as follows:

(Rs./Unit)

Year	FCC	Year	FCC
1	2.24	11	2.12
2	2.28	12	2.12
3	2.25	13	2.19
4	2.23	14	2.26
5	2.20	15	2.33
6	2.18	16	2.41
7	2.17	17	2.50
8	2.15	18	2.58
9	2.14	19	2.68
10	2.13	20	2.78

11.2.2 The fixed capacity charges specified in this Order will be applicable to the plants commissioned during the control period of this Order.

11.3 Variable Cost:

11.3.1 The variable cost for the financial year 2022-23 will be **Rs.3.44/-** per unit and for the financial year 2023-24 will be **Rs.3.61/-** per unit as worked out below:

$$\text{Rs.}2.23 \times 1.41 / 91.5\% = \text{Rs.}3.44$$

$$\text{Rs.}2.34 \times 1.41 / 91.5\% = \text{Rs.}3.61$$

11.3.2. The variable cost will be applicable with reference to the financial year. The variable cost will apply to all the plants commissioned on or after 15.05.2006.

12. Use of Fossil Fuel:

12.1. The use of fossil fuels shall be limited to the extent of 15% of total fuel consumption on an annual basis.

13. Monitoring Mechanism for the use of fossil fuel:

13.1 The Project developer shall furnish to the State Nodal Agency, a monthly fuel usage statement and monthly fuel procurement statement duly certified by Chartered Accountant to the beneficiary (with a copy to appropriate agency appointed by the Commission for the purpose of monitoring the fossil and non-fossil fuel consumption) for each month, along with the monthly energy bill. The statement shall cover details such as-

- a) Quantity of fuel (in tone) for each fuel type (bagasse and fossil fuels) consumed and procured during the month of power generation purposes,
- b) Cumulative quantity (in tonne) of each fuel type consumed and procured till the end of that month during the year,
- c) Actual (gross and net) energy generation (denominated in units) during the month,
- d) Cumulative actual (gross and net) energy generation (denominated in units) until the end of that month during the year,
- e) Opening fuel stock quantity (in tonne),

- f) Receipt of fuel quantity (in tonne) at the power plant site and
- g) Closing fuel stock quantity (in tonne) for each fuel type (bagasse and fossil fuels) available at the power plant site.

13.2 Non-compliance with the condition of fossil fuel usage by the project developer, during any financial year, shall result in withdrawal of applicability of tariff for such bagasse based power project.

13.3 The details stipulated in the Para 13.1, shall be furnished to Commission by both the Generator and Distribution licensee every quarter duly reconciling with each other.

14.0 Related issues:

The following are the related issues for energy generation from bagasse based cogeneration plants:

1. Transmission and wheeling charges & Scheduling and system operation
2. Cross Subsidy Surcharge
3. CDM Benefits
4. Reactive power charges
5. Grid availability charges
6. Adjustment of energy generated
7. Application fees and Agreement fees
8. Billing and payments
9. Payment security and Security deposit
10. Power factor
11. Metering
12. Connectivity and Evacuation of energy

13. Energy Purchase and Wheeling Agreement
14. Parallel Operation Charges
15. Tariff review period / Control period
16. Quantum of power purchase by the Distribution Licensee

14.1 It is proposed that the above charges / terms are applicable to all bagasse based co-gen plants irrespective of their year of installation. These are discussed in detail in the following paragraphs.

14.2. Transmission and wheeling charges & Scheduling and system operation charges:

14.2.1. Transmission, Wheeling and Scheduling & System operation charges are generally regulated by the Commission's Tariff regulations, Grid Connectivity & Open Access regulations and Commission's order on open access charges issued from time to time. However, as a promotional measure, under Sections 61 and 86(1)(e) of the Act, Commission in the tariff orders of 2018, 2020 fixed the 70% of the charges applicable to conventional power to the Bagasse based Co-generation plants.

14.2.2 With regard to scheduling and system operation charges, the work done by SLDC is the same as in the case of conventional power. SLDC has to monitor the grid operations effectively on real time basis. The scheduling and system operation charges have to be determined in a non-discriminatory manner with reference to the functions of SLDC.

14.2.3 The Commission proposes the transmission, wheeling and scheduling and system operation charges for these co-generation plants as applicable for conventional power plants notified by the Commission from time to time.

14.2.4 Apart from these charges, actual line losses in kind as specified in the respective Order of the Commission and as amended from time to time are also payable for the captive use and third party sale.

14.2.5. For generators who are availing Renewable Energy Certificate (REC), Transmission charges, Wheeling charges, Scheduling and System operation charges are applicable at 100% of the normal rate applicable for conventional power plants.

14.3. Cross subsidy surcharge:

14.3.1. The Commission in other Tariff orders relating to different Renewable power and also in earlier Co-gen Order, has ordered to levy 60% of the Cross subsidy surcharge for third party and Open access consumers. Though the Commission proposed in earlier to withdraw the incentives in phased manner, in view of unprecedented situation due to Covid-19 and slow down in economic activity, the incentives were not withdrawn.

14.3.2. In this Consultative paper, the Commission proposed to levy 60% of Cross subsidy surcharge applicable to conventional power.

14.4. CDM Benefits:

14.4.1 In the earlier orders issued on renewable energy, the Commission adopted the following formula for sharing of CDM benefits as suggested by the Forum of Regulators (FOR):

“The CDM benefits should be shared on gross basis starting from 100% to developers in the first year and thereafter reducing by 10% every year till the sharing becomes equal (50:50) between the developer and the consumer in the sixth year. Thereafter, the sharing of CDM benefits will remain equal till such time the benefits accrue.”

14.4.2 The Commission accepted the formula recommended by the Forum of Regulators in its earlier order. The Commission proposes to adopt the same formula. The generators shall furnish details of receipts of CDM to the distribution licensee and the distribution licensee shall account for the CDM receipts in the next ARR filing.

14.5. Reactive Power Charges:

Commission proposes to adopt the reactive power charges for bagasse based co-generating plants as specified in its Order on Open Access charges issued from time to time.

14.6. Grid availability charges:

14.6.1 The charges for startup power of generators shall be as per Commission's Grid Connectivity and Intra-State Open Access Regulations, 2014, Deviation Settlement Mechanism and other orders of the Commission in force.

14.6.2. Similarly, if adequate generation does not materialize or if drawal by the captive / third party consumer exceeds generation, the energy charges and demand charges shall be regulated as specified in the Commission's Grid Connectivity and Intra-State Open Access Regulations, 2014 and Deviation Settlement Mechanism and other relevant Orders.

14.7. Adjustment of energy generated:

14.7.1. The Commission decides that the adjustment of energy shall be as per the Commission's Grid Connectivity and Open Access Regulations, Deviation Settlement Mechanism (DSM) and other relevant orders.

14.8. Application Fees and Agreement Fees:

14.8.1. The Commission in its Bagasse Orders in 2016, 2018 and 2020 had stated that the Intra State Open Access Regulations 2014 of the Commission to provide for concession in application fees and agreement fees for generators of non-conventional and renewable sources of energy.

14.8.2. The application fees and agreement fees for the Energy Purchase Agreement (EPA) and Energy Wheeling Agreement (EWA) shall be as specified in the Commission's Intra State Open Access Regulations, 2014 and Fees and Fines Regulations, 2004 in force. **The fees of EPA shall be collected by the licensee and passed on to the Commission.** Whenever the Commission revises the above fees, the revised fees shall be payable by the Bagasse based co-generators.

14.8.3. Whenever there is a change in the usage of energy from bagasse based co-gen or a change in the drawl point, etc., there will be extra work to the licensee.

Therefore, an additional fees equivalent to the application fees and agreement fees shall be leviable by the licensee on the generator.

14.8.4. The Commission proposes to continue the same as in the Order No.10 of 2020, dated 16-10-2020.

14.9. Billing and payments:

14.9.1 The Commission in its Order No.10 of 2020, dated 16-10-2020 had specified that when a renewable energy generator sells power to the distribution licensee, the generator will raise a bill every month for the net energy sold after deducting the charges for startup power and reactive power. The bill amount is due only after one month. If the distribution licensee makes the payment within a period of one month of presentation of bills by a generating company, a rebate of 1% shall be allowed. Any delayed payment beyond 30 days is liable for interest at the rate of 1% per month.

14.9.2 Energy Accounting shall be regulated by the Commission's Regulation/Orders on Open access, Deviation Settlement Mechanism and any other Orders. Till such time the DSM is implemented in the State, if a bagasse based co-generator utilizes the power for captive use (or) if he sells it to a third party, the distribution licensee shall raise the bill at the end of the month for the net energy supplied. The licensee should record the generation and consumption during the billing period. Slot wise adjustment shall be made for the billing period. However, peak hour generation can be adjusted to normal hour or off peak hour consumption of the billing period. Normal hour generation shall be adjusted against normal hour consumption. Excess consumption will be charged at the tariff applicable to the consumer subject to the terms and conditions of supply. Any unadjusted units will get

lapsed. As hitherto followed no higher slot to lower slot adjustment permissible in the case of 3rd party consumers.

14.9.3. When DSM is implemented, the licensee shall record the time block-wise generation and consumption during the billing period. Time block wise adjustment shall be made for the billing period. Excess consumption will be charged at the tariff applicable to the consumer subject to the terms and conditions of supply.

14.9.4. Appropriate transmission and wheeling charges, scheduling and system operation charges and cross subsidy surcharge, wherever applicable, shall be recovered from the open access consumers. The net amount recoverable from the consumer shall be raised in the bill as per their normal billing schedule.

14.9.5 Peak, Off-peak and normal hours shall be as defined in Terms & Conditions for Determination of Tariff Regulations, 2005 as amended from time to time. Presently, as per Clause 11 (2) of the Terms and Conditions for determination of Tariff Regulations, 2005 – defines Peak hour as “ *the time between 06.00 hrs and 09.00 hrs and between 18.00 hrs and 21.00 hours*”. Clause 11(3) of the Terms and Conditions for determination of Tariff Regulations, 2005 defines off-peak hour as “*the duration between 22.00 hours and 05.00 hours*”. Balance hours are normal hours.

14.10. Payment security and Security deposit:

14.10.1. Tariff Policy calls for adequate and bankable security arrangement to the generating companies. This mechanism has been found impractical, as there are more number of generators and the monolith distribution licensee is unable to offer security for such numbers. In the Bagasse Order of 2016, 2018 & 2020 Commission

considered that the interest for delayed payment by the licensee at 1% per month would serve the ends of justice.

14.10.2. With respect to the security deposit of the consumer, it was decided that two times the maximum net energy supplied by the distribution licensee in any month in the preceding financial year shall be taken as the basis for the payment of security deposit.

14.10.3. The Commission now proposes to continue the existing system in respect of the payment security and security deposit.

14.11. Power factor:

14.11.1. Power factor disincentive may be regulated for the power factor recorded in the meter at the user end as specified in the relevant regulations/orders in force.

14.12. Metering:

14.12.1. The Commission in its Orders No.4 of 2016, dated 31-03-2016, Order no.4 of 2018, dt.28-03-2018 and Order No.10 of 2020 dated 16-10-2020 had decided to adopt the metering and communication in accordance with the following Regulations/ Codes, as amended from time to time:

- (a) Central Electricity Authority (Installation and Operation of Meters) Regulations 2006
- (b) Tamil Nadu Electricity Distribution Code 2004
- (c) Tamil Nadu Grid Code 2004
- (d) Tamil Nadu Electricity Regulatory Commission – Grid connectivity & Intra State Open Access Regulations, 2014.

14.12.2. The Commission now proposes to continue the same.

14.13.Connectivity and Evacuation of energy:

14.13.1. The Commission in its Order No.4 of 2018, dated 28-03-2018 had ruled that the connectivity and power evacuation system shall be provided as per the Act, Codes, Regulations and Orders in force.

14.13.2. The Commission now proposes to continue the same as in the previous Order.

14.14. Energy Purchase and Wheeling Agreement:

14.14.1. The Commission in its Order No.4 of 2016, dated 31-03-2016 had decided that the Energy Purchase Agreement (EPA) shall be evolved as specified in the Commission's Regulations in force. The agreement shall be valid for a minimum period of twenty years. The distribution licensee shall execute the Energy Purchase Agreement within a month of receipt of application from the generator. The parties to the agreement may be given the option of exiting in case of violation with three months' notice to the other party.

14.14.2.The format of Energy Wheeling Agreement (EWA) shall be evolved as specified in the Commission's Regulations in force. The period and other terms of agreement shall be as per the terms of Open Access Regulations issued by the Commission.

14.15. Parallel Operation Charges

14.15.1. Commission proposes that in respect of Bagasse based power generators who consumes power on captive basis in the same location may opt for paralleling of their generators with the grid without actually wheeling their power. Such generators

shall have to pay the applicable parallel operation charges to the respective distribution licensee as specified in the relevant regulations. As proposed in the earlier Order, since the connectivity is serving the purpose for plant utility also, the Commission proposes to charge the Parallel operation charges as followed hitherto.

14.15.2. The Parallel Operation charges in respect of the plants under REC option may be collected on par with the conventional power plants, as already in force.

14.16. Harmonics

The Bagasse based co-generation plants shall follow the CEA (Technical Standards for Connectivity of the Distributed Generation Resources) Regulations, 2013 in respect of harmonics. It is the responsibility of the generator to provide adequate filtering mechanism to limit the harmonics within the stipulated norms. It shall be done before connecting the generator to the grid and the harmonics shall be measured by the respective Distribution licensee during the commissioning. If the Co-generation plants inject the harmonics beyond the stipulated limit, they shall pay a compensation of 15% of applicable generation tariff rate to the Distribution Licensee in whose area the plant is located till such time the harmonics are reduced within the stipulated limit. The Distribution licensee is responsible for measurement of harmonics with standard meters and issue notices for payment of compensation charges if the harmonics is beyond the stipulated limit. A minimum of 30 days' notice period shall be given for payment of compensation charges.

14.17. Control Period / Tariff Review Period:

14.17.1 Clause 6 of the Power Procurement from New and Renewable Sources of Energy Regulations, 2008 of the Commission specifies that the tariff as determined by the Commission shall remain in force for such period as specified by the Commission in such tariff orders and the control period may ordinarily be two years.

14.17.2. The Commission proposes a control period of two years from the date of issue of the final order and the tariff period for Fixed charges is twenty years.

14.18. Quantum of power purchase by the Distribution Licensee:

14.18.1 The distribution licensee can purchase bagasse based cogen power at the rate determined by the Commission from the bagasse based cogen generators to meet the Non-solar Renewable Power Purchase Obligations (RPO) requirement.

The Commission proposes that the Distribution Licensee shall procure Bagasse based Co-gen power through competitive bidding/reverse auctions under Section 63 of the Electricity Act 2003, following the bidding guidelines of Government of India. The preferential tariff proposed in this Order will be the ceiling price for future biddings by the licensee and may also help the projects that have not been able to commission in the previous control periods. For any procurement in excess of RPO, specific approval shall be obtained from the Commission.

(By order of the Commission)

**Secretary
Tamil Nadu Electricity Regulatory
Commission**

TNERC - CONSULTATIVE PAPER - 2022
COMPONENTS OF BAGASSE BASED CO-GENERATION TARIFF

PARAMETERS	VALUES	
Capital Cost (in Rs.)		49500000
Debt - 70% (in Rs.)		34650000
Equity - 30% (in Rs.)		14850000
Interest on Debt		9.00%
Depreciation- SLM at 4.5% on 85% of Capital Cost - (in Rs.)		1893375
Interest on Working Capital		10.00%
Components of working capital		
Fuel Cost	1month	
O & M	1month	
Receivables	2 months	
Return on Equity (ROE as per CERC)	16.9600%	
O & M Expenses - (in Rs.)	2644000	
Gross generation @ 60% PLF (in Units)	5256000	
Auxiliary Consumption	8.50%	
Net Generation (in Units)	4809240	
Fuel Cost (Rs./MT)	2230.00	
Station Heat Rate kCal/kWh	3240	
GCV kCal/kg	2300	
SFC kg/kWh	1.41	

ANNEXURE (FY2022 - 2024)

WORKING SHEET FOR TARIFF COMPUTATION FOR BAGASSE BASED CO-GENERATION PLANTS

Year	O & M charges (Rs)	Interest on loan (Rs)	Depreciation (Rs)	Fuel cost (Rs)	Working capital (Rs)					Return on Equity (Rs)	Total Fixed Cost (Rs)	Units generated Less Auxilliary consumption (Units)	Fixed Cost (Rs / unit)	Variable Cost (Rs / unit)	Total Cost per unit (Rs / unit)
					O & M expenses	Fuel	Receivables	Total Working Capital	Interest on Working Capital						
1	2644000	3118500	1893375	16526441	220333	1377203	4552649	6150186	615019	2518560	10789454	4809240	2.24	3.44	5.68
2	2795237	3118500	1893375	17352763	232936	1446064	4719718	6398718	639872	2518560	10965544	4809240	2.28	3.61	5.89
3	2955124	2806650	1893375	18220401	246260	1518367	4842470	6607097	660710	2518560	10834419	4809240	2.25		2.25
4	3124157	2494800	1893375	19131421	260346	1594285	4974199	6828831	682883	2518560	10713776	4809240	2.23		2.23
5	3302859	2182950	1893375	20087992	275238	1673999	5115366	7064604	706460	2518560	10604205	4809240	2.20		2.20
6	3491783	1871100	1893375	21092392	290982	1757699	5266454	7315135	731514	2518560	10506331	4809240	2.18		2.18
7	3691513	1559250	1893375	22147011	307626	1845584	5427971	7581182	758118	2518560	10420816	4809240	2.17		2.17
8	3902667	1247400	1893375	23254362	325222	1937863	5600453	7863539	786354	2518560	10348356	4809240	2.15		2.15
9	4125900	935550	1893375	24417080	343825	2034757	5784462	8163043	816304	2518560	10289689	4809240	2.14		2.14
10	4361901	623700	1893375	25637934	363492	2136494	5980588	8480574	848057	2518560	10245594	4809240	2.13		2.13
11	4611402	311850	1893375	26919831	384284	2243319	6189454	8817057	881706	2518560	10216893	4809240	2.12		2.12
12	4875174		1893375	28265822	406265	2355485	6411713	9173463	917346	2518560	10204456	4809240	2.12		2.12
13	5154034		1893375	29679113	429503	2473259	6700908	9603671	960367	2518560	10526336	4809240	2.19		2.19
14	5448845		1893375	31163069	454070	2596922	7004906	10055899	1005590	2518560	10866370	4809240	2.26		2.26
15	5760519		1893375	32721222	480043	2726769	7324467	10531279	1053128	2518560	11225582	4809240	2.33		2.33
16	6090021		1893375	34357283	507502	2863107	7660390	11030999	1103100	2518560	11605056	4809240	2.41		2.41
17	6438370		1893375	36075148	536531	3006262	8013514	11556307	1155631	2518560	12005936	4809240	2.50		2.50
18	6806645		1893375	37878905	567220	3156575	8384723	12108519	1210852	2518560	12429431	4809240	2.58		2.58
19	7195985		1893375	39772850	599665	3314404	8774945	12689015	1268901	2518560	12876821	4809240	2.68		2.68
20	7607595		1893375	41761493	633966	3480124	9185158	13299249	1329925	2518560	13349455	4809240	2.78		2.78

