

Comments/ Suggestion of WBSEDCL on draft CERC (Terms and Conditions of Tariff) Regulations, 2024
Ref: Public Notice of CERC vide File No. L-1/268/2022/CERC dated 04.01.2024

Comments/ Suggestion of on specific clauses of the draft CERC (Terms and Conditions of Tariff) Regulations, 2024 is furnished hereunder:

Clause No.	As per the Draft CERC (Terms and Conditions of Tariff) Regulations, 2024	Revised Clause suggested by WBSEDCL	Views/Comments of WBSEDCL
3(12)	'Capital Spares' means spares individually costing above Rs. 20 lakhs, which is maintained by the generating company or the transmission licensee over and above the initial spares	'Capital Spares' means spares individually costing above Rs. 20 lakhs , which is maintained by the generating company or the transmission licensee over and above the initial spares	Rationale: If the cost related to higher value spares (above 20 lakh) can be taken up during true up annually, the cost related to lower value spares can also be trued up annually. Hence it is suggested that all spares over and above the initial spares should be considered as capital spares. Accordingly, cost of spares considered under norm for O&M cost may be removed and norm may be reduced.
21 (1)	Interest during construction (IDC) shall be computed considering the actual loan and normative loan after taking into account the prudent phasing of funds up to actual COD:	Interest during construction (IDC) shall be computed considering the actual loan and normative loan after taking into account the prudent phasing of funds up to actual COD SCOD :	IDC & IEDC should be allowed up to SCOD only, so that project developers feel compulsion to construct the project on time.
21 (2)	Incidental expenditure during construction (IEDC) shall be computed from the zero date, taking into account pre-operative expenses up to actual COD:	2) Incidental expenditure during construction (IEDC) shall be computed from the zero date, taking into account pre-operative expenses up to actual COD SCOD :	
3(38)	'GCV as Received' means the GCV of coal as measured at the unloading point of the thermal generating station through collection, preparation and testing of samples from the loaded wagons, trucks, ropeways, Merry-Go-Round (MGR), belt conveyors and ships in accordance with the IS 436 (Part-1/ Section 1)- 1964	(38) a) ' GCV as loaded ' means the GCV of coal as measured at the loading point at mines end . b) 'GCV as Received' means the GCV of coal as measured at the unloading point of the thermal generating station through collection, preparation and testing of samples from the loaded wagons, trucks, ropeways, Merry-Go-Round (MGR), belt conveyors and ships in accordance with the IS 436 (Part-1/ Section 1)- 1964:	Rationale: New clause ' GCV as loaded ' is suggested for getting GCV loss value corresponding to 'GCV as Received'.


 Chief Engineer (Regulation)
 Regulation Department
 WBSEDCL

Clause No.	As per the Draft CERC (Terms and Conditions of Tariff) Regulations, 2024	Revised Clause suggested by WBSEDCL	Views/Comments of WBSEDCL
3(56)	Operation and Maintenance Expenses' or 'O&M expenses' means the expenditure incurred for operation and maintenance of the project, or part thereof, and includes the expenditure on manpower, maintenance, repairs and maintenance spares, other spares of capital nature valuing less than Rs. 20 lakhs, additional capital expenditure of an individual asset costing up to Rs. 20 lakhs, consumables, insurance and overheads and fuel other than used for generation of electricity:	Operation and Maintenance Expenses' or 'O&M expenses' means the expenditure incurred for operation and maintenance of the project, or part thereof, and includes the expenditure on manpower, maintenance, repairs and maintenance spares, other spares of capital nature valuing less than Rs. 20 lakhs, additional capital expenditure of an individual asset costing up to Rs. 20 lakhs, consumables, insurance and overheads and fuel other than used for generation of electricity:	<u>Rationale:</u> In view of observation at Clause No. 3 (12), it is suggested that all spares over and above the initial spares should be considered as capital spares.
3(88)	'Useful Life' in relation to a unit of a generating station, integrated mines, transmission system and communication system from the date of commercial operation shall mean the following (f) Transmission line (including HVAC & HVDC) & OPGW-----35 years (g) Communication system excluding OPGW, IT and SCADA-----7 Years Provided that in the case of coal/lignite based thermal generating stations and hydro generating stations, the Operational Life may be 35 years and 50 years, respectively.	This clause needs to be revised suitably considering our suggestions.	Meaning of use of two separate term, Useful life & Operational life, is not defined in Regulation Useful life of generating station – thermal & hydro, are 25 years & 40 years respectively whereas operational life is 35 years & 50 years. It has been observed that, thermal power is available for generation beyond 25 years and hydro power beyond 40 years. Therefore, useful life should be extended accordingly, and recovery of fixed charge should be done upto extended useful life. Similar concept to increase Useful Life for Transmission Line, AC and DC sub-station and Gas Insulated Substation (GIS) Gas Insulated Substation (GIS) may also be explored.
9	Application for determination of tariff The generating company or the transmission licensee may make an application for determination of tariff for a new generatingwithin 90 days from the actual date of commercial operationgroup of elements on incurring of expenditure of not less than Rs. 100 Crore or 100% of the cost (5) In case the generating company or the transmission licensee files the application as per the timeline	This clause needs to be revised suitably considering our suggestions.	<u>Rationale:</u> Consent of beneficiaries in respect of new / extension of transmission lines may be taken through RPC's as per existing practice.

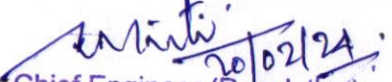
Clause No.	As per the Draft CERC (Terms and Conditions of Tariff) Regulations, 2024	Revised Clause suggested by WBSEDCL	Views/Comments of WBSEDCL
	<p>specified in sub-clause (1) to (4) of this Regulation from the date of filing of the application as per Regulation 10(7) and 10(8) of these regulations.</p>		
13(4)	<p>Truing up of tariff for the period 2024-29: The generating company for a specific generating station or for an integrated mine, or the transmission licensee, as the case may be, may make an application for interim truing up of tariff in the year 2026-27 if the annual fixed cost increases by more than 20% over the annual fixed cost as determined by the Commission for the respective years of the tariff period:</p>	<p>This clauses should be deleted The generating company for a specific generating station or for an integrated mine, or the transmission licensee, as the case may be, may make an application for interim truing up of tariff in the year 2026-27 if the annual fixed cost increases by more than 20% over the annual fixed cost as determined by the Commission for the respective years of the tariff period:</p>	<p><u>Rationale:</u> Such interim true-up against the philosophy of multi-year tariff framework. Fixed cost has been finalised based on regulatory norms with return and gain sharing for better performance and any savings on account of AFC component is generally retained by the generator or transmission utility or integrated mines without truing-up with actual.</p> <p>Hence, provision for interim trueing-up in the year 2026-27 due to increase of AFC by more than 20% over and above the AFC determined by CERC should not be allowed because it is not proper to keep provision only to allow gain sharing and retained savings from AFC parameters for the generator or transmission utility or integrated mines.</p> <p>Penal provision also require like this and generator or transmission utility or integrated mines should absorb any increase of AFC component.</p>
26(3)	<p>Additional Capitalisation beyond the original scope In case of de-capitalisation of assets of a generating company Provided that in cases where an asset value of the new asset by 5% per year until the year of capitalisation of the old asset subject to a minimum of 10% of the replacement cost of the asset.</p>		<p>Methodology for calculation of value of new asset for the purpose of determination of the replacement cost requires clarification.</p>
30(3)	<p>Return on Equity: Return on equity for new project achieving COD on or after 01.04.2024 shall be computed at the base rate of 15.00% for the transmission system, including the communication system, and at the base rate</p>	<p>This clause needs to be revised suitably considering our suggestions. Return on equity for new project achieving COD on or after 01.04.2024 shall be computed at the base rate of 15.00% for the</p>	<p><u>Rationale:</u> Tariff is cost plus with good return and various gain sharing under regulatory mechanism where risk is minimum. ROE should be reduced commensurating with the prevalent bank interest considering interest</p>


 Chief Engineer (Regulation)
 Regulation Department
 WBSEDCL

Clause No.	As per the Draft CERC (Terms and Conditions of Tariff) Regulations, 2024	Revised Clause suggested by WBSEDCL	Views/Comments of WBSEDCL
34	<p>Interest on Working Capital: (1) The working capital shall cover:</p> <p>(a) For Coal-based/lignite-fired thermal generating stations:</p> <p>(i) Cost of coal or lignite, if applicable, for 10 days for pit-head generating stations and 20 days for non-pit-head generating stations for generation corresponding to the normative annual plant availability factor or the maximum coal/lignite stock storage capacity, whichever is lower;</p> <p>(b) For emission control system of coal or lignite based thermal generating stations:</p> <p>(i) Cost of limestone or reagent towards stock for 20 days corresponding to the normative annual plant availability factor;</p>	This clause needs to be revised suitably considering our suggestions.	Actual stock of coal/fuel is required to be factored in for allowing interest on Working Capital during true up considering the stock mentioned in Regulation as Cap.
36	Operation and Maintenance Expenses	This clause needs to be revised suitably considering our suggestions.	Normative O&M should be treated as cap. Actual O&M or Normative O&M which over is lower should be allowed.
36 (7)	<p>O&M expenses</p> <p>Any additional O&M expenses incurred by the generating company or transmission licensee due to any change in law or Force Majeure event shall be considered at the time of truing up of tariff.</p> <p>Provided that such impact shall be allowed only in case the overall impact of such change in law event in a year is more than 5% of normative O&M expenses allowed for the year.</p>	<p>(7) Any additional O&M expenses incurred by the generating company or transmission licensee due to any change in law or Force Majeure event shall be considered at the time of truing up of tariff.</p> <p>Provided that such impact shall be allowed only in case the overall impact of such change in law event in a year is more than 5% of normative O&M expenses allowed for the year.</p> <p><u><i>Provided that Additional O&M expenses due to Force majeure event shall be considered as case-to-case basis verifying the compliance of relevant terms of the agreement.</i></u></p>	New inclusion as 2 nd provision suggested in order to get compliance of the clause of Force majeure event of the agreement.
50(1)	<p>Recovery of Input Charges</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>		<p>Rationale:</p>

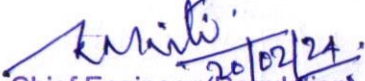
K. S. S. S.
20/02/24
Chief Engineer (Regulation)
Regulation Department
WBSEDCL

Clause No.	As per the Draft CERC (Terms and Conditions of Tariff) Regulations, 2024	Revised Clause suggested by WBSEDCL	Views/Comments of WBSEDCL
	Provided also that the energy charge rate based on the input price of coal does not lead to a higher energy charge rate throughout the tenure of the power purchase agreement than that which would have been obtained as per terms and conditions of the existing power purchase agreement.	Provided also that the energy charge rate based on the input price of coal does not lead to a higher energy charge rate <i>annually throughout the tenure of the power purchase agreement</i> than that which would have been obtained <i>based on the notified price of Coal India Limited for the commensurate grade of coal as per terms and conditions of the existing power purchase agreement</i>	Integrated mines are distributed among power generators for better availability of coal & also at lesser price (input price) with respect to CIL notified price so that benefit of such lesser energy charge is passed on to the consumers of the beneficiaries. Hence, input price should be always less than CIL notified price. Hence the revision of the provision is suggested (1) to compare with ECR based on CIL price and (2) to reconcile annually to keep the period within reasonable limit:
53(1)	Adjustment on account of Non – Tariff Income Adjustment on account of non-tariff income (NTI Adjustment) for any year, such as income from sale of washery rejects in case of integrated mine of coal and profit, if any, from supply of coal to the Coal India Limited or merchant sale of coal as allowed under the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015 shall be worked out as under: NTI Adjustment = (2/3) x (Total Non-tariff income during the year)/(Actual quantity of coal or lignite extracted during the year)	Adjustment on account of non-tariff income (NTI Adjustment) for any year, such as income from sale of washery rejects in case of integrated mine of coal and profit, if any, from supply of coal to the Coal India Limited or merchant sale of coal as allowed under the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015 shall be worked out as under: NTI Adjustment = (2/3) x (Total Non-tariff income during the year)/(Actual quantity of coal or lignite extracted during the year)	Rationale: Entire Income from sale of washery rejects in case of integrated mine of coal should be passed on to the beneficiaries since cost for washery is passed on to the beneficiaries as input cost.
59	Transit and Handling Losses <u>Thermal Generating Station</u> Transit and Handling Loss (%) Pit head -.20% (Handling Loss) Non-pit head - Rail -0.80% Non-pit head multimodal transportation (using two or	<u>Thermal Generating Station</u> Transit and Handling Loss (%) Pit head -.20% (Handling Loss) Non-pit head - Rail -0.80 020% Non-pit head multimodal transportation (using two or more than	Rationale: Transit and handling Loss (%) for non-pit head – rail should be 0.20% as per such norms for pit-head thermal generating stations since transit and handling Loss for import coal which is also by nature of non-pit head type and in that case , Transit and handling Loss (%) is allowed as applicable for pit-head thermal generating stations. Accordingly, 1% loss for non-pit head multi-modal



 20/02/24
 Chief Engineer (Regulation)
 Regulation Department
 WBSEDCL

Clause No.	As per the Draft CERC (Terms and Conditions of Tariff) Regulations, 2024	Revised Clause suggested by WBSEDCL	Views/Comments of WBSEDCL
	more than two modes of transport involving multiple transshipments) -1.00%	two modes of transport involving multiple transshipments) -1.00 0.40%	transportation (using two or more than two modes of transport involving multiple trans-shipments) may be revised and reduced.
60(1)	<p>Gross Calorific Value of Primary Fuel</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Provided that the generating station shall have third party sampling done at the billing end and the receiving end through an agency certified by the Ministry of Coal and ensure recovery of compensation as per Fuel Supply Agreement(s) and pass on the benefits of the same to the beneficiaries of the generating station;</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>Provided that the generating station shall have third party sampling done at the billing end and the receiving end through an agency certified by the Ministry of Coal and ensure recovery of compensation as per Fuel Supply Agreement(s) and pass on the benefits of the same to the beneficiaries of the generating station;</p> <p><i>Actual loss in calorific value of coal between as billed by the supplier and as received at the generating station, subject to maximum loss in calorific value of 300kCal/kg for Pit-head based generating stations or generating stations with Integrated mine and 600kCal./kg for Non-Pit Head based generating stations.</i></p> <p>.....</p>	<p><u>Reason:</u></p> <p>Ceiling of Loss in Calorific Value of Coal should also be included for third party sampling cases and such ceiling should be lower than the non-sampling cases to compensate the cost of third-party sampling as well as ensuring benefit out of such third party -sampling.</p> <p>Result (calorific value of coal) of Referee sampling should be published within 'One Year' from the date of sampling and revised invoice can be made by the generating company within the next financial year.</p>
60(2)	The generating company shall provide to the beneficiaries of the generating station the details in respect of GCV and price of fuel i.e. domestic coal, imported coal, e-auction coal, lignite, natural gas, RLNG, liquid fuel etc., as per the Form 15 prescribed at Annexure-I (Part I) to these regulations.	From 15 requires modification as suggested.	Reason: Presently result of referee sampling comes even after three to four years from the date of sampling causing the delay in raising the invoices. Existing Form -15 may please be revised to capture details required for verification of fuel cost by beneficiaries. Proposed revised format attached as Annexure-I .
62	<p>Computation and Payment of Capacity Charge for Thermal Generating Stations</p> <p>(5)In addition to the AFC entitlement as computed above, the thermal generating station shall be allowed an incentive of up to 1.00% of AFC approved for a given year, which shall be billed monthly as per the following.</p> <p>Incentive = (1.00% x β x CCy)/12 Where, β = Average Monthly Frequency Response Performance for that generating station, as certified by RPCs, which</p>	<p>(5)In addition to the AFC entitlement as computed above, the thermal generating station shall be allowed an incentive of up to 1.00% of AFC approved for a given year, which shall be billed monthly as per the following:</p> <p>Incentive = (1.00% x β x CCy)/12 Where, β = Average Monthly Frequency Response Performance for that generating station, as certified by RPCs, which shall be computed by considering primary response as per the methodology prescribed by the NLDC and shall range between 0 to 1.</p>	<p>This clause may be deleted.</p> <p>Reason: Since 1% higher RoE is already allowed for thermal power station for ramp rate specified under Regulation 45(9) of IEGC Regulations, 2023 in Clause No. 30) iii) b) of this draft regulation, hence no further incentive should be allowed considering interest of the consumers.</p>

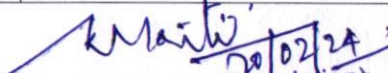
Clause No.	As per the Draft CERC (Terms and Conditions of Tariff) Regulations, 2024	Revised Clause suggested by WBSEDCL	Views/Comments of WBSEDCL
	<p>shall be computed by considering primary response as per the methodology prescribed by the NLDC and shall range between 0 to 1.</p> <p>(6)In addition to the capacity charge, an incentive shall be payable to a generating station or unit thereof @ 75 paise/ kWh for ex-bus scheduled energy during Peak Hours and @ 50 paise/ kWh for ex-bus scheduled energy during Off-Peak Hours corresponding to scheduled generation in excess of ex-bus energy corresponding to Normative Annual Plant Load Factor (NAPLF) achieved on a cumulative basis within each Season (High Demand Season or Low Demand Season, as the case may be), as specified in Clause (B) of Regulation 49 of these regulations</p>	<p>CCy- Capacity Charges for the Year.</p> <p>(6)In addition to the capacity charge, an incentive shall be payable to a generating station or unit thereof @ 65 paise/ kWh for ex-bus scheduled energy during Peak Hours and @ 50 paise/ kWh for ex-bus scheduled energy during Off-Peak Hours corresponding to scheduled generation in excess of ex-bus energy corresponding to Normative Annual Plant Load Factor (NAPLF) achieved on a cumulative basis within each Season (High Demand Season or Low Demand Season, as the case may be), as specified in Clause (B) of Regulation 49 of these regulations</p>	<p>Incentive level may be kept at per CERC Tariff Regulation 2019-24 (no further increase) considering interest of the consumers.</p>
64(4)	<p>Computation and Payment of Energy Charge for Thermal Generating Station and Supplementary Energy Charge for Coal or Lignite based Thermal Generating Stations:</p> <p>In case of part or full use of an alternative source of fuel supply by coal based thermal generating stationseconomical operation through blending, the use of an alternative source of fuel supply shall be permitted to generating station: up to a maximum of 6% blending by weight. Provided that in such case, prior permission from beneficiaries shall not be a precondition, unless otherwise agreed specifically in the power purchase agreement:</p>	<p>In case of part or full use of an alternative source of fuel supply by coal based thermal generating stationseconomical operation through blending, the use of an alternative source of fuel supply shall be permitted to generating station: up to a maximum of 6% blending by weight. Provided that in such case, prior permission from beneficiaries shall not be a precondition, unless otherwise agreed specifically in the power purchase agreement:</p> <p><u>Or</u></p> <p><u>Provided also that where the energy charge rate based on weighted average price of fuel upon use of alternative source of fuel supply exceeds 30% of base energy charge rate as approved by the Commission for that year or exceeds 20% of energy charge rate for</u></p>	<p><u>Rationale:</u> Existing provision at per CERC Tariff Regulation 2019-24 is suggested to be kept considering interest of the beneficiary and its consumers. Hence this new provision has been suggested.</p>


 Chief Engineer (Regulation)
 Regulation Department
 WBSEDCL


Clause No.	As per the Draft CERC (Terms and Conditions of Tariff) Regulations, 2024	Revised Clause suggested by WBSEDCL	Views/Comments of WBSEDCL
		<i>the previous month, whichever is lower shall be considered and in that event, prior consultation with beneficiary shall be made at least three days in advance.</i>	
65	<p>Computation and Payment of Capacity Charge and Energy Charge for Hydro Generating Station</p> <p>(4) In addition to the AFC entitlement as computed above, the hydro generating station shall be allowed an incentive of up to 4% of the Capacity Charge approved for a given year which shall be billed monthly as per the following. Incentive = $(4\% \times \beta \times CCy)/12$ Where, β = Average Monthly Frequency Response Performance for that generating station, as certified by RPCs, which shall be computed by considering primary response as per the methodology prescribed by the NLDC and shall range between 0 to 1. CCy= Capacity Charges for the Year.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>7) In case the saleable scheduled energy (ex-bus) of a hydro generating station during a year is less than the saleable design energy (ex-bus) for reasons</p> <p>Provided that in case actual generation from a hydro generating station is less than the design energy for a continuous period.....</p> <p>8) Any shortfall in the energy charges on account of saleable scheduled energy (ex-bus) being less than the saleable design energy (ex-bus) during the tariff period 2019-24, which was beyond the control of the generating station, and which could not be recovered during the said tariff period shall be recovered in</p>	<p>(4) In addition to the AFC entitlement as computed above, the hydro generating station shall be allowed an incentive of up to 4% of the Capacity Charge approved for a given year which shall be billed monthly as per the following. Incentive = $(4\% \times \beta \times CCy)/12$ Where, β = Average Monthly Frequency Response Performance for that generating station, as certified by RPCs, which shall be computed by considering primary response as per the methodology prescribed by the NLDC and shall range between 0 to 1. CCy= Capacity Charges for the Year.</p> <p>(7) In case the saleable scheduled energy (ex-bus) of a hydro generating station during a year is less than the saleable design energy (ex-bus) for reasons beyond the control of the generating station, the generating station may <u>submit petition to the commission with a copy to beneficiary and directly</u> recover the shortfall in energy charges in six equal interest-free monthly installments after adjusting for DSM Energy in the immediately following year and shall be subject to truing up at the end of the tariff period. <u>Any relief that may be allowed by CERC on account of shortfall of generation may be shared 1:1 ratio to the beneficiaries</u></p> <p>Provided that in case actual generation from a hydro generating station is less than the design energy for a continuous period of four years on account of hydrology factor, the generating station shall</p>	<p>This clause may be deleted. Rationale: Since higher RoE (16.5%) is already allowed for storage type hydro power station and ROR hydro station with pondage (in respect to ROE of others) for building extra facility for Frequency Response Performance, hence, considering interest of the consumers, provision for new Incentive should be dropped.</p> <p>Reason: 7 & 8) Generating station should not be allowed to recover the generation without the prudence check of CERC in line with the TARIFF Regulation 2019-24. Like gain, shortfall should be shared. Hence it is suggested that any relief that may be allowed by CERC on account of shortfall of generation may be shared 1:1 ratio to the beneficiaries</p> <p>The provision related to revision of design energy by CEA may please be restricted to 1 or 2 times in</p>


20/02/24
Chief Engineer (Regulation)
Regulation Department
WBSEDCL

Clause No.	As per the Draft CERC (Terms and Conditions of Tariff) Regulations, 2024	Revised Clause suggested by WBSEDCL	Views/Comments of WBSEDCL
	<p>accordance with clause (7) of this Regulation.</p> <p>(10) In addition to the above, an incentive shall be payable to a ROR Hydro generating station @ 50 paise/ kWh corresponding to the saleable scheduled energy during peak hours of the day in excess of average saleable scheduled energy during the day (24 hours).</p>	<p>approach the Central Electricity Authority with relevant hydrology data for revision of design energy of the station, <i>with necessary supporting documents regarding deviation from DPR, subject to maximum times</i> in entire useful life..</p> <p>(10) In addition to the above, an incentive shall be payable to a ROR Hydro generating station @ 50 paise/ kWh corresponding to the saleable scheduled energy during peak hours of the day in excess of average saleable scheduled energy during the day (24 hours).</p>	<p>entire useful life for avoiding repeated downward revision of design energy where beneficiaries get affected.</p> <p>Hydro Generator is required to share generation data vis-à-vis shutdown / breakdown hour, water availability and water loss during such shutdown / breakdown hours with authenticated / audited documents quarterly to all beneficiaries.</p> <p>Clause (10) should be deleted. Reason: No new incentive should be allowed for ROR hydro generation for the benefit of the consumers.</p>
67 and 72	<p>67. Computation and Payment of Transmission Charge for Inter-State Transmission System and Communication System:</p> <p>67. (2) The Transmission charge (inclusive of incentive) payable for a calendar month for the transmission system or part shall be computed for each region separately for the AC and DC system as under: For AC system: a) For TAFMn ≤ 98.00% AFC x (NDMn/NDY) x (TAFMn/98.00%) b) For TAFMn: 98.00% < TAFMn < 98.50% AFC x (NDMn/NDY) x (1) c) For TAFMn: 98.50% < TAFMn ≤ 99.75% AFC x (NDMn/NDY) x (TAFMn/98.50%) d) For TAFMn > 99.75% AFC x (NDMn/NDY) x (99.75%/98.50%)</p> <p>.....</p> <p>72. Normative Annual Transmission System Availability Factor (NATAF):</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>AFC formula for Transmission under Clause 67(2) may be revised, considering our views.</p>	<p>Already substantial capital investment has been made in Transmission System for robust operation and increasing availability. Hence, for incentive purpose, separate NATAF norms as stated in Clause No. 72. b) should not be allowed. Instead, incentive may be provided in case of availability beyond 99.75%.</p>


 20/02/24
 Chief Engineer (Regulation)
 Regulation Department
 WBSEDCL

Clause No.	As per the Draft CERC (Terms and Conditions of Tariff) Regulations, 2024	Revised Clause suggested by WBSEDCL	Views/Comments of WBSEDCL
	<p>.....</p> <p>(b) For Incentive, NATAF shall be as under: (1) AC system: 98,50%; (2) HVDC bi-pole links and HVDC back-to-back Stations: 97.50%: Provided that no Incentive shall be payable for availability beyond 99.75%:</p> <p>Provided that no Incentive shall be payable for availability beyond 99.75%: Provided further that for AC system, actual outage hours shall be considered for computation of availability up to two tripping per year. After two tripping in a year, for every tripping, an additional 12 hours of outage shall be considered in addition to the actual outage hours: </p>		
84	<p>Sharing of Non-Tariff Income The non-tariff net income in case of generating station and transmission system from rent of land or buildings, eco-tourism, sale of scrap, and advertisements shall be shared between the generating company or the transmission licensee and the beneficiaries or the long-term customers, as the case may be, in the ratio of 1:1.</p>	<p>The non-tariff net income in case of generating station and transmission system from rent of land or buildings, eco-tourism, sale of scrap, <u>LPSC, the sale of ash (fly & bottom) or other by-products</u> and advertisements shall be shared between the generating company or the transmission licensee and the beneficiaries or the long-term customers, as the case may be, in the ratio of 1:1.</p>	<p>Reason: Non-tariff net income in case of generating station and transmission system from LPSC and the sale of ash (fly & bottom) or other by-products should be shared 100% to the beneficiaries for overall benefit of the consumers.</p>
88(1)	<p>Deviation from ceiling tariff The tariff determined in these regulations shall be a ceiling tariff. The generating company or the transmission licensee and the beneficiaries or the long-term customer, as the case may be, may mutually agree to charge a lower tariff</p>	<p>Appropriate mechanism may be incorporated in the regulation as suggested.</p>	<p>Reason: Some mechanism may be developed so that the benefit of relax norms may be availed by the beneficiaries through tariff determined by the Commission Otherwise beneficiaries are unable to get such benefit of relaxed norms.</p>


 Chief Engineer (Regulation)
 Regulation Department
 WBSEDCL