

prevailing tariff in the State. Thus, as there is sufficient demand from HT consumers under OA/wheeling, the RE investments would not get hampered, as long as, the total cost of supplying electricity under OA/wheeling is less than the HT-tariff. Thus, a reasonable increase in wheeling charges would not affect RE investments. On the other hand, with the increased volume of OA/wheeling transactions, the losses incurred due to concessional W&B charges would also increase, which has to be passed on to the consumers of the ESCOMs, thereby, further increasing their tariffs.

7. It is observed that most of the RE rich States have moved from concessional charges to normal wheeling & banking charges. The prevailing W& B charges in some of the RE-rich States are discussed in the following paragraphs:

**A. Tamil Nadu:**

**(a) TNERC Order No. 5 /2019, dated 29-03-2019 in the matter of generic tariff for Solar power and related issues**

TNERC, as a promotional measure, under section 86(1) (e) of the Act, has decided to levy:

- i. 50% of the transmission, wheeling and scheduling and system operation charges as applicable to the conventional power projects.
- ii. In respect of the plants availing Renewable Energy Certificates (REC), 100% of the respective charges as specified in the relevant orders.
- iii. The actual line losses in kind as specified in the respective orders of the Commission and as amended from time to time.
- iv. Banking:  
If a solar power generator utilizes power for captive use or if he sells it to a third party, slot wise adjustment has to be done for the billing period. Peak hour generation can be adjusted to normal hour or off-peak hour consumption of the billing period and

normal hour generation can be adjusted to off peak hour consumption of the billing period. Excess consumption will be charged at the tariff applicable to the consumer subject to the terms and conditions of supply. **After the billing period, the balance energy may be sold at the rate of 75% of the respective solar tariff fixed by the Commission in the respective orders to the generators.**

**(b) TNERC Order No. 6 /2018, dated 13-04-2018 in the matter of generic tariff for Wind power and related issues**

The TNERC has decided to levy:

- i. 50% of the transmission, wheeling and scheduling and system operation charges as applicable to the conventional power.
- ii. The actual line losses in kind as specified in the respective orders of the Commission issued from time to time.
- iii. In respect of the WEGs availing Renewable Energy Certificates (REC), 100% of the respective charges as specified in the relevant orders are applicable.

**iv. Banking**

**a. For projects Commissioned prior to 01.04.2018**

The energy generated during a month is adjusted against consumption of that month and the balance if any is reckoned as the banked energy. If the consumption exceeds the generation during a month, the energy available in the banking is drawn to the required extent.

Unutilized energy as on 31st March every year may be encashed at the rate of 75% of the applicable wind energy tariff rate fixed by the Commission for existing normal wind energy captive users and 75% of Pooled cost of power

purchase as notified in the orders of the Commission from time to time for existing captive generators under REC scheme.

The banking charges shall be 14% in kind.

**b. Projects Commissioned from 01.04.2018**

Any new WEG machines commissioned from the date of applicability of the order in the normal category or REC scheme shall have facility of banking of energy for a period of one month. There shall be no banking charges. The purchase of excess generation/ unutilized banked energy shall be at 75% of respective wind energy tariff for normal wind energy captive users and 75% of Pooled cost of power purchase as notified in the orders of the Commission from time to time for captive generators under REC scheme at the end of the month.

**c. Banking for third party sale:**

There is no facility of banking of energy for third party power purchase.

**(c) Andhra Pradesh:**

**Tariff Order on wheeling tariffs for distribution business dated 09.05.2014 and 15.04.2019**

- i. While the wheeling tariff for distribution business Order dated 09.05.2014 specified that there are no wheeling charges for wind, mini-hydel and solar during the control period FY15 to FY19, the latest order dated 15.04.2019 specifies that all the distribution system users have to pay wheeling charges and bear losses in kind.
- ii. As per Amendment to APERC (interim balancing and settlement code) Regulation, 2006 dated 08.01.2016, banking is allowed during all the 12 months of the financial year, with banking charge of 2% of energy delivered at drawal point in kind. Drawals from banked energy is not be permitted during the five (5) month period

from 1<sup>st</sup> April to 30<sup>th</sup> June and 1<sup>st</sup> February to 31<sup>st</sup> March of each financial year. In addition, Drawal of banked energy during the Time of the Day (TOD) applicable during peak hours, as specified in the respective Retail Supply Tariff Order, is also not permitted throughout the year. The energy banked between the period from 1<sup>st</sup> April to end of 31<sup>st</sup> January of each financial year which remains unutilized as on 31<sup>st</sup> January, shall be deemed to have been purchased by DISCOMs as per the wheeling schedule. The energy credited in to bank during the month of February and March of each financial year will be carried forward to the month of April of the next financial year for the credit of the banking account for the next year. The purchase price payable by the Discoms for unutilized banked energy will be equivalent to 50% of the Pooled Cost of Power Purchase, applicable for that financial year, as determined by the Commission under RPPO / REC Regulation (1 of 2012).

Provided the unutilized banked energy from such Solar and Wind Power Projects and for such operative periods as mentioned in G.O.Ms.No.8, dated 12-02-2015 and G.O.Ms.No.9, dated 13-02-2015 shall be considered as deemed purchase by Discom(s) at the Pooled Power Purchase cost, applicable for that financial year, as determined by the Commission under RPPO/REC Regulation (Regulation No.1 of 2012). Discom(s) shall settle such purchase transactions with the generators by 31<sup>st</sup> March of each year.

**(d) Telangana:**

**Order dated 29.04.2020 on Aggregate Revenue Requirement (ARR) and Wheeling Tariffs for distribution business for 4<sup>th</sup> control period (FY 2019-20 to FY 2023-24)**

- i. In the Tariff Order dated 29.04.2020, TSERC has determined the wheeling charges and the applicable losses for the control period FY20 to FY24, which are payable for contracted demand of the open access user at the entry point of the consumers. Further, in the said order TSERC has