1.0 तावना

1.1 विद्युत अधिनियम, 2003 की धारा 3 का अनुपालन करते हुए, केंद्र सरकार ने दिनांक 6 जनवरी, 2006 को टैरिफ नीति अधिसूचित की। टैरिफ नीति में और संशोधन 31 मार्च, 2008, 20 जनवरी, 2011 और 08 जुलाई, 2011 को अधिसूचित किए गए थे। विद्युत अधिनियम, 2003 की धारा 3(3) के अंतर्गत प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रमाण करते हुए केंद्र सरकार एटेटडारा भारत के राजपत्र में इस संकल्प के प्रकाशन की तारीख से प्रभावी किए जाने हेतु संशोधित टैरिफ नीति अधिसूचित करती है।

06 जनवरी, 2006 को अधिसूचित टैरिफ नीति के प्रावधानों के अंतर्गत तथा इसमें किए गए संशोधनों के अंतर्गत किसी भी किए गए कार्य अथवा की गई कार्यवाही अथवा तथा किए गए अथवा किए जाने वाले कार्य के होते हुए भी, जहां तक कि इस नीति से असंगत नहीं हैं, उन्हें इस संशोधित नीति के प्रावधानों के अंतर्गत किया गया अथवा किया जा सकता है।

1.2 राष्ट्रीय विद्युत नीति ने नयी उत्पादन क्षमता की अभिवृद्धि एवं प्रतिवर्ष विद्युत की प्रतिच्छेदक उपलब्धता बढाने का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया है एवं न केंद्र उद्योग और व्यस्ततमालीन क्षेत्र को दूर करने के लिए, बल्कि केंद्रीय विद्युत प्राथिकर्ता द्वारा मितिप रिपोर्टिंग रिजर्व रखा जाता है। विद्युत क्षेत्र का आगामी पांच वर्ष में सभी घरों को सस्ती बिजली की उपलब्धता को सुगम बनाने हेतु चुनौती को भी पूरा करना है।

1.3 केंद्र और राज्य सरकार, बजटीय संसाधनों से अपेक्षित धन्याच्छे मुहैया कराने में असमर्थ हैं आ: विद्युत क्षेत्र में निवेश को आकर्षित करने के लिए निवेश पर उपयुक्त रिटर्न मुहैया कराना अनिवार्य है। देश के आधिक विकास में तेजी लाने और लोगों के जीवन स्तर में मुसाफरी लाने का लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने हेतु
domestic coal supplied by CIL, vis-à-vis the assured quantity or quantity indicated in Letter of Assurance/FSA the
cost of imported/market based e-auction coal procured for making up the shortfall, shall be considered for being made
a pass through by Appropriate Commission on a case to case basis, as per advisory issued by Ministry of Power vide

6.2 Tariff structuring and associated issues

(1) A two-part tariff structure should be adopted for all long-term and medium-term contracts to facilitate Merit
Order dispatch. According to National Electricity Policy, the Availability Based Tariff (ABT) is also to be introduced at State level. This framework would be extended to generating stations (including grid connected
captive plants of capacities as determined by the SERC). The Appropriate Commission shall introduce differential
rates of fixed charges for peak and off peak hours for better management of load within a period of two years.

Power stations are required to be available and ready to dispatch at all times. Notwithstanding any provision
contained in the Power Purchase Agreement (PPA), in order to ensure better utilization of un-requisitioned
generating capacity of generating stations, based on regulated tariff under Section 62 of the Electricity Act 2003,
the procurer shall communicate, at least twenty four hours before 00.00 hours of the day when the power and
quantum thereof is not requisitioned by it enabling the generating stations to sell the same in the market in
consonance with laid down policy of Central Government in this regard. The developer and the procurers
signing the PPA would share the gains realized from sale, if any, of such un-requisitioned power in market in
the ratio of 50:50, if not already provided in the PPA. Such gain will be calculated as the difference between
selling price of such power and fuel charge. It should, however, be ensured that such merchant sale does not
result in adverse impact on the original beneficiary(ies) including in the form of higher average energy charge
vis-à-vis the energy charge payable without the merchant sale. For the projects under section 63 of the Act, the
methodology for such sale may be decided by the Appropriate Commission on mutually agreed terms between
procurer and generator or unless already specified in the PPA.

(2) Power Purchase Agreement should ensure adequate and bankable payment security arrangements to the
Generating companies. In case of persisting default on payment of agreed tariff as per PPA in spite of the
available payment security mechanisms like letter of credit, escrow of cash flows etc. the generating companies
may sell such power to other buyers.

(3) In case of coal based generating stations, the cost of project will also include reasonable cost of setting up coal
washeries, coal beneficiation system and dry ash handling & disposal system.

(4) After the award of bids, if there is any change in domestic duties, levies, cess and taxes imposed by Central
Government, State Governments/Union Territories or by any Government instrumentality leading to
covering charges in the cost, the same may be treated as “Change in Law” and may unless provided
otherwise in the PPA, be allowed as pass through subject to approval of Appropriate Commission.

(5) The thermal power plant(s) including the existing plants located within 50 km radius of sewage treatment plant
of Municipality/local bodies/similar organization shall in the order of their closeness to the sewage treatment
plant, mandatorily use treated sewage water produced by these bodies and the associated cost on this account be
allowed as a pass through in the tariff. Such thermal plants may also ensure back-up source of water to meet
their requirement in the event of shortage of supply by the sewage treatment plant. The associated cost on this
account shall be factored into the fixed cost so as not to disturb the merit order of such thermal plant. The
shutdown of the sewage treatment plant will be taken in consultation with the developer of the power plant.

6.3 Harnessing captive generation

Captive generation is an important means to making competitive power available. Appropriate Commission should
create an enabling environment that encourages captive power plants to be connected to the grid.

Such captive plants may supply surplus power through grid subject to the same regulation as applicable to generating
companies. Firm supplies may be bought from captive plants by distribution licensees using the guidelines issued by
the Central Government under section 63 of the Act taking into account second proviso of para 5.2 of this Policy.

The prices should be differentiated for peak and off-peak supply and the tariff should include variable cost of
generation at actual levels and reasonable compensation for capacity charges.

Wheeling charges and other terms and conditions for implementation should be determined in advance by the
respective State Commission, duly ensuring that the charges are reasonable and fair.

Grid connected captive plants could also supply power to non-captive users connected to the grid through available
transmission facilities based on negotiated tariffs. Such sale of electricity would be subject to relevant regulations for
open access including compliance of relevant provisions of rule 3 of the Electricity Rules, 2005.

6.4 Renewable sources of energy generation including Co-generation from renewable energy sources: