

**Gist of the Objections of the Stakeholders/Public, GESCOM's response and the Commission's Views**

<b>Objections on Tariff Issues:</b>	
<b>Objections</b>	<b>Replies by GESCOM</b>
1) As per Regulation 2.7.1 of MYT Regulations 2006, the application for determination of Tariff, for any financial year shall be made not less than 120 days before the commencement of such financial year. GESCOM should have filed on or before 30 <sup>th</sup> Nov 2016 which has not been done (petition filed on 08-01-2017) and hence, the Application is not maintainable.	GESCOM has filed Tariff Application for FY18 in time i.e. on 30.11.2016.
<b>Commission's Views:</b> The GESCOM has filed the application on 30.11.2017 and hence the petition is maintainable.	
2) The GESCOM has failed to arrest the pilferage of power due to its inefficient management of power situation and it is trying to pass on the loss on account of this, to the consumers and have applied for revision of tariff to cover up inefficiency and miss-management. The distribution loss of GESCOM is increasing over the years.	Vigilance activities have been increased to arrest the pilferage of power. The distribution loss has been reduced from 18.93% during FY-15 to 18.10% during FY16 and action will be taken to reduce the loss to 17.60 % in FY-17 and projected to reduce the loss to 17.00 % in FY-18.
<b>Commission's Views:</b> The issue of distribution loss is dealt in the relevant chapter of this Tariff Order.	
3) GESCOM has procured short term power at rates higher than the Commission fixed rate of Rs.4.50 per unit. The amount in excess of the approved limit should to be disallowed.	The GESCOM has stated that, the PCKL has purchased short term source energy on behalf of the GESCOM to an extent of 467.42 MU during FY16 and payment of Rs.235.81 Crores is made at an average cost of power purchase that works out to Rs.5.04 per unit. However, KERC has approved the contingent power purchase cost (Short Term/Medium term) for Rs.5.50 per unit.
<b>Commission's Views:</b> The reply of GESCOM is noted and the power purchase issue has been dealt in the relevant chapter of this Tariff Order.	
4) The P&G trust contribution is to be borne by GoK and hence, the Commission has to reject the claim of P&G trust contributions.	The amount pertains to the prior period (i.e. before formation of GESCOM), hence same has been claimed in FY18 as it was already claimed in previous tariff application

	and rejected by the Commission. GESCOM once again prays the Commission to consider Rs.262.49 Crores for Pension & Gratuity Trust to reduce the financial burden for GESCOM.
<b>Commission's Views:</b> The Commission has dealt with the matter appropriately in the relevant chapter of this Tariff Order.	
5) GESCOM collects interest on all its dues from the consumers. But, it has not collected interest for the outstanding dues of subsidy to an amount of Rs.1110.48 Crores which is due from 2008-2016 and the interest works out to Rs.916.52 Crores at simple interest of 12%. The tariff hike would not be required, if this interest is collected by GESCOM.	GESCOM has stated that, 12 % interest is levied and same yard stick is applied to all installations except IP Set installations.
<b>Commission's Views:</b> The reply of GESCOM is noted and the Commission would examine the issue and take appropriate action in the matter.	
6) GESCOM has stopped levying interest for the outstanding arrears of IP Set consumers prior to 2008 which is Rs.774.12 Crores (principal + Interest) from 1 <sup>st</sup> April, 2013. This clearly shows that, GESCOM is passing the burden to the consumers through tariff.	GESCOM has stated that, in view of the observations by the audit and instructions from the GoK not to levy interest on belated payments vide G.O. dated 12.05.2011 on IP Set dues/subsidy releases, change in the accounting policy in the Financial year 2013 was proposed and approved by GESCOM Board. Subsequent to this, the levy of interest on arrear of the IP sets consumers having load up to and inclusive of 10 HP was discontinued and stopped from 01.04.2013.
<b>Commission's Views: Commission's Views:</b> The reply of GESCOM is noted and the Commission would examine the issue and take appropriate action in the matter.	
7) GESCOM has invested Rs.508.68 Crores on NJY programme, but, the distribution loss reduction has not been achieved to the level required. There is hooking of NJY feeders for running the IP sets in the GESCOM area.	The details of benefits and improvement in power supply such as reduction in failure of Distribution Transformers, number of (Un-scheduled) Interruptions, reduction in peak load during peak hours in Amps, reduction of T&D loss and improvement in tail end voltage, has already been furnished in the Tariff petition dated 30.11.2016 vide page No. 79.
<b>Commission's Views:</b> This issue has been dealt in the relevant chapter of the Tariff Order.	

<p>8) GESCOM has not indicated the number of BJ/KJ installations which are metered and which are not metered. Most of the consumers are consuming more than 18 units, but GESCOM is not able to bill them as they do not have the meters fixed. A third party should be made to quantify the exact sale to BJ/KJ.</p>	<p>Out of 5,96,571 Nos. of BJ/KJ installations, 4,24,379 Nos. are metered and balance 1,72,192 Nos. are unmetered. The % of metering of BJ/KJ installations is 71.14%. The BJ/KJ installation power supply up to an extent of 18 units is subsidized. In case of BJ/KJ installations are consuming more than 18 units, GESCOM is taking action to bill them under LT-2(a) tariff.</p>
<p><b>Commission's Views:</b> The reply furnished by the GESCOM is noted. The Commission directs GESCOM to complete the metering of all BJ/KJ installations at the earliest.</p>	
<p>9) The Commission has been allowing Rs.1.00 Crore to each ESCOM for consumer education programs in successful tariff orders. There is no proper consumer education/awareness created. The Commission should issue suitable direction to GESCOM for effective and meaningful education programme. Laghu Udyog Bharati - Karnataka is willing to organize these kind of awareness programs in the state.</p>	<p>It is conducting interaction meeting at sub-division level and would accept the suggestion made.</p>
<p><b>Commission's Views:</b> The reply furnished by the GESCOM is noted. The GESCOM shall enhance its consumer education programs so that consumer education is effectively implemented. If required GESCOM may seek the assistance of Laghu Udyog Bharati – Karnataka.</p>	
<p>10) As per the Tariff Order of 2016, level of cross subsidy by HT2a consumers stood at 35.04% and HT2a(ii) at 29.92% and HT commercial consumers are paying 65% over and above the tariff. As per the Tariff Policy, the cross subsidy should be brought within +/-20% of the cost of supply. Hence, the tariff determination should be based on the cost of supply. The IP Sets are subsidized by the other category of consumers, mainly Industrial sector. Hence, cross subsidy payable by industrial consumers should be reduced. At least the cost to serve of HT2(a) category should be worked out and the cost per unit is to be reduced.</p>	<p>GESCOM has stated that, the preparation of Cost of supply has to be done, the fixation of Tariff has been arrived depending upon the expenditure and Revenue of GESCOM. The Gap in the expenditure and income for the Year-2017-18 is working out at Rs.1075.34 Crores. Accordingly, the hike of Rs.1.48 /Unit in the Tariff is proposed for existing tariff to cover up the gap of Rs.1075.34 Crores.</p>
<p><b>Commission's Views:</b> The reply furnished by the GESCOM is noted. The Commission</p>	

<p>is indicating the cross subsidy levels based on cost to serve as well as average cost of supply in its Tariff Order. The Commission's endeavor is to reduce cross subsidies gradually.</p>	
<p>11) The Fixed charges are to be based on the assets created for each type of consumers, but, GESCOM has not furnished the details except seeking increase in Fixed charges just to increase its revenue. This should not be allowed.</p>	<p>GESCOM has stated that, the fixed charges are being claimed on investment made for infrastructure created for the consumers.</p>
<p><b>Commission's Views:</b> The Commission has dealt with this issue appropriately in the relevant chapters of this Tariff Order.</p>	
<p>12) GESCOM has spent Rs.60.96 Crores capex for safety measures to prevent accidents, but, the accidents have not come down, which shows that, the planning for taking safety measures is not proper. The Commission should to conduct safety audit by an independent agency and take suitable action.</p>	<p>GESCOM has taken following measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) To carry out periodical and preventive maintenance works on distribution system.</li> <li>b) Providing intermediate poles on LT/ HT lines.</li> <li>c) Replacement of deteriorated conductors/broken poles in LT/HT lines and setting right the slanted poles by foot concreting.</li> <li>d) Re-stringing of loose spans in HT/LT lines.</li> <li>e) Providing clearance to the LT/HT Lines which are passing close to the buildings.</li> <li>f) Procurement of safety materials for field staff</li> <li>g) Educating the field staff and public about the use of safety equipment and measures to be taken.</li> <li>h) Rectification of hazardous installations identified in lines and equipment.</li> </ul> <p>GESCOM is continuously taking remedial measures towards prevention and minimization of electrical accidents such as providing protective gears to the maintenance staff, identifying hazardous locations and rectifications, educating the staff and the general public regarding safety precautions to be taken in handling electrical installations.</p>
<p><b>Commission's Views:</b> The reply furnished by the GESCOM is noted. The Commission directs GESCOM to take all precautionary and safety measures and also take up periodical maintenance to reduce the accidents.</p>	

13) Introducing the morning peak tariff would hamper the industries and hence should not to be allowed.	Most of the consumers including industries are seeking supply in morning hours and GESCO is unable to sustain the required peak. Hence it has proposed charges to curtail usage of supply in the morning and evening peak hours.
<b>Commission's Views:</b> The Commission has dealt with the matter appropriately in the relevant chapter of the Tariff Order.	
14) A gap of Rs.133.44 Crores for FY16 should not be considered for tariff determination as it will burden the consumers. Any expenditure over and above the approved limit has to be absorbed by the Government and not to be passed on to the consumers.	The expenditure such as Power purchase, repair & maintenance, employs cost, A&G Expenses, depreciation and Interest and finance charges have increased. The fixation of tariff depends on the expenditure and Revenue of GESCO. The gap in the expenditure and income for the Year-2017-18 is worked out at Rs.1075.34 Crores. Accordingly, the hike of Rs.1.48 /Unit in the tariff is proposed from the existing tariff to cover the gap for Rs.1075.34 Crores.
<b>Commission's Views:</b> The reply furnished by the GESCO is noted. The Commission has dealt with the matter appropriately in the relevant chapters of the Tariff Orders.	
15) Though the average cost of supply is Rs.5.69 per unit, IP Set is charged at Rs.2.38 per unit and the difference of Rs.3.22 per unit is charged to the other consumers through cross subsidy.	The average cost of electricity for FY17 works out Rs.6.93 per unit and GESCO is claiming at Rs.5.03 per unit only for IP sets. So the difference works out Rs.1.90 per unit only and not Rs.3.22 per unit.
<b>Commission's Views:</b> The reply furnished by the GESCO is noted. The cross subsidy levels have to be gradually reduced as stated earlier.	
16) GESCO has procured 71.89 MU excess of the approved quantum of 6435.9 MU, hence, the cost incurred for additional energy should not be allowed.	The power purchases were made according to the actual demand required by the consumers.
<b>Commission's Views:</b> The reply furnished by the GESCO is noted and the quantum of power purchased is discussed in the relevant chapter of this Tariff Order.	
17) The cross subsidy surcharge proposed by the ESCOMs is higher than the previous year and is against the principles set out by the Commission.	GESCO has applied the Cross Subsidy Surcharge Formula as notified in the Tariff Policy dated 28-01-2016 for FY-18.
<b>Commission's Views:</b> The Commission has dealt with this matter suitably in the relevant chapter of this Tariff Order.	
18) The Open Access Consumers are already paying demand charges (fixed charges) as per their contract	As per the formula the component 'T' is the tariff applicable to the relevant category of consumers and since the

<p>demand. As demand charges are already inbuilt while calculating T as revenue realization from the particular category of consumer, the demand charges ought to be deducted from T while calculating CSS to avoid double charging of demand charges.</p>	<p>average cost per unit for a particular category also includes the demand charges GESCOM has considered the same.</p>
<p><b>Commission's Views:</b> : GESCOM's reply is noted. The Commission has already issued Orders in the matter in RP4/2016 and the decision is binding.</p>	
<p>19) The Wheeling Charges proposed by the DISCOMs have been increased to the tune of 39% (BESCOM), 95% (CESC), 94% (GESCOM), 106% (HESCOM) and 54% (MESCOM) for FY18 compared to FY17 which is consequent to increase of Distribution ARR to the tune of Rs.2500 Crores. The Commission should do prudence check of these allocations which are not in line with the principle set out by the Commission in its earlier tariff orders. Calculation of Wheeling charges proposed by ESCOMs seems erroneous as the quantum of energy considered for calculation is only the quantum of sales by BESCOM to the consumers excluding quantum of Open Access. For calculation of wheeling charges, total energy to be wheeled in the BESCOM system (ESCOM sale+ Open Access Sale) should be considered.</p>	<p>It is following the tariff orders of the Commission for proposing the wheeling charges.</p>
<p><b>Commission's Views:</b> The reply of GESCOM is noted and computation of wheeling charges is discussed in the relevant chapter of this Tariff Order.</p>	
<p>20) The DISCOMs must buy power from Exchange/Short term markets when prices are lower than energy charge of generators tied up in long term PPA. At such low prices there is huge potential to replace costlier power. The DISCOMs may continue to pay fixed charges irrespective of their schedule from generator and replace costlier power with exchange power to ensure most efficient merit order dispatch.</p>	
<p><b>Commission's Views:</b> The purchase from exchange may not arise due to</p>	

commissioning of new power projects in the near future. However, GESCOM may consider the suggestion made by the objector, if it is financially viable.

**Objections on the Quality of Service:**

<p>21) With 18.10% loss the GESCOM has exceeded the Distribution loss limit of 16.50% approved by the Commission the impact of losses beyond the approved figure should not be passed on to the consumers. GESCOM has indicated 675 11kV feeders out of 1595 feeders having loss between 20%-39.7%, this shows that, around 42% of the feeders have high distribution losses. The distribution losses should be brought below 15% as per the directives of the Commission.</p>	<p>In order to reduce the distribution losses, system improvement works are being taken up and vigilance activities are conducted to curb the pilferage. The distribution loss has been reduced from 18.93% during FY15 to 18.10% during FY-16 and initiation will be taken to further reduce the losses to 17.60 % in FY17. The projected loss reduction for FY18 is at 17.00 %.</p>
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**Commission's Views:** This matter has been dealt suitably in the relevant chapters in this Tariff Order.

<p>22) Apart from detection of Power theft cases GESCOM should identify the cases of disproportionate load against the sanctioned loads leading to nonpayment of fixed charges. GESCOM should address this, by identifying the consumers who are paying only for the electricity charges, but not for the loads connected. The fixed charges are also to be levied on such consumers by properly identifying them.</p>	<p>For detection of connected load, new metering arrangements are being made which will record the connected load of the installation i.e. maximum demand. Routine inspection of installation is also being carried out and action is being taken to penalize the consumers who have connected more than the sanctioned load. The information about usage of more than sanctioned load attracts penalty and the same is being brought to the notice of the consumers in the monthly electricity bills or through notices.</p>
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**Commission's Views:** The Reply furnished by GESCOM is acceptable.

<p>23) GESCOM has not implemented the model of Financial Management Frame works to bring in accountability on performance of the divisions.</p>	<p>GESCOM has stated that, to implement the directive on Financial Management Framework (FMFW) at subdivision wise, GESCOM needs asset categorization which is presently not available with sub-division, hence it requires some time for implementation and this process is under progress.</p>
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**Commission's Views:** The reply furnished by the GESCOM is noted. The Commission directs GESCOM to educate its staff about the guidelines and adopt the Financial frame work guidelines to create awareness among the O&M Divisions and downstream work units, keeping in view the commercial principles in the electricity distribution business.

<p>24) GESCOM should have indicated steps taken for the improvement of</p>	<p>GESCOM has taken various steps for improving the efficiency by carrying the</p>
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efficiency and indicate the efficiency gains.	various improvement measures in its jurisdiction and as a result of the efforts put forth by GESCOM, distribution losses for the past years have come down from 26% in FY08 to 18.93 % at end FY15. Further it is planned to reduce the distribution loss to 17.6 % at end of FY17 and in FY18 17.00 %.
<b>Commission's Views:</b> The reply furnished by GESCOM is noted. The issue of losses is discussed in the relevant chapter of this Tariff Order.	
25) GESCOM is not conducting energy audit and segregating the technical and commercial losses. The distribution losses declared without proper energy audit is doubtful. The GESCOM has not given the number of IP set based on the enumeration.	GESCOM has stated that, the Energy Audit for FY16 and FY17 (Up to September, 2016) of 21 Towns has been furnished in the Tariff Filing Application (Page No. 76) along with the Voltage-wise and Commercial losses. The feeder/DTC-wise enumeration of IP sets using GI survey method in GESCOM area has been awarded to M/s. Steslite. The work has commenced in the month of December 2016 and the period of completion is for 24 months.
<b>Commission's Views:</b> The reply furnished by the GESCOM is noted. However, the Commission emphasizes that, conducting energy audit is the only way for plugging leakage and to make the GESCOM viable both technically and financially.	
26) The vigilance officers are booking cases by treating some of the Industrial establishments as commercial entities, though they are not competent to book cases under section 126 of the Electricity Act 2003. The competent officer as per the Act is assessing officer (AEE Ele of the subdivision). This needs to be stopped.	As per clause 42.02 of Condition of supply issued under section 126 of the Electricity Act, 2003, the demand notice in respect of unauthorized use of electricity is being issued by the local authority i.e. Assistant Executive Engineer, O&M subdivision of GESCOM. The vigilance staff detect the case, prepare the assessment and inform the respective Asst. Executive Engineer, along with details of case and relevant document for billing and serving notice to the consumer.
<b>Commission's Views :</b> The GESCOM is directed to strictly adhere to the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003 and the relevant Regulations thereon. .	
27) GESCOM is carrying out load shedding without publishing it in advance through newspaper.	Unscheduled shedding is resorted to, only in case of sudden generation loss, emergency repair works and unforeseen situations.
<b>Commission's Views:</b> The reply furnished by the GESCOM is noted.	
28) GESCOM is not complying to the directives like, energy conservation, ToD meters, Timer switches, NJY,	GESCOM is implementing the directives issued by the Commission. GESCOM is submitting the compliance to the



<p>HVDS, DSM in Agriculture, metering of DTCs and Energy audit and has not tried to improve the efficiency of operation and hence the tariff petition is not maintainable.</p>	<p>Commission promptly which are being reviewed regularly. Further, providing timer switches to street lights is being taken by EESL through Union Ministry of Power, The estimates have been prepared for Gulbarga City Municipal Area.</p>
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<b>Commission's Views:</b> The reply furnished by the GESCO is noted and the issues pertaining to compliance of directives is dealt in the relevant chapter of this Tariff Order.	
29) GESCO has not furnished the details of reliability indices. The consumers will not be able to know the quality of power supply given by GESCO.	The annual abstract of reliability index of the feeders for the year FY16 has been submitted to KERC vide e-mail dated 24.09.2016
<b>Commission's Views:</b> The reply furnished by the GESCO is acceptable.	
30) In the case of Un-authorized IP sets, GESCO do not know the connected load in HP and the consumption of each IP set. GESCO has not taken any action to regularize the IP sets.	To arrive at an accurate number of IP Set consumer GESCO has bifurcated 11 kV feeders and is arriving at the specific consumption of IP Sets. GESCO is taking action for regularizing balance 4342 nos. of Unauthorized IP Sets.
<b>Commission's Views:</b> The reply furnished by the GESCO is noted.	
<b>Specific Requests:</b>	
31) HKCCI, requests that, GESCO should a) Levy uniform tariff across all the consumers on par with telephone tariff, price of fuel such as petrol, diesel price of milk and so on. b) The slab rates should not be levied and the classification of categories to stop cross subsidization by various categories of consumers. c) Average cost of power supply per unit should be the power tariff per unit irrespective number of units consumed by the consumer. d) The subsidies in the power tariff to eligible categories of consumers can be extended on the lines of DBT followed by Oil Companies in the matter of cooking gas other benefits by the Central Govt.	The tariff is determined by the Commission based on the type of consumers.  The slab-wise tariff has been designed to reduce the burden on the poor people and loaded with higher tariff for sustainable categories of consumers, Hence slab and category wise system cannot be removed due to social obligation.  Instead of subsidies, the slab rates are designed such that, consumers get the benefit of the subsidy in the slab rate tariff itself.
<b>Commission's Views:</b> The reply furnished by the GESCO is noted. The tariff for various categories is discussed in the relevant chapter of this order. Further, the Commission notes that cross subsidies cannot be eliminated. However, the Commission's endeavor is to reduce cross subsidies gradually. Therefore, uniform tariff across all consumers is not a possibility.	
32) The Commission should direct the GESCO to display all power purchase Agreements (PPAs) and monthly bills of power purchase on their website.	GESCO will initiate action for displaying all PPA of power purchases on GESCO website.
<b>Commission's Views:</b> The reply furnished by the GESCO is acceptable.	
33) There is a huge requirement to	Paper notifications are already

improve the awareness among the consumers on the CGRF mechanism and redress the complaints within the time frame stipulated.	published about CGRF Members and Chairman of the CGRF for applying and get their problems and the grievances redressed. GESCOM, while conducting interaction meeting at Sub-division level, has created awareness on the importance of CGRF and its function in solving the grievances.
<b>Commission's Views:</b> The reply furnished by the GESCOM is acceptable.	
34) Laghu Udyog Bharati, requests that, the officers at the field level are to be trained on the Regulations issued by the Commission to carry out the day to day activities.	Training for the Officers and Work men is being conducted regularly post examination are also being suitable subject under taken.
<b>Commission's Views:</b> The reply furnished by the GESCOM is noted. GESCOM is directed to improve the effectiveness of training.	
35) Independent feeders are to be provided to the industries to get quality and uninterrupted power supply.	Out of 1637 No. of 11 kV feeders existing in GESCOM 399 independent feeders are feeding Urban and industrial areas. Wherever independent industrial feeder are required, GESCOM is ready to construct separate industrial feeders.
<b>Commission's Views:</b> The reply furnished by the GESCOM is noted.	
36) Railways, serving utility and an essential part of the transport system, and should have a single part tariff instead of two part tariff and a lower tariff than the prevailing tariff and should be exempted from tariff hike.	The tariff applicable to the railway traction is less as compared to HT-2(a) and HT-2(b). The tariff proposed for the railways is Rs.7.38 per unit for the usage of all units, whereas the tariff proposed for HT-2(a) is Rs.7.68 per unit for usage up to 1 Lakhs units and Rs.8.08 per Unit for the balance. In respect of HT-2(b) the tariff is Rs.9.33 per Unit for usage up to 1 Lakhs units and Rs.9.63 per Unit for the balance units. Hence, the tariff of Railways is comparatively lower than other HT tariffs.
<b>Commission's Views:</b> The tariff policy envisages two-part tariff so that fixed costs and variable costs are recovered separately. The category-wise tariff is discussed in the relevant chapter of this Tariff Order.	
37) Major part of the Energy purchased by Railways is under HT2(b) and is consumed for providing passenger amenities like Platform lighting, waiting halls, Approach area, Water coolers, Water pumping, Concourse etc., to bring perceptible improvements in the quality of services by giving different inputs with substantial financial burden	GESCOM has stated that, the expenditure such as Power purchase, Repair & Maintenance, Employ cost, A&G Expenses, Depreciation and related DTS and Interest and finance charges have increased. The revision of Tariff is based on the expenditure and Revenue of GESCOM. The gap in revenue for the Year-2017-18 is worked

despite hardly any increase in the passenger fares. <u>Hence, Railways should be exempted from proposed tariff hike.</u>	out at Rs.1075.34 Crores. Accordingly, the hike of Rs.1.48 per unit in the Tariff is proposed to cover up the gap for Rs.1075.34 Crores.
<b>Commission's Views:</b> The activities in the station are considered as commercial and non-domestic. Hence there cannot be any discrimination between the consumers who are similarly placed.	
38) Railways should be given incentives for maintaining the power factor (P.F) above, 0.9.	The penalty has been proposed for the consumers who are maintaining less than 0.9 PF. If the consumers maintain PF more than 0.9 there will be gain to the consumer i.e., utilizing less units for the same output which is resulting as incentive. Hence it is a duty of consumer to use electricity in economical way by maintaining PF above 0.9 and nearer to 1.0.
<b>Commission's Views:</b> The maintenance of proper PF is in the interest of consumer only. PF above the threshold levels would improve the voltage of the supply to the consumers and also enables optimizing the power consumption.	
39) There should be substantial reduction in tariff for the Foundries, Forging Shops, Heat treatment shops, Blow Moulding units and Steel mills in Karnataka.	The electricity consumed by the small scale industries will be less compared to large scale industries. GESCOM has proposed reduced slab benefits in the Tariff for the users who are consuming less than One Lakh units. Hence tariff proposed is reasonable.
<b>Commission's Views: Commission's Views</b> The Commission has considered the Foundries, Forging Shops, Heat treatment shops, Blow Moulding units and Steel mills as industries and is categorized under HT-2a or LT-5, as the case may be.	
40) Open access facility should be extended for the consumers having load below 1MW also.	This is not acceptable to GESCOM.
<b>Commission's Views:</b> The Commission, for the present, has extended 'Open Access' only to consumers with contract demand of 1MW and above in line with the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003.	