Case No. NEPRA/R/TRF-51/KESC-2006

Background

KESC filed a tariff petition on 20.02.2006 for revision in the formula for quarterly fuel price and power purchase cost adjustment mechanism approved by the Authority in its determination No.NEPRA/TRF-14/KESC-2002 dated 10-09-2002. KESC in its tariff petition sought relief for the following;

a) Waiver of maximum limit (4%) applied on average sale of KESC in the quarterly Fuel Price and Purchase of power cost adjustment mechanism.
b) Change in Price mechanism of gas for the next three quarters.

2. The Authority admitted the petition for consideration on 22.02.2006. Salient features of the petition were advertised in the newspapers on 25-02-2005 to inform all the interested persons / stakeholders and to invite participation in the proceedings through their comments or by becoming a party to the proceedings as interveners. Invitations were also sent to the concerned Federal & Provincial Government ministries, Chambers of Commerce and Industries, Representatives of Professional bodies and Experts, soliciting their views on the petition. We received comments from the Ministry of Industries, Production & Special Initiatives, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Water & Power and the Privatisation Commission. However, the following intervention requests were received and approved by the Authority;

- Mr. Mohsin Ali Choudhry.
  AZ Zaman Advocates & Legal Consultants, 2C Margalla Road, F-7/2 Islamabad.
- Mr. Roland De Souza
  Liberal Forum Karachi Shehri CBE, P.E.C.H.S Karachi
- Syed Sohail Akhter
  Karachi Chamber of Commerce & Industry Karachi.
- Mr Muhammad Arif Bilwani
  Mushtaq & Company (Pvt) Limited, SITE Karachi.

3. A public hearing on the petition was held on April 12, 2006. The hearing was participated by the applicant, stakeholders, commentators as well as members of general public.

Submissions of the Petitioner

4. KESC submitted that the Authority in its determination for multi-year tariff allowed 6.5% increase in tariff against 16.5% requested by KESC and approved the adjustment mechanism for quarterly adjustment of variations in fuel and power purchase cost subject to restriction on maximum increase in tariff by 4% in a particular quarter.

5. KESC submitted that the quarterly fuel price and power purchase adjustment mechanism worked smoothly till December 2004 and there was no left over balance of tariff as the price

of fuel increased slightly during the said period. However, since January 2005 an abnormal increase in fuel prices has occurred and only a part of these increases have been adjusted through tariff increase in each quarter and the remaining cost (burden) was carried forward to the next quarterly adjustment due to the maximum limit of 4% as shown in the following table.

LEFT OVER RATE **PAISA/KWH**

DESCRIPTION	Jan-Mar 2005	Apr-Jun 2005	Jul-Sep 2005	Oct-Dec 2005	TOTAL 2005
Fuel price variation	17.63	25.77	22.68	(0.58)	65.50
Power purchase price variation	0.11	16.27	4.48	9.11	29.97
Required increase in tariff	17.74	42.04	27.16	8.53	95.47
Previous quarter left over	0	5.05	26.46	31.97	0
Total adjustment required in tariff	17.74	47.09	53.62	40.50	95.47
Increase allowed due to Max. Limit	12.69	20.63	21.65	22.40	77.37
Balance left over	5.05	26.46	31.97	18.10	18.10

6. According to KESC it has suffered a loss in revenue by Rs.1843 million during the period January - December 2005, only due to the application of 4% maximum limit in the quarterly fuel price and power purchase cost adjustment mechanism as shown in a table below:-

LOSS IN REVENUE DUE TO MAXIMUM LIMIT

Quarter / Sale	Units Sold GWH	Left Over Balance Ps/kWh	Loss of Revenue Million Rs.
Jan – Mar 2005 (Apr-Jun)	2458	5.05	124
Apr – Jun 2005(Jul-Sep)	2434	26.46	644
Jul – Sep 2005 (Oct-Dec)	2199	31.97	703
Sub-Total (Apr – Dec)	7091	20.74	1471
Oct – Dec 2005 (Jan-Mar)	2054	18.10	372
Total	9145	20.15	1843

7. KESC further stated that as per provision of fuel price adjustment mechanism the latest fuel price of the last quarter is taken for cost estimates of the next three quarters for determination of required increase in tariff over estimated annual unit sales. KESC has given calculation that due to increase in gas price from 208.91/MMBTU to 240.91/MMBTU in January 2006 and provision of latest price of the last quarter in the formula for quarterly fuel price adjustment, it has lost revenue of Rs. 400 million in the quarter Jan-Mar 2006.

8. In support of request for modification in the fuel price & power purchase cost adjustment mechanism KESC provided the following justification for consideration by the Authority.

- The fuel prices are continuously increasing at a higher rate.
- The cost of fuel is also increasing due to availability of gas in limited quantity, alternate fuel i.e. furnace oil and HSD are costlier as compared to price of gas. The

price of oil is expected to be increased further in international market due to uncertainty of oil supplies.

- Two IPPs in KESC system are also based on furnace oil.
- The limit of 4% is not applicable to NTDC, IPPs and fuel suppliers.
- The loss in revenue is growing continuously due to application of maximum limit under the existing formula of quarterly tariff adjustment, primarily as a result of the fuel price increase not being allowed in consumer end tariff in full.
- The cash shortfall of KESC was being met by GOP prior to its privatization. The investor is now required to provide funds for operational shortfall and the GOP is providing subsidy just to compensate the difference between the determined and the notified tariff.
- To meet the existing power shortage and the future demand, significant operational efficiency improvements and to undertake aggressive loss reduction program to achieve profitability, the Corporation requires huge investment.
- The Corporation should be allowed to recover the costs, prudently incurred, for meeting the needs of its customers, consistent with the Standards and Guidelines contained in Section 17 of the Tariff Standards and Procedure Rules 1998.
- KESC has been facing financial crises due to insufficient tariff under quarterly tariff adjustment as against the exorbitant increase in the prices of fuels. The revenue from the existing tariff is insufficient to cover the additional cost of fuel and power purchase, mainly due to maximum limit and price mechanism.

9. KESC in its tariff petition has stated that the proposed revision in quarterly tariff adjustment structure will facilitate significant improvements in customer service. Customers will benefit through improved availability and reliability of power supply, reductions in costly outages and voltage spikes, more accurate meter readings and bills.

Comments of the Interveners

S.I.T.E KARACHI

10. M/s Mushtaq & Company representing SITE Karachi stated that if the above demand of KESC is approved, and the increase of Rs. 1843/- million is passed on to the consumer as stated in the tariff petition filed by KESC, it will adversely affect the working of industrial units because of the creation of cost-push and inflationary environment and will also lead to un-competitiveness at the export front. Further the above tariff mechanism was initially fixed for 7 years, which cannot be altered, amended or changed if it is detrimental to the interest of KESC at a later stage. If the request of KESC is approved it will set precedence to amend, alter or change all the previous determinations which are against the interest of the consumers.

Liberal Forum Karachi, Shehri; CBE

11 Mr. Roland DeSouza representing Liberal Forum and Shehre; CBE in his comments stated that the KESC 's stand that there will be no additional burden on the consumer if the maximum limit of 4% is waived off is only valid as long as GOP subsidizes the difference between the 'NEPRA-determined" and "GOP-notified" tariffs. When GOP decided to withdraw the subsidy, the entire burden would fall directly on the consumer. He further argued that while it is in the interest of the consumer to ensure that KESC must show prudence, it is also in the consumer's interest to ensure that KESC becomes viable and does not sink. He said that the cap on quarterly fuel-price variations has only been included in the KESC tariff determination; the ex-WAPDA spin-offs are not similarly constrained. Yet the consumer end tariff for KESC is higher than consumers of DISCOs.

A Z Zaman Advocates & Legal Consultants

12 Mr. A Z Zaman representing APTMA in the public hearing of the case raised a point that KESC was allowed tariff for 7 years along with certain provisions for adjustment of uncontrollable costs which it accepted in totality. Now after a period of 3 years of NEPRA determination in 2002, KESC has realized that one or two components of tariff are detrimental and therefore be revised or modified, holds no ground on the basis of which its tariff petition be entertained. He also requested that the Authority should have rejected KESC tariff petition in the first place. He said that KESC 's tariff can not be reviewed before expiry of 7 years in view of previous NEPRA determination for multi-year tariff.

13 Almost similar comments were offered by other interveners and representatives of organizations.

Comments of the Ministries

14. No comments were received from the concerned ministries in the beginning. However letters were again sent to the Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Water & Power for their specific comments in the light of KESC privatization and possible implications of Implementation Agreement signed with KESC's new management. We have received their comments which are reproduced as hereunder.

15. The Finance Division, GOP in its comments stated "KESC was privatized on the basis of the formula based tariff of 10-09-2002. This formula will remain in force for a period of seven (7) years after the privatization of KESC. Finance Division, therefore, regrets its inability to concur the proposal of KESC and advise NEPRA not to entertain the tariff petitions".

16. The ministry of Water & Power in its comments stated " In principle, the Ministry of Water & Power does not support any change in the existing mechanism/ formula pertaining to the two components of multi-year tariff as mentioned in your letter, as there is no such provision in the notification No. S.R.O 715(I)/2002 12th October, 2002 and therefore any

change in the formula subsequent to the privatization process (in which the formula was fully declared) will be imprudent".

Comments of the Privatization Commission

17. The Privatization Commission, Ministry of Privatization & Investment GOP in its letter received on 19.06.2006 has offered comments which are reproduced as hereunder;

"Privatization Commission is of the view that the maximum limit of 4% currently applicable for increase/decrease in tariff through quarterly adjustments on account of variations in fuel prices and the application of the latest gas price of the past quarter for the next three quarters in NEPRA's determination of September 2002 were not equitable and were, thus, source of continuous loss of revenue to KESC particularly in view of the considerable increase in the fuel price. Privatization Commission, therefore, supports KESC's tariff petition as the resulting tariffs due to prudently incurred costs such as fuel costs should not be withheld, capped or denied".

Issues arising out of the tariff Petition

18. The following issues have come up during proceedings of the case and comments offered by the interveners and other concerned agencies.

- Waiver of maximum limit of 4%
- Change in price mechanism of gas for the next three quarters
- Multi-year tariff for 7 years – modification not allowed
- KESC privatization and Implication of multiyear tariff

Waiver of maximum limit of 4%

19. The Authority in its earlier determination for multiyear tariff had restricted adjustment in tariff to the maximum of 4% in aggregate with individual limit of 2.5% for adjustment in fuel cost of KESC's own generation and 1.5% for adjustment in power purchase cost. The limit of 4% increase/decrease in tariff was allowed to shield the consumers against abrupt hike in the tariff due to abnormal increase in fuel prices in a particular quarter. The mechanism worked smoothly for at least two years and there was no left over amount at the end of December 2004, which has also been acknowledged by KESC. From January 2005 the fuel prices increased at a tremendous rate. The required increase in tariff due to fuel price variations became more than 4% but the adjustment in tariff was restricted to the prescribed limit. Consequently, substantial amount of fuel cost and power purchase cost remained unabsorbed at the end of each quarter. According to the petitioner the unabsorbed amount at the end of December 2005 was Rs. 1843 which increased to Rs. 2990 million at the end of March 2006 and expected to increase further in view of current situation of fuel prices in the international market.

20. The utility which is already making a loss due to inefficiency and other socio-political problems, can not sustain further pressure on its already constrained financial resources,

especially after being privatised when financial assistance from GOP which was available prior to privatization is no longer available to KESC now. The deteriorating financial health of KESC, due to aforementioned factors, therefore, necessitates reviewing the existing fuel price and power purchase cost adjustment mechanism, thus to provide a relief to the utility so that it remains afloat and continue providing better service to the consumers.

21. One of the issues that came under discussion during proceedings of the case was that by waiver of 4% limit applicable in the fuel price and power purchase adjustment mechanism, the entire burden of increase in cost shall be transferred to the consumers which would expose them to a new hike in electricity tariff. The issue raised by the parties and other stakeholders is not maintainable on the ground that under the existing fuel price and power purchase cost adjustment mechanism the whole burden is ultimately transferred to the consumers. The quarterly adjustment in tariff is restricted to 4% and any balance (unabsorbed) amount in a certain quarter is carried forward to the next quarterly adjustment and so on till the whole balance of amount is adjusted in the tariff. The whole burden, therefore, is compensated to the utility through quarterly adjustments no matter whether 4% existing price cap is removed or not.

22. KESC is being allowed quarterly adjustments in tariff since January 2003 under the approved adjustment mechanism and as a result of these quarterly adjustments, its tariff has already been increased by paisa 140 per kWh. The increase in tariff is not being felt by the consumers due to the reason that GOP is absorbing the additional impact of fuel and power purchase cost by providing subsidy to KESC for the difference in tariff determined by NEPRA and the actual tariff charged to the consumers. However, the facts remains that fuel cost and power purchase cost of the utility has increased many fold due to exorbitant fuel price increases over time. The fuel price variation is not in control of the utility. Any variation in cost due to fuel price revision is a pass through cost and should be duly compensated like Ex-WAPDA Gencos, and IPPs where such cost is passed on to the power purchaser on revision in fuel prices on fortnightly basis.

23. It has been seen that provision of individual limits in the existing adjustment mechanism such as 2.5% in the mechanism for adjustment in tariff due to fuel price variation and 1.5% in the mechanism for adjustment in tariff due to power purchase cost, were a major source of increase in the leftover amount at the end of each quarter. Substantial part of unabsorbed fuel cost and power purchase cost could be adjusted within 4% limit, had there been no individual limits of 2.5% and 1.5%.

24. While considering KESC's demand of waiver of 4% price cap, we also considered to enhance the existing cap to a suitable level where the utility is adequately compensated with the quarterly adjustment is tariff due to variation in fuel price and power purchase cost. It has been seen through working for various options that with 6% price cap on overall basis with no individual limits of 2.5% & 1.5%, the utility would be able to recover the whole amount of additional fuel cost due to variations in fuel price and power purchase cost, on quarter to quarter basis, but there is no guarantee that fuel price in future will increase at the same pace at which it has increased in the past, and any variation in fuel price on the

upper side would again result in leftover balance in the quarterly adjustments. We believe that shifting of limit (price cap) from one level to another is not a solution as it will not relieve the utility in the long run from carrying on extra burden of cost unadjusted at each quarterly adjustment. It is an established fact that provision of price cap of 2.5% and 1.5% (total 4%) in the quarterly adjustment mechanism for fuel price and power purchase cost respectively were a continuous source of loss to the utility and provision of any condition by the application of which all the prudently incurred cost such as fuel cost is withheld, capped or denied should be removed altogether.

<u>Change in price mechanism of gas for the next three quarters</u>

25. Under the existing mechanism the latest price of Gas and Furnace Oil for the last quarter is applied to work out fuel cost for the next three quarters on respective fuels. KESC has now demanded that gas price for the present month instead of latest price of the last quarter may be applied to work out impact of increased fuel cost. KESC has not proposed the same treatment in case of price for the Furnace Oil. In its support, KESC has submitted that Gas prices are varied only upwards once or twice a year whereas the price for Furnace Oil is set according to the trend in the international markets on fortnightly basis and are varied both upwards and downwards.

26. KESC has been requesting through their various letters in the past that gas price for the present month instead of latest price for the last quarter be applied to work out fuel cost of the next three quarters. If the request of KESC is accepted it will benefit the utility to the extent that KESC will be able to recover part of its additional fuel cost due to increase in price in the same month instead of next quarter as per existing mechanism. This shall reduce time lag in the application of mechanism and actual recovery of additional impact of fuel cost.

27. According to the quarterly adjustment mechanism, the additional fuel cost of the utility in a quarter due to fuel price variations is compensated in the next quarter through adjustment in tariff. The price of gas in normally revised on the 1st of July or 1st of January by the relevant Authority (OGRA). The adjustment for the quarter April-June becomes due on 1st of July when the price for gas is already revised and the utility has to make payment to the fuel supplier on the basis of revised price of gas. The adjustment in the tariff for this quarter is made on the basis of gas price for the last quarter (i.e. June in this case). The utility has to bear additional impact of cost due to gas price revision for a period of 3 months (July-September) till next quarterly adjustment, which becomes due in October. It has been seen that the utility has to bear additional impact of cost amounting to Rs. 344 million (approx) in a quarter under the existing gas price mechanism. The utility has to make payment at revised price of gas to the fuel supplier from the day of notification by the relevant authority (OGRA), which is met with by cutting funds on various investment activities to be carried out by the utility for system improvement and augmentation to provide reliable and satisfactory service to the consumers.

Implications of approved Multiyear Tariff

28. Para 134 (ii) of the Authority's determination No. NEPRA/TRF-14/KESC-2002/4121-23 for multiyear tariff for KESC provides;

"For a period of seven years (commencing from the date KESC is privatized) the consumer end tariff shall be capped at the notified level prevailing at the time of privatization (Commencement of the first review period of 7 years) subject to the following adjustments whichever are applicable at the time of adjustment and aggregated together:

(a) Quarterly adjustment of tariff on account of fuel price/cost variation according to the mechanism/formula prescribed as Annexure-5 to this determination.

(b) Quarterly adjustment of tariff on account of power purchase price/cost variation according to mechanism/formula prescribed as Annexure-6 to this determination.

(c) Annual CPI-X adjustment on account of inflation according to mechanism/formula prescribed as Annexure-7 to this determination."

29. According to the above mentioned order of the Authority, the base tariff which comprises Generation Cost, Cost of purchase of power from IPPs, Transmission Cost and Distribution Cost is fixed at then prevailing level for 7 years from date of its privatization while adjustment/ indexation over the fixed level of cost due to fuel price variation and inflation is to be provided for the uncontrollable cost such as fuel cost, Power purchase cost and O&M cost of the utility, on quarterly and annual basis respectively. Fuel cost and power purchase cost of the utility are adjusted quarterly due to fuel price variations as per approved mechanism.

30. KESC in its reply to the comment of the intervener has categorically mentioned that it is not requesting for change or modification in its base tariff which is fixed for seven years before a further review by the Authority, rather it is requesting for modification in the adjustment mechanism which is not part of the base tariff. KESC has further stated that the Authority has already allowed 14 adjustments on this account since approval of multiyear tariff in 2002.

31. The justification provided by KESC is in line with the spirit of Authority's determination of multiyear tariff for KESC. The base tariff is fixed for 7 years from the date of KESC's privatization and quarterly adjustment/indexation which is allowed over the base tariff to recover additional costs should not be mixed up as these are separate and distinct components as provided in Authority's determination for multiyear tariff for KESC.

32. The mechanism for quarterly adjustment of fuel price and power purchase cost has been provided to pass on uncontrollable costs of KESC to the consumers so that utility remains financially viable while placing check on all other costs resulting due to inefficiency of the utility through fixation of a base tariff. The 4% price cap is applicable on the average sale rate of KESC (Tariff) to recover additional revenue requirement due to fuel price increases

while the formula for calculation of additional fuel and power purchase cost is not affected if KESC's request for waiver of 4% cap is accepted.

KESC privatization and Implication of multiyear tariff

33. KESC has been privatized and its new management has taken control of the utility w.e.f. 29th November 2005. In order to know the possible implications of multiyear tariff determined by the Authority in 2002 and conditions applicable on KESC's new management with different agreements signed between the parties, comments of the concerned ministries and the Privatization Commission were sought through our letters. We have received comments of the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Water & Power and the Privatization Commission separately. The Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Water & Power, Government of Pakistan has not supported any change in the existing adjustment mechanism. However, the Privatization Commission who was the main player in KESC's privatization has fully supported KESC's request.

34. KESC was asked to provide a copy of the Implementation Agreement signed by KESC's new management with GOP, in order to ensure if there are any conditions applicable with respect to provisions of multiyear tariff. Comments from our legal experts were also obtained in the matter. In view of the opinion of our experts, comments received from the concerned agencies and after going through the contents of Implementation Agreement, it is clear that there is no such provision which prohibits any change or modification in the quarterly adjustment mechanism during the tariff control period.

Decision of the Authority

Based on discussion and comments made in the foregoing paras, the decision of the Authority is recapitulated in the following Paras.

35. The Authority is cognizant of the fact that KESC after privatization in November 2005, is facing multifarious financial and operational problems to meet the demand of energy in its territorial jurisdiction and to provide a reliable and better service to its consumers. The Authority considers that under the present circumstances KESC is not in a position to cope with demand of electricity and expectations of the consumers within its constrained financial resources. It is therefore, imperative to address, as far as possible, all those issues which come under the role of the regulator so that KESC remains financially viable and continue providing satisfactory service to its consumers.

36. The Authority considers that KESC's new management has taken over control of the utility and embarked on a plan to revamp the whole organization. For this purpose it has to invest a lot of money in rehabilitation of obsolete and deteriorated generation and distribution system. The Authority understands that GOP's financial assistance would be available to KESC for its investment program under Financial Improvement Plan (FIP). However, substantial investment is required to be made by the new KESC's management itself and

also through savings resulting from efficiency improvement in KESC's Generation and Distribution system as well as better overall governance.

37. As per rule 17 of Tariff Standards & Procedure Rules 1998, the utility should be allowed to recover all prudent costs. The variation in fuel price is not in KESC's control. There has been an exorbitant increase in fuel prices which has resulted in very high fuel cost. Over time it has been observed that KESC has not been able to recover the whole impact of additional fuel and power purchase cost through quarterly adjustment mechanism only due to restriction of 4% price cap on its average sale rate. Consequently, the utility has suffered a shortfall in its revenue accumulating to Rs. 2.30 billion at the end of June 2006, which is expected to increase further in the foreseeable future due to rising trend of fuel prices in the international market. The amount which remains unadjusted in the quarterly adjustments is borne by the utility through arranging short term borrowing that has a cost which the utility has to bear. Further, the financial assistance which was provided by GOP in the past for shortfall in revenue due to operational loss is now no longer available to KESC after its privatization. Hence, KESC is unable to accept further pressure on its constrained financial resources.

38. The Authority has considered the apprehensions expressed by the interveners and other stakeholders during the hearing and proceedings of the case about increase in consumer end tariff if the revision in the existing quarterly adjustment mechanism proposed by the petitioner is accepted. The Authority considers that it would be unjust if the legitimate costs are not allowed to the petitioner, as it is tantamount to deny the basic cost of the utility.

39. The Authority considers that removal of 4% price cap on quarterly adjustment mechanism for fuel price and power purchase cost shall not affect or alter the base tariff. The base tariff which has been fixed for 7 years shall continue for the tariff control period while indexation and adjustment which are separate and distinct components are to be treated in accordance with the mechanism as determined by the Authority and notified by the Federal Government from time to time.

40. While considering KESC's proposed change in the existing quarterly adjustment mechanism the Authority also viewed the current mechanism applicable in case of GENCOs and other IPPs. The Authority has been informed that no such restriction of pass through costs in case of GENCOs is applicable in the current scenario. The Authority understands that the legal status of GENCOs is different from KESC and KESC being vertically integrated utility can not be compared with GENCOs which have an independent status under the new restructured regime. However, in both the cases the uncontrollable cost at the generation level ultimately has to be passed through to the end consumer. In view of this the Authority, therefore, considers that KESC merits the same treatment as for GENCOs with regard to fuel price variations and, therefore, accepts petitioner's demand for removal of 4% price cap.

41. KESC has also requested for change in Gas price mechanism for working out fuel cost variation for next three quarters provided in the mechanism for adjustment in tariff due to fuel price variations. The Authority has been informed that with application of the existing gas price mechanism, the utility is not compensated for additional impact of cost due to revision in gas price for a period of 3 months (till next quarterly adjustment). It has been seen that the utility has to face shortfall in revenue to the tune of Rs. 344 million in a quarter under the existing gas price mechanism, which is not sustainable for the utility in the long run. The Authority therefore, considers that proposed change in the gas price mechanism is justified and, therefore, accepted.

ORDER

42. The following decision of the Authority in respect of tariff petition of Karachi Electric Supply Corporation Ltd. (KESC) Case No. NEPRA/TRF-51/KESC-2006 is hereby intimated to the Federal Government for notification in the official gazette.

i) The condition applicable in the Mechanism for Adjustment in Tariff due to variation in Fuel price at item (5) of Schedule II issued vide SRO 716(I)/2002 dated 12th October 2002 and reproduced as "*If the allowed increase or decrease in average sale rate due to fuel price variation in a certain quarter is greater than 2.5% of the prevailing average sale rate, the adjustment will be restricted to 2.5% and the remaining burden or relief shall be carried forward to the next quarterly adjustment*." is hereby removed.

ii) The condition applicable in the Mechanism for Adjustment in Tariff due to variation in Power Purchase Cost at item 5 of Schedule –III issued vide S.R.O 716(I)/2002 dated 12th October, 2002 and reproduced as " *If the allowed increase or decrease in average sale rate due to variation in power purchase cost in a certain quarter is greater than 1.5 per cent of the prevailing average sale rate, the adjustment will be restricted to 1.5 per cent and the remaining burden or relief shall be carried forward to the next quarterly adjustment"* is hereby removed.

iii) The condition applicable under Para (1) of Schedule –II issued vide S.R.O. 716(I)/2002 dated 12th October, 2002 reproduced as "*The price of fuel applicable to the past quarter shall be on actual basis whereas the latest fuel price of the past quarter shall be applicable to the next three quarters"* is substituted with;

> " The price of fuel (FO/HSD) applicable to the past quarter shall be on actual basis whereas the latest price of fuel (FO/HSD) of the past quarter shall be applicable to the next three quarters. The price of gas applicable to the past quarter shall on actual basis whereas the latest gas price available on the day when the quarterly adjustment becomes due, shall be applicable to the next three quarters"

iv) All other terms and conditions currently applicable in respect of Mechanism for Adjustment in Tariff due to Variation in Fuel Price Schedule-II and Mechanism for Adjustment in Tariff due to Variation in Power Purchase Cost Schedule-III issued vide S.R.O. 716(I)/2002 dated 12th October, 2002 shall remain unchanged.

ORDER OF THE AUTHORITY
IN CASE NO. NEPRA/TRF-51/KESC-2006
TO BE NOTIFIED IN THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE

Pursuant to Section 31 (4) of the Regulation of Generation, Transmission and Distribution of Electric Power Act (XL of 1997) and Rule 16 (11) of the National Electric Power Regulatory Authority Tariff (Standards and Procedure) Rules, 1998, the following decision of the Authority in respect of Tariff Petition of Karachi Electric Supply Corporation Ltd. (KESC) is intimated for notification in the official gazette.

j) The condition applicable in the Mechanism for Adjustment in Tariff due to variation in Fuel price at item (5) of Schedule II issued vide SRO 716(I)/2002 dated 12th October 2002 and reproduced as "*If the allowed increase or decrease in average sale rate due to fuel price variation in a certain quarter is greater than 2.5% of the prevailing average sale rate, the adjustment will be restricted to 2.5% and the remaining burden or relief shall be carried forward to the next quarterly adjustment*." is hereby removed.

ii) The condition applicable in the Mechanism for Adjustment in Tariff due to variation in Power Purchase Cost at item 5 of Schedule –III issued vide S.R.O 716(I)/2002 dated 12th October, 2002 and reproduced as " *If the allowed increase or decrease in average sale rate due to variation in power purchase cost in a certain quarter is greater than 1.5 per cent of the prevailing average sale rate, the adjustment will be restricted to 1.5 per cent and the remaining burden or relief shall be carried forward to the next quarterly adjustment*:" is hereby removed.

iii) The condition applicable under Para (1) of Schedule –II issued vide S.R.O. 716(I)/2002 dated 12th October, 2002 and reproduced as "*The price of fuel applicable to the past quarter shall be on actual basis whereas the latest fuel price of the past quarter shall be applicable to the next three quarters*" is substituted with;

> " The price of fuel (FO/HSD) applicable to the past quarter shall be on actual basis whereas the latest price of fuel (FO/HSD) of the past quarter shall be applicable to the next three quarters. The price of gas applicable to the past quarter shall on actual basis whereas the latest gas price, available on the day when the quarterly adjustment becomes due, shall be applicable to the next three quarters"

iv) All other terms and conditions currently applicable in respect of Mechanism for Adjustment in Tariff due to Variation in Fuel Price Schedule-II and Mechanism for Adjustment in Tariff due to Variation in Power Purchase Cost Schedule-III issued vide S.R.O. 716(I)/2002 dated 12th October, 2002 shall remain unchanged.

Authority

Zafar Ali Khan Member	Abdul Rahim Khan Member
Nasiruddin Ahmed Member	Saeed uz Zafar Chairman

Subject: <u>Draft for determination of the Authority in respect of KESC Case No. NEPRA/TRF-51/KESC-2006.</u>

As directed by the Authority in the meeting held on 25.07.2006, the draft for determination of the Authority in respect of Tariff Petition of KESC regarding waiver of 4% price cap and change of mechanism for gas price in the quarterly mechanism for adjustment in tariff due to variation in fuel price and power purchase cost, is submitted for perusal/approval please. The draft for determination has been vetted by the legal Advisor.

(Sajjad M. Qureshi)
Director Tariff-II

<u>Member (P&S)</u>

Subject: KESC determination in respect of tariff petition of KESC for waiver of maximum limit of 4% provided in the quarterly adjustment mechanism

The Authority in a meeting held on 28.07.2006 decided to waive off the 4% price cap presently applicable on average sale rate of KESC in the quarterly fuel price and power purchase cost adjustment mechanism on the basis that such restriction on pass through costs is not applicable for other Gencos and IPPs. In the light of Authority's decision and as directed to the undersigned the draft for determination was prepared and submitted to the honourable Member (P&L). The case for waiver of price cap has been discussed again from various aspects and repercussions of the whole impact of fuel price variations being passed on to the consumers in one go as decided by the Authority. It has been noticed that Ps. 58.6/kWh increase in KESC's tariff would be required at the time of determination of fuel price adjustment for the July-September 2006 which would be due in October 2006, if the existing 4% price cap is waived off. The increase in tariff by Ps 58.6/kWh in one go may cause hew and cry among the KESC consumers in view of present energy crises in the area and also increase burden on GOP financial resources to subsidize the KESC consumers under the existing arrangement.

In view of this it is proposed that the maximum limit of 4% (2.5% for KESC's own fuel cost and 1.5% for power purchase) presently applicable on average sale rate of KESC may be enhanced to 6% on overall basis so that the huge impact of Ps.58.6/kWh is staggered over two or more quarters so that the increase in the tariff of KESC is not felt by the affected consumers/agencies. For this a working has been done with different options (annex-1) for reconsideration by the Authority. The outcome of the result suggests that overall price cap of 6% would be sufficient to absorb the additional impact of fuel cost due to fuel price variations in the future.
The Authority is therefore, requested to reconsider its decision with regard to waiver of 4% price cap in the instant case.

(Sajjad M. Qureshi)
Director Tariff-II

overall increase .It has been assessed that with the waiver of 4% price cap and allowing tariff increase of ps. 58.6/kwh, GOP will have to bear additional Rs. the average increase in KESC's tariff for the quarter July-September 2006, which is due in October 2006 would be approximately paisa 31.0 /kWh. Adding to it the cumulative leftover balance of paisa 23/kWh, the overall required increase would be Paisa 54/kWh. This substantial increase in the KESC tariff may cause hew and cry among the KESC consumers in view of present energy crises in Karachi and also raise GoP concerns with regard to increase in the amount of subsidy to KESC. Also ability of GOP to absorb substantial increase in the KESC tariff of Paisa 54/kWh which translates in to Rs. 5400 million approximately subsidy in tariff to be provided by GOP to KESC is worth consideration at this stage to avoid unpleasant situation and NEPRA's image before GOP at a later stage.

1. The ministries (M/O Finance & M/O Water & Power) have opposed any change in the existing adjustment mechanism on the ground that multiyear tariff determined by NEPRA is part of the deal in KESC privatization. Although Privatization Commission which was fully involved in KESC's privatization has supported KESC's request for waiver of 4% price cap.

2. In order to address the issue and concerns of the utility as well, it is proposed that the whole increase along with the leftover balance should not be allowed in one go, rather staggered over two or more qauarterly adjustments to smooth out abrupt variations. For this purpose an exercise has been carried out (annex-1) for consideration of the Authority, assuming 5% increase in fuel prices per quarter and price cap of 4%,5% and 6% respectively.. The results show that with 5% increase in fuel prices per quarter (on the average) and price cap of 6% the utility is able to recover the whole impact of increase in fuel cost in the 2^{nd} quarter..

3. In view of above stated factors it is recommended that the maximum overall limit of 4% may be enhanced to 6%. The limit applicable within 4% price cap i.e 2.5% for fuel price in case of KESC's own generation and 1.5% for power purchase from IPPs may be waived off. The price for gas used to determine the fuel cost for the next three quarters may be of the current month instead of latest price gas price for the last quarter as proposed by KESC.

1) Price cap of 4% presently applied on quarterly adjustments in tariff due to variation in fuel price (2.5%) and cost of power purchase (1.5%) is hereby removed.

2) The price for gas to determine additional fuel cost for the next three quarters presently applicable in the Mechanism for adjustment in Tariff due to fuel price variation Schedule –II issued vide S.R.O No. 716(1)/2002 dated 12th October 2002 shall be on the basis of current month's price instead of latest price of the past quarter.

3) Director Tariff-II is directed to submit determination with in a day for approval by the Authority.