SOUTHERN POWER DISTRIBUTION COMPANY OF TELANGANA LIMITED



RESPONSES TO OBJECTIONS / SUGGESTIONS

On

ARR & Tariff Filings Proposals of Retail Supply Business for FY 2023-24 and

Power Purchase True-Ups for FY 2016-17 to FY 2022-23

Response to the objections of M/s.Reliance Jio Infocomm Limited

S.No.	Summary of Objections / Suggestions	Response of the Licensee
1.	With reference to above mentioned letter of TSERC asking for comments of stakeholders on electricity tariffs for FY 2023-24, we wish to thank you for giving us opportunity to raise our request on electricity tariff on telecom industry. Prsently the telecom industry is being charged commercial rates as against industrial rates resulting in undue financial burden on telecom industry which works round the clock like any other industry.	III "Industrial purpose shall mean, supply for purpose of manufacturing, processing and/or preserving goods for sale, cold storage/cold storage godowns but shall not include shops, business houses, offices, public buildings, hospitals, hotels, hostels, choultries,
		As there is no manufacturing, processing and preserving goods activity, Telecom towers are being categorised under LT-II-Non-Domestic/Commercial category. Further to the above it is to inform that LT-II Non Domestic/Commercial category is applicable for
		a) Consumers who undertake Non Domestic activity.
		b) Consumers who undertake Commercial activity.
		c) Consumers who do not fall in any other LT category i.e., LT $-$ I, LT $-$ III to LT $-$ IX categories.
		d) Consumers who avail supply of energy for lighting, fans, heating, air conditioning and power appliances in Commercial or Non-Domestic premises such as shops, business houses, offices, public buildings, hospitals, hostels, choultries, restaurants, clubs, theatres, cinema halls, bus stands and attached offices, railway stations, timber depots, photo studios, printing presses, all servicing & repairing centres (other than that of

		TSERC), bus depots (other than that of TSERC), laundries, warehouses, godowns (other than cold storage godowns) etc.
		e) Educational institutions run by individuals, Non-Government Organizations or Private Trusts including student hostels of such educational institutions.
		It means LT-Cat II is not only applicable for commercial activity but also for the activities which are not covered in any other LT categories. As Cell towers business does not fallunder any of LT –I,III,IV,V,VI&VII categories, it comes under LT-II category.
2.	The telecom sector as the backbone of digital infrastructure of the	No comments
	nation, is set to be the force-multiplier for many other sectors as well. In present times, Telecom is effectively an essential service similar to	
	access for water and electricity. It is a key driver of economic and social	
	development in an increasingly knowledge intensive global scenario.	
3.	We wish to bring to your kind notice that the Government of Telangana	Telecom towers are being categorised under LT-II-Non-
	State vide its IT Policy 1. Telangana ICT Policy Framework 2016, 2.	Domestic/Commercial category by the TS Discoms as per the terms and
	Telangana DATA Centres Policy 2016 (copy enclosed), has allowed the	conditions specified in RST Order for FY 2022-23.
	IT companies operating in Telangana State to pay industrial tariff for	
	their power consumption. 24x7 Telecom Connectivity is essential and a prerequisite for seamless IT operations. Therefore telecom network	
	is also an integral part of IT eco-system. In fact, Telecom Connectivity	
	is essential not only for IT operations but also for almost all important	
	infrastructure to enable various services such as Digital Payments,	
	Industry 4.0 (connected Industries), Remote Education and other	
	infrastructure such as Power Sector which harness the benefits of	
_	Machine to Machine (M2M) connectivity.	
4	Further, with the launch of 5G, we are at the cusp of embracing another	No comment
	round of digital revolution. 5G technology is well poised to bring in	

	revolutionary changes in the areas of health, agriculture, roaq safety,	
	gaming, logistics, manufacturing, education, drones, smart cities, smart	
	homes etc. Availability of 5G networks would necessarily require	
	network densification through low distance small cells. There will be a	
	need for EB connections around the state for this massive deployment of 5G small cells.	
5	Currently there are more than 7 lakh towers deployed in India. The	-
	National Broadband Mission (NBM) has targets of 12 lakh mdbile	
	towers by the end of 2023 & 15 lakh by the end of 2024. In order to	
	achieve the NBM target of 50 lakh km of fiberization, 70% of tower	
	being fiberized, and 50 megabits per second broadband speed, enhanced	
	fiberization is a must.	
6.	High electricity tariffs are one of the biggest challenges faced by the rapidly growing telecom tower industry in India. It is estimated that	
	almost 30 percent of the tower's OPEX is accounted for the towers are related to electricity tariffs, a significant portion.	financial viability of the sector. It is always a challenging task to the regulatory authorities to balance the interests of several stakeholders involved.
7.	There is a strong need of cross-sector collaboration between the power	
	sector and telecom sector, which will not only reduce the cost for	existing category classification considering the above replies provided
	telecom companies but Discoms will also get a new revenue stream.	against the detailed objections.
8.	In view of the above, we humbly request that in the State EB Tariff	agamst the actanea objections.
	Orders, Telecom Industry electricity tariff may kindly be placed	
	under Industrial rates rather than the commercial rates to bring the	
	tariff on par with the IT services and other industries.	