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मध्यप्रदेश राजपत्र

(असाधारण)

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

क्रमांक 342]

भोपाल, मंगलवार, दिनांक 19 जुलाई 2011—आषाढ़ 28 शक 1933

विधि और विधायी कार्य विभाग

भोपाल, दिनांक 19 जुलाई 2011

क्र. 4435-243-इक्कीस-अ(प्रा.).— भारत के संविधान के अनुच्छेद 348 के खण्ड (3) के अनुसरण में, मध्यप्रदेश विद्युत् शुल्क (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2011 (क्रमांक 21, सन् 2011) का अंग्रेजी अनुवाद राज्यपाल के प्राधिकार से एतद्वारा प्रकाशित किया जाता है.

मध्यप्रदेश के राज्यपाल के नाम से तथा आदेशानुसार,
राजेश यादव, अपर सचिव.

MADHYA PRADESH BILL
No. 21 of 2011.

THE MADHYA PRADESH ELECTRICITY DUTY (AMENDMENT)
BILL, 2011.

A Bill further to amend the Madhya Pradesh Electricity Duty Act, 1949.

Be it enacted by the Madhya Pradesh Legislature in the Sixty-second year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Madhya Pradesh Electricity Duty (Amendment) Act, 2011. Short title.
2. In Section 3 of the Madhya Pradesh Electricity Duty Act, 1949 (No. 10 of 1949), in sub-section (1),— Amendment of Section 3.

(i) for the table, the following table shall be substituted, namely:—

“TABLE
RATES OF DUTY
PART-A

Such power producer (except the State owned Power Generating Company), those are generating electricity and engaged in bulk supply and sale of electricity in Madhya Pradesh

5 Paise per Unit

PART-B

Electrical energy sold, supplied or consumed for the purposes as shown below:—

S. No.	Consumer Category	Consumed Electricit (in unit)	Rate of duty in percentage of tariff per unit of electricity per month
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Domestic Consumer	Upto 100 units in excess of 100 units upto 200 units In excess of 200 untis	9 Percent 12 percent 15 Percent
2.	Non domestic Consumer	Upto 50 units in excess of 50 units	9 Percent 15 percent
3.	Mines (other than captive mines of cement industries)		40 Percent
4.	Cement industries (including its captive mines)		15 Percent
5.	LT industries (upto 150 HP and Stone Crasher of 150 HP, with LT or HT Connection).		9 Percent
6.	Mini Steel Plant, Rolling Mills and Sponge Iron Plant.		9 Percent
7.	Other Industries (HT Connections)		15 Percent
8.	Non Industrial Uses (HT Connection)		15 Percent
9.	Power-looms, Flour Mills, Oil expeller, thresher and similar other Machinery used for agricultural processing, Texilt Mills and other plants.		9 Percent

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
10.	For consumers who generate energy for their own consumptions (Captive Power Plants etc.)		The rate of duty shall be calculated as if the electrical power is supplied by distribution Companies.
11.	For the power consumed by power generating Plants, other than State owned for their ausiliaries consumption.		15 Percent

(2) Provided that if electrical energy sold or supplied for consumption for any one purpose is used either wholly or partially, without the consent of distributor of electrical energy or producer of electricity, as the case may be, for consumption or any other purpose for which a Higher rate of duty is chargeable, the entire energy sold or supplied shall be charged at the highest rate applicable:

(3) Provided further no electricity duty shall be charged for pump for agricultural irrigation, water and sewage pumping installations of Municipal Corporations and other local bodies used for public utility water schemes and State owned power generating plants.”;

(ii) in explanation, clause (e) shall be deleted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

Under the Madhya Pradesh Electricity Duty Act, 1949 (No. 10 of 1949) electricity duty is levied on sale and consumption of electricity in the State. As per the tariff policy notified by the Government of India, the level of cross subsidy should not be less or more than 20% of the average cost of power supply. Accordingly, the Madhya Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission is rationalizing the tariff and restricting the level of cross subsidy within this range which is resulting into higher increase in the electricity rates for domestic and agriculture consumers as compared to non-domestic and industrial consumers.

2. Section 3 of the Madhya Pradesh Electricity Duty Act, 1949 was amended in 1995 and 1996 and rates of electricity duty have been fixed on the bases of percentage of electricity tariff for different uses. This has resulted to uneven changes in the electricity duty on different categories of consumers because of tariff revisions. Hence, rationalization of rates of electricity duty is essential. Therefore, for rationalization of rates of electricity duty on sale and consumption of electricity, suitable amendment is proposed in Section 3 of the Madhya Pradesh Electricity Duty Act, 1949 (No. 10 of 1949).

3. Hence this Bill.

BHOPAL :
DATED the 11th July, 2011.

RAJENDRA SHUKLA
Member-in-charge.